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Annual Report

of the

Secretary of the Treasury

on the

State of the Finances

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1960



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DOCUMENT NO. 3218

Secretary

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SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY, UNDER SECRETARIES, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, AND DEPUTIES TO THE SECRETARY FROM JANUARY 21, 1953, TO DECEMBER 1, 1960¹

Term of service		Official
From—	To—	
<i>Secretaries of the Treasury</i>		
Jan. 21, 1953 July 29, 1957	July 28, 1957 -----	George M. Humphrey, Ohio. Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut.
<i>Under Secretaries²</i>		
Jan. 28, 1953 Aug. 3, 1954 Aug. 3, 1955 Aug. 9, 1957 Sept. 30, 1957	July 31, 1955 Sept. 25, 1957 Jan. 31, 1956 ----- -----	Marion B. Folsom, New York. W. Randolph Burgess, Maryland. H. Chapman Rose, Ohio. Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Maine. Julian B. Baird, Minnesota.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i>		
Jan. 24, 1952 Jan. 28, 1953 Sept. 20, 1954 Aug. 3, 1955 Apr. 18, 1957 Dec. 4, 1957 Dec. 16, 1957 Dec. 17, 1958	Feb. 28, 1957 Aug. 2, 1955 ----- Dec. 15, 1957 Aug. 8, 1957 Dec. 15, 1958 ----- -----	Andrew N. Overby, District of Columbia. H. Chapman Rose, Ohio. Laurence B. Robbins, Illinois. David W. Kendall, Michigan. Fred C. Scribner, Jr., Maine. Tom B. Coughran, California. A. Gilmore Flues, Ohio. T. Graydon Upton, Pennsylvania.
<i>Deputies to the Secretary</i>		
Jan. 21, 1953 Jan. 9, 1957 Oct. 15, 1959	Aug. 2, 1954 Jan. 15, 1959 -----	W. Randolph Burgess, New York. Dan Throop Smith, Massachusetts. John P. Weitzel, Massachusetts.
<i>Fiscal Assistant Secretaries</i>		
Mar. 16, 1945 June 19, 1955	June 17, 1955 -----	Edward F. Bartelt, Illinois. William T. Heffelfinger, District of Columbia.
<i>Administrative Assistant Secretaries</i>		
Aug. 2, 1950 Sept. 14, 1959	Aug. 31, 1959 -----	William W. Parsons, California. A. E. Weatherbee, Maine.

¹ For officials from September 11, 1789, through January 20, 1953, see exhibit 55, p. 314, in the 1953 annual report.

² The positions of an additional Under Secretary and an additional Assistant Secretary were established under the provisions of an act approved July 22, 1954 (5 U.S.C. 244, 246).

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1960

SECRETARY

ROBERT B. ANDERSON

Fred C. Scribner, Jr.	Under Secretary.
Eugene T. Rossides	Assistant to the Under Secretary.
A. E. Weatherbee	Administrative Assistant Secretary.
James H. Stover	Chief, Management Analysis Staff.
Paul McDonald	Director of Administrative Services.
Willard L. Johnson	Budget Officer.
Amos N. Latham, Jr.	Director of Personnel.
Nils A. Lennartson	Assistant to the Secretary (for public affairs).
Stephen C. Manning, Jr.	Deputy Assistant to the Secretary.
Douglas H. Eldridge	Chief, Tax Analysis Staff.
Nathan N. Gordon	Chief, International Tax Staff.
Francis J. Gafford	Assistant to the Secretary and Personnel Security Officer.
Julian B. Baird	Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.
J. Dewey Daane	Assistant to the Secretary (for debt management).
Charls E. Walker	Assistant to the Secretary (for debt management).
William T. Heffelfinger	Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Martin L. Moore	Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
George F. Stickney	Technical Assistant (systems and methods).
Hampton A. Rabon, Jr.	Technical Assistant.
Boyd A. Evans	Technical Assistant.
Frank F. Dietrich	Technical Assistant.
Sidney S. Sokol	Technical Assistant.
R. Duane Saunders	Chief, Debt Analysis Staff.
Frank A. Southard, Jr.	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Robert Cutler	Special Assistant to the Secretary.
Laurence B. Robbins	Assistant Secretary.
Robert W. Benner	Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.
Robert M. Seabury	Director, Office of Defense Lending.
A. Gilmore Flues	Assistant Secretary.
James P. Hendrick	Assistant to the Secretary.
Vacancy	Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement.
Lt. Comdr. Robert D. Johnson, U.S.C.G.	Aide to the Assistant Secretary.
T. Graydon Upton	Assistant Secretary.
A. H. Von Klemperer	Assistant to the Secretary.
George H. Willis	Director, Office of International Finance.
Margaret W. Schwartz	Acting Director, Foreign Assets Control.
David A. Lindsay	General Counsel.
Jay W. Glasmann	Assistant to the Secretary and Head, Legal Advisory Staff.
John P. Weitzel	Deputy to the Secretary.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Robert W. Maxwell.....	Commissioner of Accounts.
Harold R. Gearhart.....	Assistant Commissioner.
Julian F. Cannon.....	Chief Disbursing Officer.
Harold A. Ball.....	Chief Auditor.
Ray T. Bath.....	Deputy Commissioner—Accounting Systems.
Sidney Cox.....	Deputy Commissioner—Deposits and Investments.
John H. Henriksen.....	Assistant Commissioner for Administration.
Howard A. Turner.....	Deputy Commissioner—Central Accounts.
Samuel J. Elson.....	Deputy Commissioner—Central Reports.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Ralph Kelly.....	Commissioner of Customs.
David B. Strubinger.....	Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Lawton M. King.....	Deputy Commissioner of Management and Controls.
C. A. Emerick.....	Deputy Commissioner, Division of Investigations and Enforcement.
Walter G. Roy.....	Deputy Commissioner of Appraisalment Administration.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Henry J. Holtzclaw.....	Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Frank G. Uhler.....	Assistant to the Director.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

William H. Brett.....	Director of the Mint.
Leland Howard.....	Assistant Director.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Harry J. Anslinger.....	Commissioner of Narcotics.
Henry L. Giordano.....	Deputy Commissioner.
Wayland L. Speer.....	Assistant to the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Donald M. Merritt.....	Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Vacancy.....	Assistant Commissioner.
Ross A. Heffelfinger, Jr.....	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Washington Office.
Charles D. Peyton.....	Deputy Commissioner in Charge, Chicago Office.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Dana Latham.....	Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Charles I. Fox.....	Deputy Commissioner.
Vernon D. Acree.....	Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).
William H. Loeb.....	Assistant Commissioner (Operations).
Harold T. Swartz.....	Assistant Commissioner (Technical).
Bertrand M. Harding.....	Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Research).

XIV. PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS

Edward F. Preston.....	Assistant Commissioner (Administration).
Gray W. Hume.....	Fiscal Management Officer.
Hart H. Spiegel.....	Chief Counsel.
Joseph L. Carrigg.....	Director of Practice.
Leo Speer.....	Technical Advisor to the Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Ray M. Gidney.....	Comptroller of the Currency.
H. S. Haggard.....	First Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
W. M. Taylor.....	Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
G. W. Garwood.....	Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
C. C. Fleming.....	Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
Reed Dolan.....	Chief National Bank Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

David A. Lindsay.....	General Counsel.
John K. Carlock.....	Assistant General Counsel.
Edwin F. Rains.....	Assistant General Counsel.
Hart H. Spiegel.....	Assistant General Counsel.
Fred B. Smith.....	Assistant General Counsel.
Jay W. Glasmann.....	Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Assistant to the Secretary).
Michael Waris, Jr.....	Associate Head, Legal Advisory Staff.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Ivy Baker Priest.....	Treasurer of the United States.
William T. Howell.....	Deputy Treasurer.
Willard E. Scott.....	Assistant Deputy Treasurer.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Admiral Alfred C. Richmond.....	Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.
Vice Admiral James A. Hirshfield.....	Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff.
Rear Admiral Edward H. Thiele.....	Engineer in Chief.
Rear Admiral Henry T. Jewell.....	Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

William H. Neal.....	National Director.
Bill McDonald.....	Assistant National Director.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

U. E. Baughman.....	Chief, U.S. Secret Service.
Russell Daniel.....	Deputy Chief.
E. A. Wildy.....	Assistant Chief—Security.

COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Ivy Baker Priest.....	Chairman, Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee.
A. E. Weatherbee.....	Chairman, Treasury Management Com- mittee.
Amos N. Latham, Jr.....	Chairman, Treasury Awards Committee.
Amos N. Latham, Jr.....	Chairman, Treasury Wage Board.
Willard E. Scott.....	Employment Policy Officer.

•ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY•

December 1, 1960

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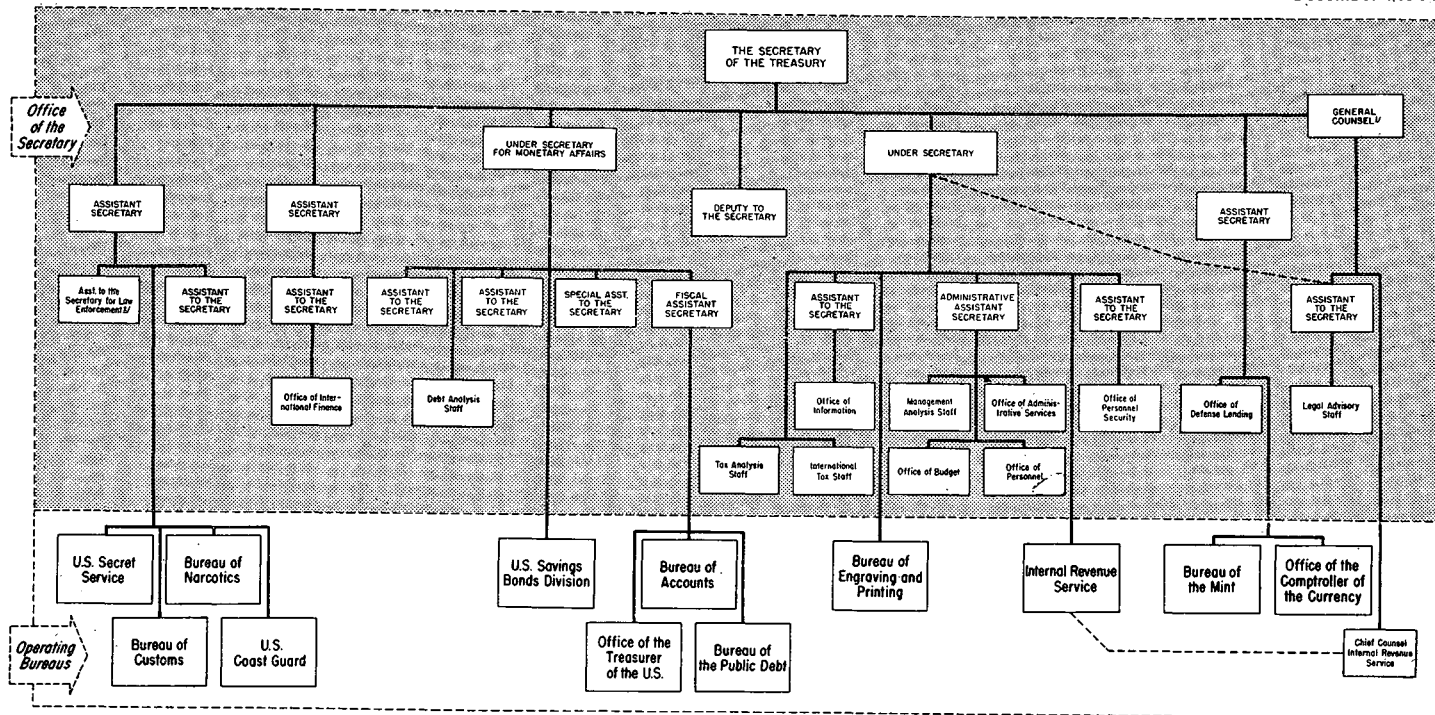


CHART 1

¹ The General Counsel serves as legal advisor to the Secretary, his associates, and heads of bureaus.

² The Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement coordinates enforcement activities of the U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Coast Guard, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Narcotics, and Internal Revenue Service.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., January 17, 1961.

SIRS: I have the honor to report to you on the finances of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960.

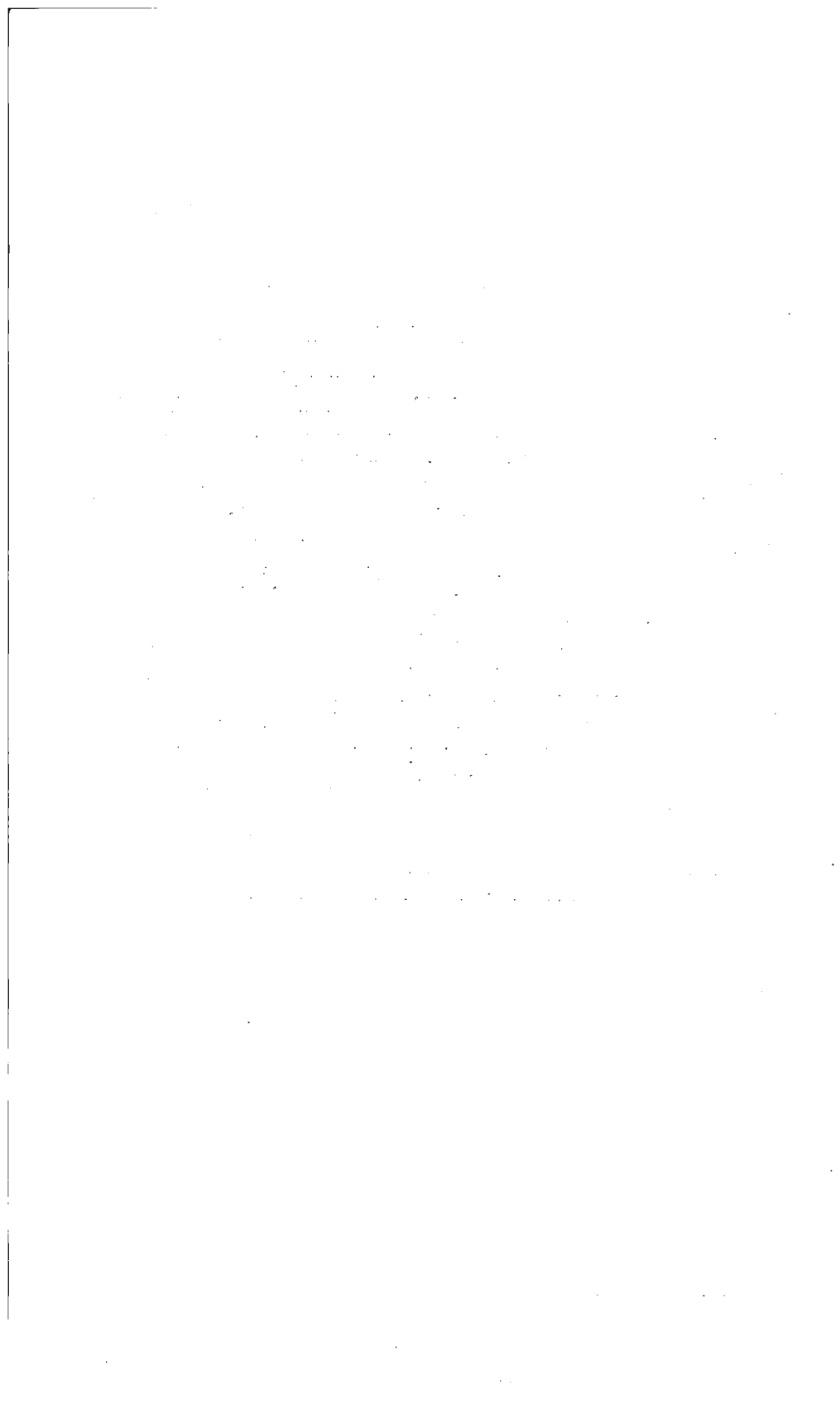
Following the interruption caused by the steel strike in the fall of 1959, production, employment and personal incomes in the economy as a whole reached record levels during the early months of the calendar year 1960. Thereafter, inflationary pressures subsided and a leveling off occurred, followed by declines in some indicators.

The Government ended the fiscal year with a surplus of \$1.2 billion of revenues over expenditures. These results were particularly gratifying since they represented a striking change from the budgetary deficit of \$12.4 billion in the preceding fiscal year. This achievement was aided by the vigorous rebound of our economy and by the wide support which the President received in his program for shifting the Federal fiscal position from deficit to surplus.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



REVIEW OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

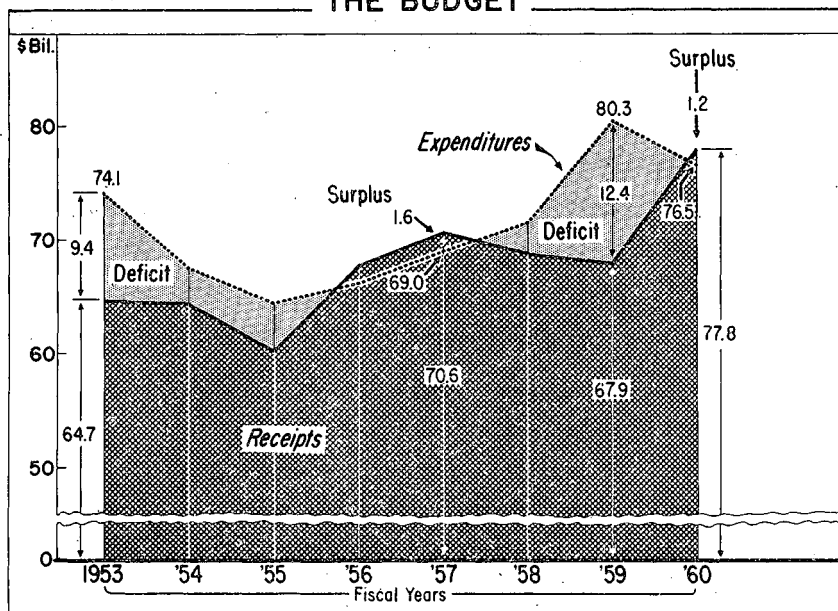


Summary and Highlights of Fiscal Operations July 1959–December 1960

Budget results

The Government's operations resulted in a budget surplus of \$1.2 billion in the fiscal year 1960. The outcome for 1960 was in marked contrast to that for 1959 when a deficit of \$12.4 billion had occurred. Changes in both receipts and expenditures contributed to the change of \$13.7 billion between the two years. Receipts rose \$9.8 billion above the previous year, while expenditures decreased \$3.8 billion. Receipts of \$77.8 billion in 1960 were substantially greater than in any previous year. They exceeded by \$7.2 billion the total of the previous peak year, 1957.

CHART 2
THE BUDGET



Although there was a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$1.2 billion in 1960, the total public debt increased by \$1.6 billion during the year primarily because of an increase of \$2.7 billion in the balance of the Treasurer of the United States above the level at the end of 1959. As of June 30, 1960, the total public debt outstanding

amounted to \$286.3 billion compared with \$284.7 billion as of June 30, 1959. The Government's fiscal operations in 1959-60 and their effect on the public debt are summarized as follows:

	1959 ¹	1960
	In billions of dollars	
Budget results:		
Net receipts.....	67.9	77.8
Net expenditures.....	80.3	76.5
Budget deficit, or surplus (-).....	12.4	-1.2
Plus:		
Trust account and other transactions, excess of expenditures, or receipts (-) ².....	.3	.2
Change in Treasurer's balance:		
Increase, or decrease (-).....	-4.4	2.7
Total.....	-4.1	2.8
Equals: Public debt increase.....	8.4	1.6

¹ Revised to exclude certain interfund transactions.

² Includes net trust account transactions, etc.; net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities; net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market; changes in clearing and other accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash; and changes in amount of cash held outside the Treasury.

Because the Government's expenditures are spread somewhat evenly during the fiscal year while tax receipts are not, the Treasury is required to provide some interim financing even in periods when the Government's expenditures in the fiscal year are in balance or result in a surplus. Receipts from corporation income taxes and from individual income taxes not withheld are much less in the first half than in the second half of the fiscal year. For this reason, fiscal 1959 showed a deficit of \$11.0 billion in the first six months. This accounted for almost 90 percent of the deficit for that year. Although fiscal 1960 ended with a surplus, the deficit for the first six months of the year amounted to \$5.6 billion. Although a small surplus is expected for the full fiscal year 1961, the deficit for the first six months was \$4.9 billion.

Public debt operations

Debt management, which may be defined as decisions by the Treasury concerning the types of securities to be issued in raising new funds or in refunding maturing obligations, is an integral part of Federal financial responsibility. The major objectives of debt management are twofold: To contribute to an orderly growth of the economy without inflation, and to achieve a balanced maturity structure of the public debt. The latter was the most pressing debt management problem during the fiscal year 1960. During this period new offerings of U.S. securities with maturities of more than 5 years were not competitive within the range allowed by the statutory maximum rate for such issues of $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent. Despite repeated requests from

the President urging removal of the interest rate ceiling, Congress failed to act on this matter. The net effect was a relentless increase in the short-term debt since the Treasury was forced to rely almost exclusively on new issues of Treasury bills, certificates, and notes which mature in 5 years or less and on which no interest rate ceiling existed.

Early in the fiscal year the Congress enacted legislation which removed a major impediment to the exchange of Treasury securities in advance of their maturities. Under this legislation the Secretary may designate any advance refunding, involving the same face amounts of old and new issues, as a nontaxable exchange; that is, one in which no gain or loss is recognized until the new securities are sold or redeemed. This legislation makes it feasible for the Treasury to engage in refunding operations in advance of maturity dates which would encourage the owners of existing securities to exchange their holdings for new and longer term issues. It was not until June 1960, however, that the Treasury was able to make effective use of this authority. An advance refunding operation was undertaken in that month, followed by a second in September 1960. A general discussion of the principles of advance refunding will be found in this report on pages 305 to 318, and an account of the two financing operations in which the advance refunding technique was used will be found on page 29.

Although the Treasury issued mainly short-term obligations during the fiscal year, the inflationary potential of this type of financing was held to a minimum by the success of the Treasury in issuing securities in the 4- to 5-year maturity range and in increasing private holdings of Federal securities outside the commercial banking system. A more detailed review of debt management objectives and public debt operations during the fiscal year will be found beginning on page 25.

International financial and monetary developments

United States international financial policies during the year were directed especially toward the continued expansion of free world facilities for assisting economic development in the less-developed countries and toward supporting, through measures relating to the U.S. balance of payments, the strength of the dollar as the world's major monetary reserve currency.

For several years it had been recognized that existing national and international agencies could not, within the financial framework established by their organic acts, undertake certain kinds of financing needed to accelerate the pace of development in the less-developed countries. In 1960 there was established by international agreement, on the proposal of the United States, the International Development Association (IDA) as an affiliate of the International Bank for Recon-

struction and Development. The Association is to make loans for sound development purposes on more flexible terms than are possible for the parent institution. The other economically more advanced countries are providing a larger aggregate amount of the Association's capital than is the United States.

In addition to its efforts toward creation of the IDA as a multilateral channel for financing development, the United States also took the lead in the establishment of the Development Assistance Group (DAG) to discuss means of coordinating and expanding the bilateral efforts of the DAG's participating members in the field of assistance for economic development. The DAG is to become part of the proposed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The OECD, in which the United States is expected to become a full member, replaces the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), with which the United States has long been associated.

Our special interest in the economic advance of Latin America was demonstrated by our participation in the foundation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) which began operations this year. In addition to its resources for conventional development loans, the IDB has a Fund for Special Operations to finance projects which could not be financed on conventional terms, either because of the nature of the project or the economic position of the borrowing country. It is hoped that the Bank will be an important factor not only in accelerating the pace of economic development in the American Republics, but also in strengthening our historic hemispheric ties.

In 1960 the Organization of American States adopted the Act of Bogota dealing with cooperative action among the American Republics to further social and economic advance in Latin America. The act welcomed the decision of the United States to establish a special fund for social development in Latin America. Subject to congressional appropriation, the United States proposed to make available over a period of years \$500 million to assist Latin American countries seeking improvements in such fields as rural development, housing, education, and health. It is expected that administration of this program will in large part be assigned to the Inter-American Development Bank by agreement between the United States and the Bank.

Because of its interest in improving economic conditions abroad, these new endeavors in the field of economic development were undertaken by the United States despite the substantial deficit in the U.S. balance of payments. Outwardly, this deficit was symbolized by foreign accumulation of large holdings of liquid dollars and by net foreign purchases of U.S. gold under the international gold bullion

standard which the United States has maintained since 1934. Despite substantial improvement in the U.S. merchandise export surplus in 1960, that surplus along with net earnings from various kinds of service transactions with foreigners has not been sufficient to cover our foreign military expenditures plus public and private capital outflows, including economic assistance in the form of grants.

During the year intensified efforts were made by the United States directly and through international organizations to bring about the reduction of trade restrictions by foreign countries which hamper U.S. exports. Continuing efforts in this direction are being made. Other important steps were taken during the year for assistance to U.S. exports through promotional activities and a new program of guaranties covering noncommercial risks involved in short-term exporter credits.

As the year was drawing to a close, additional direct measures were adopted. On November 16 the President issued a directive to Government agencies to take steps to reduce the adverse balance-of-payments effect of their operations. The Department of Defense was instructed to initiate measures to reduce the number of dependents of personnel overseas, and to shift procurement expenditures to U.S. sources insofar as possible. The Development Loan Fund and the International Cooperation Administration were directed to take additional measures to confine their operations largely to those which finance the direct procurement of U.S. goods and services, and to adopt measures to minimize the balance-of-payments effect of operations which do not result in such procurement. Other departments of the Government were also directed to take appropriate steps. The President directed that interagency meetings should be continued under the chairmanship of the Secretary, and within the framework of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, to consider the balance-of-payments position and to determine whether additional measures should be taken.

As a further step toward the attainment of the objectives of the President's directive, and in view of the fact that Western Germany's very large balance-of-payments surplus currently represents the counterpart of up to half of the deficit of the United States, a special mission of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Under Secretary of State discussed with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany measures which that Government could take to help relieve the balance-of-payments problem of the United States. These discussions are continuing in the hope of bringing about further reductions in the burden on the U.S. balance of payments.

Budget Receipts and Expenditures

Budget receipts in 1960

Net budget receipts in the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$77.8 billion, an alltime high. This represented an increase of \$9.8 billion or almost 15 percent over receipts of \$67.9 billion in fiscal 1959.

The increase in receipts in fiscal 1960 resulted mainly from the increase in corporate profits between the calendar years 1958 and 1959 and a continued expansion in personal income.

A comparison of net receipts after refunds and transfers by major sources for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960 is shown below. Additional data for 1960 on a gross basis are presented in table 12.

Source	1959	1960	Increase, or decrease (—)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Internal revenue:				
Individual income taxes.....	36,719	40,715	3,997	10.9
Corporation income taxes.....	17,309	21,494	4,185	24.2
Excise taxes.....	8,504	9,137	633	7.4
Employment taxes.....	321	339	18	5.6
Estate and gift taxes.....	1,333	1,606	273	20.5
Internal revenue not otherwise classified.....	5	—1	—6	(1)
Total internal revenue.....	64,190	73,290	9,100	14.2
Customs.....	925	1,105	179	19.4
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,155	4,062	908	28.8
Subtotal receipts.....	68,270	78,457	10,187	14.9
Deduct:				
Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures.....	355	694	339	95.5
Net budget receipts.....	67,915	77,763	9,848	14.5

¹ Percentage comparisons inappropriate.

Individual income taxes.—About 60 percent of the increase in individual income taxes in 1960 was accounted for by withheld taxes reflecting the higher level of salaries and wages, and the remainder by increased payments on declarations and final returns.

Corporation income taxes.—The increase of 24 percent in the 1960 corporation income taxes reflected the rise in profits which occurred in calendar 1959, the liability year primarily determining tax receipts in fiscal 1960.

Excise taxes.—Receipts from this source are shown in the following table.

Source	1959	1960	Increase, or decrease (—)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Alcohol taxes.....	3,002	3,194	192	6.4
Tobacco taxes.....	1,807	1,932	125	6.9
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards.....	134	139	5	4.0
Manufacturers' excise taxes.....	3,959	4,735	776	19.6
Retailers' excise taxes.....	356	379	23	6.5
Miscellaneous excise taxes.....	1,436	1,387	—49	—3.4
Undistributed depository receipts and unapplied collections.....	66	100	33	50.2
Gross excise taxes.....	10,760	11,865	1,105	10.3
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts.....	84	85	1	.7
Transfer to highway trust fund.....	2,171	2,642	471	21.7
Net excise taxes.....	8,504	9,137	633	7.4

Gross receipts from excise taxes in 1960 were \$1,105 million higher than in 1959 mainly because of expanded business activity and consumer expenditures on taxed items. Improved automotive industry sales accounted for more than half the increase in the gross receipts from the manufacturers' excise taxes. Another major factor in the rise in receipts of manufacturers' taxes, and the correspondingly larger transfer to the highway trust fund, was the increase of one cent a gallon in the rates on gasoline and diesel fuel which became effective on October 1, 1959. The repeal of taxes, effective August 1, 1958, on the transportation of property and the transportation of oil by pipeline materially reduced the total 1960 miscellaneous excise tax collections; specific miscellaneous excise tax receipts, in most instances, were higher in 1960. Net excise tax receipts in 1960 were \$633 million higher than in 1959.

Employment taxes.—Receipts from the various employment taxes were as follows:

Source	1959	1960	Increase, or decrease (—)	
			Amount	Percent
	In millions of dollars			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act.....	8,004	10,211	2,206	27.6
Railroad Retirement Tax Act.....	525	607	82	15.5
Federal Unemployment Tax Act.....	324	341	17	5.3
Gross employment taxes.....	8,854	11,159	2,305	26.0
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts.....	3	3	—1	—26.6
Transfers to:				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	7,158	9,272	2,114	29.5
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	847	939	92	10.9
Railroad retirement account.....	525	607	82	15.5
Net employment taxes.....	321	339	18	5.6

The increase of \$2,206 million in receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Self-Employment Contributions Act reflected the full year effect of the one-quarter percent increase in rates on employers and employees, effective January 1, 1959, and the increase of one-half percent effective January 1, 1960, as well as the continuing rise in taxable wages. Receipts from the Railroad Retirement Act rose \$82 million principally as a result of the rate increase effective June 1, 1959, of one-half percent on employers and employees. Receipts from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act increased \$17 million in fiscal 1960 as a result of higher taxable wages.

After transfers to the trust accounts, net budget receipts were affected only to the extent of the small increase in Federal Unemployment Tax Act collections.

Estate and gift taxes.—Receipts from estate and gift taxes amounted to \$1,606 million in fiscal 1960, an increase of \$273 million over receipts of \$1,333 million in 1959.

Customs.—Customs receipts rose \$179 million, or slightly over 19 percent, to \$1,105 million in fiscal 1960.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$4,062 million in 1960. The increase of \$908 million over receipts in 1959 was accounted for principally by larger deposits of earnings by the Federal Reserve Banks, and to a smaller extent by a rise in interest on commodity credit loans, and an increase in rentals for offshore oil leases.

Estimates of receipts in 1961 and 1962

The Secretary of the Treasury is required each year to prepare and submit in his annual report to Congress estimates of the public revenue for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year next ensuing (act of February 26, 1907 (5 U.S.C. 265)).

The estimates of receipts from taxes and customs for the current and coming fiscal years are prepared by the Treasury Department. In general, the estimates of miscellaneous receipts are prepared by the agencies depositing these receipts in the Treasury.

The revenue estimates assume for the fiscal year 1962 that proposed legislation will be enacted extending present corporation income and excise tax rates for a year beyond June 30, 1961; that the pending diversion of general fund receipts to the highway trust fund will be repealed and replaced by an increase in highway motor fuel taxes; that aviation gas taxes will be increased and a new tax imposed on jet fuels, with receipts from these taxes credited to the general

fund; and that adequate fees and charges will be established for certain special services and benefits, as recommended by the President.

Detailed estimates of budget receipts under both existing and proposed legislation are contained in table 12.

Receipts in the fiscal year 1960, reflecting the substantial expansion of personal incomes and corporate profits from 1957-58 recession levels, rose \$9.8 billion above receipts of the previous fiscal year. Further rises in personal incomes occurred in 1960 and are expected in 1961, but corporate profits in the calendar year 1961, as in 1960, are not expected to reach the levels attained in the calendar year 1959. Principally because of this, the increases in receipts estimated for 1961 and 1962 are much less than for 1960.

Actual receipts for 1960 and estimated receipts for 1961 and 1962 are compared by major sources in the accompanying table. The amount shown for each receipt source is the net amount after deduction of refunds and transfers to trust funds.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase, or decrease(-), 1962 over 1961
	In millions of dollars			
Individual income taxes.....	40,715	43,300	45,500	2,200
Corporation income taxes.....	21,494	20,400	20,900	500
Excise taxes.....	9,137	9,322	9,725	403
Employment taxes.....	339			
Estate and gift taxes.....	1,006	1,900	1,953	53
Taxes not otherwise classified.....	-1			32
Customs.....	1,105	1,083	1,115	32
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,062	3,695	3,807	112
Subtotal receipts.....	78,457	79,700	83,000	3,300
Deduct:				
Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures.....	694	676	667	-8
Net budget receipts.....	77,763	79,024	82,333	3,308

Individual income taxes remain by far the most important source of revenue. They are twice as large as the next most important source of revenue, corporation income taxes, and alone account for over one-half of net budget receipts. Together the two income taxes account for over three-quarters of net budget receipts.

Individual income taxes, excise taxes, and estate and gift taxes are estimated to show increases throughout the 1960-62 period. Corporation income taxes, miscellaneous receipts, and customs are expected to dip in fiscal 1961 and then increase in fiscal 1962.

Individual income taxes.—The yield from this source on a gross and net basis is shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase 1962 over 1961
In millions of dollars				
Individual income taxes:				
Withheld.....	31, 675	33, 800	35, 800	2, 000
Other.....	13, 271	14, 000	14, 400	400
Gross individual income taxes.....	44, 946	47, 800	50, 200	2, 400
Less refunds of receipts.....	4, 230	4, 500	4, 700	200
Net individual income taxes.....	40, 715	43, 300	45, 500	2, 200

Over two-thirds of individual income tax revenue is collected through withholding by employers on a current basis. The remainder is collected through quarterly declarations by the self-employed and others, and in end-of-year returns due on April 15 of the following year. Because of this timing, individual income taxes collected in a fiscal year partly reflect income of the current calendar year and partly the income of the preceding calendar year.

Individual income tax receipts are estimated to show increases of over \$2 billion in both fiscal 1961 and 1962. These increases result from the expected growth in personal incomes over the period affecting receipts in these years.

Corporation income taxes.—Corporation receipts on a gross and net basis are shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase 1962 over 1961
In millions of dollars				
Corporation income taxes.....	22, 179	21, 100	21, 600	500
Less refunds of receipts.....	685	700	700	-----
Net corporation income taxes.....	21, 494	20, 400	20, 900	500

Receipts from corporation income taxes in each fiscal year are determined primarily by corporate profits of the calendar year ending in the fiscal year. Thus, receipts in fiscal 1961 largely reflect calendar year 1960 profits, and receipts in fiscal 1962 depend mainly on calendar year 1961 profits. Because of somewhat reduced profits in the third

and fourth quarters, profits for calendar 1960 will average moderately below those for calendar 1959. As a result, corporation income tax receipts are estimated to recede from \$21.5 billion in fiscal 1960 to \$20.4 billion in 1961. It is expected that profits will recover in calendar 1961, averaging somewhat higher for the year than in 1960. This will result in an increase of \$0.5 billion in corporation income taxes, to a total of \$20.9 billion, for fiscal 1962.

Excise taxes.—The yield of the excise taxes is shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase, or decrease (—), 1962 over 1961
In millions of dollars				
Alcohol taxes.....	3,194	3,180	3,287	107
Tobacco taxes.....	1,932	1,994	2,055	61
Taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards.....	139	140	143	3
Manufacturers' excise taxes.....	4,735	5,199	5,649	450
Retailers' excise taxes.....	379	399	415	16
Miscellaneous excise taxes.....	1,387	1,454	1,546	92
Undistributed depository receipts and unapplied collections.....	100	25	-----	-25
Gross excise taxes.....	11,865	12,391	13,095	704
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts.....	85	82	82	-----
Transfer to highway trust fund.....	2,642	2,987	3,288	301
Net excise taxes.....	9,137	9,322	9,725	403

Gross excise tax receipts are estimated to increase by \$526 million in 1961 and to rise further by \$704 million in the fiscal year 1962. A substantial part of the increase in 1961 is due to the full-year effect of the increase in the motor fuel taxes from 3 to 4 cents per gallon, effective October 1, 1959. A further increase in the motor fuel taxes to 4½ cents per gallon and the imposition of a new tax on jet fuel effective July 1, 1961, under proposed legislation, account for part of the rise in receipts in fiscal 1962.

Net excise tax receipts, after deduction of transfers to the highway trust fund and refunds, are estimated to rise by \$185 million in 1961 and \$403 million in 1962. Generally, excise taxes are expected to increase moderately in 1961 but, based on collections so far this year, receipts from alcohol taxes, a major tax source, are expected to decline somewhat. In 1962, increases are estimated for virtually all tax sources.

Employment taxes.—The yield of the employment taxes is shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase 1962 over 1961
In millions of dollars				
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act.....	10,211	11,501	12,006	505
Railroad Retirement Tax Act.....	607	600	640	40
Federal Unemployment Tax Act.....	341	347	470	123
Gross employment taxes.....	11,159	12,448	13,116	668
Deduct:				
Refunds of receipts.....	3	(*)	(*)	-----
Transfer to:				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	9,272	10,543	11,006	463
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	939	958	1,000	42
Railroad retirement account.....	607	600	640	40
Unemployment trust fund.....	-----	347	470	123
Net employment taxes.....	339	-----	-----	-----

*Less than \$500,000.

Receipts from the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Self-Employment Contributions Act are estimated to increase by \$1,290 million in fiscal 1961 reflecting the full-year effect of the rate and base increases effective January 1, 1960, and also reflecting the rising levels of taxable wages. The increase in fiscal 1962 results from an expected continued rise in taxable wages.

Starting with fiscal 1961 the receipts from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are being transferred to the unemployment trust funds. Thus, employment taxes in total will have no effect on net budget receipts beginning with the fiscal year 1961.

Estate and gift taxes.—The yield from estate and gift taxes on a gross and net basis is shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase 1962 over 1961
In millions of dollars				
Estate and gift taxes.....	1,626	1,920	1,973	53
Less refunds of receipts.....	20	20	20	-----
Net estate and gift taxes.....	1,606	1,900	1,953	53

Receipts from the estate and gift taxes are expected to show a substantial increase to \$1,900 million in 1961 and to rise to about \$1,950 million in fiscal 1962. Because of the predominance of estate taxes in the total and the length of time after date of death permitted

in the filing of estate tax returns, the income from this source does not respond quickly to changes in security and other asset values.

Customs.—Customs receipts on a gross and net basis are shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase 1962 over 1961
	In millions of dollars			
Customs.....	1,123	1,102	1,134	32
Less refunds of receipts.....	18	18	18	-----
Net customs.....	1,105	1,083	1,115	32

Customs receipts are estimated to dip slightly in fiscal 1961 and then show a moderate increase in fiscal 1962, reflecting an anticipated expansion in dutiable imports.

Miscellaneous receipts.—Receipts from this source on a gross and net basis are shown in the following table.

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate	Increase, or decrease(—), 1962 over 1961
	In millions of dollars			
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,064	3,698	3,809	111
Less refunds of receipts.....	2	3	2	—1
Net miscellaneous receipts.....	4,062	3,695	3,807	112

The estimated decrease of \$367 million in 1961 is mainly due to lower deposits with the Treasury of Federal Reserve System earnings, which are now estimated to decline by \$308 million from 1960 to 1961, chiefly because of a nonrecurring deposit of past earnings made in 1960.

In 1962, miscellaneous receipts are estimated to increase by \$112 million. Some further decline in dividends and other earnings is estimated to be more than offset by increased receipts from rentals, sales of property and products, and collections on loans and other investments. The 1962 estimate includes proposed legislation to increase charges for certain Government services which provide special benefits to identifiable individuals or groups.

A more detailed breakdown of miscellaneous receipts by source than shown in this analysis is available on request from the Bureau of the Budget.

Proposed legislation.—The budget receipts estimates for the fiscal year 1962 include amounts estimated for the proposed legislation

described in the budget message. The following table shows the estimated effect of this proposed legislation on net budget receipts.

Source	Fiscal year 1962	Full annual effect
	In millions of dollars	
Corporation income taxes—tax rate extension.....	1,000	2,100
Excise taxes:		
Tax rate extensions:		
Alcohol taxes.....	255	259
Tobacco taxes.....	230	234
Passenger automobiles.....	334	407
Parts and accessories for automobiles.....	66	79
General telephone service.....	366	485
Transportation of persons.....	116	141
Total increase in receipts.....	1,367	1,605
Reduction in refunds.....	226	
Total tax rate extensions, excise taxes.....	1,593	1,605
Repeal of pending diversion of receipts to the highway trust fund:		
Passenger automobiles.....	679	679
Parts and accessories for automobiles.....	131	131
Aviation fuel tax proposals:		
Increase tax on aviation gasoline and credit receipts to general fund.....	38	46
Impose new tax on jet fuels.....	62	76
Total excise taxes.....	2,503	2,537
Miscellaneous receipts—increased fees and charges for services and special benefits.....	16	33
Total proposed legislation.....	3,520	4,670

The estimated effects of proposed legislation on the transfer to the highway trust fund are shown in the following table.

	Amount		Amount
	In millions of dollars		In millions of dollars
Transfer to highway trust fund under existing legislation.....	3,346	Transfer to highway trust fund under existing legislation—Continued	
Add proposed increases in fuel taxes:		Less—Continued	
Gasoline, including aviation gasoline.....	761	Proposal to retain receipts from aviation gasoline taxes in the general fund.....	—38
Diesel fuel, including special motor fuels.....	29		
Less:		Equals transfer to highway trust fund under existing and proposed legislation.....	3,288
Proposed repeal of pending diversion of general fund receipts to trust fund.....	—810	Net change in transfer.....	—58

Budget expenditures in 1960

The budget expenditures of \$76.5 billion in the fiscal year 1960, a decrease of \$3.8 billion from the expenditures of 1959, reflect the effort made during the year to reduce budget expenditures and achieve a balanced budget. The distribution of the changes that took place in budget expenditures as related to budgetary functions is shown in the comparative summary which follows. Details of expenditures by

major functions for the fiscal years 1952 through 1960 are shown in table 10.

Function	Fiscal year		Increase, or decrease (-), 1960 over 1959	
	1959	1960	Amount	Percent
In billions of dollars				
Major national security.....	46.4	45.6	- .8	-1.7
International affairs and finance.....	3.8	1.8	-2.0	-52.6
Interest.....	7.7	9.3	1.6	20.8
Veterans' services and benefits.....	5.2	5.1	-.1	-1.9
Labor and welfare.....	4.4	4.4	0	0
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	6.5	4.8	-1.7	-26.2
Natural resources.....	1.7	1.7	0	0
Commerce and housing.....	3.4	2.8	-.6	-17.6
General government.....	1.6	1.7	.1	6.2
Subtotal.....	80.7	77.2	-3.5	-4.3
Deduct interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures).....	.4	.7	.3	75.0
Total budget expenditures.....	80.3	76.5	-3.8	-4.7

Changes in major national security expenditures included reductions of \$0.7 billion for military assistance and \$0.1 billion for stockpiling, coupled with an increase of approximately \$0.1 billion for development and control of atomic energy. Spending for the military defense portion of major national security remained virtually unchanged in total but changes within this sector included an \$0.9 billion increase for research and development, test, and evaluation, offset by declines of \$0.3 billion in military construction; \$0.2 billion in operations and maintenance; and smaller declines in both military personnel and procurement.

Expenditures for international affairs and finance during fiscal 1960 were \$2.0 billion less than in 1959 but total outlays for fiscal 1959 included the subscription payment of \$1.4 billion by the United States to the International Monetary Fund. The increase of \$1.6 billion in interest was a result of both the interest incurred on the \$1.7 billion rise in the public debt and the higher market rates paid by the Treasury on issues offered in exchange for maturing securities.

The nearly unchanged totals for labor and welfare resulted from a decrease of \$0.4 billion in expenditures for labor and manpower, together with increases of \$0.3 billion for promotion of public health, education, and science and research, with relatively minor changes in other categories.

The major items accounting for the net \$1.7 billion decline in expenditures for agriculture and agricultural resources were a \$1.8 billion decrease in the program for the stabilization of farm prices and farm income, and an \$0.1 billion increase in the conservation of agricultural land and water resources.

The major changes in the category of commerce, housing, and space technology were an \$0.8 billion reduction in the housing program from the high amount of the previous year, an \$0.2 billion decrease in postal service expenditures, an \$0.3 billion increase in space exploration and flight technology, and an \$0.1 billion increase in the promotion of aviation. General government expenditures increased by approximately \$0.1 billion during fiscal 1960, and those for veterans' services were reduced by the same amount.

The amount deducted to adjust for interfund transactions was increased by \$0.3 billion, resulting in a further decline in budget expenditures.

Estimates of expenditures in 1961 and 1962

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1960 and estimates for the fiscal years 1961 and 1962 are summarized in the following table. Further details will be found in table 12. The estimates are based on those submitted to the Congress in the *Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962*.

Actual budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated expenditures for 1961 and 1962

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1962 Budget document]

	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
Legislative branch.....	126	155	147
The judiciary.....	49	53	56
Agriculture Department (including Commodity Credit Corporation).....	5,419	5,739	5,782
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,623	2,660	2,680
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	67	95	90
Civil Service Commission.....	21	74	51
Commerce Department.....	539	511	566
Defense Department:			
Military defense.....	41,215	41,500	42,910
Military assistance.....	1,609	1,700	1,750
Civil functions.....	902	986	984
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	* 323	* 100	* 4
Federal Aviation Agency.....	508	640	730
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Mutual security, economic and contingencies.....	1,613	1,675	1,875
Other.....	143	43	75
General Services Administration.....	408	442	496
Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	3,403	3,716	4,005
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	309	544	728
Interior Department.....	690	785	873
Justice Department.....	258	285	294
Labor Department.....	549	295	223
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	401	770	965
Post Office Department.....	525	786	63
Small Business Administration.....	60	77	98
State Department.....	247	260	345
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt.....	9,180	8,900	8,500
Other.....	952	1,058	1,188
Veterans' Administration.....	5,250	5,314	5,309
Allowance for contingencies.....		25	100
All other.....	490	633	593
Total.....	77,233	79,621	81,532
Deduct interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures).....	694	676	667
Net budget expenditures.....	76,539	78,945	80,865

* Excess of credits (deduct).

Trust Account and Other Transactions

Several categories of financial transactions of the Government (other than those in the public debt) augment or diminish the cash balance of the Treasurer of the United States or the cash held outside the account of the Treasurer but do not affect the Federal budget surplus or deficit. These classes consist of trust and deposit accounts; net investments of Government agencies in public debt securities; and net sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market.

The Government maintains trust funds for use in carrying out specified purposes and programs in accordance with trust agreements or statutes. Within this group, trust revolving funds are those established to carry on a cycle of business-type operations. Deposit funds account for receipts held by the Government in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some other Government fund, or are funds held by the Government as banker or agent for others. Although trust and deposit funds transactions constitute an important part of Federal financial operations, they are excluded from the budget because they are not fully owned by the Government. Transactions of most trust accounts are reported on a gross basis, but some, and also those of deposit funds, are reported net.

The investments by Government agencies in public debt securities (net) represent an exchange of assets and have no effect on the operating programs of the agencies. The investments provide interest income until the funds invested are required to meet the cash needs of the programs.

Sales and redemptions of securities of certain Government agencies in the market (net) represent financing operations between the agencies and the public. The transactions are reported at the par value of the securities. In the fiscal year 1960 these operations were in nonguaranteed securities except those in debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration in exchange for defaulted mortgages, the stadium bonds issued by the District of Columbia Armory Board, and also, redemptions of matured guaranteed obligations outstanding in lesser amounts.

Detail of trust account and other transactions for 1959 and 1960 appears in tables 7, 8, and 9. Annual fiscal year data for 1952 through 1960 are shown in table 11. The data for 1960 with estimates for 1961 and 1962 are published in table 13.

Individual statements of receipts and expenditures (excluding investment transactions) and of the assets of selected trust accounts are contained in tables 62 through 84. Investments in Federal securities of the trust accounts handled by the Treasury (and also

of those handled by Government agencies) are shown in table 61 as of June 30, 1952 through 1960. The investments in Federal securities include both public and special issues of the public debt and also guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government.

Interest rates on special issues

The Treasury endeavored during the fiscal year through recommendations to the Congress and administrative action to obtain some uniformity in the bases for fixing interest rates on special obligations issued to the major trust funds administered by the Treasury, such as the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, the civil service retirement and disability fund, the railroad retirement account, and the veterans' life insurance funds.

On February 3, 1960, the Treasury Department adopted an interest rate formula for the national service life insurance fund and the U.S. Government life insurance fund whereby the special obligations issued to these funds would bear interest at a rate one-half of one percent lower than a rate equal to the average market yield on outstanding obligations not due or callable until after the expiration of three years from the date of the special obligations, provided that the rate for the U.S. Government life insurance fund would not be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent and for the national service life insurance fund not less than 3 percent. The provision for an interest rate one-half of one percent lower than the average of market yields was adopted in consideration of the guarantee of the minimum rates established for the respective funds. In anticipation of the change in the formula, the special obligations held by the two funds had been replaced in February 1960 with special issues having equal maturities spread over a period from one to 15 years. The Treasury was in position to make these arrangements because the existing provisions of law placed full responsibility in the Secretary of the Treasury for the investment of the veterans' life insurance funds.

By statutory requirement the formula for fixing interest rates on special obligations issued to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and to the Federal disability insurance trust fund was based upon the average interest rate on all outstanding marketable public debt obligations that are not due or callable until after the expiration of five years from date of original issue. During the summer of 1959 the Board of Trustees of the two funds (the Secretary of the Treasury as Managing Trustee, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare) recommended that the statutory formula be changed to a formula based upon current

market yields rather than upon coupon rates. A similar recommendation had been made by the Advisory Council on Social Security Financing. The Board of Trustees proposed that the interest rate on the special obligations of the United States issued to these two trust funds be equal to the average of market yields (rounded to the nearest multiple of $\frac{1}{8}$ of one percent) on outstanding Treasury marketable issues not due or callable until after the expiration of three years from the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of issue of the obligations issued for purchase by the trust funds. In anticipation of congressional approval of this recommendation, and in order to effect an orderly and gradual transition from the old formula to the new, the special obligations held by these two funds had been replaced in June 1959 with special issues having equal maturities distributed over a period from one to 15 years.

The act entitled the Social Security Amendments of 1960 (P.L. 86-778), approved September 13, 1960, gives effect to the recommendation, except that the formula is based upon the average market yields, at the close of the month preceding investment, on all marketable public debt securities not due or callable for more than four years. Under the law the new formula took effect on October 1, 1960.

The statutory formula for fixing interest rates for the civil service retirement and disability fund is the same as that for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund before passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1960. In August 1960 the Treasury Department recommended that the statutory formula for the civil service retirement and disability fund be changed to that subsequently enacted for those two funds. As in the case of those funds and the veterans' insurance funds, in expectation of a change in the formula, the special issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund also had been replaced in June 1959 by special obligations with equal maturities distributed over a period from one to 15 years.

The Railroad Retirement Act provides that special obligations issued to the railroad retirement account shall bear interest at the rate of 3 percent and that investments in other public debt obligations shall yield not less than 3 percent. In this case the Treasury submitted to the Congress on May 16, 1960, a draft of a proposed bill "To amend section 15(b) of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, to revise the interest rate formula of special obligations purchased for the Railroad Retirement Account and for other purposes." The proposed bill would have modified the basis for fixing the interest rate on special obligations and substituted a formula to provide an

interest rate based on overall market yields. The formula provided that obligations purchased for the account should bear interest at a rate equal to one-half of one per centum lower than the average market yield, computed as of the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of issue, borne by all marketable obligations that are not due or callable until after the expiration of three years from the end of such calendar month, provided that the rate on such obligations should not be less than 3 per centum.

At the close of the 86th Congress in September 1960 the formula recommended by the Treasury for the civil service retirement and disability fund and for the railroad retirement account had not been enacted into law.

Account of the Treasurer of the United States

The assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States are published in the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* in summary, and in more detail in table 53. As published, the account consists of three major categories: Gold, silver, and the general account. The total value of gold on hand, the principal part of which is held in the Fort Knox Depository with lesser amounts in mints and assay offices, is listed on the asset side. The liabilities include the amount of gold certificates, etc., and the balance of gold available. For silver, the amount of silver bullion and silver dollars is listed on the asset side, and silver certificates etc., and the balance of silver available on the liability side. For the general account, the assets include the balances of gold and silver against which there are no specific legal liabilities or reserves, cash in the form of coin and currency, unclassified collections, and Government funds on deposit with the Federal Reserve Banks and other depositories. The liabilities in the general account include principally funds to the credit of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, and uncollected items, exchanges, etc.

The balance in the Treasurer's account, the difference between the assets and liabilities, consists of the available operating funds which are the Government funds on deposit in Federal Reserve Banks, and in commercial banks qualified as special depositories to carry the Treasury tax and loan accounts, funds not immediately available for operating purposes held in general or other depositories in consideration of certain services performed for Government officers.

During fiscal 1960 there was an increase of \$2,654 million in the balance. Daily balances ranged from \$2,654 million, the lowest amount, on April 13, 1960, to \$8,170 million, the highest amount, on June 21, 1960.

The net change in the balance is accounted for as follows:

	<i>(In millions of dollars)</i>	
Balance June 30, 1959.....		5, 350
Additions:		
Cash deposits.....	94, 862	
Net increase in gross public debt.....	1, 625	
Sales of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net).....	1, 266	
Certain public debt redemptions included as cash withdrawals below ¹	2, 248	
		<hr/> 100, 000
Total.....		105, 350
Deductions:		
Cash withdrawals.....	93, 508	
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net).....	992	
Accrual of discount on savings bonds and bills included in net increase in gross public debt above.....	2, 845	
		<hr/> 97, 345
Balance June 30, 1960.....		8, 005

¹ Principally discount included in savings bond and Treasury bill redemptions.

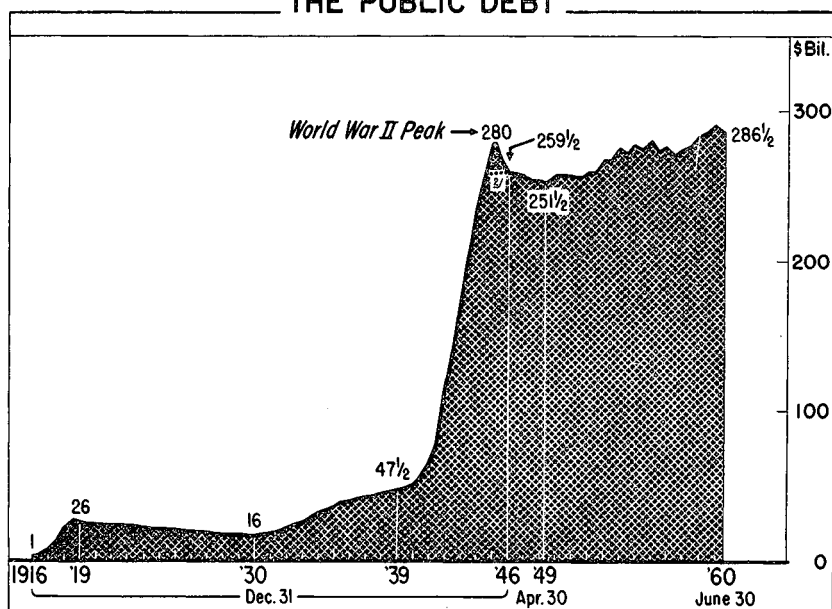
Public Debt Operations and Ownership of Federal Securities

At the close of the 1960 fiscal year the public debt and guaranteed obligations amounted to \$286.5 billion, a net increase of \$1.7 billion from the \$284.8 billion outstanding on June 30, 1959.

Changes in the total outstanding Federal debt are determined by changes in the budget situation, an excess or deficit of receipts as compared with expenditures, together with increases or decreases in the cash balance between one year end and the next. On June 30, 1960, the cash balance amounted to \$8.0 billion, an increase of \$2.7 billion over the balance of \$5.4 billion on June 30, 1959. During the same period the net budget surplus amounted to \$1.2 billion, in sharp contrast with the \$12.4 billion deficit in the previous year. The added funds in the cash balance as a result of the year's operations provided the basis for initiating a debt reduction program in the fiscal year 1961, as proposed by the President in his January 1960 budget message.

Of the \$1.7 billion total increase in debt during fiscal 1960, interest-bearing issues accounted for \$1.4 billion and noninterest-bearing debt for \$0.2 billion. There was also a slight increase in guaranteed obligations, primarily Federal Housing Administration debentures. The rise in public issues reflected an increase of \$5.8 billion in marketable securities offset in large part by a decline of \$4.6 billion in public non-marketable issues. Marketable issues have in fact been an increasing proportion of the interest-bearing public debt since 1952. On June 30,

CHART 3
THE PUBLIC DEBT¹



¹ Including public debt and guaranteed obligations.

² Excluding Victory Loan proceeds used to repay debt in 1946.

1960, marketable issues constituted 77 percent of the interest-bearing public issues and nonmarketable, 23 percent, as compared with 64 percent and 36 percent, respectively, on June 30, 1952.

A summary of changes in the debt during the year is shown in the accompanying table. Changes in the level of the debt since 1916 are illustrated in chart 3.

Class of debt	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	Increase, or decrease (-)
	In billions of dollars		
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing:			
Public issues:			
Marketable.....	178.0	183.8	5.8
Nonmarketable.....	59.1	54.5	-4.6
Total public issues.....	237.1	238.3	1.3
Special issues to Government investment accounts.....	44.8	44.9	.1
Total interest-bearing public debt.....	281.8	283.2	1.4
Matured debt on which interest has ceased.....	.5	.4	(*)
Debt bearing no interest.....	2.4	2.6	.2
Total public debt.....	284.7	286.3	1.6
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury.....	.1	.1	(*)
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations.....	284.8	286.5	1.7

* Less than \$50 million.

Progress toward debt management objectives

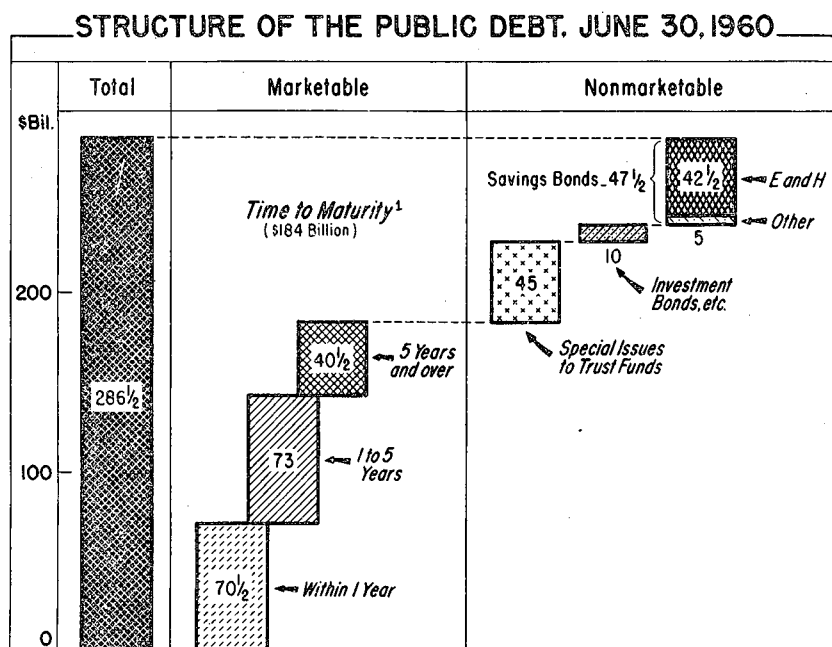
During the course of the year the Treasury issued \$51½ billion of new securities, exclusive of all Treasury bills. Of this amount \$46½ billion represented refinancing of existing obligations, either at maturity or in advance of maturity; the remaining \$5 billion consisted of cash offerings. New issues of tax anticipation bills and one-year bills totaled \$15½ billion; in addition regular weekly bill offerings were increased \$0.9 billion during the fiscal year.

As in other years, the Treasury's major debt management objectives were to contribute to the growth and stability of the economy and to improve the structure of the debt. Within the limits prescribed by these two overriding objectives the Treasury sought to borrow as cheaply as possible.

Progress toward these debt management objectives requires that the Treasury seek funds as largely as possible from nonbank investors, rather than from commercial banks, in order to reduce the inflationary potential of Treasury financing during a period of high economic activity. Within the nonbank investor grouping the preference is to borrow from true long-term savers rather than from short-term investors. The achievement of this objective was made difficult during the fiscal year by the existence of the 4¼ percent interest rate ceiling on new marketable issues of more than 5 years to maturity. During the year interest rates were at relatively high levels owing to a strong overall demand for credit. Under these conditions the ceiling restriction effectively prevented the Treasury from issuing any significant amount of new marketable bonds, either for cash or in exchange for securities at maturity or in advance of maturity. Instead, the Treasury in its borrowing operations had to rely almost completely on new issues of notes, certificates, and bills, securities that mature in 5 years or less and on which no interest rate ceiling applies. In consequence, the passage of time which always operates to shorten the average length of marketable debt could not be offset effectively during the year. The average maturity of the marketable debt fell from 4 years and 7 months on June 30, 1959, to 4 years and 4 months a year later. Although the under 1-year debt declined to \$70½ billion on June 30, 1960, as compared with \$73 billion a year earlier, the amount of marketable debt in the 1-5 year area increased to \$73 billion at the end of the fiscal year, as compared with \$58½ billion on June 30, 1959. During the same period the over-5-year debt fell from \$46½ billion to \$40½ billion.

In furtherance of the proposals made on June 8, 1959, the administration during the course of the year under review repeatedly urged Congress to take action on the 4¼ percent ceiling. On January 12, 1960, the President again sent a special message to the Congress

CHART 4



¹ Partially tax-exempt bonds are classified to earliest call date.

emphasizing the need for greater flexibility in the management of the public debt. In this message the President stated that he was asking the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Congress proposed legislation to remove the interest rate ceiling. In response, the Secretary of the Treasury on January 12 again submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives—and on this occasion, to the President of the Senate also—a proposed bill providing for removal of the interest rate ceiling on Treasury issues. On February 23 the Secretary issued a statement further emphasizing the importance of removal of the ceiling but recognizing that a bill approved on that date by the House Ways and Means Committee would permit the Treasury to achieve some further debt lengthening. This bill permitted the issuance of a limited amount of intermediate and long-term securities for cash and in exchange for maturing issues without the restriction of the ceiling. The Secretary pointed out in his statement that there was no certainty that such a proposal would provide a permanent solution to the problem. At various times Congress debated the matter of repealing or modifying the interest rate ceiling but took no action.

During the year the Treasury completed its program of establishing a one-year bill cycle in addition to the 3-month and 6-month cycles of these auction-type issues. In this way the handling of approximately

\$33½ billion of short-term public debt has been put on a routine basis so that its frequent refunding has a minimum impact on the money market.

With the decline in interest rates in the latter months of 1960, the the Treasury was able to extend a small amount of debt. In April \$470 million of 4¼ percent 25-year bonds was issued. In June the Treasury offered holders of the 2½ percent bonds of November 1961 the opportunity to exchange their old securities in advance of maturity—with tax consequences postponed—for either a 3¼ percent note to mature May 15, 1964, or a 3⅝ percent bond to mature May 15, 1968. As a result, primarily through the significant investor response to the 4-year note offering, the Treasury was able to reduce the size of the November 1961 maturity from \$11 billion to \$7 billion, thus making it much more manageable even though it remained the largest single bond issue outstanding in the hands of the public.

In this advance refunding the Treasury for the first time utilized the provisions of legislation, approved September 22, 1959 (31 U.S.C. 757c(i)), which removed a major impediment to the exchange of Treasury securities in advance of their maturities. The operation was considered a testing ground for use of the technique under prevailing market and ownership conditions. With this financing successfully behind it, the Treasury, after the close of the fiscal year, undertook its first major effort to lengthen the maturity of the public debt through advance refunding. In this operation holders of the wartime 2½ percent Treasury bonds with remaining terms to maturity of between 6 years 8½ months and 9 years 2½ months, outstanding in the amount of \$12½ billion, were given the privilege of exchanging these holdings into new 3¼ percent long-term bonds. The result was that \$4.0 billion of the wartime 2½s were shifted to long-term issues maturing in 20 to 38 years, and the average maturity of the marketable public debt was extended from approximately 50 months to 57 months. A statement by the Secretary of the Treasury describing the advance refunding technique may be found in the Annual Report of the Secretary for 1959 on page 259, and a general discussion of the principles will be found in exhibit 22 of this annual report.

While it was not possible during most of the fiscal year for the Treasury to make meaningful progress in lengthening the debt, the inflationary potential of short-term financing was held to a minimum by the success of the Treasury in issuing \$20.5 billion securities with maturities in the 4- to 5-year maturity range and in increasing private holdings of Federal securities outside the commercial banking system. Total private nonbank holdings increased by \$6.4 billion during the fiscal year, a result mainly of substantial increases in individual holdings of marketable securities.

In line with the Treasury's policy of encouraging individual owner-

ship of Government securities, improvements were made in the savings bonds program by the act approved September 22, 1959 (31 U.S.C. 757c). This act made it possible to raise the permissible interest rate which could be paid on savings bonds when held to maturity. Higher yields for new Series E and H bonds issued on or after June 1, 1959, and increased future investment yields on all outstanding Series E and H bonds issued prior to June 1, 1959, were announced on September 22. The interest yields on new Series E and H bonds were increased to $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent when held to maturity. Investment yields for all outstanding E and H bonds were raised not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ percent if held to next maturity. Details of these changes will be found beginning on page 161 and in exhibit 16 on page 221 of the 1959 Annual Report, and in exhibits 6 and 7 (pp. 206-274) and 14 herein.

The same legislation enabled the Treasury to amend its savings bonds regulations, effective January 1, 1960, to permit the exchange of all outstanding Series E and J bonds and certain Series F bonds for current income Series H bonds with Federal income tax deferral on the interest increments on the old bonds until such time as the H bonds issued in exchange were ultimately cashed. Details and discussion of these changes will be found beginning on page 159 and in exhibits 8-10.

PUBLIC DEBT OPERATIONS

The first financing of fiscal 1960, the offering of a tax anticipation security, was undertaken to cover the major share of the Treasury's seasonal need for cash in the first quarter of the fiscal year. Tax anticipation securities are planned to provide the Treasury with funds during the July-December period when tax collections are seasonally low and to provide an investment medium for funds accumulated by corporations to pay income and profits taxes. The securities are retired on their maturity dates, to the extent they are not presented in payment of taxes, with the heavy tax receipts received the following spring.

Early in July, on an auction basis, the Treasury issued for cash \$3 billion of tax anticipation bills to mature shortly after the mid-March 1960 tax collection date and \$2 billion of one-year Treasury bills to mature July 15, 1960. The issuance of the one-year bills was the third step in the Treasury's program to establish a pattern of one-year maturities on quarterly dates in January, April, July, and October.

In mid-July, following the issuance of the one-year bills, the Treasury announced it was going to refinance the August 1 maturities. An optional exchange offering of two $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent notes was made to the holders of \$13 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion certificates maturing August 1, 1959, and holders of \$473 million 4 percent notes maturing in August 1961 who

had exercised their option to redeem them on August 1, 1959. The offering consisted of a 12½-month note dated August 1, 1959, maturing August 15, 1960, and a 4¾-year note dated July 20, 1959, maturing May 15, 1964. Thus, in pursuing its objective of achieving a more orderly spacing of shorter-term issues, the Treasury came as close as it could to the 5-year maturity beyond which the 4¾ percent interest ceiling applied.

In August the Treasury made its second cash offering to meet seasonal needs for the first three months of the fiscal year by auctioning \$1 billion 216-day tax anticipation bills. These bills represented an additional amount of the \$3 billion tax anticipation bills issued early in July and maturing March 22, 1960.

In October a cash offering was made consisting of \$2 billion 5 percent 4-year 10-month notes to mature August 15, 1964, and \$2 billion 245-day tax anticipation bills, to be sold at auction, to mature June 22, 1960, following the mid-June tax collection date.

In order to encourage wide distribution of the 5 percent notes, the Treasury announced that subscriptions up to a maximum of \$25,000, if accompanied by 100 percent payment at the time the subscriptions were entered, would be allotted in full to all subscribers. The Treasury also announced that it would make allotments on a variable basis to different classes of subscribers and would give preferential allotments to savings-type and nonbank investors.

The 5 percent offering received wide publicity throughout the country; as a result, there were 130,000 subscribers, far exceeding the normal number, and of these about 108,000 entered full-paid subscriptions of almost \$1 billion. The allotment of these and all other subscriptions brought the total amount issued to \$2.3 billion.

In November 1959, holders of approximately \$9 billion certificates and notes maturing November 15, 1959, were offered in exchange 4¾ percent one-year certificates maturing November 15, 1960, or 4¾ percent 4-year notes maturing November 15, 1963. In addition the Treasury offered the new notes to the holders of \$2.0 billion 4 percent notes maturing August 15, 1962, who exercised their option to redeem them on February 15, 1960.

In mid-November following the refunding, holders of \$1½ billion Series F and G savings bonds maturing in 1960 were offered in exchange the 4¾ percent notes maturing May 15, 1964, with certain adjustments as of December 15, 1959, at a price of 99¾ to yield 4.81 percent. The exchange offer was a reopening of the notes issued in July. Close to \$750 million F and G savings bonds were exchanged for the notes.

At the same time the Treasury offered \$2 billion 320-day bills for cash (on an auction basis) to be dated December 2, 1959, and to mature October 17, 1960. This was the fourth and final step in the

Treasury's program initiated on April 1, 1959, for the establishment of a pattern of one-year maturities on quarterly dates in January, April, July, and October.

On December 30, 1959, a cash offering of \$2 billion 166-day tax anticipation bills (on an auction basis) was made to cover the current requirements of the Treasury. The bills were issued on January 8, 1960, and represented an additional amount of the \$2 billion dated October 21, 1959, to mature June 22, 1960. At the same time an announcement was made that an auction of \$1½ billion one-year bills dated January 15 to mature January 15, 1961, would be held on January 12, 1960, for cash or in exchange for the \$2 billion one-year bills maturing January 15, 1960. Thus the timing of issuance for the tax anticipation bills coincided closely with the payoff of the maturing one-year bills. The net effect of the two offerings was a borrowing of \$1½ billion in new money.

In February 1960, holders of \$11.4 billion certificates maturing in the middle of that month and \$0.2 billion exchange notes maturing April 1, 1960, were offered in exchange a choice of two 4½ percent securities to be dated February 15, 1960, one-year certificates to mature February 15, 1961, priced at par, or 4-year 9-month notes to mature November 15, 1964, priced at 99¼ to yield 4.93 percent.

On March 31, 1960, the Treasury announced that it was going to borrow about \$2½ billion to cover its estimated requirements for funds for the balance of the fiscal year. The announcement stated that the funds would be obtained by offering up to \$1½ billion 4½ percent 25-year bonds, dated April 5, 1960, to mature May 15, 1985, callable at the option of the United States on or after May 15, 1975, and \$2 billion, or thereabouts, 4 percent 2-year notes dated April 14, 1960, to mature May 15, 1962. If the amount of public subscription to the 4½ percent bonds, when added to the amount of 4 percent notes exceeded \$2½ billion, the excess borrowing would be used to reduce the amounts of the 91-day weekly Treasury bill offerings in the weeks ahead. In a statement on April 7, 1960, the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that under market conditions then prevailing there was no way to determine the true demand for long-term bonds within the 4½ percent ceiling; the only way to find out was to offer something to test the market.

Public subscriptions to the 4½ percent bond offering, the first bond offering since April 1959, amounted to only \$370 million and were allotted in full with an additional \$100 million allotted to Government investment accounts. The overall offering of \$2½ billion was successful, however, since subscriptions for the 25-month 4 percent notes amounted to \$6.7 billion and allotments were \$2.2 billion.

The March 31, 1960, announcement also stated that the Treasury was going to issue \$2 billion one-year bills on April 15, 1960, the pro-

ceeds of which would be used to pay off the \$2 billion quarterly bills maturing on that date. The new bills were sold on an auction basis on April 12, 1960, for cash or in exchange for the bills maturing April 15, 1960.

In accordance with the Treasury announcement of April 28, 1960, holders of the three securities to mature May 15, 1960, totaling approximately \$6½ billion, were offered on May 2 a choice of one-year 4½ percent certificates, dated May 15, 1960, to mature May 15, 1961, or 4½ percent 5-year notes dated May 15, 1960, to mature May 15, 1965.

In the last financing of the fiscal year the Treasury for the first time in respect to marketable securities made use of tax legislation passed in September 1959 which made practicable the advance refunding of a Treasury issue well in advance of its maturity. Under the new legislation such an advance refunding may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be a nontaxable exchange. This means that in an exchange of one Treasury security solely for another involving like face amounts (par for par) of existing and new securities, there would be no immediate tax consequences. For taxable investors, the book value of the existing security becomes the book value of the new security. The tax effect of such an exchange is postponed; thus there is no taxable gain or loss until the new issue is sold or redeemed. A full description of the techniques and purpose of advance refunding will be found in exhibit 22.

On June 6, 1960, the Treasury offered the holders of the 2½ percent bonds maturing November 15, 1961, outstanding in the amount of \$11.2 billion, the option of exchanging them—with the privilege of deferring the tax consequences—for like face amounts of either 3½ percent 3-year 11-month notes maturing May 15, 1964, or 3½ percent 7-year 11-month bonds maturing May 15, 1968. This advance refunding was designed primarily to obviate the difficult problem that would have arisen in refunding the 2½ percent bonds when they matured in November 1961, as this issue was the largest single outstanding issue. It was not undertaken to preserve ownership nor with the expectation of achieving substantial debt lengthening.

Subscriptions were limited to an amount not to exceed \$3½ billion for the new notes and \$1½ billion for the new bonds. The announcement stated that if subscriptions exceeded these amounts by more than 10 percent they would be subject to allotment.

Subscriptions for the new issues amounted to \$4.9 billion of which \$4.6 billion was for the new note. Allotments for the note were \$3.9 billion and for the new bond, \$321 million, leaving \$7 billion of the 2½ percent bonds to mature November 15, 1961. As previously mentioned, the significant investor response to the 4-year note offering enabled the Treasury to reduce the size of the November

1961 maturity from \$11 billion to \$7 billion, thus making it much more manageable at maturity. However, the interest rate ceiling did not permit a significant amount of extension beyond the congested 1-5 year area because the rate on the 8-year bonds could not be made sufficiently attractive to induce larger acceptance of the issue.

The following tables summarize the financing operations during the fiscal year and show the results of the public offerings of marketable bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and bills. For additional information see table 35 for allotments by investor classes and the exhibits on public debt operations beginning on page 169.

Public offerings of marketable Treasury securities excluding refinancing of regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1960

(In millions of dollars)

Date of issue	Description of security and maturity date	Issued for cash	Issued in exchange for other securities	Total issued
BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS¹				
1959				
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—April 1, 1964 ¹		327	327
July 20	4½% note—May 15, 1964		4,184	4,184
Aug. 1	4½% note—Aug. 15, 1960		9,561	9,561
Oct. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct. 1, 1964 ¹		490	490
Oct. 15	5% note—Aug. 15, 1964	2,316		2,316
Nov. 15	4½% certificate—Nov. 15, 1960		7,037	7,037
Nov. 15	4½% note—Nov. 15, 1963		3,011	3,011
Dec. 15 ³	4½% note—May 15, 1964, issued at 99.75	3	746	749
1960				
Feb. 15	4½% certificate—Feb. 15, 1961		6,938	6,938
Feb. 15	4½% note—Nov. 15, 1964, issued at 99.75		4,195	4,195
Apr. 1	1½% exchange note—Apr. 1, 1965 ¹		58	58
Apr. 5	4½% bond—May 15, 1975-85	470		470
Apr. 14	4% note—May 15, 1962	2,211		2,211
May 15	4½% certificate—May 15, 1961		3,674	3,674
May 15	4½% note—May 15, 1965		2,113	2,113
June 23	3½% note—May 15, 1964		3,893	3,893
June 23	3½% bond—May 15, 1965		320	320
	Total bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness	5,000	46,547	51,547
BILLS⁴ (MATURITY VALUE)				
1959				
July 8	4.075% 258-day (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1960	3,005		3,005
July 15	4.728% 366-day—July 15, 1960	2,001		2,001
Aug. 19 ⁵	3.719% 216-day (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1960	999		999
Oct. 21	4.783% 245-day (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1960	2,002		2,002
Dec. 2	4.860% 320-day—Oct. 17, 1960	2,007		2,007
1960				
Jan. 8 ⁶	4.726% 166-day (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1960	2,016		2,016
Jan. 15	5.067% 365-day—Jan. 15, 1961	1,453	51	1,504
Apr. 15	4.608% 365-day—Apr. 15, 1961	1,873	128	2,001
	Increases in regular weekly bill offerings			
	August 13, 1959 through August 27, 1959	602		602
	May 19, 1960 through June 2, 1960	293		293
		895		895
	Total bills	16,251	179	16,430
	Total public offerings	21,251	46,726	67,977

¹ Issued only on demand of owners in exchange for 2¾% Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.

² Issued subsequent to June 30, 1959.

³ Reopening of notes dated July 20, 1959, to holders of Series F and G savings bonds maturing in 1960.

⁴ Treasury bills are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average sale price for auctioned issues gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis as indicated for each series.

⁵ Reopening of bills dated July 8, 1959.

⁶ Reopening of bills dated October 21, 1959.

⁷ Rollover of maturing one-year bills.

Disposition of matured marketable Treasury securities excluding refinancing of regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1960

[In millions of dollars]

Date of refunding or retirement	Maturing security ¹		Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt ²	Exchanged for new security	Total	Percent ex- changed
	Description and maturity date	Issue date				
BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS						
1959						
Aug. 1	15½% certificate—Aug. 1, 1959.....	Aug. 1, 1958	221	13, 279	13, 500	98. 4
Aug. 1	4% note—Aug. 1, 1961 ²	Aug. 1, 1957	8	465	473	98. 3
Oct. 1	1½% exchange note—Oct. 1, 1959.....	Oct. 1, 1954	99	-----	99	-----
Nov. 15	3¾% certificate—Nov. 15, 1959.....	Dec. 1, 1958	306	7, 405	7, 711	96. 0
Nov. 15	3½% note—Nov. 15, 1959.....	Oct. 10, 1958	223	961	1, 184	81. 2
Nov. 15	4% note—Aug. 15, 1962 ⁴	Sept. 26, 1957	(⁵)	1, 684	1, 684	91. 4
1960						
Feb. 15	3¾% certificate—Feb. 15, 1960.....	Feb. 15, 1959	370	10, 993	11, 363	96. 7
Feb. 15	1½% note—Apr. 1, 1960.....	Apr. 1, 1955	57	141	198	71. 2
Feb. 15	4% note—Aug. 15, 1962 ⁴	Sept. 26, 1957	159	-----	159	-----
May 15	4% certificate—May 15, 1960.....	May 15, 1959	98	1, 171	1, 269	92. 3
May 15	3½% note—May 15, 1960.....	Feb. 15, 1957	282	2, 124	2, 406	88. 3
May 15	3¼% note—May 15, 1960.....	Jan. 21, 1959	246	2, 492	2, 738	91. 0
June 23	2½% bond—Nov. 15, 1961 ³	Feb. 15, 1954	-----	4, 214	4, 214	-----
Total bonds, notes, and certi- ficates of indebtedness.....			2, 069	44, 930	46, 999	-----
BILLS						
1959						
Sept. 21	3.293% (tax anticipation)—Sept. 21, 1959.....	Feb. 16, 1959	1, 502	-----	1, 502	-----
Dec. 22	3.565% (tax anticipation)—Dec. 22, 1959.....	May 15, 1959	1, 500	-----	1, 500	-----
1960						
Jan. 15	3.386%—Jan. 15, 1960.....	Apr. 1, 1959	⁶ 1, 955	51	2, 006	-----
Mar. 22	4.075% (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1960.....	July 8, 1959	3, 005	-----	3, 005	-----
Mar. 22	3.719% (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1960.....	July 8, 1959	999	-----	999	-----
Apr. 15	3.835%—Apr. 15, 1960.....	May 11, 1959	⁶ 1, 875	128	2, 003	-----
June 22	4.783% (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1960.....	Oct. 21, 1959	2, 002	-----	2, 002	-----
June 22	4.726% (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1960.....	Oct. 21, 1959	2, 016	-----	2, 016	-----
Total bills.....			14, 854	179	15, 033	-----
Total Treasury securities.....			16, 923	45, 109	62, 032	-----

¹ Original maturity dates are used.

² Including tax anticipation issues redeemed for taxes.

³ Holders exercised the option to redeem on Aug. 1, 1959.

⁴ Holders of 4% notes who exercised the option to redeem on Feb. 15, 1960, were permitted to exchange their holdings on Nov. 15, 1959 for the 4½% notes maturing Nov. 15, 1963.

⁵ Holders of \$11,177 million 2½% bonds maturing Nov. 15, 1961, were offered the option to exchange the bonds in advance of their maturity during the period from June 8, 1960, through June 13, 1960, subject to allotment if subscriptions exceeded by 10 percent the offering limits of \$3.5 billion for 3¾% notes maturing May 15, 1964, and \$1.5 billion for 3½% bonds maturing May 15, 1968.

⁶ Rolled over into a one-year bill.

*Allotments of marketable Treasury securities other than regular weekly bills, fiscal year 1960*¹

[In millions of dollars]

Date of financing	Issue—description of security and maturity date	Amount issued		Allotments by investor classes		
		For cash	In exchange for other securities	U.S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks ²	All others
BONDS, NOTES, AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS						
1959						
July 20	4¼% note—May 15, 1964-A.....		4,184	2,666	803	715
Aug. 1	4¼% note—Aug. 15, 1960-C.....		9,561	5,625	1,375	2,561
Oct. 15	5% note—Aug. 15, 1964-B.....	2,316		100	587	1,629
Nov. 15	4¾% certificate—Nov. 15, 1960-C.....		7,037	5,070	795	1,172
Nov. 15	4¾% note—Nov. 15, 1963-C.....		3,011	97	1,634	1,280
Dec. 15 ³	4¾% note—May 15, 1964-A.....	3	746	2	222	526
1960						
Feb. 15	4¾% certificate—Feb. 15, 1961-A.....		6,938	3,656	1,039	2,243
Feb. 15	4¾% note—Nov. 15, 1964-C.....		4,195	2,031	1,207	957
Apr. 5	4½% bond—May 15, 1975-85.....	470		100	87	283
Apr. 14	4% note—May 15, 1962-E.....	2,211		27	1,616	568
May 15	4¾% certificate—May 15, 1961-B.....		3,674	198	1,262	2,214
May 15	4½% note—May 15, 1965-A.....		2,113	215	1,063	835
June 23	3¾% note—May 15, 1964-D.....		3,893	79	2,582	1,232
June 23	3¾% bond—May 15, 1968.....		320	57	102	161
BILLS						
1959						
July 8	4.075% (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1960....	3,005			2,969	36
July 15	4.728%—July 15, 1960.....	2,001			1,981	20
Aug. 19 ³	3.719% (tax anticipation)—Mar. 22, 1960....	999			980	19
Oct. 21	4.783% (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1960....	2,002			1,962	40
Dec. 2	4.860%—Oct. 17, 1960.....	2,007			1,982	25
1960						
Jan. 8 ³	4.726% (tax anticipation)—June 22, 1960....	2,016			1,996	20
Jan. 15 ⁴	5.067%—Jan. 15, 1961.....	1,453	51	118	567	819
Apr. 15 ⁴	4.608%—Apr. 15, 1961.....	1,873	128	235	1,069	697

¹ Excludes 1½% Treasury EA and EO notes issued in exchange for nonmarketable 2¾% Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.

² Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

³ Reopening of earlier issue.

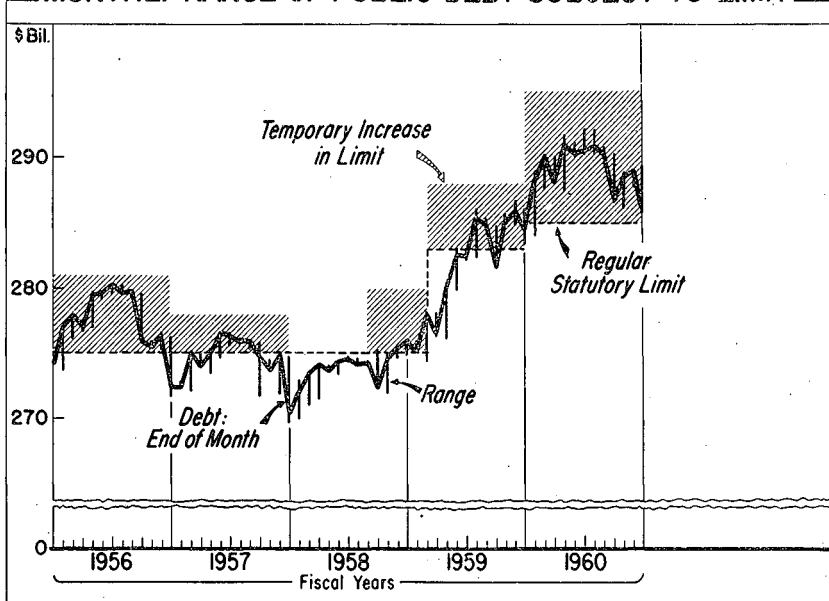
⁴ Issued as a rollover of one-year bills.

During the first half of the fiscal year seasonal and other cash borrowing brought the public debt very close to the temporary ceiling of \$295 billion. The amount of debt subject to the statutory limit reached a peak of \$292.3 billion on December 2, 1959. The temporary authority was to expire on June 30, 1960, at which time it would revert back to the permanent limit of \$285 billion. Late in the fiscal year, when it appeared that the debt on June 30, 1960, would slightly exceed the limit, a temporary increase of \$8 billion was authorized by Public Law 85-564, approved June 30, 1960. The increase was made effective for the 1961 fiscal year.

A comparison of the statutory debt limit with the public debt outstanding subject to the limit since June 30, 1956, is shown in chart 5.

CHART 5

MONTHLY RANGE OF PUBLIC DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT



For further detail on the statutory limit on the public debt and guaranteed obligations as of June 30, 1960, see table 30, and for a summary of amendments to the law limiting the debt see table 31.

In addition to its major offerings of marketable securities, the Treasury completed its program of establishing a one-year bill cycle and continued its weekly offerings of 13-week (91-day) and 26-week (182-day) bills during the year.

In handling its regular weekly bills approximately \$895 million of new cash was raised during the fiscal year. The issues of August 13, August 20, and August 27, 1959, exceeded the maturities of those dates by approximately \$200 million a week and those of May 19, May 26, and June 2, 1960, exceeded those maturing by approximately \$100 million a week. The other weekly issues were refunded by new bills in approximately equivalent amounts. The 26 issues of regular weekly bills outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1960 totaled \$25.9 billion, as compared with \$25.0 billion at the close of the previous fiscal year. An additional \$7½ billion of one-year bills which mature quarterly was outstanding, bringing the amount of regularly issued bills outstanding to approximately \$33½ billion on June 30, 1960. Thus 18 percent of the outstanding marketable debt was on a routine basis at the close of the fiscal year.

To meet its seasonal needs for cash the Treasury, as already noted, issued tax anticipation bills amounting to approximately \$8 billion. These issues were not a factor in the fiscal year debt increase, however, as they were retired before the end of the fiscal year. (For additional information on all bill issues see exhibit 4.)

The strong private demand for credit, which became especially noticeable in the spring of 1958, continued through the first half of the fiscal year 1960. The heavy demands for short-term credit in the private sector of the economy and the concentration of Treasury financing in short- and intermediate-term maturities contributed to the rise in rates in maturities up to five years during the first half of the fiscal year. Early in 1960 the demand for credit lessened and interest rates declined sharply in the January to March period. During April and May there were wide fluctuations, followed by further declines in early June. These changes were reflected in Treasury borrowing costs. The average rate on new issues of 13-week Treasury bills, for example, which was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent at the beginning of the fiscal year, rose to about 4½ percent in December 1959, and at the close of the fiscal year was about 2½ percent.

The weekly average rates on new bill offerings throughout the year are shown in exhibit 4 and the average yields of long-term Treasury bonds are shown in table 48. The average annual interest rate as computed on the total interest-bearing public debt was 3.297 percent on June 30, 1960, as compared with 2.867 percent a year earlier. The computed annual interest charge on the public debt was \$9,316 million on June 30, 1960, as compared with \$8,066 million a year earlier. (For further detail on the computed annual interest rate and on the computed annual interest charge by security classes see table 45.)

Changes contributing to the net decline of \$4.6 billion in the non-marketable public debt are shown in the following table.

Class of security	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	Increase, or decrease (—)
	In billions of dollars		
United States savings bonds:			
Series E.....	38.0	37.5	— .6
Series H.....	4.7	5.3	.6
Subtotal E and H.....	42.7	42.7	—
Series F and G.....	5.3	2.8	—2.5
Series J and K.....	2.5	2.0	— .5
Subtotal savings bonds.....	50.5	47.5	—3.0
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	8.4	6.8	—1.6
Depository bonds.....	.2	.2	(*)
Total interest-bearing public nonmarketable issues.....	59.1	54.5	—4.6

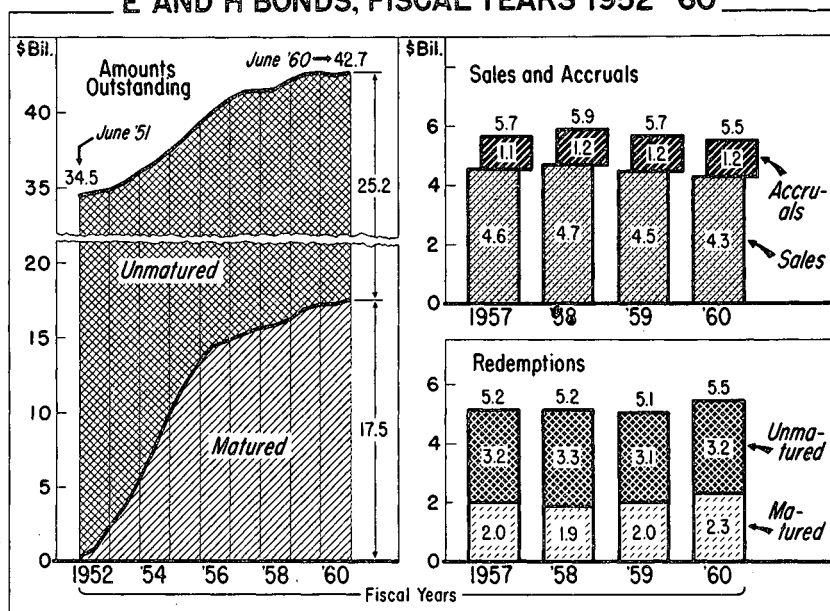
*Less than —\$50 million.

The decline of \$1.6 billion during the year in investment series bonds outstanding was due principally to the exchange of \$0.9 billion of the 2½ percent convertible Series-B-1975-80 bonds for marketable 5-year 1½ percent notes, and the redemption at par of \$0.2 billion of these bonds held by the Postal Savings System in order to provide funds to meet withdrawals of postal savings deposits. The decline also reflected \$0.3 billion of 2½ percent bonds purchased by the Treasury from the Federal National Mortgage Association and retired. Details of this retirement may be found on page 48.

The largest portion of the nonmarketable public issues outstanding is in United States savings bonds. The total of all series of interest-bearing savings bonds outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$47.5 billion as compared with \$50.5 billion as of June 30, 1959. Series E and H savings bonds remained unchanged at \$42.7 billion; and Series F, G, J, and K bonds, which are no longer sold, declined by \$3.0 billion. However, \$0.7 billion of the Series F and G redemptions represented exchanges for the 4¾ percent marketable notes of 1964.

CHART 6

E AND H BONDS, FISCAL YEARS 1952-'60



There was no significant net change in the amount of Series E and H savings bonds outstanding during fiscal 1960 because the improved yields on these bonds, announced September 22, 1959, resulted in increases in the amounts outstanding later in the year which offset the losses in the early months of the fiscal year.

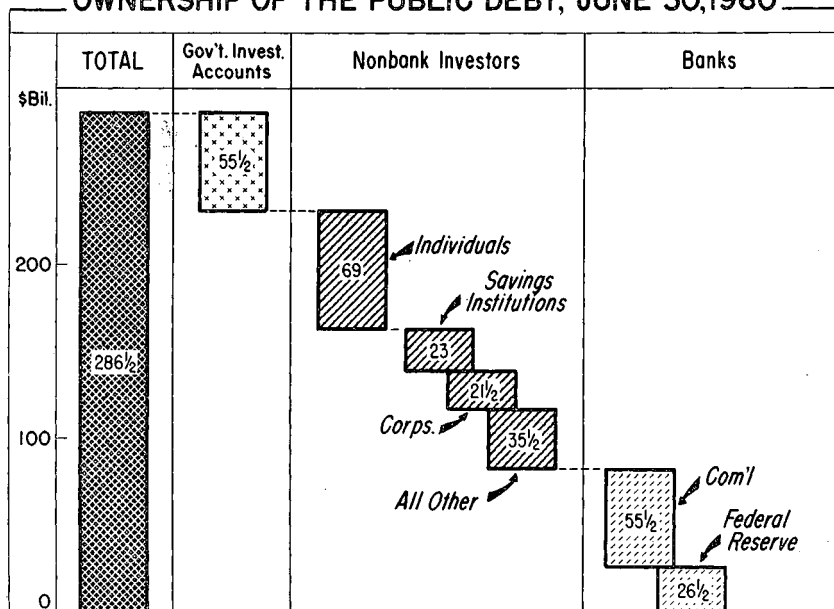
Sales of the smaller denomination E bonds (\$200 and under) in fiscal 1960 were less than 1 percent below fiscal 1959, and sales of the larger denomination E and H bonds were down 9 percent from last year. (For further detail on savings bonds sales by denominations see table 42.) Detailed information on savings bonds from March 1, 1935, when this type of security was first offered, through June 30, 1960, is given in tables 40 through 43.

OWNERSHIP OF FEDERAL SECURITIES

Private nonbank investors held an estimated \$149.0 billion of Federal securities at the end of fiscal 1960, over one-half of the \$286.5 billion total Federal debt outstanding. Private nonbank investors comprise individuals (including partnerships and personal trust accounts), insurance companies, mutual savings banks, nonfinancial corporations, pension funds, foreign accounts, State and local governments, and nonprofit associations. Commercial banks and Federal Reserve Banks together held \$82.1 billion, representing more than one-fourth of the debt. The remaining \$55.3 billion of debt was held by Government investment accounts, primarily in social security and unemployment trust funds, veterans' insurance funds, and Government retirement funds. These figures are graphically presented in chart 7.

CHART 7

OWNERSHIP OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, JUNE 30, 1960



During fiscal 1960 the \$1.7 billion increase in total public debt outstanding and the \$5.4 billion decrease in holdings of Federal securities by the banking system were absorbed within the nonbank area. The private nonbank sector increased its ownership of Federal securities by \$6.4 billion and the Government investment accounts' holdings rose by \$0.7 billion. Ownership of Federal securities by investor classes on selected dates is presented in the following table.

Ownership of Federal securities¹ by investor classes on selected dates, 1941-60

(Dollars in billions)

	June 30, 1941	Feb. 28, 1946 ²	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	Change during fis- cal year 1960
Estimated ownership by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals ³	\$11.2	\$64.1	† \$64.9	\$68.2	\$3.4
Insurance companies.....	7.1	24.4	12.5	11.8	-.7
Mutual savings banks.....	3.4	11.1	7.3	6.6	-.8
Corporations ⁴	2.0	19.9	† 21.5	21.7	.2
State and local governments.....	.6	6.7	16.7	18.1	1.4
Miscellaneous investors ⁵.....	.7	8.9	† 19.7	22.5	2.9
Total private nonbank investors.....	25.0	135.1	† 142.6	149.0	6.4
Federal Government investment accounts.....	8.5	28.0	54.6	55.3	.7
Commercial banks.....	19.7	93.8	† 61.5	55.6	- 5.9
Federal Reserve Banks.....	2.2	22.9	26.0	26.5	.5
Total gross debt outstanding.....	55.3	279.8	284.8	286.5	1.7
Percent of total					
Percent owned by:					
Private nonbank investors:					
Individuals.....	20	23	23	24	-----
Other.....	25	25	27	28	-----
Total.....	45	48	50	52	-----
Federal Government investment accounts.....	15	10	19	19	-----
Commercial banks.....	36	34	22	20	-----
Federal Reserve Banks.....	4	8	9	9	-----
Total gross debt outstanding.....	100	100	100	100	-----

¹ Revised.

² Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.

³ Immediate postwar peak of debt.

⁴ Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts. Nonprofit institutions and corporate pension trust funds are included under "Miscellaneous investors."

⁵ Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.

⁶ Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

Within the nonbank sector, individuals increased their holdings of Federal securities by \$3.4 billion, from \$64.9 billion in June 1959 to \$68.2 billion in June 1960, and remained the largest single investor group in the Federal debt ownership structure. Their holdings of marketable Federal securities increased by \$4.8 billion during the fiscal year. Individuals were attracted by the high coupon rates of the Federal securities issued during the year, as evidenced by the heavier than normal subscriptions tendered for the 5 percent note of May 1964, and for the one-year bill auctioned in January 1960 at a yield of 5.067

percent. Individuals received on original allotment \$0.8 billion of the 5 percent note and \$0.2 billion of the one year bill.

The holdings by individuals of \$42.5 billion of Series E and H savings bonds (the only series currently being sold) represented a slight decline during fiscal 1960 but still accounted for more than 60 percent of the total ownership of Federal securities by individuals. Their holdings of the discontinued Series F, G, J, and K savings bonds again declined by \$1.4 billion during the fiscal year.

Federal securities held by insurance companies on June 30, 1960, totaled \$11.8 billion, a decrease of \$0.7 billion during the year.

Life insurance companies owned \$6.5 billion, or 55 percent, of the total insurance holdings of Federal securities at the end of the fiscal year. The life insurance group accounted for the entire \$0.7 billion decrease in insurance companies' holdings, consisting of a decline of about \$0.2 billion in marketable securities and a \$0.5 billion decline in nonmarketables. More than one-half of the non-marketable decrease, or \$0.3 billion, was in Investment B Bonds (which were exchanged for 1½ percent exchange notes which, in turn, were sold in the market). The average length¹ of life insurance holdings of marketables dropped only 2 months during fiscal 1960, from 12 years 5 months to 12 years 3 months, as most of the reduction was in shorter-term issues.

Fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies increased their holdings of marketable securities during the year by \$0.2 billion and decreased their nonmarketables by \$0.2 billion, leaving their total amount of Federal securities owned on June 30, 1960, virtually unchanged from a year earlier. The drop in nonmarketables was largely attributed to the liquidation of savings bonds holdings. The average length of the marketable securities held by this group at the end of fiscal 1960 was 5 years 10 months, a drop of 7 months during the year. At the end of fiscal 1960 mutual savings banks held \$6.6 billion of Federal securities, \$0.8 billion less than on June 30, 1959. The greatest portion of this reduction, or \$0.6 billion, was in the nonmarketable area. Part of this decline was caused by cash redemptions of Series G savings bonds. In addition, mutual savings banks were the major participants in an exchange of nonmarketable Investment B Bonds for an offering of Federal National Mortgage Association mortgages (see also page 48). The average length of marketable securities held by mutual savings banks fell 14 months during the fiscal year from 10 years to 8 years 10 months.

Federal securities held by nonfinancial corporations were \$0.2 billion higher at the end of fiscal 1960 than the \$21.5 billion held on June 30,

¹ In deriving average length figures all marketable securities are classified to final maturity, except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date.

1959. Corporations continued to hold large amounts of Government securities as a reserve against heavy tax liabilities resulting from the sustained high level of corporate profits during the year. Except for minor declines during tax payment periods in September and December, corporate holdings of Federal securities steadily increased during the first eight months of fiscal 1960, reaching an alltime peak of \$26.2 billion by the end of February. Liquidation of Federal securities at March and June tax payment dates, however, brought corporate holdings down to \$21.7 billion on June 30, 1960.

In January of 1960 the Treasury added approximately 500 of the largest nonfinancial corporations in the United States to the Treasury Survey of Ownership of U.S. Government Securities. The results are published as part of the regular monthly Survey of Ownership in the *Treasury Bulletin*. The average length of the marketable securities held by the reporting corporations on June 30, 1960, was 12 months.

Holdings of Federal securities by State and local governments are estimated to be \$18.1 billion at the close of the fiscal year, a level \$1.4 billion higher than that of June 1959. About one-third of the Federal security holdings of these State and local governmental units are in employee retirement funds.

The holdings of all other private nonbank investors amounted to \$22.5 billion on June 30, 1960, an increase of \$2.9 billion. Foreign balances invested in Federal securities rose \$1.3 billion to a level of \$8.4 billion on June 30, 1960. In addition, international institutions increased their holdings by \$0.8 billion as the International Monetary Fund acquired \$0.3 billion of marketable Treasury securities and \$0.3 billion of special notes, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development acquired \$0.2 billion of short-term securities.

Savings and loan associations increased their holdings of Federal securities during the fiscal year by \$0.2 billion. In February 1960, approximately 500 large savings and loan associations were added to the Treasury Survey of Ownership of U. S. Government Securities. These results are also being published as part of the regular Survey in the monthly *Treasury Bulletin*. On June 30, 1960, their marketable securities had an average length of 8 years 8 months.

Holdings of the remaining classes in this group of private nonbank investors (nonprofit associations, dealers and brokers, corporate pension funds and certain smaller institutional groups) are estimated to have increased \$0.5 billion during the fiscal year.

Government investment accounts increased their holdings of Federal securities by \$0.7 billion. The largest increases in holdings were registered by Government employee retirement funds (\$0.9 billion), the railroad retirement account (\$0.3 billion), and the Federal disability trust fund (\$0.5 billion). Offsetting reductions in holdings

were made by the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (\$0.7 billion) and the highway trust fund (\$0.4 billion). Of the \$55.3 billion Federal securities held by Government investment accounts on June 30, 1960, \$44.9 billion, or more than 80 percent, was in the form of special issues held only by these accounts. Details on the ownership by Government investment accounts are shown in table 61.

The decline in holdings of the banking system during the fiscal year consisted of a drop of \$5.9 billion in commercial bank holdings and a \$0.5 billion increase on the part of the Federal Reserve System. The major drop in holdings of commercial banks occurred in marketable securities, with the larger banks showing the greatest decreases. Of the \$5.5 billion marketable securities liquidated by commercial banks during the year, New York City central reserve city banks accounted for \$1.1 billion, Chicago central reserve city banks \$0.5 billion, and the reserve city banks \$3.2 billion. The average length of marketable securities held by commercial banks on June 30, 1960, was 3 years 7 months, a decrease of 3 months from June 1959.

An analysis of the estimated changes during fiscal 1960 in bank versus nonbank ownership is given by type of issue in the following table.

Estimated changes in ownership of Federal securities¹ by type of issue, fiscal year 1960

[In billions of dollars]

	Total changes	Change accounted for by—			
		Private nonbank investors	Government investment accounts	Commercial banks	Federal Reserve Banks
Marketable securities:					
Treasury bills:					
13-week.....	.3	.5	.1	-.4	.1
26-week.....	.6	.4	(*)	.1	.1
Tax anticipation.....	-3.0	-2.8	(*)	-.2	(*)
Other Treasury bills.....	3.5	3.9	.1	-.8	.3
Total bills.....	1.4	2.0	.3	-1.3	.5
Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	-16.2	-3.7	-.1	-2.3	-10.1
Treasury notes.....	24.2	9.7	.4	4.0	10.1
Treasury bonds, etc.....	-3.5	2.1	.2	-5.8	(*)
Total marketable.....	5.8	10.0	.8	-5.5	.5
Nonmarketable securities, etc.:					
U.S. savings bonds.....	-3.0	-2.6	-----	-.3	-----
Special issues to Government investment accounts.....	.1	-----	.1	-----	-----
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	-1.6	-1.3	-.2	-.1	-----
Other.....	.2	.2	-----	(*)	-----
Total nonmarketable, etc.....	-4.2	-3.7	-.1	-.4	-----
Total change.....	1.7	6.4	.7	-5.9	.5

* Less than \$50 million.

¹ Gross public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government held outside the Treasury.

Corporations and Certain Other Business-type Activities of the United States Government

Financial operations

Business-type programs administered by Government corporations and certain other agencies are financed, according to law, from their own receipts, from capital stock subscriptions or by appropriations, and from sale of their obligations to the public, or from borrowing from the United States Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized not only to purchase obligations of many of the agencies, but he is also, under certain circumstances, authorized to approve the terms and conditions of such obligations. Under provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 868), the obligations of most agencies issued to the public must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; the few agencies which are exempt from this requirement must consult with the Secretary of the Treasury before issuing obligations to the public. Most Government corporations and all other business-type activities are required to maintain their checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, although with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury such accounts may be kept with the Federal Reserve Banks or with private banks designated as depositaries or fiscal agents of the United States.

Financial statements submitted to the Treasury.—Reports consisting of balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and statements of source and application of funds, are submitted to the Treasury by all Government corporations and certain other agencies. These reports are required, under the provisions of Department Circular No. 966 and Supplement No. 1 thereto, to be submitted quarterly and a statement of long-range commitments and contingencies is required to be furnished semiannually. The reports serve as a basis for combined statements designed to provide full disclosure regarding the operations as well as the financial condition and investment of the United States in these enterprises. The total combined assets of Government corporations and certain other agencies reporting under Circular No. 966, consisting primarily of inventories, loans and accounts receivable, and fixed property (land, structures, and equipment), amounted to \$111,129 million as of June 30, 1960, compared with \$106,228 million on June 30, 1959. The combined liabilities as of June 30, 1960, consisting primarily of accounts payable and borrowings from the public, amounted to \$6,924 million, compared with \$6,467 million on June 30, 1959. Borrowings from the Treasury are reported as part of the Government's investment. The combined total of the Government's investment as of June 30, 1960, amounted to \$104,205 million and to \$99,761 million on June 30, 1959. The Government's investment is exclusive of the U.S. interest in mixed-ownership or Government-sponsored corporations amounting to

\$2,650 million on June 30, 1960, and \$2,569 million on June 30, 1959.

Individual and combined statements of the financial condition and operations of the reporting agencies are published periodically in the *Treasury Bulletin*. The comparative combined financial statements as of June 30, 1952-1960, are shown in table 116.

Borrowing authority and outstanding obligations.—Certain Government corporations and agencies are given authority to borrow funds for their operations and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase the obligations of many of the agencies. New borrowing authority made available during fiscal 1960 amounted to \$932 million, while reductions in authority amounted to \$841 million, a net increase of \$91 million. The unused borrowing authority as of June 30, 1960, amounted to \$19,204 million as compared with \$19,406 million on June 30, 1959. Data on the outstanding obligations and status of borrowing authority of these corporations and agencies are shown in table 113.

Advances by the Treasury.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by legislation to advance funds to certain Government corporations and agencies by the purchase of obligations or by the acceptance of notes of these agencies. Such loans or advances are generally applicable to the borrowing authority of the corporation or agency.

As indicated in the section on the financial statements submitted to the Treasury, the balance sheets of Government corporations and agencies show the borrowings and advances from the Treasury as part of the net investment of the United States in the enterprise. The advances by the Treasury generally are secured by formal obligations or agreements executed between the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the agency involved. Excluding refinancing transactions, advances by the Treasury during the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$6,734 million, compared with \$8,584 million in 1959, and repayments amounted to \$6,441 million, compared with \$5,099 million in the preceding year. The outstanding loans and advances as of June 30, 1960, amounted to \$25,636 million, compared with \$25,343 million on June 30, 1959. Details of the loans and advances are shown in table 112.

Interest and other payments made to the Treasury.—Interest rates on borrowings from the Treasury, except where fixed by statute, are determined by the Treasury from month to month, taking into account the cost which the Treasury would have to pay to borrow money in the current market, as reflected by prevailing market yields on Government obligations with maturities corresponding to the approximate duration of the advances to be used by the agencies for their programs. Information on amounts of borrowing from the Treasury outstanding as of June 30, 1960, a description of the securities held, and the applicable rates of interest are given in table 115.

On the basis of operating results of an enterprise, or as may be required by statute, Government corporations and agencies make payments into the Treasury representing interest, dividends, and other earnings. Interest paid to the Treasury amounted to \$755 million, and other payments amounted to \$76 million during fiscal 1960, compared with \$415 million and \$73^{*} million, respectively, during 1959. Information covering these payments to the Treasury is given in table 119.

Guaranteed obligations of Government agencies.—Certain Government corporations and agencies have statutory authority to issue obligations which are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. Currently, the issuance of such guaranteed obligations is confined to notes of the District of Columbia Armory Board and to Federal Housing Administration debentures issued in exchange for foreclosed mortgages on behalf of its various mortgage insurance funds. Issues of guaranteed obligations amounted to \$87 million and redemptions to \$59 million during fiscal 1960, compared with \$72 million and \$62 million, respectively, during 1959. As of June 30, 1960, the total outstanding held outside the Treasury was \$140 million, compared with \$111 million a year earlier. The amount outstanding on June 30, 1960, included \$0.5 million of matured obligations of the now liquidated Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of the principal and interest on these matured obligations. Details regarding the outstanding guaranteed obligations are given in table 28.

Nonguaranteed obligations of Government agencies.—Under their available borrowing authority, certain mixed-ownership and Government-sponsored corporations issue nonguaranteed obligations to the public. Corporations issuing such obligations include the banks for cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal land banks, Federal home loan banks, and the Federal National Mortgage Association. Issues amounted to \$8,462 million, and redemptions and other reductions amounted to \$6,787 million during fiscal 1960, compared with \$6,197 million and \$4,887 million, respectively, during 1959. The total outstanding amounted to \$8,444 million as of June 30, 1960, and \$6,768 million on June 30, 1959.

Subscriptions to and repayments of capital stock of Government corporations.—During fiscal 1960 subscriptions to capital stock of Government-owned and Government-sponsored corporations amounted to \$6 million representing subscriptions to capital stock of the Federal intermediate credit banks. Reductions in the Government-held capital stock amounted to \$8 million, representing repayment by the banks for cooperatives. The amount of Government-

^{*} Revised.

held capital stock outstanding as of June 30, 1960, and the changes in holdings during the year are given in table 112.

Exchange of Federal National Mortgage Association-owned mortgages for Treasury bonds, investment series

By arrangements made between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Association offered under dates of October 21, 1959, and February 9, 1960, to make available on a competitive basis from its Management and Liquidating Functions portfolio 4 percent Veterans' Administration guaranteed mortgages having unpaid principal balances aggregating about \$350 million in exchange for nonmarketable United States 2½ percent Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80. The mortgages held by the Association under its Management and Liquidating Functions were acquired during the period ending in 1954 with funds advanced to the Association by the Treasury, and are held under separate accountability. All proceeds from liquidation are repaid to the Treasury.

The basic purpose of the exchange was to accomplish the liquidation of a portion of the Association's Management and Liquidating Functions portfolio "in an orderly manner, with a minimum of adverse effect upon the home mortgage market and minimum loss to the Federal Government" as authorized by the act approved August 2, 1954. The bonds were accepted by FNMA at par and accrued interest to the date of exchange and were purchased for redemption by the Treasury from FNMA at the same price. This resulted in a reduction of the public debt. Also, the proceeds from the liquidation of the mortgages were repaid to the Treasury and reduced budget expenditures by an equal amount since the purchases of the mortgages were originally shown in the Budget as expenditures of FNMA at the times they were acquired.

Under the offering announced on October 21, 1959, FNMA made available in exchange on a competitive basis \$150 million, or thereabouts, of its 4 percent VA-guaranteed mortgages. Offers to effect the exchange were received from bondholders until December 1, 1959. A total of 236 offers was received from 125 different bond owners seeking to acquire mortgages with unpaid principal balances aggregating \$282.9 million at prices ranging from 100 to 105.13 (\$100.00 to \$105.13 face amount of bonds for each \$100.00 of unpaid principal of mortgages to be acquired). Offers of bond owners to acquire mortgages with unpaid balances of \$188.3 million in exchange for bonds were approved at prices ranging from 101.125 to 105.13. The average price of the approved offers was 102.03. Thus, on the basis of the approved offers bond owners proposed to exchange \$192.2 million face amount of Investment Series B Bonds for FNMA-owned mortgages having unpaid principal balances of \$188.3 million.

Under the offering announced February 9, 1960, FNMA made available on a competitive basis \$200 million, or thereabouts, of its mortgages for exchange. Offers to effect the exchange were received from bondholders until March 8, 1960. A total of 135 offers was received from 88 different bond owners for mortgages with unpaid principal balances aggregating \$129.7 million at prices ranging from 100 to 104.01. All the offers were approved. The average price of the approved offers was 101.28. This resulted in a total price for this offering of \$131.4 million face amount of Investment Series B Bonds for FNMA-owned mortgages having unpaid principal balances of \$129.7 million.

The result of both offerings was the approval of offers of bond owners to exchange \$323.6 million face amount of bonds for mortgages with unpaid principal balances aggregating \$318 million; in final closings FNMA mortgages having unpaid balances of \$311.3 million were exchanged for Investment Series Bonds in the principal amount of \$316.4 million.

The exchange was completed without any adverse effect on the mortgage market and resulted in the redemption of the bonds by the Treasury with a corresponding reduction in the public debt.

Securities owned by the United States Government

The Government's ownership of, or participation in the financing of, certain business-type enterprises and programs authorized by Congress is evidenced by various types of securities. They include certificates of capital stock, bonds, and notes of corporations and agencies; notes covering loans to home owners, farmers, railroads, foreign governments, etc.; mortgages acquired by the sale of Government property; and securities attesting United States participation in international organizations.

Data on the securities holdings of the Government as of June 30, 1960, exclusive of those held by Government trust funds and certain other accounts, are shown in table 112.

Taxation Developments

The President, in his budget message for 1961, transmitted to Congress on January 18, 1960, recommended the extension of existing tax rates on corporation profits and certain excise taxes beyond their scheduled expiration on June 30, 1960. He also urged similar postponement of the scheduled reductions in the excise tax rates on the transportation of persons and the scheduled repeal of the tax on local telephone service enacted in the previous session of the Congress. Other legislative proposals in the message called for equitable taxation of cooperatives, prevention of excessive depletion allowances on mineral products, revision of the tax on gains from sales of depreci-

able personal property in order to permit more flexible administration of the depreciation provisions, clarification of technical amendments to the income tax laws, and an increase in the tax on aviation fuel and motor fuel to help defray the costs of the Federal airways system and to permit the work on the Interstate Highway System to proceed at a more desirable pace.

In accordance with the President's recommendations, legislation was enacted (Public Law 86-564, approved June 30, 1960) to extend corporate and excise tax rates until July 1, 1961, including postponement of the scheduled termination of the tax on general telephone service and the scheduled reduction in the tax on the transportation of persons. The effect of this legislation on the Government's revenues is shown in detail in the following table.

Estimated increase in revenue¹ resulting from extension of present corporation income and excise tax rates for one year beyond June 30, 1960

(Dollars in millions)

Tax	Scheduled rate reduction	Increase in receipts		
		Fiscal year		Full year
		1961	1962	
Corporation income tax.....	52 percent to 47 percent.....	\$1, 200	² \$1, 300	\$2, 500
Excise taxes:				
Alcohol:				
Distilled spirits.....	\$10.50 to \$9.00 per gallon.....	168	3	171
Beer.....	\$9.00 to \$8.00 per barrel.....	76	1	77
Wines.....	Various ³	8		8
Total alcohol.....		252	4	256
Tobacco:				
Cigarettes (small).....	\$4.00 to \$3.50 per thousand.....	218	4	222
Manufacturers' excise taxes:				
Passenger automobiles.....	10 percent to 7 percent of manufacturer's price.	350	75	425
Parts and accessories for automobiles.	8 percent to 5 percent of manufacturer's price.	53	11	64
Total manufacturers' excise taxes.....		403	86	489
Miscellaneous excise taxes:				
General telephone service.....	10 percent, repeal July 1, 1960.....	350	113	463
Transportation of persons.....	10 percent to 5 percent.....	105	25	130
Total miscellaneous excise taxes.....		455	138	593
Total excise taxes.....		1, 328	232	1, 560
Total estimated increase in receipts.....		2, 528	1, 532	4, 060

¹ At levels of income estimated for the calendar year 1960 and fiscal year 1961.

² Includes small receipts in succeeding years.

³ Sparkling wines (champagne)..... \$3.40 to \$3.00 per gallon.

Artificially carbonated wines..... \$2.40 to \$2.00 per gallon.

Still wines:

 Not more than 14% alcohol..... 17 cents to 15 cents per gallon.

 More than 14%, not over 21% alcohol..... 67 cents to 60 cents per gallon.

 More than 21%, not over 24% alcohol..... \$2.25 to \$2.00 per gallon.

Wine liqueurs or cordials produced domestically containing over 24% wine, which wine contains over 14% alcohol (in lieu of rectification tax)..... \$1.92 to \$1.60 per gallon.

Excise taxes

The year saw a considerable number of excise tax changes. The cabaret tax was reduced from 20 percent to 10 percent (Public Law 86-422, approved April 8, 1960). All State and local taxes imposed on cigars as a commodity were excluded from the intended retail price in determining the excise rates on cigars (Public Law 86-779, approved September 14, 1960). The definition of taxable price for purposes of the manufacturers' excises was revised to exclude separate charges by the manufacturer (not in excess of 5 percent of the manufacturer's price) which are to be refunded to the vendee or subsequent purchaser as reimbursement of costs incurred for "local" advertising of the product (Public Law 86-781, approved September 14, 1960).

Other legislation exempted aromatic cachous from the tax on toilet preparations; reduced the tax on issuance of shares by regulated investment companies; exempted from manufacturers' excise tax tires and tubes sold by the manufacturer for use in the production of new bicycles; reduced the tax on "laminated" tires (not of the type used on highway vehicles); extended to June 30, 1963, the suspension of the taxes on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, and palm kernel oil; revised the definition of a firearm and related tax rates for purposes of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5801-5862); revised the 10 percent manufacturers' tax on cigarette lighters to 10 cents per unit or 10 percent, whichever is less, and extended the termination of the taxes on sugar from June 30, 1961, to September 30, 1961.

Taxation of mineral industries

During the year the Supreme Court, in *Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co. v. United States*, generally upheld the Government's position that percentage depletion allowances should be computed on the value of the mineral after extraction and the processing normally applied by non-integrated miners and not on the value after the manufacture of finished products.

Public Law 86-564, which extended corporate and excise taxes also provided, effective in 1961, more specific rules as to the stages in the mining process at which percentage depletion rates are to be applied, and made clear that taxpayers cannot apply these rates against receipts from the sale of manufactured products. The legislation also reduced from 15 percent to 5 percent the depletion rate for certain types of clay used for specific purposes.

The cement industry is permitted by Public Law 86-781, approved September 14, 1960, to elect to apply the new post-1960 percentage depletion rules established by Public Law 86-564 to all open taxable years before 1961.

The deductions granted for exploration expenditures for minerals other than oil and gas were liberalized by Public Law 86-594, approved July 6, 1960, by removing the requirement that these deductions must be taken within four years.

Depreciation developments

Legislation recommended in the budget message would treat income from the sale of depreciable personal property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deductions previously taken on the property. This would enable revenue agents to accept more readily business judgments as to the useful life and salvage value and would discourage attempts to create capital gains by disposal of overdepreciated property. However, though bills were introduced to carry out this recommendation, the proposed legislation was not enacted.

The Treasury and the Small Business Administration undertook a survey of a cross section of American industry on the operation of the existing depreciation provisions of the tax law and the advantages and disadvantages of alternative legislative approaches for change. The survey forms and questionnaires were distributed in July 1960 with the expectation that the results will be available for the Congress and the Treasury in 1961.

Cooperatives

The President in his budget message reiterated the need for corrective legislation relating to the taxation of cooperatives as embodied in a bill before the Congress (H.R. 7875).¹ The Committee on Ways and Means held hearings on the tax treatment of cooperatives in February 1960. Treasury testimony supported H.R. 7875 as striking a fair balance between the interests of farmers and business competitors of cooperatives by imposing a single tax on cooperative earnings and by permitting cooperatives under specified conditions to retain earnings for three years with no tax at the cooperative or patron level.

Highway and airways financing

The President in his budget also recommended that the tax on motor fuel be increased by one-half cent per gallon to 4½ cents and that the tax be continued at the higher rate until June 30, 1964. He requested repeal of the diversion to the highway trust fund of certain receipts from the taxes on passenger cars and automobile parts and accessories for the period July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1964, as enacted in 1959 by Public Law 86-342. The President also repeated his 1959 recommendation for an increase from 2 to 4½ cents a gallon in the excise on aviation gasoline and imposition of a tax of 4½ cents a gallon on jet fuels which are now tax free. All receipts from the taxes on

¹ For a description of the features of H.R. 7875, see the 1959 annual report, page 45.

aviation fuels would be retained in general budget receipts rather than transferred to the highway trust fund. The Congress took no action on these recommendations.

Other income and estate tax legislation

Various other tax changes were adopted. Taxpayers were granted more liberal deductions for medical expenses incurred for dependent parents of 65 or over. The definition of a dependent child for the \$600 dependency exemption under the income tax was extended to include children taken for legal adoption from an authorized placement agency. Charitable deductions, within certain limits, were granted to taxpayers for expenses incurred in maintaining an elementary or high school student who is not a relative or a dependent. The requirements for filing declarations of estimated tax were revised to eliminate an estimated 1.7 million returns involving little or no tax liability.

Other legislative changes granted real estate investment trusts substantially the same treatment as regulated investment companies; prevented taxpayers reporting on an accrual basis from deducting in one year State and local taxes for two years; allowed farmers to deduct certain expenses for soil treatment otherwise chargeable to capital account; allowed employers to continue until January 1, 1963, to accrue for income tax purposes vacation pay, liability for which is not fixed to specific employees; provided relief to certain dealers affected by court decisions requiring the reporting as income of reserves withheld by finance companies; and provided a new tax-exempt category for trusts paying supplemental unemployment compensation benefits.

Estates of decedents dying on or after July 1, 1955, were granted an option to take a deduction instead of a foreign tax credit for taxes paid to a foreign country on charitable bequests of property. The estate tax exemption provided under the 1939 Code for certain revocable transfers involving mentally disabled decedents was also extended under the 1954 Code.

Social security

A new Federal-State program of medical assistance is established by Public Law 86-778, approved September 13, 1960, for older people of limited means who are not on public assistance. The Federal Government will contribute from 50 percent to 80 percent of the cost of the program in each State, with the State financing the balance. Provision is made also for additional Federal grants to States for medical services to the 2.4 million individuals dependent on old-age assistance.

Under Public Law 86-778, disabled workers no longer have to wait until they reach 50 years of age to receive disability insurance benefits. Social security coverage is extended to several new groups, and the rules to qualify for benefits, including the earnings test, are liberalized also.

The Federal unemployment tax was increased by Public Law 86-778 from 3 percent to 3.1 percent on the first \$3,000 of covered wages and the coverage of the unemployment compensation programs was extended to several new groups not previously covered.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-840, adopted in 1958, the social security tax on employees and employers automatically moved up from 2½ percent to 3 percent of covered wages during the calendar years 1960-1962, inclusive. For the same period, the social security tax on self-employment income automatically rose from 3¼ percent to 4½ percent.

Administration, interpretation, and clarification of tax laws

The Treasury Department made public during the year 59 Treasury decisions, 4 executive orders, and 41 notices of proposed rule making relating to tax matters.

Temporary regulations were issued under the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-69, approved June 25, 1959) and under Public Law 86-418, approved April 8, 1960, relating to manufacturers' excise tax on bicycle tires and tubes. Two new major regulations under the 1954 Code were completed on employment taxes and miscellaneous excise taxes payable by return. Other Treasury decisions concerned the election of small business corporations to have their income taxed to their shareholders, the deductibility of lobbying expenditures, deductions and exclusions with respect to natural resources, losses on small business investment company stock, and the filing of excise tax returns by suppliers.

Notices of proposed rule making were published relating to: Ordinary losses on small business stock; the definition of associations, corporations, and partnerships; the definition of "scientific" for purposes of exempting certain organizations from income tax; carryovers in certain corporate acquisitions; the distribution of payments under certain annuity plans; the interrelationship of annuity payments, sick pay, and amounts received from pension, profit-sharing, and stock-bonus plans; and the option relating to deductions for intangible drilling and development costs.

The Treasury continued its efforts to secure more complete reporting by taxpayers of dividends and interest. With the cooperation of payers, more than 75 million special notices were mailed advising recipients of their obligation to report such income. This was supple-

mented by a coordinated information campaign using newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. The Internal Revenue Service also announced that greater emphasis will be placed on checking dividend and interest items.

The Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-564) directed the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to study present law, regulations, and practices regarding the deduction as business expenses of expenditures for entertainment, gifts, dues, or initiation fees in social, athletic, or sporting clubs, or organizations. The Joint Committee was directed to report the results of its study as soon as practicable during the 87th Congress, together with its recommendations for any changes. The Secretary of the Treasury also was directed to report during the 87th Congress the results of the Internal Revenue Service's stepped-up enforcement program relating to these deductions as announced in Technical Information Release 221, dated April 4, 1960.

Federal-State tax relations

A permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations was established by the Congress during the year. The Joint Federal-State Action Committee, created in 1957 by the Governors' Conference and the President, was dissolved. The Secretary of the Treasury, who served as Cochairman of the Action Committee, is a member of the Advisory Commission.

The Commission, with the cooperation of the Treasury and the State tax administrators, is preparing a study on alternative methods for increasing the Federal estate tax credit for death taxes paid to States, which had been begun by the Joint Action Committee as part of its program of finding possible ways to increase the revenue sources of States and localities.

The Supreme Court in *Scripto Inc. v. Carson* (362 U.S. 307 March 21, 1960) held that a State can require an out-of-State corporation to collect a use tax on shipments into its jurisdiction even though the corporation has no place of business in the State and has no regular employees or agents there. Following this decision, S. 3549 was introduced to prevent States from imposing use taxes on shipments from corporations whose only business activity in the State is the solicitation of orders. However, as passed by the Senate this bill provided instead for congressional study of State sales and use taxes on sales in interstate commerce. The House took no action on the bill.

International tax matters

H.R. 5, to defer tax on income derived by "foreign business corporations" (United States corporations doing virtually all their business abroad), was passed by the House, applicable, however, only to

income derived by such corporations in the less developed countries of the world. Several safeguards against revenue loss, advocated by the Treasury, were included. The bill was not reported out by the Senate Finance Committee.

A taxpayer is granted by Public Law 86-780, enacted September 14, 1960, the option of electing an "over-all limitation" to the foreign tax credit instead of the "per country limitation." The new law also requires that domestic corporations file annual information returns with respect to their foreign subsidiaries.

Public Law 86-779, approved September 14, 1960, restricts the application of the Virgin Islands subsidy program to prevent a reduction in the effective rate of tax on income derived from sources outside the Virgin Islands. The legislation also extends the application of estate and gift taxes to possessions of the United States.

Discussions of income tax treaties were held with representatives of several foreign countries, including Ghana, China, and Sweden, and draft agreements were prepared in each case. A new convention covering estate and death duties was agreed to on a technical level with representatives of Canada and was readied for signature. An income tax convention with India, which contains a credit for tax incentives granted by India to promote industrial investment, was sent to the Senate late in the year, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations passed it over for decision until the next session. Although discussions were held with Germany on proposals for modification of the existing convention, no agreement could be reached within the time available. Substantial progress was made in modifying the income tax convention with France on the proposal to extend it to certain of the French overseas territories.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

Notable free world efforts were made during the year under review to provide more effective methods, stronger institutional arrangements, and a larger volume of capital for financing economic development of less-developed areas. This greater degree of international cooperation and consultation on development problems, combined with the recognized greater ability of several nations to assume substantial financial responsibilities with respect to these problems, will show its effectiveness more clearly in future years.

World economic conditions, including international trade and payments, were in general better than during fiscal 1959. There was reasonable success in achieving and maintaining financial stability along with economic growth in many countries, although in the less-developed countries progress was often slow and the problems dif-

ficult. U.S. private investment abroad continued on a high level, and the U.S. Government, through the mutual security program, including the Development Loan Fund, and through the Export-Import Bank and Public Law 480 activities, continued to provide large-scale resources for strengthening the free world.

Among the important steps taken by the United States in conjunction with other countries was the increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The resources of the Fund, which performs a number of functions to facilitate exchange stability and the flow of multilateral trade and payments, were increased by more than 50 percent. The authorized capital of the International Bank was more than doubled, primarily to enable the Bank to continue to borrow substantial funds in the world's major capital markets to finance its loans for economic development.

Two new international financial institutions were created, following intensive international negotiations. The United States joined with the other American Republics to establish the Inter-American Development Bank which will concentrate its efforts and its resources in Latin America. All of the American Republics except Cuba took action to become members. This Bank is expected also to play a prominent role in the administration of the social development program for Latin America recommended by the President for which \$500 million has been authorized by the Congress subject to future appropriation. The United States took the lead in the creation of the International Development Association, an affiliate of the International Bank, which will provide development capital on flexible terms to less-developed member areas throughout the world. This Association will derive its resources primarily from cash subscriptions paid in periodically by its member governments, the economically stronger nations of the free world providing a substantial portion of the hard currency resources.

In connection with the reorganization and reorientation of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the United States took the initiative in the formation of the Development Assistance Group, comprising a number of European countries, Japan, Canada, and the United States, which has met periodically to consult on national efforts to provide assistance to less-developed areas.

In all these major ways fundamental work was done during the fiscal year to improve the mobilization of free world resources, in particular those of the other economically stronger countries, to expand the amount and the nature of financial assistance to countries which cannot, solely from their own resources, achieve a more rapid development.

The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, of which the Secretary of the Treasury is the chairman, continued in accordance with its statutory authority to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the international financial institutions, and of all agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions.

Secretary Anderson, in his capacity as U.S. Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank, headed the U.S. Delegation to the First Meeting of the Board of Governors of that Bank, held in San Salvador, El Salvador, in February 1960. (See exhibit 30.) He was accompanied by Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon as the U.S. Alternate Governor, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury T. Graydon Upton, Assistant Secretary of State Roy R. Rubottom, and General Robert Cutler (U.S. Executive Director of the Inter-American Bank) in the capacity of Temporary Alternate Governors. The delegation also included other members of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

In his capacity as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Finance Corporation, Secretary Anderson headed the U.S. Delegation to the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of these institutions held in Washington in September 1960. The delegation included Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, who was the Alternate U.S. Governor, and Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Julian B. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury T. Graydon Upton (U.S. Executive Director of the International Bank), and Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Southard, Jr. (U.S. Executive Director of the Fund) as Temporary Alternate Governors. The delegation also included members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, other members of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, a member of the White House Office, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

On September 28, 1960, Secretary Anderson addressed the meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund in connection with the discussion of the Fund's Annual Report. (See exhibit 33.) The Secretary reviewed a number of the aspects of the international economic and financial situation as well as the course of economic and financial events in the United States and the U.S. balance of payments. During his discussion he stressed again, as he had at the

annual meeting in 1959, the importance for all countries to achieve over time a reasonable balance in their international transactions and he pointed, in particular, to the necessity at this time for the strong surplus countries to take adequate steps to facilitate the movement of international capital on longer terms to the less-developed areas of the world.

The U.S. balance of payments and gold and dollar movements¹

Recorded U.S. payments abroad in the fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$29.3 billion, the highest figure to date and an increase of \$1.5 billion over fiscal 1959 (excluding the \$1.4 billion transferred in fiscal 1959 to the International Monetary Fund for the increase in the U.S. quota).² Most of the increase in total payments resulted from higher nonmilitary merchandise imports, which rose by \$1.4 billion to \$15.5 billion, a record high amount. Payments to foreigners for nonmilitary services rose by about \$500 million to \$5.4 billion, reflecting among other things larger expenditures for travel and transportation and higher payments to foreign holders of U.S. securities. On the other hand, our military expenditures of \$3.0 billion for the support of our forces abroad were \$200 million lower than in the previous year; U.S. Government net nonmilitary grants and loans and other capital outflow (exclusive of the U.S. payment in 1959 to the International Monetary Fund) were reduced by about \$250 million, to \$2.3 billion. This reduction resulted in part from higher repayments and prepayments by foreign countries on their indebtedness to the U.S. Government in fiscal 1960 as compared with fiscal 1959. Finally, U.S. net private capital outflow remained constant at \$2.3 billion, and net remittances and pensions totaled about \$800 million, roughly \$50 million above those of fiscal 1959.

Recorded foreign payments in the United States for goods and services amounted to \$25.4 billion in fiscal 1960, only about \$650 million less than the record of 1957, and represented an increase of \$2.5 billion over 1959. About \$2.1 billion of this increase was in the form of larger U.S. nonmilitary merchandise exports, which rose to \$18.0 billion. Most of the remaining portion of the rise in U.S. receipts was from increased income on direct investments abroad and from higher travel and transportation receipts. In addition, foreign net long-term investments in the United States more than doubled, amounting to about \$625 million in fiscal 1960.

Transactions unaccounted for fell sharply from over \$600 million in 1959 to slightly over \$100 million in 1960, reflecting, it is believed, a substantial outflow of foreign and United States capital.

¹ Figures for 1960 are preliminary. Differences between 1959 figures published in the 1959 Annual Report and those cited in this section result from revisions made during the year.

² These figures exclude net transfers of military supplies and services financed by U.S. Government military grant aid.

The United States has as its continuing and essential objective the attainment of reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments. A basic requisite in our program for realizing this objective is the maintenance of confidence in the dollar, both here and abroad, through resolute adherence to sound domestic and foreign economic and financial policies. Within this broad framework, the Government has adopted a number of measures designed specifically to deal with the balance-of-payments problem. These include expanding our export insurance facilities and other steps as part of an overall program of encouraging U.S. producers to sell more products abroad. We have also urged other countries to eliminate discrimination against our goods and to follow liberal commercial policies with respect to imports generally. Under various programs financed by U.S. Government funds, U.S. agencies are placing primary emphasis on the financing of U.S. goods and services. As a means of dealing with the imbalance in international payments arising from the continuing payments surpluses of other industrial countries, and with the problem of financing economic development in the less-developed areas of the free world, the United States has urged the other industrial countries to increase their flow of long-term capital to those areas.

All the transactions between the United States and the rest of the world during fiscal 1960 resulted in a recorded gain by foreigners of \$3.1 billion in gold and liquid dollar assets, compared with a recorded gain of \$3.9 billion in fiscal 1959 (excluding the U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund). In accordance with the U.S. policy of buying and selling gold at \$35 per fine ounce (exclusive of handling charges) in transactions with foreign governments, central banks, and under certain conditions international institutions, for the settlement of international balances and other legitimate monetary purposes, net monetary sales of gold during the fiscal year amounted to \$342 million. (See table 103.) This compared with net monetary gold sales of \$1,661 million in the fiscal year 1959.¹

The gold and liquid dollar assets² of foreign countries (excluding gold holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland) amounted to an estimated \$37.9 billion on June 30, 1960, comprising \$36.3 billion in official gold reserves and official and private holdings of short-term dollar assets held with banks in the United States, and \$1.6 billion in U.S. Government bonds and notes. The total represented an increase of \$2.4 billion over the estimated \$35.5 billion held on June 30, 1959. See (table 104.) Western European countries and their dependencies gained \$2.0 billion, of which more than half accrued to the Federal Republic of Germany.

¹ During July-September 1960, net monetary gold sales amounted to \$632 million.

² Includes official gold reserves, and official and private holdings with banks in the United States of short-term dollar assets and U.S. Government bonds and notes.

Japanese holdings rose by about \$340 million, accounting for most of the \$460 million gained by Asia. Canadian holdings rose by \$330 million, African countries gained roughly \$75 million, and Oceanic holdings increased by about \$70 million. Latin American holdings declined by \$450 million, of which \$400 million was accounted for by Venezuela.

The gold and liquid dollar assets of international institutions rose by \$1.4 billion during the year, amounting to \$6.6 billion as of June 30, 1960.

Total estimated world official gold holdings on June 30, 1960 (exclusive of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland) were \$41.2 billion, of which the United States held \$19.4 billion and international institutions held \$2.5 billion.

U.S. private foreign investments and public capital movements

Private investments.—During the calendar year 1959 the value of U.S. private investments abroad rose by \$3.8 billion, amounting to \$44.8 billion at the end of the year. U.S. direct investments abroad at the end of 1959 were valued at \$29.7 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion during the year. Long-term portfolio investments amounted to \$11.4 billion, about \$1.2 billion higher than at the end of 1958. Short-term portfolio investments rose slightly during the year to \$3.6 billion.

The addition by U.S. firms of about \$2.5 billion to their investments in foreign subsidiaries and branches in 1959 was substantially larger than that during 1958, while remaining much below that of the peak year 1957 when very large petroleum investments were made. The direct investment flow to Canada, at about \$800 million in 1959, was approximately \$100 million higher than in 1958. Investments in Europe were greatly accelerated, rising by \$300 million over the rate of the previous year to a record annual figure of \$725 million. Direct investment activity in Latin America continued to be sizeable, rising \$100 million to a total of \$540 million for the year. Investments in manufacturing during 1959, mainly in Canada and Europe, amounted for the first time to over \$1 billion, and accounted for a large part of the increased outflow of direct investment capital.

As interest rates in the U.S. capital market rose in 1959 from their low levels of the preceding year, U.S. net portfolio investment outflows fell to \$1 billion from the record of \$1.75 billion in 1958.

Foreign-owned long-term investments in the United States were valued at \$16.7 billion at the end of 1959, reflecting gains in security prices as well as capital inflows and reinvestment of earnings. Inflows of foreign capital, representing principally foreign purchases of United States corporate securities, reached nearly \$550 million during the

year, a postwar high. In addition, reinvested earnings approached \$200 million for the year.

Foreign indebtedness to the U.S. Government.—As of June 30, 1960, the outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries to the U.S. Government under various loan and credit agreements concluded principally since the end of World War II amounted to \$12.9 billion. (See table 110.) The total increase in this indebtedness during fiscal 1960 was only \$67 million, compared with \$616 million during 1959. Substantial repayments were made by foreign countries, principally European countries, including the full repayment by the United Kingdom of a \$250 million Export-Import Bank loan before the commencement of the repayment schedule. The indebtedness of countries in most other areas increased. Disbursements under credits provided by the Development Loan Fund and pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480, 83rd Congress) particularly in Asia, accounted for most of the increased indebtedness recorded during the period.

The Export-Import Bank.—The Export-Import Bank authorized 178 new credits totaling almost \$500 million during the fiscal year and made 73 allocations of about \$85 million under previously authorized credits. These credits, ranging from \$3,000 to \$40 million, were provided to assist in financing U.S. exports of goods and services in connection with economic development projects abroad as well as with individual transactions of U.S. exporters. At the end of the period active credits of the Bank amounted to \$6,840 million, of which \$1,570 million had not yet been disbursed, and the Bank's uncommitted lending authority was \$2,131 million. The Bank had a gross income of \$134 million during the fiscal year and paid to the Treasury \$45.4 million in interest on money borrowed for Bank lending and \$22.5 million in dividends on the capital stock of the Bank held by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the authority of section 104(e) of Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704e), the Export-Import Bank makes loans for certain purposes in foreign currencies to U.S. or foreign business firms. During the fiscal year the Bank made foreign currency loans equivalent to about \$33 million under this act, and since June 1958, when such currencies were first made available to the Bank, the Bank has authorized 118 credits in 17 foreign currencies equivalent to about \$67 million.

The Export-Import Bank expanded its export credit guaranty operations during the year to cover the issuance of export guaranties of noncommercial or political risks involving sales to countries of the free world on credit terms up to 180 days. Under this program, which

was announced on March 17, 1960, these guaranties may be issued by U.S. commercial banks and export credit insurance companies as agents for the Export-Import Bank. The Bank also announced in March 1960 that it was prepared to participate in medium term export credit transactions presented to it by commercial banks prepared to participate for their own account and without recourse on the U.S. exports.

The Development Loan Fund.—Under the mutual security legislation the DLF has been authorized to provide capital to promote the economic growth of less-developed free countries. Loans, credits, or guaranties may be extended to American or foreign individuals, business ventures or financial institutions, or to foreign governments or government bodies. Operations are flexible with respect to terms and conditions, and the DLF has authority to accept repayment in local currencies. Net additional loan authorizations by the DLF of \$521.0 million during fiscal 1960 brought total authorizations as of June 30 to \$1,356.6 million for assisting in the development of economic resources of 43 countries. Disbursements under these commitments as of June 30, 1960, totaled \$269.9 million.

International financial institutions and conferences

The International Monetary Fund.—The International Monetary Fund purchased the currencies of thirteen member countries during the fiscal year in a total amount equivalent to \$247 million. These "drawings" by members against the resources of the Fund represent short-term (3–5 years) assistance to central banks and treasuries to help in dealing with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. The U.S. dollar continued to be the principal currency drawn from the Fund, and dollar drawings accounted for about 60 percent of the total during the period. But drawings of other currencies (those of Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands) composed the largest percentage of total drawings in the history of the Fund.

As during fiscal 1959 all drawings were made by less-developed countries, some of which had never before obtained financial assistance from the Fund. In most cases the drawings were made under standby arrangements whereby the Fund assures the member that drawings up to specified amounts during a specified period may be made, usually without further Fund consultation. Fourteen such standby arrangements, which have been found to be especially useful in support of financial stabilization programs, were in effect as of June 30, 1960. Amounts remaining available under these arrangements totaled \$287 million.

Repayments to the Fund against earlier drawings by members totaled \$628 million, exceeding the amount of repayments during

any previous comparable period. The largest repurchases (\$250 million) were made by France, which has had a total of \$519 million in drawings on the Fund and whose net drawings outstanding as of June 30, 1960, were reduced to \$126 million. The United Kingdom, which has been the largest single recipient of Fund assistance with total drawings of \$861 million, continued to make repurchases (\$84 million) reducing its net drawings outstanding to \$230 million at the end of the fiscal year. Repurchases totaling about \$245 million were made by seventeen other member countries in many areas of the world.

Action was taken by nearly all of the 68 members to implement the increases in Fund quotas approved by the Board of Governors during the previous year. (See the Annual Report for 1959, pages 55 and 56.) As of June 30, 1960, Fund subscriptions totaled \$14,379 million, compared with \$9,228 million a year earlier, as the result of this action. The assets included \$3,038 million in the gold account and \$6,983 million in the eight currencies which have been drawn over the years, namely U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, pounds sterling, deutschemarks, French francs, Belgian francs, Netherlands guilders, and Danish kroner. Outstanding drawings against the Fund were reduced during the fiscal year from \$1,507 million to \$1,126 million.

Important policy decisions were reached by the Executive Board of the Fund relating to exchange restrictions maintained by most member countries. On October 23, 1959, the Executive Directors announced the adoption of a decision that there was no longer any balance-of-payments justification for discrimination by members whose current receipts are largely in externally convertible currencies, and that such countries should eliminate discriminatory restrictions with all feasible speed. Similar views were expressed by the ministerial representatives of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, meeting in Tokyo, to whom the Fund decision was communicated. A number of Fund members have taken action to reduce or eliminate discrimination in conformity with the decision, although some discriminatory restrictions still remain.

In addition, the Executive Directors of the Fund, noting the recent widespread moves to external convertibility of many currencies and the progress in the removal of payments restrictions by many countries, approved a decision on June 1, 1960, relating to the acceptance by these members of the full obligations of Article VIII and their relinquishment of the transitional provisions of Article XIV of the Fund Agreement.

The International Bank.—During the fiscal year the International Bank made 31 new loans totaling \$659 million in 21 member countries

and territories; disbursements under loans amounted to \$544 million. The Bank sold or agreed to sell, without its guarantee, parts of its loans to private investors in the amount of \$243 million, substantially more than in any previous year. These sales, which included participations by private financial institutions in Bank loans at the time they were made as well as sales of loans from the Bank's portfolio, provided the Bank with additional lending resources and had the effect of drawing additional private capital into international development lending. New borrowing by the Bank totaled \$375 million, and as of June 30, 1960, the Bank's funded debt amounted to the equivalent of \$2,073 million. Continuing the recent trend, most of the funds obtained by the Bank during the year from sales of its loans and issuance of its own bonds were derived from non-U.S. investors.

The Bank's ability to obtain additional funds for its development lending operations was substantially strengthened during the year when the increase in its authorized capital became effective. (See the Annual Report for 1959, pages 55 and 56.) As a result, the subscribed capital of the Bank, which had been \$9,556 million a year earlier, amounted to \$19,308 million as of June 30, 1960. About 90 percent of this subscribed capital is not paid in by the member governments but remains subject to call to reinforce the Bank's capacity to borrow funds from private investors.

Since the beginning of its operations in 1945 the International Bank has made total loan commitments, net of cancellations, terminations, and refunding, of \$5,068 million. Of this total, \$338 million has been repaid to the Bank and \$804 million sold to other investors. At the end of the fiscal year the effective loans held by the Bank amounted to \$3,664 million.

Significant activities have been carried out by the International Bank in connection with the negotiation and completion of a treaty governing the use of the water resources of the Indus system of rivers within the territories of Pakistan and India. Simultaneously with the signing of this treaty on September 19, 1960, the United States joined with the International Bank and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Pakistan in an international financial agreement. This agreement creates an Indus Basin Development Fund of almost \$900 million to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan, now feasible because of the treaty settlement. The Fund will consist of the equivalent of about \$640 million to be provided by the participating governments, a contribution of approximately \$174 million payable by India under the Water Treaty, and \$80 million out of the proceeds of an International Bank loan to Pakistan. The U.S. portion will include a grant of \$177 million, a Development Loan Fund loan of

\$70 million, and Pakistan rupees equivalent to \$235 million in grants or loans or both as may be agreed between the United States and Pakistan.

The International Bank is also sponsoring a series of international meetings to discuss financial aid for the economic development plans of India and Pakistan. The meetings concerning India, which have been attended by representatives of the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Italy as an observer, were held in August 1958, in March 1959, and in September 1960. These countries, and a representative of France as an observer, held a preliminary discussion in October 1960 of financial assistance for the economic development of Pakistan. The U.S. delegations to these meetings were headed by Assistant Secretary T. Graydon Upton.

The International Finance Corporation.—Thirteen new investments totaling \$21.7 million were made by the Corporation during the fiscal year in enterprises located in nine member countries. At the end of the period the Corporation's investment commitments, less cancellations and expirations, amounted to \$42.1 million, over twice the amount outstanding a year earlier, and against which \$22.7 million had been disbursed. Argentina and Spain became new members during the year, bringing total membership to 59 and capital stock subscriptions to \$96.5 million.

In discussing the Annual Report of the International Finance Corporation at the Meeting of the Board of Governors in September 1960, Assistant Secretary T. Graydon Upton, as Temporary Alternate U.S. Governor, expressed the support of the United States in the work of the Corporation. (See exhibit 34.) He noted the proposal put forth by the management of the Corporation to amend its Articles of Agreement to permit it to make nonvoting equity investments, and indicated the readiness of the United States to join in a thorough examination of this proposal.

The International Development Association.—On September 24, 1960, the International Development Association came into existence as a new affiliate of the International Bank. The Association will seek to further the developmental objectives and supplement the activities of the International Bank by providing finance to meet important developmental requirements of less-developed member areas on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans.

The Articles of Agreement of the Association were drafted by the Executive Directors of the International Bank pursuant to a resolution, introduced by Secretary Anderson, of the Bank's Governors at their meeting in Washington in September–October 1959. (See the Annual Report for 1959, pages 57 and 58.)

U.S. membership in the International Development Association was authorized on June 30, 1960 (Public Law 86-565). Funds for payment of the first installment of the U.S. subscription were appropriated by an act of July 14, 1960 (Public Law 86-651). (See exhibits 31 and 32.) Secretary Anderson signed the Articles of Agreement of the Association for the United States and deposited the U.S. instrument of acceptance on August 9, 1960.

Membership in the Association is open to all countries which are members of the International Bank. Such countries may become original members of the Association prior to January 1, 1961. The schedule of initial subscriptions, payable in installments over five years, totals the equivalent of \$1 billion. Ten percent of each member's subscription is payable in freely convertible currency; the economically stronger members pay the remaining ninety percent portion also in freely convertible currency while the less-developed members pay the ninety percent portion in their respective national currencies. The U.S. initial subscription is \$320.29 million, of which the first installment amounts to about \$73.7 million.

The Inter-American Development Bank.—The Inter-American Development Bank came into existence on December 30, 1959, and officially commenced its operations on October 1, 1960. The United States and all the other American Republics except Cuba have become members of this Bank, the primary purpose of which is to accelerate member country economic development by making loans and guarantees, by promoting public and private investment, and by providing technical assistance.

With its present membership the subscribed capital of the Bank totals about \$813 million and its Fund for Special Operations, about \$146 million. The Bank's financing will take the form of ordinary operations and special operations. Ordinary loans, to be financed from its paid-in capital and from borrowing against its callable capital, will be on conventional terms repayable in the currencies in which made. The Fund for Special Operations will be used to finance loans on terms and conditions appropriate for dealing with special circumstances and may be made repayable wholly or partly in the currency of the borrowing country.

United States participation in the Inter-American Development Bank was approved on August 7, 1959 (Public Law 86-147), and the funds necessary to meet the initial financial obligations of membership were appropriated on September 1, 1959 (Public Law 86-213). The United States and Argentina became the first countries formally to approve and sign the Agreement establishing the Bank, on October 14, 1959. Secretary Anderson represented the United States at the signing ceremony.

In January 1960 the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Secretary Anderson to be U.S. Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State, was named Alternate Governor, and General Robert Cutler was appointed U.S. Executive Director. The first meeting of the Board of Governors took place in San Salvador, El Salvador, February 3-16, 1960. At this meeting Mr. Felipe Herrera of Chile was elected President of the Bank. Latin American representatives to the Bank's Board of Directors were elected also, and by-laws and other measures necessary to enable the Bank to begin active operations were approved.

The Board of Directors of the Bank convened in permanent session on April 14, 1960. The Board decided that the Bank would officially begin operations on October 1, 1960, and also determined that after payment of the first installments to the paid-in capital and to the Fund for Special Operations, which were due by September 30, 1960, subsequent installments would be payable as follows: The second installment (40 percent) to the paid-in capital and the entire balance (50 percent) of the contributions to the Fund for Special Operations would be paid by October 31, 1961, the third installment (40 percent) of the subscriptions to the paid-in capital would be paid by October 31, 1962.

During the fiscal year the United States subscribed \$200 million as its share of the callable capital of the Bank and \$80 million representing the first installment to the paid-in capital of the Bank (\$30 million) and the first installment to the Fund for Special Operations (\$50 million).

Social development program for Latin America.—On July 11, 1960, the President of the United States issued a statement expressing the interest of the United States in seeking new ways to assist Latin American social and economic progress. On August 8, the President requested from the Congress an authorization of appropriations to help our Latin American neighbors accelerate their efforts to strengthen the social and economic structure of their nations and improve the status of their individual citizens. In accordance with the President's request, the Congress, in Public Law 86-735 of September 8, 1960, authorized to be appropriated to the President an amount not to exceed \$500 million which the President might use for the general purposes outlined in the message.

Against this background, the U.S. delegation to the third meeting of the "Committee of 21" (a committee convoked by the Council of the Organization of American States and formally entitled "Sub-Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic

Cooperation") meeting in Bogota, Colombia, endorsed the "Act of Bogota". In this document, all members of the Organization of American States, with the exception of Cuba and the Dominican Republic, endorsed increased attention to measures for the improvement of conditions for rural living and land utilization, for the improvement of housing and community facilities, for the improvement of educational systems and training facilities, for the improvement of public health, and for the mobilization of domestic resources. The "Act of Bogota" expressed the intention of the Government of the United States to establish a special inter-American fund for social development to assist Latin American countries in carrying out the purposes of the act. It further expressed the intention that the Inter-American Development Bank should become the primary mechanism for the administration of the fund.

Reconstitution of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and Establishment of the Development Assistance Group.—Representatives of the U.S. Government, including Treasury officers, participated actively in discussions concerning possible reconstitution and reorganization of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) of which the United States and Canada could become full members. A special meeting of Ministers of thirteen countries and the European Economic Commission (EEC) held in Paris in January 1960, appointed a Working Party of Four to consider and report on the advisability of establishing such a successor organization to the OEEC. This Group of Four, which was chaired by the U.S. Ambassador to the OEEC, met intensively during the following three months and presented its report and recommendations concerning the replacement of the OEEC with an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) at a meeting in Paris during May 1960 of representatives of the twenty interested governments.

Simultaneously with the discussions concerning reorganization of the OEEC, representatives of the United States, Canada, Japan, and the major capital exporting nations of Europe agreed to discuss various aspects of cooperation in facilitating the flow of bilateral long-term capital to less-developed areas. This group, known as the Development Assistance Group, would continue to carry out its functions as the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD. The Development Assistance Group held its first meeting in Washington during March 9-11, 1960, and a second meeting in Bonn during July 5-7, 1960. The U.S. delegation to these meetings was headed by Assistant Secretary T. Graydon Upton.

Other international meetings and organizations

Secretary Anderson was a member of the U.S. delegation to the NATO Ministerial Meeting and the subsequent meeting of the Heads of State held in Paris in December 1959.

Secretary Anderson and Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner, Jr., participated with other U.S. and Canadian Cabinet Officers in the fifth meeting of the Joint United States-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs held in Washington on February 16 and 17, 1960.

Also during the year the Treasury participated in preparations for the President's trip to Europe in August-September 1959 and to South America in February-March 1960. The Treasury was also represented on U.S. delegations to meetings of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, various United Nations bodies, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and the Colombo Plan Organization.

The European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area.—The six governments of the European Economic Community (Common Market) decided in May 1960 to accelerate the formation of the Common Market. In this decision it was agreed that, in addition to the scheduled measures of quota liberalization of January 1, 1959, and January 1, 1960, and the scheduled tariff reductions of January 1, 1959, and July 1, 1960, the member states would abolish all quantitative restrictions on the import of industrial goods from other members of the Common Market by December 31, 1961, and would increase the scheduled 10 percent tariff reduction of July 1, 1960, to 20 percent, thus bringing internal tariff reductions in the Common Market to a total of 30 percent by that date. It was agreed also that the first move toward a common external tariff for the six member states would be taken by December 31, 1960, rather than by December 31, 1961, and that this first move would be made toward a common external tariff reduced by 20 percent from that originally agreed. Provision was made for extension of the benefits of these actions to nonmember countries, subject to reciprocity and in accordance with international obligations.

The Convention for a European Free Trade Association, which was initialed by Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom in November 1959, came into force on May 3, 1960, when the ratification process was completed. These seven countries were scheduled to undertake their first measures of tariff reduction (20 percent cuts) and quota liberalization on July 1, 1960.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.—At the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) held during the fiscal year, further progress was made in the liberalization of restrictions which impede the expansion of international trade. Following the strong stand taken by the U.S. delegations at the meetings of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund and at the GATT meetings in the fall of 1959 and the spring of 1960, respectively, against the continued maintenance of restrictions against U.S. exports, particularly the discriminatory restrictions, a number of countries announced additional liberalization measures. Despite this progress, however, some countries continue to maintain restrictions, including discriminatory restrictions, against U.S. goods and it is the intention of the U.S. Government to press vigorously toward the rapid elimination of those restrictions, many of which are no longer justified on balance-of-payments grounds.

Acting under the authority to reduce tariffs granted to the President by the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, the United States proposed at the thirteenth GATT session that another general round of multilateral tariff negotiations be held beginning in the fall of 1960. Some twenty countries, including the countries of the European Economic Community, have indicated their willingness to participate in such negotiations, which are scheduled to open in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 1, 1960.

Treasury exchange and stabilization agreements

The Treasury exchange agreement with Argentina and the stabilization agreement with Mexico were renewed during the fiscal year. Exchange agreements with Chile, Paraguay, and Peru expired during this period. As of June 30, 1960, agreements were in force with two countries, Argentina and Mexico, in the total amount of \$125 million. Under the terms of the \$50 million exchange agreement with Argentina, which had been signed on December 29, 1958, the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund purchased Argentine pesos during the months of October, November, and December 1959 in a total amount equivalent to \$25 million. No other drawings were made under any of the agreements in effect during the year.

The agreement with Argentina was renewed for an additional year on December 28, 1959, to assist that country in its continuing efforts to promote economic stability and freedom in its trade and exchange system. Under this agreement, Argentina may request the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund to purchase Argentine pesos which must

subsequently be repurchased by Argentina with dollars. (See exhibit 39.) The renewal of the agreement followed the announcement of a standby arrangement between the International Monetary Fund and Argentina in the amount of \$100 million. At the end of 1959 Argentina also concluded credit agreements with a group of U.S. private banks in a total amount of \$75 million and similar agreements with a group of European banks also totaling \$75 million.

On December 28, 1959, the stabilization agreement between the United States and Mexico was renewed for a two-year period ending December 31, 1961. The agreement is designed to assist Mexico by providing up to a maximum of \$75 million, if the occasion for use should arise, for exchange stabilization operations which would aid in preserving Mexico's exchange system free from payments restrictions. (See exhibit 40.)

Lend-lease silver

During World War II the United States transferred a total of 410.8 million ounces of Treasury silver to certain foreign countries under authority of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. Although the agreements differed somewhat in detail, they provided that the debtor countries were to return a like kind and quantity of silver within five years after termination of the national emergency as determined by the President. Accordingly, the lend-lease silver was due to be returned by April 27, 1957, although the agreements with several of the countries permitted a postponement of part of the repayment for two additional years. Prior to June 30, 1959, the entire amount of silver due from the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Ethiopia, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (also acting for the Government of the Fiji Islands) had been returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States. In addition, a large portion of the silver furnished during the war under lend-lease for use in undivided India had been returned and taken into the Treasurer's account pursuant to arrangements concluded in 1957, whereby the U.S. Government agreed to a division of liability for this silver between India and Pakistan. (See Annual Reports for 1957, pages 49 and 50, 1958, pages 56 and 57, and 1959, page 65.)

In the course of fiscal 1960 a total of 14.6 million fine troy ounces of silver, consisting of 2.9 million ounces from India, and 11.7 million ounces from Pakistan, was returned and taken into the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

Lend-lease silver transactions as of June 30, 1960

(In millions of fine ounces)

Country	Silver transferred from the Treasury to lend-lease for account of foreign governments	Silver returned and taken into the account of Treasurer of the United States	Silver being returned	Silver to be returned
Australia.....	11.8	11.8	-----	-----
Belgium.....	.3	.3	-----	-----
Ethiopia.....	5.4	5.4	-----	-----
Fiji.....	.2	.2	-----	-----
India.....	172.5	167.5	5.0	-----
Netherlands.....	56.7	56.7	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	53.5	35.0	18.5	-----
Saudi Arabia.....	22.3	-----	-----	22.3
United Kingdom.....	88.1	88.1	-----	-----
Total.....	410.8	365.0	23.5	22.3

¹ Includes 1,031,250 ounces lost at sea while in transit.**Foreign Assets Control**

For the purpose of preventing Communist China from obtaining foreign exchange through the exportation of merchandise to the United States, the Foreign Assets Control Regulations prohibit the unlicensed purchase and importation into the United States of Communist Chinese or North Korean merchandise, as well as numerous other commodities therein specified which are of types that have historically come from China. The Control does not issue licenses authorizing importation of Chinese-type merchandise unless satisfactory evidence of its non-Communist Chinese origin is presented.

Importation under general licenses is authorized with respect to specific shipments of Chinese-type merchandise certified to be of non-Communist Chinese origin by the government of a foreign country from which they were directly exported, provided that the country in question has set up procedures for certification pursuant to standards agreed to by the Treasury Department. The following Governments now have such certification procedures: Australia, Formosa, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Viet-Nam, and the Republic of Korea. Notices of the availability of certificates of origin for particular commodities and of the governments prepared to issue them are published from time to time in the Federal Register. During the year a number of additional items became available for certification.

The enforcement measures of the Control resulted in a number of successful criminal prosecutions. A total of \$108,667 was collected by the Government in forfeitures, fines, and other penalties as a result of proceedings under the Foreign Assets Control Regulations.



ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Management Improvement Program ¹

In the fiscal year 1960 the Treasury's management improvement program achieved the highest savings in the past six years, totaling \$7.9 million annual and \$1.2 million nonrecurring savings. In addition to these measurable benefits, the Department profited greatly from a variety of projects designed to improve coordination, working relationships, and skills, and to establish more effective management planning and controls. As a result of these concerted efforts the Treasury was able to meet increasing workloads with only a minor increase in personnel.

To encourage maximum effective use of Treasury resources in field offices, the Secretary issued a circular to bureau heads setting forth in written form the Department's policy in regard to interbureau cooperation. Treasury installations in each geographic area were urged to maintain close contacts to insure full use of personnel, supplies, equipment, space, training, and transportation, as well as duplicating and other services common to all agencies.

As further stimulation to the bureaus' management improvement efforts, the Under Secretary requested bureau heads to make a searching reexamination of all functions, operations, and services with the view of eliminating unnecessary work or steps involved. Although the bureaus were not requested to report separately on monetary savings resulting from this reexamination, a number of bureaus reported combined annual savings of over \$800,000, including 55 man-years.

The administrative reports of the individual bureaus include the significant bureau improvements in organization, methods, and procedures. Some noteworthy actions cutting across bureau lines, and progress in special programs common to all bureaus are discussed below.

New and modernized equipment

In both its manufacturing and office operations the Treasury has sought to keep pace with modern technological advances by refining existing equipment and mechanizing additional operations. Although the work processes of the larger bureaus have lent themselves more readily to machine methods, the smaller Treasury organizations also have made steady progress in converting from manual to machine operations.

¹ See bureau reports for significant bureau projects.

The Department has established an interbureau ADP Committee to study possible uses of automatic data processing equipment for certain types of administrative paperwork. Most Treasury bureaus and the Office of the Secretary are represented on the committee, which has been divided into task groups assigned to the various bureaus and offices to make preliminary fact-gathering studies.

Financial management

The Treasury took a number of steps to improve financial controls and information available to top management, a complete account of which may be found in the "Annual Report on the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program for the fiscal year 1960," obtainable from the Bureau of Accounts.

For the first time the 1961 Treasury budget included "cost-based" budgets in connection with fund requests for all bureaus. The Department is making appraisals of the internal audit systems in operation in the bureaus, embracing intensive study of internal audit policy, organization, program, and performance. During the year an extensive appraisal was completed of the internal audit system in the Internal Revenue Service.

Personnel management

Important strides were made in strengthening personnel management throughout the Department with particular concentration on executive development, staffing, and training programs.

The departmental Office of Personnel appointed an interbureau committee which developed a program on placement and referral of Treasury and other qualified Government employees. The committee meets monthly for discussion of placement problems, and the Office of Personnel distributes a monthly vacancy list compiled from information supplied by the bureaus.

For the first time the departmental health program was extended to provide complete physical examinations for approximately 500 key Treasury personnel. The Federal employees' health benefits program was put into effect providing medical and hospital insurance for about 65,000 Treasury employees.

The fourth Treasury Department orientation program was held to give bureau personnel at middle and top levels a comprehensive briefing on current Treasury activities. Seventy-five persons took part in the seven-session program at which the Secretary and his top staff and bureau heads discussed Treasury programs and objectives.

Many of the Treasury bureaus have active training programs, which are discussed in the bureau reports that follow. In addition, during fiscal 1960 the Treasury Law Enforcement School trained 289 Treasury officers and 48 persons from other agencies, State and local governments, and foreign countries. Seven Treasury law enforcement activities share the school's facilities on a quota basis. Twelve persons selected from the three fiscal bureaus took part in the annual executive

development program for fiscal service interns. Sixty persons from other Treasury bureaus attended the management institutes conducted by the Internal Revenue Service at selected sites across the country.

The Department continued to encourage employees to take advantage of outside training opportunities. Employees participated in executive development programs of such organizations as the American Society for Public Administration and Brookings Institution, as well as the Civil Service Commission.

Paperwork, space, and property management

Following extensive study by the Office of the Secretary and the Bureau of Accounts, a new issuance system has been established for circulars signed in the Office of the Secretary. The system employs numbered series for all circulars and distinguishes between directives of a permanent and temporary nature.

The Treasury made space improvements in 50 locations throughout the United States. Among the major accomplishments was the resolving of long-standing space problems in Chicago involving several Treasury bureaus, and the completion of the new Internal Revenue Service building in Baltimore consolidating eight locations into one. The moves were part of a long-range program to consolidate space of Treasury field offices. During the year the Department turned over to the General Services Administration for disposal nine excess properties with a total acquisition cost of \$175,000.

The Treasury has named a National Utilization Officer and Bureau National Utilization Officers to work with the General Services Administration to develop ways of transferring excess property between Government agencies more effectively. By its diligent program of screening excess personal property, the Department effected substantial savings and the upgrading of a considerable amount of furniture and equipment. The Treasury received from other Federal agencies approximately \$2.5 million of excess personal property and declared to General Services Administration approximately \$3.5 million, based upon original acquisition costs.

Incentive awards program

The incentive awards program showed excellent progress as the result of a new six-point program put into effect during the fiscal year. One feature of the program was the initiation of an annual Secretary's award to be given to the bureau showing the best average results in the program. The Bureau of the Public Debt won the award for fiscal 1960. Although the program did not go into full effect until after the middle of the fiscal year, results already were evident in year-end figures. The number of suggestions received jumped 31 percent to 8,799 in fiscal 1960, suggestions adopted 14 percent to 2,333, superior work performance awards increased 32 percent to 2,175, special act or service awards 77 percent to 221, and estimated annual savings 21 percent to \$978,000. An additional

\$118,000 was saved under the military incentive awards program of the U.S. Coast Guard. The Incentive Awards Regulations were revised to reflect recent changes in the program, and a number of new forms were designed to aid the bureaus in processing and reporting on awards.

Safety program

The number of injuries in the Treasury was reduced by about 12 percent, from 768 in the fiscal year 1959 to 672 in fiscal 1960. The U.S. Coast Guard won the departmental annual safety award for calendar 1959 for large bureaus, and the Office of the Treasurer for small bureaus.

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency ¹

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is responsible for the execution of laws relating to the supervision of national banking associations. Duties of the office include those incident to the formation and chartering of new national banking associations, the examination of all national banks, the establishment of branch banks, the consolidation of banks, the conversion of State banks into national banks, recapitalization programs, and the issuance of Federal Reserve notes.

Changes in the condition of active national banks

The total assets of the 4,542 active national banks in the United States and possessions on June 15, 1960, amounted to \$131,433 million, as compared with the total assets of 4,559 banks amounting to \$126,255 million on June 10, 1959, an increase of \$5,178 million during the year. The deposits of the banks in 1960 totaled \$116,178 million, which was \$3,519 million more than in 1959. The loans in 1960 were \$62,398 million, exceeding the 1959 figure by \$6,582 million. Securities held totaled \$39,912 million, a decrease of \$4,255 million during the year. Capital funds of \$10,686 million were \$646 million more than in the preceding year.

¹ More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is contained in the separate annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

*Abstract of reports of condition of active national banks on the date of each report from
June 10, 1959, to June 15, 1960*

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 10, 1959 (4,559 banks)	Oct. 6, 1959 (4,550 banks)	Dec. 31, 1959 (4,542 banks)	Mar. 15, 1960 (4,541 banks)	June 15, 1960 (4,542 banks)
ASSETS					
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts.....	55,815,846	58,453,887	59,961,989	60,355,023	62,397,733
U.S. Government securities, direct obligations.....	33,147,723	31,429,322	31,723,878	29,639,498	29,227,240
Obligations guaranteed by U.S. Government.....	4,604	21,408	37,092	53,702	70,438
Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....	9,071,985	9,204,383	9,036,149	9,020,152	8,984,454
Other bonds, notes, and debentures.....	1,650,551	1,596,997	1,553,557	1,403,833	1,318,874
Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve Banks.....	291,561	297,045	302,179	306,750	310,631
Total loans and securities.....	99,982,270	101,003,042	102,614,844	100,778,958	102,309,370
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection.....	23,834,503	24,828,861	27,464,245	25,868,201	26,379,669
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures.....	1,399,868	1,451,092	1,476,979	1,513,756	1,567,086
Real estate owned other than bank premises.....	38,935	41,906	45,113	50,719	56,654
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate.....	130,657	134,684	142,737	151,030	158,748
Customers' liability on acceptances.....	261,640	281,600	291,947	378,048	361,763
Other assets.....	606,918	593,599	600,248	583,246	599,884
Total assets.....	126,254,791	128,334,844	132,636,113	129,323,958	131,433,174
LIABILITIES					
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	58,917,809	59,274,141	62,496,399	60,223,228	59,649,364
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	33,779,747	34,289,639	34,385,356	34,182,165	34,650,471
Deposits of U.S. Government and postal savings.....	1,764,845	2,874,947	2,945,079	2,725,979	3,778,109
Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....	8,072,361	7,749,004	8,469,237	7,925,607	8,137,561
Deposits of banks.....	8,522,813	8,735,201	9,460,445	8,226,436	8,409,880
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.).....	1,601,688	1,681,835	1,881,161	1,416,171	1,552,826
Total deposits.....	112,659,263	114,604,767	119,637,677	114,699,586	116,178,211
Demand deposits.....	75,776,926	77,701,515	82,703,114	77,918,839	78,801,033
Time deposits.....	36,882,337	36,903,252	36,934,563	36,780,747	37,377,178
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money.....	1,419,817	1,363,830	340,362	1,559,321	1,490,892
Mortgages or other liens on bank premises and other real estate.....	1,566	3,140	3,424	3,081	3,086
Acceptances outstanding.....	270,010	292,696	307,511	386,295	371,482
Other liabilities.....	1,863,497	1,766,889	2,045,022	2,229,762	2,703,341
Total liabilities.....	116,214,153	118,031,322	122,333,996	118,878,045	120,747,012
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS					
Capital stock.....	3,078,875	3,136,757	3,169,742	3,243,156	3,265,182
Surplus.....	4,857,509	4,963,740	5,062,084	5,110,791	5,164,562
Undivided profits.....	1,843,558	1,948,004	1,814,637	1,850,560	2,019,267
Reserves and retirement account for preferred stock.....	260,696	255,021	255,654	241,406	237,151
Total capital accounts.....	10,040,638	10,303,522	10,302,117	10,445,913	10,686,162
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	126,254,791	128,334,844	132,636,113	129,323,958	131,433,174

Summary of changes in number and capital stock of national banks

The authorized capital stock of the 4,539 national banks in existence on June 30, 1960, consisted of common stock aggregating \$3,276 million, and preferred stock aggregating \$1.5 million. The common stock of the 4,563 national banks in existence a year earlier amounted to \$3,087 million, and preferred stock to \$3.1 million. During the year charters were issued to 38 national banks having an aggregate of \$10.2 million of common stock. There was a net decrease of 24 in the number of national banks in the system by reason of voluntary liquidations, statutory consolidations and mergers, and conversions to and mergers or consolidations with State banks under the provisions of the act of August 17, 1950 (12 U.S.C. 214).

More detailed information regarding the changes in the number and capital stock of national banks in 1960 is shown in the following table.

Organizations, capital stock changes, and liquidation of national banks, fiscal year 1960

	Number of banks	Capital stock	
		Common	Preferred
Charters in force June 30, 1959, and authorized capital stock.....	4, 563	\$3, 086, 720, 734	\$3, 090, 670
Increases:			
Charters issued.....	38	10, 185, 000	
Capital stock:			
268 cases by statutory sale.....		40, 174, 060	
517 cases by statutory stock dividends.....		101, 161, 442	
26 cases by statutory consolidation.....		30, 785, 545	
22 cases by statutory merger.....		12, 175, 250	
Total increases.....	38	194, 481, 297	
Decreases:			
Voluntary liquidations.....	8	780, 000	
Statutory consolidations.....	16		
Statutory mergers.....	18		
Conversions into State banks.....	4	251, 000	
Merged or consolidated with State banks.....	16	3, 425, 000	
Capital stock:			
2 cases by statutory reduction.....		210, 000	
2 cases by statutory consolidation.....		221, 000	
5 cases by statutory merger.....		405, 000	
4 cases by retirement.....			1, 561, 300
Total decreases.....	62	5, 292, 000	1, 561, 300
Net change.....	-24	189, 189, 297	-1, 561, 300
Charters in force June 30, 1960, and authorized capital stock.....	4, 539	3, 275, 910, 031	1, 529, 370

Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs is responsible for the assessment and collection of duties and taxes on imported merchandise and baggage; prevention of smuggling, undervaluations, and frauds on the customs revenue; apprehension of violators of the customs and navigation laws; entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft; issuance of documents and signal letters to vessels of the United States; admeasurement of vessels; collection of tonnage taxes on vessels engaged in foreign commerce; supervision of the discharge of imported cargoes; inspection of international traffic; control of the customs warehousing of imports; determination and certification for payment of the amount

of drawback due upon the exportation of articles produced from duty-paid or tax-paid imports; enforcement of the antidumping and export control acts; regulation of the movement of merchandise into and out of foreign trade zones; and enforcement of the laws and regulations of other Government agencies affecting imports and exports.

Collections

Revenue collected by the Customs Service during the fiscal year 1960 totaled almost \$1,520 million reaching an alltime high, 16.6 percent more than the \$1,304 million collected in 1959. Import excise taxes collected for the Internal Revenue Service and some collections for other Government agencies are included in the total.

Over \$1,123 million was derived from duties levied on imported merchandise, an increase of 18.4 percent over 1959. Sources of duty collections are shown in table 17.

Collections of internal revenue taxes on imported liquors, wines, perfumes, etc., amounted to \$389 million, 11.5 percent more than the \$349 million collected in 1959. Miscellaneous collections amounted to over \$7 million, an increase of 21.2 percent over 1959.

Slightly over one-third of all imports for consumption into the United States was duty free. The 62.8 percent which was dutiable constituted the basis of duties on imports.

Larger customs collections than in 1959 were reported by 36 customs districts. Collections by customs districts are shown in table 90.

Volume of transactions

Vehicles and persons entering.—Over 43.6 million carriers entered United States harbors, international airports, or crossed United States borders during fiscal 1960, bringing over 122 million persons. In addition, over 27.5 million persons walked across the borders. Altogether nearly 150 million persons were subject to customs inspection. There was a 6.3 percent increase in carriers and 3.9 percent increase in persons entering the United States in 1960 as compared with fiscal 1959. Nearly five persons cleared customs inspection every second, day and night, 366 days of 1960. Table 92 shows the number and types of carriers entering the United States in fiscal 1959 and 1960. Table 93 shows the number of aircraft and passengers arriving in districts where this mode of entry is most prevalent.

Entries of merchandise.—Imports into the United States continued to increase, breaking the alltime record set in fiscal 1959. Formal entries of merchandise, comprising consumption, warehouse, and rewarehouse, exceeded one million for the fifth consecutive year. There were 1,476,094 entries filed, an increase of 12.5 percent over 1959. Informal entries and baggage declarations, covering mail importations and other shipments valued at less than \$250, totaled 4,617,221, an increase of 15.4 percent. All other types of entries increased also. The volume of entries handled by customs officers during the past two fiscal years are shown in table 91.

Drawback transactions.—Drawback allowance on the importation of merchandise manufactured from imported materials and for certain

other export transactions usually amounts to 99 percent of the customs duties paid at the time the goods are entered. As in other recent years, more than 95 percent of the drawback allowed in fiscal 1960 was due to the export of products manufactured from imported raw materials. The principal imported materials used in manufacturing exports in 1960 were aluminum; tobacco, unmanufactured; petroleum and products; sugar; iron and steel semimanufactures; nonmetallic minerals and manufactures; paper and manufactures; lead ore, matte, pigs, and bars; watch movements; rayon and other synthetic textiles; chemicals; and cotton cloth. Tables 94 and 95 show the drawback transactions for 1959 and 1960. Because all drawbacks certified for payment are not paid during the same fiscal year, the data set forth in the two tables are not entirely comparable.

Activities by divisions

Classification and drawbacks.—Decisions are made involving the interpretation of laws relating to the dutiable status of imported merchandise, the construction of trade agreements, the allowance of drawbacks on articles manufactured in the United States with the use of imported merchandise, the temporary free importation under bond of articles for various purposes, the several classes of customs bonded warehouses, the assessment of duty on repairs and equipment obtained abroad by vessels documented under the laws of the United States to engage in certain classes of trade, the rights and privileges granted under the laws relating to foreign trade zones established in the United States, trade fairs, and insular possessions of the United States, and related provisions of law. Assistance is being given in the consideration and drafting of new customs legislation and international conventions, the reporting on customs bills to the committees, and the interpretation of new laws. There is a growing interest in customs classification decisions upon the part of domestic manufacturers who present their position through the medium of statutory manufacturers' protests or on an administrative level.

Appraisal of merchandise (including Customs Information Exchange).—The number of invoices examined by appraisers' personnel continued to increase in fiscal 1960. There were 2,322,480 invoices filed in 1960 compared with 2,042,970 during 1959, an increase of 13.7 percent. Packages examined at the appraisers' stores decreased 4.7 percent, from 1,454,147 in 1959 to 1,386,158 in 1960, as a result of a vigorous program of increasing examinations on the piers or other points of importation.

The backlog of unappraised invoices increased 15.9 percent during fiscal 1960, from 219,105 to 253,845. This increase was caused in part by the increase in invoices received and initial problems of interpretation involved in applying the value provisions of the new section 402 of the tariff act, in addition to the usual administrative task of applying the value provisions of section 402a.

During the year the customs regulations for administering the Anti-dumping Act of 1921, as amended, were revised to define and state more clearly the Government's policy. The revised regulations will make administration of the act more expeditious and more efficient.

Thirty-three complaints of dumping under the Antidumping Act were received as compared with 45 received in fiscal 1959. Thirty-

eight dumping cases were disposed of, leaving 32 cases under investigation at the end of 1960, as compared with 37 cases pending at the end of 1959. Three cases were referred to the United States Tariff Commission for a determination as to possible injury to American industry.

The volume of countervailing duty cases was the same as for fiscal 1959 with six complaints received in each year. Six cases were disposed of in 1960 and at the end of each fiscal year, five cases were on hand.

The activities of the Customs Information Exchange, New York, N.Y., continued to rise. Appraisers' reports of classification and value, covering a cross section of importations of merchandise received at each port totaled 79,000 in fiscal 1960, as compared with 70,000 in 1959. This increase occurred even though reporting requirements were substantially reduced. These reports indicate the relative number of commodity items received at any given port for the first time, as well as regular items received at new prices or subject to different terms of sale from previous shipments.

Differences in classification and value indicate the number of instances where information varied at different ports as to value or classification or where the conclusions of appraising officers differed and in which additional study and analysis were required before establishment of a uniform price or rate. There were 8,882 reports of value differences in fiscal 1960 as compared with 9,922 in 1959.

The 4,502 differences in classification in 1960, comparing with 3,996 in 1959, indicated an increase in the number of new commodities received.

The number of foreign inquiries requiring detailed investigations abroad to secure information for appraisement purposes decreased from 308 in 1959 to 244 in 1960. This 20.8 percent decrease resulted from the continued effect of eliminating foreign value as a basis of appraisement in most instances under the terms of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956 (19 U.S.C. 1402), and to present procedure which permits the use of a foreign inquiry only as a last resort in securing value information.

Technical services.—This division furnishes chemical, engineering, statistical weighing and sampling, and other scientific and technical services; provides proper weighing and gauging equipment; designs and oversees the construction of border inspection stations, and directs the field operations of customs laboratories.

The laboratories analyzed more than 124,000 samples in 1960, an increase of about 3 percent over 1959. Ores and metals, sugar, and wool make up about half of the samples. One class of samples (clays, ceramics, and earthenware) increased 161 percent. There were no significant decreases in any of the other classes. Samples of imported merchandise submitted to obtain information necessary to assist in appraisement and tariff classification made up a large majority of the samples analyzed. Other types of samples analyzed were those taken from seizures, mostly narcotics and prohibited merchandise; preshipment samples of merchandise intended for shipment to the United States analyzed to assist in establishing proper classification; and samples tested for other Government agencies.

Chief chemists provided statistical quality control of sample weighing operations by making analyses of cargo sample weighing data to assure that accuracy and precision were within control limits. Four hundred and five cargoes of raw sugar, 80 cargoes of refined sugar, 61 cargoes of cigarette tobacco, and 3 cargoes of rayon were weighed by statistically controlled methods. Statistical control over the verification of liquidations by comptrollers (final determination of duties and taxes) was continued. Equipment for gauging molasses in tanks and equipment for testing raw sugar is now calibrated by one of the customs laboratories instead of the National Bureau of Standards.

Instructions were issued for the safe handling of radioactive materials and for sampling and handling toxic chemicals. The development of investigative aids for enforcement officers was continued and improved field kits for the preliminary identification of heroin were distributed to enforcement officers.

In cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, plans were completed for inspection facilities at Connecticut Lakes, N.H.; Lukeville, Ariz.; and Del Bonita, Mont.; and a contract was awarded for construction at Connecticut Lakes, N.H. Three sites were obtained for future border stations and others are in process. The General Services Administration completed the construction of inspection facilities at San Ysidro, Calif., and Madawaska, Maine, and of temporary facilities at Pembina, N.D. Two other stations at Brownsville and Eagle Pass, Tex., are in progress and preliminary plans for several others have been reviewed. Standard plans and specifications were developed for belt conveyor counters for use at airports to speed baggage examination.

Export control.—During fiscal 1960 export declarations authenticated increased 5.6 percent over 1959, while shipments examined increased 8.5 percent. The number of seizures, as well as the value, declined during the fiscal year. The following table shows the volume of export control activities.

Activity	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Export declarations authenticated.....	4,236,160	4,474,425	5.6
Shipments examined.....	444,821	482,737	8.5
Number of seizures.....	352	193	-43.8
Value of seizures.....	\$759,783	\$249,385	-67.2
Export control employees.....	184	160	-13.1

* Revised.

Protests and appeals.—There was a 21.5 percent decrease in the number of protests filed by importers against the rate and amount of duty assessed and other decisions made by collectors of customs. Appeals by importers for reappraisement increased 7.4 percent. The following table shows the number of protests and appeals filed and acted upon during fiscal 1959 and 1960.

Protests and appeals	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Protests:			
Filed with collectors by importers.....	41,343	32,469	-21.5
Allowed by collectors.....	3,540	4,509	27.4
Denied by collectors and forwarded to customs court.....	33,737	33,881	0.4
Appeals for reappraisal filed with collectors.....	20,270	21,773	7.4

Entry and value.—Legislation was approved on June 30, 1960 (74 Stat. 289), to continue until July 1, 1962, the provisions of law which permit the entry free of duties and internal revenue taxes of the personal and household effects of persons in the military and civilian service of the Government abroad who return to the United States upon the termination of extended duty. The privileges of this law are also available to members of the immediate families of such persons who reside with them at posts or stations abroad.

In connection with an extensive plan to sell to U.S. tourists luxury goods from Europe and other foreign countries without the payment of Canadian customs duties, excise, or sales taxes, the International Resort Facilities, Ltd., of Brockville, Canada, opened a bonded warehouse at Lansdowne, Ontario, for the display of merchandise. A tourist may examine the merchandise there and place an order for delivery to his address in the United States. The Bureau of Customs, with the cooperation of the Canadian postal authorities, devised a procedure to expedite the customs clearance of tourists' purchases which arrive either by international mail or commercial carriers. The Canadian Postal Customs declaration or a copy of the sales order, given a tourist at the time an order is placed, is validated by Customs at the time the tourist returns to the United States and declares the purchase to follow. The validated document is returned to the seller under customs supervision and subsequently accompanies the merchandise to the United States and serves to expedite customs clearance. Additional display warehouses are planned at other points in Canada.

Marine activities.—The American merchant marine continued its steady growth during fiscal 1960. At the end of the year the documented fleet totaled 48,884 vessels as compared with 47,157 at the end of 1959, an increase of 3.7 percent. During the year, 1,364 vessels were removed from documentation and about 3,091 vessels (roughly the total number of all sizes built) never before documented were added. Slightly more than 5,500 were documented as yachts, while approximately 43,000 were authorized through documentation to be used in commercial activities in the foreign, coasting, or fishing trades.

The increase in vessels documented as yachts was approximately 1,300. This increase resulted, at least in part, from the numbering provisions of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 (46 U.S.C. 527) effective in 1960, which transferred to the States, under certain conditions, the responsibility for numbering documented motorboats formerly that of the United States Coast Guard. Many yachtsmen have elected to request documentation of their vessels as yachts rather than obtain numbers under the various States' laws. The number

of vessels admeasured during the year increased sharply from 3,260 vessels to 4,494, principally because of the increase documented. The following table shows the volume of marine documentation during the fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

Activity	1959	1960	Percentage Increase
Total vessels documented at end of year	47,157	48,884	3.7
Documents issued (registers, enrollments, and licenses)	14,065	15,840	12.6
Licenses renewed and changes of master endorsed	45,983	46,623	1.4
Mortgages, satisfactions, notices of lien, bills of sale, abstracts of title, and other instruments of title recorded	13,966	14,414	3.2
Abstracts of title and certificates of ownership issued	6,650	6,885	3.5
Navigation fines imposed	2,646	3,063	15.8
Tonnage tax payments	22,642	23,016	1.7

There were several interesting developments concerning admeasurements of larger vessels. A number of aircraft carriers sold by the Navy were admeasured to provide appropriate certificates for transit through the Panama Canal or the Suez Canal enroute to foreign ports for scrapping. A number of large foreign-flag vessels were brought under American flag, either for the first time or as a return to American registry, in order that such vessels might be used, according to some sources of information, in the carriage of so-called 50-50 foreign-aid cargoes. A number of vessels designed to carry "containerized" cargoes (cargoes stowed in vans, lifts, or truck-trailer bodies before lading on board) brought some interesting admeasurement problems, particularly the addition of sponsons to the hull, extending the hull outward and increasing the vessel's breadth to permit the most efficient stowage of containers.

Arrangements were made with the Panama Canal Company to receive direct notification of any changes in tonnages shown on Panama Canal certificates issued by the Bureau to facilitate transit of the canal. In turn, the Bureau will send copies of certificates as issued to the canal for review. It is expected that this arrangement will result in increased accuracy in certificates issued and help avoid loss of time at the canal for admeasurement.

Representatives of the Government and shipping industry held a number of meetings to review compiled data and to prepare a position to be presented at the next meeting of the subcommittee on tonnage measurement of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization to be held at London in October 1960. The subcommittee is considering a proposal by the United States delegation of a new approach to the tonnage problems designed to simplify the admeasurement of vessels and to supersede the present artificial and cumbersome system in effect for more than a hundred years.

The Bureau of Customs notified collectors of an arrangement to permit the acceptance of a procedure under which the tonnages of Liberian shelter-deck and ore carrier or tanker vessels will be adjusted upward or downward depending upon the trade in which any such vessel is engaged on a particular voyage. The tonnage tax to be collected upon arrival of each vessel will be materially affected. This arrangement is similar to one previously adopted with respect to dual tonnages of vessels under the flag of the German Federal Republic.

The passage of American vessels through the Saint Lawrence Seaway was facilitated by assurances from the Canadian Government that such vessels passing through the river are not required to enter and clear at any Canadian port unless they call at a port in Canada during the course of the voyage. The Customs Regulations were amended as a result of those assurances to remove the requirement that every vessel passing through the St. Lawrence secure a clearance from the last port of departure in the United States and enter at the first port of arrival in the United States thereafter. Vessels on such voyages are now permitted also to retain their coastwise documents if they are not calling at a Canadian port, thus relieving them from the former requirement that in each instance they secure a register.

Upon request of the Secretary of the Army, under authority delegated by the Secretary of Defense, waivers of the navigation laws of the United States were granted under the special authority contained in the act of December 27, 1950 (46 U.S.C. 1 note), to permit certain vessels used in transporting material dredged from the Great Lakes connecting channels to proceed into Canadian waters without clearing upon departure or entering upon return to the United States. This is designed among other things to facilitate the use of waters of the Great Lakes system by vessels transiting the Saint Lawrence Seaway.

Comprehensive instructions were issued during the year to collectors of customs to insure uniformity of procedure in the boarding of vessels and in the treatment of vessels arriving directly or via other domestic ports from foreign ports or in the foreign trade.

The following table shows entrances and clearances of vessels for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

Vessel movements	1959	1960	Percentage increase
Entrances:			
Direct from foreign ports.....	48,928	53,326	9.0
Via other domestic ports.....	35,267	37,451	6.2
Total.....	84,195	90,777	7.8
Clearances:			
Direct to foreign ports.....	45,966	51,086	11.1
Via other domestic ports.....	37,880	37,913	.1
Total.....	83,846	88,999	6.1

A number of legislative proposals affecting functions administered under the navigation laws of the United States were reviewed during the year.

Pursuant to a statutory change, the definition of the term "citizen of the United States" as related to corporations owning and operating vessels as vessels of the United States was changed to give some further latitude to corporations having foreign interests and operations to appoint directors to the board to represent such interests, without at the same time jeopardizing the right of such a corporation to qualify as a citizen. Eliminated was the requirement that managing directors be citizens and to provide that, in addition to the president or other chief executive officer, the chairman of the board be a citizen, and that no more than a minority of the number of directors necessary to constitute a quorum of the board of directors may be noncitizens.

Legal problems and procedures.—Numerous problems which arose in connection with the administration and enforcement of the customs laws and navigation and other related laws administered by the Bureau of Customs were considered by the office of the Chief Counsel. A substantial amount of work was accomplished in collaborating with congressional committees and executive agencies in the drafting and development of legislation in the customs field. The Chief Counsel's Office collaborated with the Department of Justice in preparing legal material for use in the trial of cases in the Customs and district courts and participated in formulating Bureau or Department position regarding appeals.

Importers successfully prosecuted in the Customs Court during the year several cases which held certain administrative actions invalid for failure to observe the advance notice requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. Although these cases are pending on appeal, the Chief Counsel's Office has had to take a careful new look at Administrative Procedure Act provisions (5 U.S.C. 1001-1011) as they may relate to proposed administrative actions in the light of those lower court decisions. In another area, substantial progress was made in disposing of some 60,000 Customs Court cases involving certain questions of duty and tax on alcoholic beverages. The Chief Counsel's Office participated, and is continuing to participate, in coordinating procedures for disposing of those cases. Another source of interesting and important questions was the problem of disclosure of information from official customs records which arose in a variety of situations ranging from requests for information from foreign governments to Customs and district court subpoenas for records.

Law enforcement and investigative activities.—The Customs Agency Service conducted 17,842 investigations during 1960 compared with 16,632 in 1959, an increase of 7.3 percent. These investigations were made under the customs, navigation, and related laws administered by the Bureau of Customs and several laws administered by other Government agencies and enforced by Customs. Table 97 shows the number of cases investigated during 1959 and 1960. During 1960 there was an increase in the field of criminal investigations and a decrease in noncriminal cases handled.

Major enforcement problems were much the same as in previous years and comprised all types of smuggling into the United States, particularly of narcotic drugs and marihuana; the smuggling of arms, ammunition, and implements of war out of the country; and the use of fraudulent invoices in the entry of imported merchandise.

Customs agents made 132 seizures of heroin, totaling 8,479.21 grams. This was nearly four times as much as was seized in fiscal 1959 when 92 seizures amounted to 2,126.25 grams. In 1960 there were 386 seizures of marihuana weighing 2,763 pounds compared with 438 seizures in 1959 totaling 2,369 pounds. Almost all the marihuana originates in Mexico, as does much of the heroin. A better grade of heroin is being produced in Mexico than in the past and the supply is quite large. The major source of heroin is still the Middle and Far East and Europe. Merchant seamen on vessels in the foreign trade continue to be the principal smugglers of white drugs.

The importation of merchandise through the use of fraudulent invoices, documents, etc., has long been a major problem. Nearly

2,100 cases were investigated in 1960, an increase of 80 over 1959. Civil action in such cases under Title 19 of the U.S. Code, Section 1592 provides for the forfeiture of the merchandise or the value thereof. Criminal action is also provided in Sections 542 and 1001 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. In extreme cases both the civil and criminal statutes are invoked.

During the fiscal year 1960 there were 1,570 seizures appraised at \$5,464,026.96, an increase of \$1,655,543.32 or 43.5 percent. Included in this figure are seizures of merchandise made under the smuggling statutes (18 U.S.C. 545), importation contrary to law, and failure to declare (19 U.S.C. 1497). Penalties totaling \$13,730,125.33 were incurred as a result of these violations. After mitigation or remission in appropriate instances \$896,159.42 was collected in these cases. Seizures made under the Mutual Security Act and the export control laws are also included in these figures.

The smuggling of arms, ammunition, and implements of war showed a marked decline during the year. This can be attributed to stepped-up counter action in the Florida area by Customs, Immigration, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation working as a team.

Customs agents made 1,317 arrests and convicted 794 violators, compared with 1,255 arrests and 674 convictions in 1959. The following table shows the number of arrests and dispositions during fiscal 1959 and 1960.

Activity	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (-)
Arrests.....	1,255	1,317	4.9
Convictions.....	674	784	16.3
Acquittals.....	36	55	52.8
Nolle prossed.....	88	101	14.8
Dismissed.....	241	288	19.5
Not indicted.....	31	11	-64.5
Under, or awaiting indictment.....	440	422	-4.1
Turned over to State and other Federal authorities for prosecution.....	114	93	-18.4

On May 1, 1960, all enforcement activities of the Bureau of Customs were consolidated under the Customs Agency Service. Approximately 500 customs enforcement officers were transferred from the collectors to the supervising customs agents. This was done on the recommendation of a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, after a study of customs enforcement had indicated a need for better coordination and management and uniform training of personnel.

Foreign trade zones.—The value of merchandise received in Foreign Trade Zone 1 at New York, N.Y., increased over \$10 million, while the value of merchandise delivered from the zone increased nearly \$6 million. Long tons received and delivered from the zone increased 86.9 percent and 43.2 percent, respectively. During the fiscal year large quantities of Japanese transistor portable radios were received, most of which were repacked and transhipped to South America. Lead and zinc ingots, subject to import quota, were stored in large quantities on open farm area. Steel plates of Japanese and Belgian origin were stored in the zone during the steel strike in the fall.

Inasmuch as the contemplated steel shortage did not materialize, much of this steel is still on hand. Among other items, sugar and talc were stored in large quantities. Thirty-four ships berthed to lade domestic ship's stores and 35 ships used the zone facilities for discharging cargo from foreign countries.

The value of merchandise received in Foreign Trade Zone 2 at New Orleans, La., increased almost \$3.5 million over 1959, while the value of merchandise delivered from the zone showed a slight decrease, 2.4 percent. There were also slight decreases in long tons received in and delivered from the zone. Duties and taxes collected increased \$350,689, or 29.6 percent, although there was a decrease of 15.1 percent in the number of entries in the zone.

While there were slight decreases in the number of entries, long tons, and value thereof received in Foreign Trade Zone 3 at San Francisco, Calif., there was a 31 percent increase in duties and taxes collected. No vessels used the zone facilities for discharging cargo nor were any ships berthed to lade domestic ship's stores.

All activities and collections increased decidedly at the Foreign Trade Zone located at Seattle, Wash. Long tons received in the zone and delivered from the zone increased 450.9 percent and 378.2 percent, respectively, while the values increased 544.5 percent and 480 percent. Duties and taxes collected increased 65.3 percent. There was an increase of 15.5 percent in the number of entries in the zone.

The Foreign Trade Zones Board approved the application of the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company and granted it the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign trade zone at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. This zone will be designated as Foreign Trade Zone No. 7. The Board also conducted a study of the application of the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority with reference to a foreign trade zone in Toledo. This application was granted after the close of the fiscal year.

Customs ports of entry, stations, and airports.—The limits of the ports of Brownsville, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; and Racine, Wis.; were extended to include areas not heretofore covered. Port Isabel, Tex., was incorporated into the new port limits of Brownsville, Tex., and its designation as a customs station was withdrawn. The city of Kodiak, Alaska, was designated as a customs station. The official name of the international airport at Buffalo, N.Y., was changed from "Municipal Airport" to "Greater Buffalo International Airport." Customs offices were established at Nassau, Bahama Islands, and Winnipeg, Canada, for the preclearance of air passengers' baggage.

Cost of administration

Regular nonreimbursable and reimbursable employment increased slightly in 1960. Total employment increased 0.8 percent. Export control employment, financed by funds from the Department of Commerce, decreased 13.1 percent, while employment financed by funds transferred from the Department of Agriculture decreased 7.4 percent.

Customs operating expenses totaled \$56,213,481, including export control expenses and the cost of additional inspection reimbursed by the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows man-year employment data in fiscal 1959 and 1960.

Operation	Man-years 1959	Man-years 1960	Percentage increase, or de- crease (-)
Regular customs operations:			
Nonreimbursable.....	7,119	7,213	1.3
Reimbursable ¹	296	299	1.0
Total regular customs employment.....	7,415	7,512	1.3
Export control.....	184	160	-13.1
Additional inspection for Department of Agriculture.....	190	176	-7.4
Total employment.....	7,789	7,848	0.8

¹ Salaries reimbursed to the Government by the private firms who received the exclusive services of these employees.

Management improvement program

Actions taken under the Customs management improvement program made possible a saving of \$612,000 during fiscal year 1960. Of this amount, \$423,000, equal to 66 man-years, are annual recurring savings and \$79,500 are one-time savings. Savings from the incentive awards program totaled \$37,500. The remaining \$72,000 represents space released to the General Services Administration. The major portion of the recurring savings was obtained through procedural improvements, elimination of unnecessary work, delegations of authority to field officers, etc., all of which resulted in more effective use of personnel. The savings enabled the Customs Service to meet many demands of a constantly increasing workload which would otherwise have been impossible in a year in which significant customs transactions reached record levels. The Customs management improvement program continued to emphasize the facilitation of international trade and travel as well as the development of a more efficient customs organization. Legislation, coupled with administrative actions, brought about considerable progress in these areas.

Legislation.—An act approved September 14, 1959 (19 U.S.C. 1201), eliminated a troublesome paragraph of the Tariff Act by redefining works of art. This law permits free entry of all original art forms if they are so regarded by a sufficient body of recognized authority.

Another law, passed May 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 130), raised to \$40,000 the amount of money that Customs may spend on border inspection facilities and permits Customs and the Immigration Service to spend up to \$80,000 for these structures to be used jointly by the two agencies.

A proposed customs administrative act and a bill to permit more realistic customs and marine fees and charges were not enacted.

Trade and travel.—Collectors of customs have been delegated authority to remit or mitigate the \$500 statutory penalty imposed by section 584 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1584) on the master of a vessel having merchandise manifested but which is not found on board.

The additional documentation required for residue cargo moving to interior ports on a substitute aircraft of the importing airline has been discontinued under certain conditions.

In order to facilitate the use of cargo containers in international trade, the customs regulations were changed to permit customs clearance, without entry or payment of duty, of lift vans, shipping tanks, pallets, and other similar instruments used in transporting cargo between the United States and foreign countries.

Preflight customs clearance began at Nassau, Bahamas, on August 15, 1959. Under this procedure persons departing on direct flights by commercial aircraft to the United States clear through U.S. Customs before boarding their aircraft. Preclearance enables them to proceed without further delay upon arrival in the United States. Similar procedures are already in effect in Canada at Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg.

The minimum amount of a term bond for the temporary importation of merchandise at a single port has been reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000. This will allow importers to use a term bond, rather than a single entry bond, for temporary importation at only one port in circumstances which previously made its use impractical because of the \$10,000 minimum amount. In addition the need for surety or cash deposit for certain types of temporary importation bonds, where the face value of the bond does not exceed \$25, has been eliminated.

The procedures which were adopted jointly by Customs and the Post Office Department in 1958, for controlling collections of duties and taxes assessed on mail importation not exceeding \$250 in value, have been completely revised. The new system retains the important feature of removing the function of disbursing duty collections from 38,000 postmasters and centralizing it in 15 regional comptrollers' offices. However, major changes were made to relieve excessive workload in some areas and to achieve better internal control in both Customs and the Post Office Department.

The delivery of mail shipments was further facilitated by permitting postal employees, under certain conditions, to release unaccompanied tourist purchases to persons other than the addressees and by extending authority to all customs mail bureaus to make adjustments in duty and tax assessments on unpaid informal mail entries issued at any port and for any class of mail.

Collectors of customs were delegated authority to establish the wastage allowance to be used in computing duties on imported materials processed in customs bonded smelting and refining warehouses.

Merchandise not conforming to sample or specification may now be more easily exported with benefit of drawback. It may be returned to customs custody at any port instead of only the port at which it was entered, and examination by an appraising officer is no longer always required.

At bonded warehouses where facilities are available for gauging and proofing distilled spirits in large tanks, the gauging and proofing of individual packages have been discontinued. This practice also eliminates scoring numbers and stamping of the individual packages.

Forwarding initial shipments of diamonds or other precious stones to the appraiser at New York for a report on value has been made discretionary with the appraiser at the port where a shipment is entered. Previously, the forwarding of all such initial shipments was mandatory.

Another improvement in appraisement involves the use of the

Stanley Jones daily quotations of grain prices on the Winnipeg market for ascertaining the dutiable value of imported grains. Use of these quotations will permit more uniform appraisement in less time.

Authority was delegated collectors of customs to establish rates of drawback under section 313(a) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(a)) covering the domestic manufacture or production of articles with the use of imported merchandise and to amend existing or future rates.

Standardized instructions were formulated by Customs-Immigration to provide for training and for annual joint inspections of dual-screening and dual-inspection operations. This will promote uniformity and better enforcement of both customs and immigration laws.

The authority of collectors to determine the domestic value of seized property has been extended by raising the value limit from \$250 to \$500. This extension of authority will expedite the disposition of petty seizures.

The determination of the appraised value of imported merchandise dutiable at ad valorem rates has been centralized at the appraisers' headquarters ports in the St. Lawrence, Ohio, Laredo, El Paso, and Arizona districts. Formerly, the appraisement was performed by deputy collector-appraisers in charge of the various small subports in these districts. Centralization will insure more uniform appraisals, expedite appraisements, reduce reporting to the Customs Information Exchange, and improve service to importers.

Appraisers now have discretionary authority to complete appraisement under several conditions in which it was formerly necessary to withhold appraisement.

A simplified procedure was prescribed for ascertaining the final amount of duties and taxes due on formal consumption entries in which no change in quantities, values, or rates of duty has been reported by inspecting and appraising officers.

An appendix to the *Customs Personnel Manual* was issued which broadened the authority of certain Bureau officials and clarified the authority of principal field officers to approve personnel actions. The new delegation order was necessary to effect a recent further delegation of authority in this area by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of Customs and to insure that principal field officers have a clear understanding of their authority under the merit promotion program.

New qualification standards were issued for the examiner and appraiser positions. New position classification and qualification standards for positions in the customs entry and liquidating series also have been approved.

Two centralized courses for the training of customs examiners were conducted at Boston, Mass. The effectiveness of the training program was demonstrated by the rapidity with which the new examiners were able to assume job responsibilities after assignments to their permanent posts.

A revised edition of the *Marking Digest* was compiled and distributed to customs officers. The digest combines under a single cover all pertinent reference materials, Bureau decisions, and laws relating to the proper marking of imported merchandise. The digest expedites the quick disposal of routine questions concerning marking.

Management teams inspected 31 collection and appraisal districts during the year. Manpower requirements were reevaluated in terms of existing and anticipated workloads and improvements were made.

Improvements in the method of handling of imported merchandise at Chicago, Ill., such as the release of air freight at the airports, expansion of wharf examination, and transfer of general order merchandise to customs bonded warehouses made possible the release to the General Services Administration of 24,000 square feet of floor space.

Steps were taken to establish a vigorous servicewide program to accelerate the upgrading of old furniture and equipment through the acquisition of property declared excess by other Federal agencies.

In conjunction with procedural improvements and the forms analysis program, 7 forms were abolished, 9 were established, and 75 were revised.

Office of Defense Lending

The Office of Defense Lending was established on July 1, 1957, by Treasury Order No. 185. Assigned to this Office were the following functions which had been transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Activities under the Defense Production Act

The making and administering of loans to private business enterprises under the authority of section 302 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 app. U.S.C. 2153), were assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order No. 10489, dated September 26, 1953. Under section 302, this Office can consider only applications for loans which are certified as essential for national defense purposes by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. No new loans were authorized during the fiscal year 1960.

On July 1, 1959, there were loans outstanding amounting to \$169.4 million and deferred participation commitments of \$15.8 million. By the close of the fiscal year 1960 these loans had been reduced to \$162.9 million and commitments to \$14.7 million.

Civil defense loans

The lending functions under section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury on September 28, 1953, pursuant to section 104 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act (50 app. U.S.C. 2261). Beginning with the fiscal year 1956 no administrative expense allowance has been authorized for this program, and no applications for new loans have been accepted.

On July 1, 1959, there were loans outstanding amounting to \$1,008,920 and deferred participation commitments of \$2,436,727. By June 30, 1960, these loans had been reduced to \$904,085 and the commitments to \$2,129,110.

Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets

Pursuant to the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was abolished effective at the close of June 30, 1957. Its remaining assets, liabilities, and obligations were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Ad-

ministrator of the Small Business Administration, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and the Administrator of General Services.

The Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for completing the liquidation of business loans and securities with individual balances of \$250,000 or more, securities of and loans to railroads, securities of financial institutions, and the windup of corporate affairs.

During fiscal 1960 there was paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts \$15,500,000, representing net income and proceeds of liquidation on the various loans, securities, and commitments. This brought to \$40 million the total paid into the Treasury since July 1, 1957.

On June 30, 1960, the portfolio of RFC loans, securities, and commitments amounted to \$20 million, a reduction of \$14 million from the \$34 million outstanding on July 1, 1959. Total reductions effected have amounted to \$35.5 million or approximately 64 percent of the portfolio of \$55.5 million transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury on July 1, 1957.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, and prints United States currency, Federal Reserve notes, securities, postage and revenue stamps, and various commissions, certificates, and other forms of engraved work for Government agencies. The Bureau also prints bonds and postage and revenue stamps for the governments of insular possessions of the United States.

Deliveries of all classes of work to the customer agencies in the fiscal year 1960 totaled 27,643,428,932 pieces, as compared with 53,855,956,036 pieces in 1959, a decrease of 26,212,527,104 pieces, or 49 percent in the overall deliveries of Bureau products. This decrease was due primarily to the decision of the Department to discontinue the use of certain internal revenue stamps in connection with tax collections for cigarette and other tobacco items.

Organizational changes

A Supply Requirements and Property Utilization Branch was established on July 1, 1959, to administer the Bureau's excess property program. Items of property declared excess to the needs of certain Bureau operations and valued at approximately \$125,680 were utilized in other areas of the Bureau through this program.

Management attainments

Continuing its efforts to effect economies in every way possible, without relaxing security or quality standards, management has concentrated especially on full utilization of manpower and has adopted the policy of filling only the vacancies absolutely essential to carrying out the Bureau's production program. Personnel was reduced from 3,335 employees at the beginning of the fiscal year to 3,191 employees at the end of fiscal 1960.

Through a stores management survey to reduce the quantities of stores in line with the projected production program, the value of raw materials inventories was reduced more than \$450,000 during the year.

Review of the specifications for servicing postage stamp perforating

* Revised.

units resulted in a revised costing formula on which a new contract for servicing was made, with an estimated annual recurring saving of approximately \$32,000.

The reduction of the size of wet currency paper from 19.00 by 16.31 inches to 19.00 by 16.06 inches will lower the amount of paper required by 27,420 pounds, at estimated recurring annual savings of \$14,505.

The size of the sheets of pregummed paper for postage stamps was reduced from 21 by 19 inches to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This will save one dollar per thousand sheets at an estimated annual saving of \$10,000.

Through the records management program, 821 cubic feet of noncurrent records were transferred from office space to the records storage area and 421 cubic feet of obsolete records were destroyed during fiscal 1960. In the forms management program, 1,103 requests for form services were processed, resulting in the preparation of 100 new forms, the elimination of 138 forms, and the improvement and revision of 319 forms.

In fiscal 1960, 75 internal audit reports, covering both financial and management type audits, were released, containing 132 recommendations, of which 104 were cleared by the end of the year. The decrease in the number of audit reports released each year since 1955, when 153 reports were released, shows the progress made in the Bureau's aim to consolidate and revise audit segments without loss of coverage.

Increased emphasis has been applied to the incentive awards program. The principal measure used in the promotion of this program has been the award of a suggestion pencil to each employee for the first suggestion made, with the added feature of presentation of a pencil to the immediate supervisor for the first suggestion originating in his unit. It is estimated that annual recurring savings of \$31,802 will accrue to the Bureau from employee suggestions adopted during the fiscal year.

Although the Bureau placed second among seven Treasury bureaus eligible for the Secretary's Safety Award for 1959, there has been no relaxation in safety efforts. Analyses continue to be made currently of all accidents and special attention is given to areas most in need of improvement.

The Bureau's training program is based upon practicality and the Director's desire to continue to improve the efficiency of Bureau operations. The training program encompasses both outside and internal training in technical and administrative fields. Twenty-four supervisors recently concluded a supervisory training course designed to enhance their effectiveness and strengthen their recognized key role in the Bureau's management.

The Bureau has continued an active and extensive research and development program conducted for improvement of the quality of its products, as well as for development of new deterrents to the counterfeiting of United States securities.

The estimated savings resulting from management improvement efforts for the fiscal year 1960 totaled 40 man-years and approximately \$275,400 on a recurring annual basis. All savings realized have been applied against the cost of production and have been reflected in billing rates and in inventory valuations.

New issues of postage stamps and deliveries of finished work

New issues of postage stamps delivered by the Bureau in the fiscal year 1960 are shown in table 98. A comparative statement of deliveries of finished work for fiscal 1959 and 1960 appears in table 99.

Finances

The Bureau operations are financed by reimbursements to a working capital fund authorized by law. Balance sheets and a statement of income and expense as of June 30, 1959 and 1960, follow.

Statement of income and expense for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960

	1959	1960
Operating revenue: Sales of engraving and printing.....	\$26,295,282	\$26,014,685
Operating costs:		
Cost of sales:		
Direct labor.....	10,367,930	9,781,451
Direct materials used.....	5,200,772	4,180,726
Prime cost.....	15,568,702	13,962,177
Overhead costs:		
Salaries and indirect labor.....	7,002,626	7,003,347
Factory supplies.....	1,210,032	1,066,341
Repair parts and supplies.....	278,298	258,339
Employer's contribution for retirement and life insurance.....	1,126,925	1,113,744
Utility services.....	400,094	393,837
Other contractual services.....	509,205	560,867
Depreciation and amortization ¹	1,846,714	1,972,205
Losses on disposal or retirement of fixed assets.....	353,302	25,530
Sundry expenses (net).....	276,640	80,463
Total overhead.....	13,003,836	12,474,673
Total costs ²	28,572,538	26,436,850
Less:		
Nonproduction costs:		
Shop costs capitalized.....	266,157	201,246
Cost of miscellaneous services rendered other agencies.....	454,661	424,030
Net increase, or decrease (—) in finished goods and work in process inventories.....	1,547,092	—203,477
	2,267,910	421,799
Cost of sales.....	26,304,628	26,015,051
Operating loss.....	9,346	366
Nonoperating revenue:		
Sales of card checks.....	1,252,051	1,186,101
Operation and maintenance of incinerator and space utilized by other Treasury activities.....	362,893	361,217
Other services.....	76,921	49,025
	1,691,865	1,596,343
Nonoperating costs:		
Purchase of card checks.....	1,043,502	976,950
Freight out-card checks.....	193,503	195,178
Other costs of miscellaneous services rendered other agencies.....	454,661	424,030
	1,691,666	1,596,158
Nonoperating profit.....	199	185
Net loss for the year ³	9,147	181

¹ Effective July 1, 1958, the Bureau reduced the estimated remaining useful life of certain of its fixed assets to bring the Bureau's depreciation policy into line with prevailing practices elsewhere in the Government and in private industry, or to recognize obsolescence resulting from the Bureau's modernization program. This reduction resulted in an increase in the Bureau's annual depreciation expense of about \$296,000.

² No amounts are included in the accounts of the fund for (1) interest on the investment of the Government in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund, (2) depreciation on the Bureau's buildings excluded from the assets of the fund by the act of August 4, 1950, and (3) other costs incurred by other agencies on behalf of the Bureau.

³ The act of August 4, 1950, provided that any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts except that any surplus would be applied first to restore any impairment of capital by reason of variations between prices charged and actual costs (31 U.S.C. 181a).

Balance sheets as of June 30, 1959 and 1960

Assets	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960
Current assets:		
Cash with Treasury.....	\$3,200,234	\$3,862,823
Accounts receivable.....	1,233,527	1,061,865
Inventories: ¹		
Raw materials.....	996,520	660,351
Goods in process.....	3,279,407	3,419,054
Finished goods.....	2,145,783	1,802,659
Stores.....	1,272,061	1,142,188
Prepared expenses.....	144,188	66,627
Total current assets.....	12,271,720	12,015,567
Fixed assets:²		
Plant machinery and equipment.....	18,467,312	19,998,338
Motor vehicles.....	68,402	86,247
Office machines.....	181,931	188,823
Furniture and fixtures.....	448,030	445,467
Dies, rolls, and plates.....	3,955,961	3,955,961
Building appurtenances.....	1,735,409	2,133,428
Fixed assets under construction.....	172,442	34,544
Less portion charged off as depreciation ³	25,029,487	26,842,808
Excess fixed assets (estimated realizable value).....	8,370,069	10,101,572
Total fixed assets.....	16,659,418	16,741,236
Deferred charges.....	20,882	804
Total assets.....	16,680,300	16,742,040
Deferred charges.....	216,705	174,742
Total assets.....	29,168,725	28,932,349
Liabilities and investment of the United States		
Liabilities:⁴		
Accounts payable.....	\$979,364	\$595,544
Accrued liabilities:		
Payroll.....	823,913	926,175
Accrued leave.....	1,262,472	1,365,674
Other.....	207,179	177,299
Trust and deposit liabilities.....	699,405	675,087
Other liabilities.....	9,530	5,889
Total liabilities.....	3,981,863	3,745,668
Investment of the U.S. Government:		
Principal of the fund:		
Appropriation from United States Treasury.....	3,250,000	3,250,000
Donated assets, net.....	22,000,930	22,000,930
Total principal.....	25,250,930	25,250,930
Earned surplus, or deficit (—) ⁵	—64,068	—64,249
Total investment of the U.S. Government.....	25,186,862	25,186,681
Total liabilities and investment of the U.S. Government.....	29,168,725	28,932,349

¹ Finished goods and goods-in-process inventories are valued at cost. Except for the distinctive paper which is valued at the acquisition cost, raw materials and stores inventories are valued at the average cost of the materials and supplies on hand.

² The act of August 4, 1950, establishing the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund, specifically excluded from the assets of the fund the land and buildings occupied by the Bureau (31 U.S.C. 181a). These assets are valued at about \$9,000,000. Plant machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, office machines, and motor vehicles acquired on or before June 30, 1950, are stated at appraised values. Additions since June 30, 1950, and all building appurtenances are valued at acquisition cost. Dies, rolls, and plates were capitalized as of July 1, 1951, on the basis of average unit costs developed for fiscal 1950 reduced to recognize their estimated useful life. Since July 1, 1951, all costs of dies, rolls, and plates have been charged to operations in the year acquired. In July 1960 machinery and equipment with a net book value of \$170,000 was declared excess property as a result of the Bureau's modernization program. As of June 30, 1960, this equipment, consisting of 49 flatbed intaglio presses and related equipment, was carried on the Bureau's records at \$934,000 less accumulated depreciation of \$764,000.

³ Effective July 1, 1958, the Bureau reduced the estimated remaining useful life of certain of its fixed assets to bring the Bureau's depreciation policy into line with prevailing practices elsewhere in the Government and in private industry, or to recognize obsolescence resulting from the Bureau's modernization program. This reduction resulted in an increase in the Bureau's annual depreciation expense of about \$296,000.

⁴ Outstanding commitments, consisting of undelivered purchase orders and unperformed contracts, totaled \$4,480,585 on June 30, 1960, compared with \$6,942,326 on June 30, 1959; of these amounts, \$2,582,783 on June 30, 1960, and \$3,804,375 on June 30, 1959, related to contracts entered into prior to June 30, but not to be performed until the ensuing fiscal years.

⁵ The act of August 4, 1950, provided that any surplus accruing to the fund in any fiscal year be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts except that any surplus would be applied first to restore any impairment of capital by reason of variations between prices charged and actual costs (31 U.S.C. 181a).

Fiscal Service

The Fiscal Service consists of the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States and is under the general supervision of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Fiscal Assistant Secretary, under the general direction of the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, is responsible for the administration of the financing operations of the Treasury; preparation of estimates for the future cash position of the Treasury for use of the Department in its financing; direction of the distribution of funds between the Federal Reserve Banks and other Government depositaries; preparation of calls for the withdrawal of funds from the special depositaries to meet current expenditures; administration of Treasury responsibilities under Executive orders with respect to the purchase, custody, transfer, and sale of foreign currencies acquired under international agreements in connection with United States programs operated abroad; and direction of fiscal agency functions in general.

Additional responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary include continuous liaison with other departments and agencies of the Government with respect to and the coordination of their financial operations with those of the Treasury; supervision of the administration of accounting functions and related activities of all units of the Treasury Department through the Commissioner of Accounts; and participation in the joint financial management improvement program of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

More detailed explanations of the operations involved under the responsibilities of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary are given in the reports of the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States which follow.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Accounts was established by the President's Reorganization Plan III, dated April 2, 1940, and reorganized in its present form by Treasury Department Order No. 164, dated December 12, 1952. The functions of the Bureau involve varied operations of the Treasury, most of which are of Government-wide significance. Many of its functions relate to statutory responsibilities of the Secretary of the Treasury performed under delegation of authority. Included in the responsibilities and functions of the Bureau are: Maintenance of the Government's system of central accounts; participation with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary in the joint program for improvement of financial management in the Government; preparation of the central financial reports of the Government and their continuous development and improvement of such reports; accounting and reporting for foreign currencies in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury; coordination and appraisal of the internal audit activities of the Department and assisting Treasury bureaus in the development of comprehensive internal audit programs; issuance

of checks to Government creditors in payment of obligations incurred by the executive departments and agencies, with certain exceptions; administrative work relating to the designation of Government depositaries; determination of qualifications and underwriting limitations of surety companies to write fidelity and other surety bonds to cover Government activities; investment of social security and other Government trust funds; and administration of the loans and advances by the Treasury to Government corporations and other Federal agencies.

The Bureau of Accounts also administers the payment of claims under certain international agreements; maintains accounts and collects amounts due from foreign governments under lend-lease and other agreements; furnishes technical guidance and assistance in accounting matters to Treasury bureaus and other executive agencies; and performs such other fiscal work as may be required.

Accounting, Reporting, and Related Operations

Accounting systems

The Accounting Systems Division provided assistance to the Internal Revenue Service, the Bureau of Customs, the Secret Service, the Office of Administrative Services, and the Bureau of Accounts in the major revision of their accounting systems and the preparation of accounting manuals which will meet the requirements of law and regulations of the General Accounting Office.

In cooperation with all agencies a test was made of a recommended change in central accounting operations which would affect the Treasury and the agencies for which it disburses. The proposed change would require Treasury regional disbursing offices to keep summary accounts by agency for transactions handled, rather than detailed accounts according to each appropriation and fund. Under the proposal each of the administrative agency accounting offices (some 1,400) instead of the Treasury regional disbursing offices, would report monthly information to the Treasury for central accounting and reporting purposes. The purpose of the test was to determine the feasibility of the proposal and whether such a change would prove more efficient and economical. Evaluation of the results of the test have not been completed. If they prove to be favorable it is planned to place the new procedures in effect with the beginning of the fiscal year 1962. Changes in procedure were developed under which consolidated reports of transactions in accounts of U.S. marshals and clerks of court will be used in the fiscal year 1961 for central accounting purposes.

The Division participated in the revision of regulations relating to cash held at personal risk as contained in Treasury Department Circular 1030, dated July 24, 1960, and reviewed requirements for the implementation of similar requirements prepared by other departments and agencies. Procedures were developed to take effect in fiscal 1961, whereby amounts withheld as Federal taxes from the compensation of Federal employees will be reflected as budget receipts in the accounting period in which they are withheld instead of quarterly, as theretofore.

Studies under the joint financial management improvement program and other projects in which staff of the Division collaborated included: Accounting for balances of lapsed appropriations under an act approved July 25, 1956 (31 U.S.C. 701-708); application of accrual accounting and cost-based budgeting in an administrative type agency; development of changes in procedure under which the various agencies concerned will handle claims payable from the accounts "Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered" and "Payment of unclaimed moneys" and the Treasury Department will handle payments from private relief acts; the preparation of principles governing accounting under the Federal Employee Health Benefits Act of 1959 (5 U.S.C. 3001-3014); and a study of issues of the departments and agencies of similar status including Treasury Department general regulations, orders, and procedural instructions.

The Division also continued the preparation of agreements with States for withholding State income taxes from the compensation of Federal employees, and the technical supervision of the system for the deposit of withheld taxes and other receipts with depository banks.

Central accounting

Under the act of July 31, 1894 (5 U.S.C. 255), and pursuant to section 114 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 66b), the Bureau of Accounts, through the Division of Central Accounts, operates the Treasury's system of central accounts for the Federal Government in conformity with the basic principles and guidelines prescribed by Treasury Department Circular No. 945. The central accounts include data on receipts of the Government by sources and by collecting agencies; net expenditure transactions according to each related appropriation and fund made available by the Congress to the several departments and agencies authorized by law to administer the funds; and related fiscal data resulting from the cash operations of the Treasurer of the United States, disbursing officers, collecting agents, and other fiscal officers accountable for the collection, custody, and ultimate disposition of the cash resources of the United States. The records comprising the central system of accounts provide an effective means for accounting integration with records of the Treasurer of the United States and other fiscal officers; as well as with the appropriation and fund accounts of other departments and agencies of the Government.

The central accounts provide the accounting basis for the compilation of financial data covering receipt and expenditure transactions and resultant balances for publication in the official financial statements of the Government, including the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*; the monthly *Treasury Bulletin*; the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*; the annual *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government*, classified according to appropriation, fund and receipt accounts; and the "actual" financial data relating to the preceding fiscal year required annually for inclusion in the *Budget of the U.S. Government* for each current fiscal year; and various other financial statements and reports for publication.

The centralization of veteran benefit accounting in Chicago and the transfer of check issuance work to the Chicago regional disbursing

office resulted in the closing of six regional disbursing and accounting offices and the transfer of the remaining work to other regional offices. This development is more fully explained under "Disbursing Operations."

The volume of accounting items processed by the central and regional accounting offices of the Division of Central Accounts for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960, is shown in the following tabulation.

Classification	Work volume	
	1959	1960
	Number	
Receipts.....	1,590,059	1,532,873
Expenditures.....	2,910,410	2,785,345
Other items.....	14,066	13,727
Total.....	4,514,535	4,331,945

Central reporting

Continuing review during the year of all reports produced by the Bureau through the Division of Central Reports resulted in further progress in improving the various central financial reports of the Government. Reports are continuously evaluated in the light of changing conditions and the needs of Treasury officials, officials of other Government agencies, Members of Congress, staff members of congressional committees, and the public. These objectives are attained through continuous liaison with all Government agencies and in cooperation with the financial management improvement program of the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Treasury Department.

The principal reports for which the Division is responsible include the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, the monthly statement of *Budgetary Appropriations, and Other Authorizations, Expenditures and Unexpended Balances*, the monthly *Treasury Bulletin*, the annual *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government*, the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*, and periodic reports covering the acquisition and use of foreign currencies.

Some of the significant improvements in fiscal 1960 are described in the following paragraphs.

The instructions in Treasury Department Circular No. 965, Revised, relating to year-end status and closing of appropriation and fund accounts and Form 814, Statement of Unexpended Balances of Appropriations and Funds, were amended to provide for: Separation of unpaid obligations between undelivered goods and services, and accounts payable or accrued liabilities for goods and services delivered; and the separation of receivables between those that were earned and those that are anticipated. The separation requirement is covered by the provisions of an act approved August 1, 1956 (31 U.S.C. 18c, 24, 66a(c), 665g), relating to the maintenance of accounts on an accrual basis. The format of the Combined Statement was revised

to show the breakdown of obligations, and several new tables are included in the 1960 issue.

The procedural instructions issued under Treasury Department Circular No. 966 were amended to require submittal of additional data on all loan programs of the Government. This amendment made possible the compilation of a special table with pertinent information on Government credit activities which will be published for the first time in the *Treasury Bulletin*. The financial data received by authority of this circular have improved and the special tables on inventory of Government assets, compiled annually at the request of the House Committee on Government Operations, have been expanded to include a breakdown of the aggregate totals of assets by principal functions. A report has been developed also which shows the total assets of the Government by major programs and development work is going forward toward possible application of a similar classification of the liabilities and operating data of Government agencies.

Control of foreign currencies

The responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Executive Orders Nos. 10488 and 10560, with respect to the custody and control of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars, increased during the fiscal year as a result of legislation and certain basic policy determinations.

Legislation established additional spending programs to be financed by the foreign currencies generated under the foreign assistance and surplus property disposal programs of the Government. Provisions were made also for appropriations of dollars to purchase foreign currencies to carry out certain United States programs in foreign countries for which transfers had been made previously without charge to dollar appropriations. The ensuing administrative policy determinations and procedural changes resulted in an increased volume of work for the Bureau. The principal changes in procedures relate to: Centralization under the Treasury Department of all transfer authorizations providing for tighter control over the transfer of currencies from the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the establishment of a technique for the reservations of currency under the dollar appropriations to be charged with the purchase thereof. Treasury Department circular instructions prescribing detailed procedures were issued to all U.S. disbursing officers in foreign countries.

Transactions in foreign currencies during fiscal 1960 are summarized as follows: Collections or acquisitions without payment of dollars amounted to the equivalent of \$1,237.7 million; withdrawals and transfers for authorized uses without reimbursement amounted to the equivalent of \$1,446.2 million; and withdrawals for sale to Government agencies for dollars amounted to the equivalent of \$208.3 million. The balances of foreign currencies in Treasury accounts as of June 30, 1960, amounted to the equivalent of \$1,035.2 million, and the unexpended balances of currencies transferred to agency accounts amounted to the equivalent of \$1,415.1 million. Summary statements, showing the transactions and balances for the year, are included in this report as tables 106 and 107.

Internal auditing

In carrying out its responsibilities for the general administration of fiscal internal auditing in the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Accounts conducts studies and appraisals of the internal audit systems in operation in the individual Treasury bureaus. Such studies and appraisals have been made in six of the bureaus, namely the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Bureau of Customs, U.S. Secret Service, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Bureau of the Mint, and Internal Revenue Service. The appraisals showed good progress in the establishment and development of internal audit systems and general conformity with the Department's fiscal internal audit regulation.

The study of the internal audit system in the Internal Revenue Service, which was conducted during fiscal 1960, disclosed that the Service is making maximum utilization of internal audit as an integrated part of its management control system. The internal audit system is well organized and ably directed. The internal audit staff of the Service is made up of highly trained and well qualified technicians. Audit findings are being given prompt and appropriate attention and are proving an aid to management at all levels.

Internal audits of the Bureau of Accounts' activities covered approximately the same areas as in prior years. In addition there was a notable expansion of audits of regional disbursing offices. Comprehensive audits were made in the Birmingham, Chicago, Dallas, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington regional disbursing offices. No major deviations from prescribed procedures were found, but a number of recommendations were made by the audit teams to improve specific operations and to improve controls in certain areas of operations.

The annual audit of stocks of unissued Federal Reserve notes maintained in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing vault and in the Fort Knox Depository was made as of February 15, 1960. No discrepancies were disclosed.

Commodity Credit Corporation appraisal

The act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1), requires the Secretary of the Treasury, as of June 30 of each year, to appraise all of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to determine the Corporation's net worth. The amended act defines asset values, for the purpose of determining the net worth, as the cost of such assets to the Corporation, and therefore the appraisal figure is stated in terms of realized losses or gains. The appraisal does not include losses from certain programs of the Corporation for which the Congress has provided specific appropriations.

The appraisal disclosed an impairment of the Corporation's capital on June 30, 1959, of \$1,307,000,993.32 including \$100,000,000 resulting from losses incurred during fiscal 1958 which had not been restored during fiscal 1959.

Public Law 86-424, "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1960," approved April 13, 1960, provided \$675,000,000 to restore partially the capital impairment of the Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1959; and Public Law 86-532, "Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act,

1961," approved June 29, 1960, appropriated an additional \$1,226,500,000 to restore the balance of the capital impairment of the Corporation determined by the appraisal of June 30, 1959, and to restore \$594,500,000 of the estimated losses during fiscal 1960. The actual amount of the fiscal year 1960 loss will be determined by the appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation as of June 30, 1960.

Disbursing Operations

The Division of Disbursement is the Government's principal check issuing organization and provides centralized disbursing service for the executive branch of the Government, except the military services of the Department of Defense, the Post Office Department, and certain Government corporations. Through its regional offices the Division processed payments and issued U.S. savings bonds for more than 1,600 separate Government offices located throughout the United States, its possessions, and the Philippines during the fiscal year. Under arrangements with the Department of State payments were made for all civilian agencies of the U.S. Government requiring foreign disbursing service. The Division also exercised technical supervision over all disbursing operations delegated by authority of the Chief Disbursing Officer to United States disbursing officers at embassies and consulates in foreign countries, assistant disbursing officers attached to agencies in the United States, South and Central America, and in other foreign countries, and cashiers who make cash payments in the United States and elsewhere.

Appreciable savings were realized in fiscal 1960 through further advances in mechanical processes and improved procedures effected under the management improvement program. Recurring annual savings to the Division of Disbursement amounted to \$641,248.

Interim operating procedures were instituted in the Chicago regional disbursing office pending installation of an electronic data processing system to punch and print checks from magnetic tape. A monthly volume of over nine million checks will be prepared with the electronic equipment. In cooperation with the Veterans' Administration, the Post Office Department, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States plans were completed to: Update the magnetic tape by use of tape furnished by the Veterans' Administration; sort checks according to States, the most populous cities, and various foreign destinations; and furnish the check issue tape to the Treasurer for use in check reconciliation.

The centralization of veterans' benefit accounting in Chicago and consequent transfer of veterans' check issuance work from the various regional disbursing offices to the Chicago regional disbursing office resulted in the closing of several regional offices where the remaining volume of payments did not justify their continuance. The following regional offices were closed without impairment of essential service: Atlanta, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Richmond, and St. Louis.

Significant improvements were effected in several additional areas of operation. These included: Preparation of veterans' training allowance payments from punch cards furnished by the Veterans' Administration; preparation of additional tax refund checks by electrical accounting machines and increased machine utilization; improved

machine operating techniques; further elimination of bookruns and the use of check lists as vouchers through the punching of claim numbers into the checks from special addressograph plates or using punch-card payment files for veterans' and social security benefits; and development of a job analysis program aimed at furnishing first-line supervisors with the basic tools for analyzing procedures and for devising improvements.

For fiscal 1960 the unit cost for processing checks was 4.16 cents as compared with 4.28 cents in 1959.

The volume of work completed during fiscal 1960 as compared with that of 1959 was as follows:

Classification	Number of items	
	1959	1960
Payments:		
Social security.....	122, 993, 153	134, 639, 684
Veterans' benefits.....	63, 183, 679	61, 673, 858
Income tax refunds.....	30, 461, 382	36, 731, 288
Veterans' national service life insurance dividend program.....	4, 252, 556	4, 341, 351
Other.....	43, 820, 407	43, 671, 271
Adjustments and transfers.....	253, 930	249, 639
Savings bonds issued.....	3, 322, 721	3, 479, 646
Total.....	274, 287, 828	284, 786, 737

Deposits, Investments, and Related Operations

Federal depositary system

The depositary system is comprised of the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches and commercial banking institutions in the United States, insular possessions, and foreign countries which are designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as Government depositaries. Depositaries provide the various departments and agencies with certain banking and financial services, other than those provided by the Treasurer of the United States. The supervision of the depositaries, under the general direction of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, is exercised through the Bureau of Accounts and is administered through Department regulations governing the authority, qualifications, and other requirements applicable to the depositaries. The Bureau also supervises the procedures for the deposit in depositaries of certain income and excise taxes and withheld taxes collected for old age and disability insurance and for railroad retirement.

Each of the Federal Reserve Banks, acting as principal fiscal agent of the United States, maintains an operating account in the name of the Treasurer of the United States. Ultimately nearly all Government receipts are credited in these accounts and from them nearly all payments are made. In order to supplement the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and branches which are located at only 36 points in the United States, more than 11,500 commercial banking institutions have been designated as depositaries at other points. Some of the depositaries provide more than one type of service. An analysis of the type of services rendered by the authorized commercial banks as of June 30, 1960, is shown in the following table.

Type of services provided by depositaries	Number of banking institutions
Receive proceeds from deposits of taxpayers and sale of public debt securities for credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts.....	11, 505
Receive deposits from directors of internal revenue, military finance officers, and others for credit to the Treasurer of the United States.....	832
Maintain official checking accounts of postmasters, clerks of United States courts, and other Government officers.....	3, 800
Furnish bank drafts to Government officers in exchange for collections, thereby facilitating the transmission of such collections for subsequent deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.....	2, 222
Service State unemployment compensation benefit payment and clearing accounts.....	75
Operate limited banking facilities at military installations:	
In the United States and its outlying areas.....	294
Overseas.....	159

In April 1960 suit was brought by the State of Texas against two banks which, under their designation as depositaries by the Secretary of the Treasury, were operating banking facilities at Air Force installations in the State of Texas. The State of Texas took the position that the operations were branches rather than banking facilities and, therefore, in contravention of Texas State law. Representatives of the Treasury were present at the trial in the U.S. District Court in San Antonio. On July 28, 1960, the U.S. District Court Judge Ben H. Rice, Jr., ruled as follows:

"The Court, having considered the evidence adduced upon the trial of this cause and the briefs of the parties, is of the opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief prayed for and that judgment should be entered in favor of the defendants, National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio and Broadway National Bank of Alamo Heights. * * *

Investments

The Investments Branch maintains accounts for various trust and other funds and invests such funds in accordance with specific provisions of law which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest that portion of the funds which is not required to meet current withdrawals. The Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks hold in safekeeping various items and securities subject to the order of the Secretary. This branch, therefore, maintains record of safekeeping activities.

Treasury Department facilities are available, upon request, for handling investment transactions for other Government agencies, for quasi-governmental funds, and for the Government of the District of Columbia. Table 61 shows the investment accounts handled primarily by the Treasury.

Highway trust fund.—Pursuant to Section 209(a) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120 note), approved June 29, 1956, the highway trust fund was established in the Treasury. The act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to estimate the amounts of collection of Federal excise taxes on gasoline, tires, trucks, and other highway-user levies that will be transferred from the general funds to the highway trust fund, subject to adjustment to actual taxes received, and to invest any of the receipts, in his judgment, not needed for current highway expenses. The act also requires the Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to report annually

to the Congress on the financial condition and the results of operations of the trust fund for the previous year, and to furnish estimates of its anticipated condition and operations through the fiscal year 1973.

The report for fiscal 1959 was made on March 1, 1960 (House Document No. 351). Appropriations made to the trust fund in fiscal 1960 (net of refunds) amounted to \$2,539,026,575.53 and interest on investments amounted to \$1,854,801.42. Expenditures (exclusive of advances and repayments of advances totaling \$359 million) amounted to \$2,945,317,834.96. Table 70 shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1960.

Loans and advances by the Treasury

Government corporations and agencies receive loans from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with specific provisions of law. The Secretary of the Treasury determines the rate of interest on the loans, provided that the rate is not firmly fixed or specified in legislation. Loan agreements are prepared, ledgers are set up and maintained, and the advances and repayments on loans made are handled by the Investments Branch. The processing of transactions and the maintenance of records relating to other advances and subscriptions to capital stock in U.S. Government and international corporations by the Secretary of the Treasury are a part of the duties of the branch. Table 112 shows the status of loans made by the Treasury, including repayments and other reductions during fiscal 1960.

Surety bonds

The Secretary of the Treasury issues certificates of authority to qualified corporate sureties making application and qualifying, under the act approved July 30, 1947 (6 U.S.C. 8), to execute bonds in favor of the United States. The Treasury publishes annually in the *Federal Register*, on or about May 1, a list of companies holding certificates of authority (Circular No. 570, Revised). The Surety Bonds Branch examines the applications of companies requesting authority to write Federal bonds and currently reviews the qualifications of the companies so authorized. Bonds in favor of the United States, except certain Post Office Department and Department of Defense bonds, are examined and approved as to corporate surety. The branch has custody of a large portion of the bonds examined with the exception of contract bonds and some special type bonds.

As of June 30, 1960, there were 192 companies holding certificates of authority, qualifying them as sole sureties on recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings permitted or required by the laws of the United States, to be given with one or more sureties. During the fiscal year certificates of authority were issued to 14 companies qualifying them as sole sureties on bonds in favor of the United States. In addition, a certificate of authority was issued to one company as an acceptable reinsurer only and the authority of one reinsurer was extended to that of a sole surety. There were 23 companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable reinsurers only which were issued under Department Circular No. 297, as amended. During fiscal 1960 a total of 46,730 bonds and consent agreements cleared through the Bureau of Accounts for approval as to corporate surety.

The head of each department and independent establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government is required to obtain, under the provisions of Public Law 323, approved August 9, 1955 (6 U.S.C. 14), and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, blanket, position schedule, and other types of surety bonds covering civilian officers and employees and military personnel who are required to be bonded. The law permits officials of the legislative and judicial branches to obtain such types of surety bonds covering officers and employees under their respective jurisdictions. The law further authorizes agencies to pay bond premiums from any funds available for their administrative expenses.

The following summary of the information reported by agencies, for transmittal to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows bonds in force at the close of the last 2 years.

	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960
Number of officers and employees covered:		
Executive branch.....	916, 798	920, 575
Legislative and judicial branches.....	1, 334	1, 313
Total.....	918, 132	921, 888
Aggregate penal sums of bonds procured:		
Executive branch.....	\$3,221,792,413	\$3,239,950,525
Legislative and judicial branches.....	10,523,400	10,337,000
Total.....	3,232,315,813	3,250,287,525
Total premiums paid by Government: ¹		
Executive branch.....	269,120	278,108
Legislative and judicial branches.....	4,579	2,190
Total.....	273,699	280,298
Administrative expenses:		
Executive branch.....	25,502	35,078
Legislative and judicial branches.....	571	565
Total.....	26,073	35,643

¹ Premiums on bonds are shown on the basis of the proportionate cost for one year, together with the premiums on one-year bonds in order to arrive at an annual rate.

Foreign Indebtedness

World War I

Semiannual payments of principal and interest from the Government of Finland were received by the Treasury during the fiscal year 1960 in the total amount of \$396,619.36, due under funding and moratorium agreements covering indebtedness growing out of World War I. The amount was made available to the Department of State for financing educational exchange programs between Finland and the United States as provided in the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222).

Tables 108 and 109 show the status of World War I indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States.

World War II

During the fiscal year 1960 the Treasury received from foreign governments under the lend-lease and surplus property agreements

cash payments aggregating \$56.6 million, foreign currencies having an equivalent value in U.S. dollars approximated \$59.0 million, and real property and improvements to real property having a value of \$5,000 resulting in total credits in the amount of \$115.6 million. Since inception of the lend-lease and surplus property programs, foreign currency payments together with real property and improvements represent an estimated total value received of \$566.6 million, and the total U.S. dollar receipts and other credits have amounted to \$2,691.4 million.

There was transferred by the Treasury to foreign governments during World War II, under the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941 (22 U.S.C. 411-419), silver bullion amounting to 409,782,670.64 fine troy ounces valued at \$291,401,010.16 for coinage and industrial use. The amount of 14,688,967.59 fine troy ounces of silver, valued at \$10,409,932.50, was returned as repayments to the Treasury on these accounts during the fiscal year. Foreign governments have returned the total amount of 365,007,663.45 fine troy ounces having a value of \$259,561,005.04 U.S. dollars. An additional amount of 13,838,640.75 ounces of silver valued at \$9,840,811.20 was received by the Bureau of the Mint, but had not been documented for recording as of June 30, 1960, in the central accounts of the Treasury.

The status of indebtedness of foreign governments under lend-lease and surplus property agreements will be found in table 111. As of June 30, 1960, the accounts receivable amounted to \$1,734.0 million, including the silver transferred under the lend-lease program.

The Governments of France and the United States entered into an agreement on January 30, 1958, which provided that France would have the privilege of deferring until 1981, 1982, and 1983 the annual installment payments due July 1, 1958, 1959, and 1960, respectively, on account of lend-lease and surplus property purchases. Installment payments amounting to \$29,112,102.65 and \$29,571,476.62, respectively, which became due July 1, 1958, and July 1, 1959, were in accordance therewith, deferred to July 1, 1981 and 1982.

Credit to the United Kingdom

A loan in the amount of \$3,750,000,000 was made by the United States to the United Kingdom under terms of the financial agreement dated December 6, 1945. On March 6, 1957, the agreement was amended to allow the United Kingdom to defer any principal and interest installment due after 1956, with interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum, but such deferrals were limited to a total of seven. The United Kingdom exercised its right to defer payment of the interest installment in the amount of \$70,385,447.48 due December 31, 1956, and the principal and interest installments due December 31, 1957, amounting to \$119,336,250. The installments due December 31, 1958, and December 31, 1959, were paid. The balance of the indebtedness of the United Kingdom totaled \$3,367,446,173.77, of which \$139,791,878.93 represents deferred interest.

Germany, postwar (World War II) economic assistance

On February 27, 1953, the External Debt Settlement Agreement became effective. Under the agreement it was agreed that \$1 billion would be paid by the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States for postwar (World War II) economic assistance. The Treasury received payments of principal, during the fiscal year 1960, in the amount of \$26,132,654.96 and interest in the amount of \$21,447,345.04. As of June 30, 1960, the principal outstanding amounted to \$801,146,220.04.

Claims Against Foreign Governments and Nationals**Foreign Claims Settlement Commission**

In accordance with the provisions of an act approved August 8, 1958 (22 U.S.C. 1642(b)), a Czechoslovakian claims fund was established in the Treasury. The sum of \$8,990,282, consisting of the net proceeds received from the sale of certain Czechoslovakian steel mill equipment manufactured and stored in the United States and sold by the Treasury under Executive order, has been covered into the fund for payment of awards to American nationals whose claims with respect to the property nationalized by the Government of Czechoslovakia are approved by the Commission. Claims, totaling approximately 4,000, have been docketed by the Commission and the Commission is certifying currently awards to the Treasury for payment. As of June 30, 1960, the Treasury has received 340 awards from the Commission. Action is being taken to prepare for the payment on account of such awards under the order of priority prescribed in the act. Subject to the adequacy of the fund, all awards in total amounts of \$1,000 or less are required to be paid in full, and an amount of \$1,000 is required to be paid on the total of higher awards. Additional payments are made on a pro rata basis until the fund is exhausted or until the total amounts of all awards have been paid in full.

Pursuant to an act approved August 9, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 1641b), the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission completed action on August 9, 1959, in connection with the settlement of claims of American nationals against the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, and the Soviet Union and certified final awards to the Treasury for payment from the respective international claims funds established in the Treasury. Payments on account of these awards are subject to a system of priorities prescribed in the act. Subject to the adequacy of these particular funds, all awards in principal amounts of \$1,000 or less are required to be paid in full, and an amount of \$1,000 is required to be paid on the principal of larger awards. Additional payments are made on a pro rata basis until the funds are exhausted or until principal amounts of all awards have been paid in full. Any funds remaining after payment of principal are then applied to payment of interest when allowed.

The origin and history of the claims of American nationals against these five governments are summarized in the 1958 annual report,

page 112. The status of June 30, 1960, of the claims funds and their operations since inception are shown in the table following.

	Bulgaria	Hungary	Rumania	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Awards certified to the Treasury:					
Number of awards.....	231	1,301	565	650	1,979
Amount of awards:					
Principal.....	\$4,684,186.46	\$58,181,408.34	\$60,011,347.78	\$2,731,746.44	\$70,446,019.13
Interest.....	1,887,637.43	22,114,638.98	24,717,942.92	929,630.03	58,592,874.21
Total.....	6,571,823.89	80,296,047.32	84,729,290.70	3,661,376.47	129,038,893.34
Deposits in claims funds....	2,713,720.75	1,397,774.70	21,110,103.87	5,000,000.00	9,114,444.66
Statutory deduction for administrative expenses....	135,686.03	69,888.77	1,055,505.19	250,000.00	455,722.23
Amount available for payment on awards....	2,578,034.72	1,327,885.93	20,054,598.68	4,750,000.00	8,658,722.43
Payments on awards:					
Principal.....	2,203,625.70	1,124,396.53	19,533,774.80	2,720,784.49	8,610,076.72
Interest.....				921,966.46	
Balance in claims funds....	374,409.02	203,489.40	520,823.88	1,107,249.05	48,645.71

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany

The annual payment of \$3,700,000 due under the terms of the agreement between the United States and Germany, signed and dated at London on February 27, 1953, was received on April 1, 1960. The amount represents a partial settlement of German debts arising from World War I. A summary of the terms of the agreement was cited on page 109 of the annual report for 1954.

A further distribution was authorized by the Treasury Department amounting to 7.6 percent for the interest accrued on Class III awards (those over \$100,000) of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, and payments under Private Law No. 509, approved July 19, 1940.

The status of the accounts as of June 30, 1960, is shown in table 100.

Divested property of enemy nationals

The terms of Public Law 285, approved August 9, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 1641b), are summarized on page 108 of the 1959 Annual Report. As of June 30, 1960, moneys of 672 individuals had been divested, certified, and deposited in the Treasury. These funds, totaling \$719,730.84, were credited to Treasury accounts as follows: For nationals of Bulgaria, \$85,918.15; for nationals of Hungary, \$340,074.83; and for nationals of Rumania, \$293,737.86.

The Treasury has received authority from the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, as of June 30, 1960, to refund money in 10 cases, totaling \$13,040.76, to individual claimants.

Other Operations

Management improvement program

The continued search for additional operating economies resulted in the adoption during the year of improvements involving annual recurring savings of \$699,348.83 (78.3 man-years).

Incentive awards program.—In line with the Secretary's plan for stimulating the incentive awards program and giving further recognition to employees in the lower grades, the Bureau initiated various measures to accomplish these aims, such as congratulatory letters signed by the Secretary or the Commissioner, the speeding up of consideration of suggestions, the publicizing of the suggestion program through special releases, the Bureau newsletter, the distribution of suggestion award pencils, etc., and the presentation of additional length of service pins. During the fiscal year, 296 suggestions were received, of which 147 were adopted.

Safety program.—The Bureau intensified efforts to make all employees aware of their responsibility to observe safety rules and regulations in supporting the accident prevention program both at home and at work. To help eliminate office hazards the program of monthly inspections was continued in all operating areas by employees designated on a rotating basis. Thirteen offices in the departmental service and eleven regional offices earned the Secretary's Safety Award in 1960.

Personnel administration.—The Bureau of Accounts inaugurated a program for decentralization of classification authority to field offices. The initial undertaking was announced to the field by making provision for delegations upon satisfactory evidence that the offices were staffed with adequately trained employees to make classification recommendations. With one exception the initial delegations are for Classification Act positions grades GS-1 through GS-4. Nine regional offices qualified and were operating under this procedure at the close of fiscal 1960.

Training.—The Bureau's training program was extended during the year to cover training in EDP (electronic data processing) programming, position classification, tabulating equipment mechanics, forms improvement, and records retention. Supervisory and executive development provided under the program continued and, in addition, many employees participated in a variety of management courses available through the civil service interagency training program.

Donations and contributions

During the year the Treasury Department deposited "conscience fund" contributions totaling \$79,000 and other unconditional donations to the U.S. Government totaling \$129,486, including a single bequest of \$55,571. Other Government agencies deposited "conscience fund" contributions and unconditional donations amounting to \$23,585 and \$7,079, respectively. Conditional gifts amounting to \$2,630 were received to further the defense effort.

Government losses in shipment

By a self-insurance plan, the Government assumes the risk on its shipments of money, bullion, securities, and other valuables while in transit between Government departments and agencies and depositories. The plan, which supplanted contracts with private insurance companies, effective July 1, 1937, was established by the

Government Losses in Shipment Act (5 U.S.C. 134-134h; 31 U.S.C. 528, 738a, 757c(i)), approved July 1, 1937. Under authority of the act a revolving fund was set up in the Treasury from which payments are made for valuables, lost, destroyed, or damaged while in course of shipment between Government departments and agencies and depositories. Losses incurred in the erroneous payment of U.S. savings bonds by paying agents and certain losses by the Postal Service are included under the provisions of the act as amended. Claims for losses under the act are processed and the revolving fund is administered by the Bureau of Accounts.

During the fiscal year 1960 claims amounting to \$36,545.24 were paid from the revolving fund established under the act, and recoveries amounted to \$589.38, making a net expenditure of \$35,955.86 for losses. Detailed statements relating to the operations of the Government Losses in Shipment Act are found in table 120.

Deposits of interest charged on Federal Reserve notes

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is authorized by section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 414), to charge Federal Reserve Banks interest on the amount of unredeemed Federal Reserve notes issued to the Banks in excess of gold certificates held as collateral against the notes. By this authority annual interest payments equal to approximately 90 percent of the net earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks have been made to the U.S. Treasury beginning in 1947 and continuing into the calendar year 1959.

On January 6, 1960, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System stated that the calendar year 1959 payments to the Treasury should be in accordance with a conclusion reached by the Board, after consultation with the Federal Reserve Banks, that the maintenance of a surplus at each of the Banks at the level of subscribed capital (which is twice paid-in capital) would be appropriate in present circumstances. It was therefore decided to pay to the Treasury the amounts by which the surplus accounts exceeded subscribed capital. Thus these payments, beginning with the payment for calendar 1959, consist of all net earnings after payment of statutory dividends to member banks.

The amount deposited in fiscal 1960 was \$1,093,107,418.21, and total deposits beginning with 1947 have amounted to \$4,818,999,325.75 as shown in table 18.

Payment of pre-1934 Philippine bonds

The Treasury maintains a trust account established to receive deposits by the Philippine Government for the payment of principal and interest on pre-1934 bonds of the Philippines, as provided in the act of August 7, 1939, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1393(g) (4) (5)). Table 78 shows the status of the trust account as of June 30, 1960.

Withheld foreign checks

Treasury Department Circular No. 655, dated March 19, 1941, as amended, prohibiting the delivery of U.S. Government checks to payees residing in certain foreign areas, continued in effect during 1960. This restriction applied during the year to Albania, Bulgaria, Communist-controlled China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Russian Zone of Occupation of Germany, the Russian Sector of Occupation of Berlin, and to Rumania for most of the year. On April 19, 1960, Treasury Department Circular No. 655 was amended by Supplement No. 12 to permit the delivery of U.S. Government checks to payees residing in Rumania.

Delivery of checks to nationals of North Korea is also prohibited by Foreign Assets Control regulations issued by the Treasury Department on December 17, 1950, except to the extent that delivery has been authorized by appropriate license.

Withholding of income taxes for States, Territories, etc.

Additional agreements under the act of July 17, 1952 (5 U.S.C. 84b, 84c), for the withholding of State income taxes from the compensation of Federal employees were entered into with Georgia, Oklahoma, North Carolina, and South Carolina, making a total of 20 such agreements. The operation of the agreement with Oklahoma was suspended pending a referendum on the State withholding law. An agreement is in effect with the Government of the District of Columbia, under provisions of the act of March 31, 1956.

Depository receipts

Under the provisions of the Current Tax Payments Act of June 9, 1943 (26 U.S.C. 3402), employers withhold from the salaries of employees amounts to be applied to their income tax liability. Regulations provide that where the total amount of tax withheld by a single employer amounts to \$100 or more monthly, such amounts must be paid monthly to a Federal Reserve Bank or to a local Government depository designated for that purpose. The validated depository receipts issued by a Federal Reserve Bank to the taxpayer are filed with the quarterly return of the employers to the Director of Internal Revenue as evidence of payment. This method of paying taxes currently provides the Treasury with earlier use of funds.

In 1944, when the depository receipt procedure was initiated, it only covered the deposit of withheld income tax and was extended in January 1950, to cover social security taxes; in July 1951, to include railroad retirement taxes; and in July 1953, to cover excise tax payment. Even without considering the additional coverage, the number of depository receipts validated each year has continually increased. The increase is attributable for the most part to: The increased enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service with respect to delinquent taxpayers; increases in the tax rate; and the continuous rise in the number of employers and employees.

The following table shows the increase in the number of depositary receipts validated since the inception of the program.

Period	Federal income and social security	Railroad re- tirement	Federal excise tax	Total
	Number			
1944-----	3, 516, 012	-----	-----	3, 516, 012
1945-----	3, 527, 611	-----	-----	3, 527, 611
1946-----	3, 699, 158	-----	-----	3, 699, 158
1947-----	3, 887, 630	-----	-----	3, 887, 630
1948-----	3, 989, 195	-----	-----	3, 989, 195
1949-----	3, 922, 399	-----	-----	3, 922, 399
1950-----	4, 481, 451	-----	-----	4, 481, 451
1951-----	4, 664, 374	-----	-----	4, 664, 374
1952-----	4, 895, 784	10, 802	-----	4, 906, 586
1953-----	5, 600, 904	11, 395	-----	5, 612, 299
1954-----	5, 425, 723	11, 025	701, 243	6, 137, 991
1955-----	6, 316, 929	11, 128	652, 971	6, 981, 028
1956-----	7, 632, 789	11, 707	694, 125	8, 338, 621
1957-----	8, 142, 296	12, 776	682, 014	8, 837, 086
1958-----	8, 481, 465	10, 947	681, 210	9, 173, 622
1959-----	8, 961, 762	10, 751	604, 933	9, 577, 446
1960-----	9, 469, 057	10, 625	598, 881	10, 078, 563

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Bureau of the Public Debt, in support of the management of the public debt, has responsibility for the preparation of Treasury Department circulars offering public debt securities, the direction of the handling of subscriptions and making of allotments, the formulation of instructions and regulations pertaining to each security issue, the issuance of the securities, and the conduct or direction of transactions in those outstanding. The Bureau is responsible for the final audit and custody of retired securities, the maintenance of the control accounts covering all public debt issues, the keeping of individual accounts with owners of registered securities and authorizing the issue of checks in payment of interest thereon, and the handling of claims on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, or mutilated securities.

Of the four offices maintained, the principal one, including the headquarters of the Bureau, is in Washington, D.C. This office issues public debt securities and, except for savings bonds, conducts subsequent transactions in those outstanding (including governmental agency securities), and audits and maintains custody of the securities as they are retired. A departmental office in Chicago, Ill., conducts transactions relating to savings bonds outstanding and maintains the issue and retirement records of the paper type savings bonds. A field branch audit office in Cincinnati, Ohio, audits redeemed paper type savings bonds and transmits records of their retirement to the Chicago office. All issue and retirement records of the new punch-card type savings bonds are prepared and maintained in a departmental office in Parkersburg, W. Va., where the major recording and accounting operations are performed by a large scale electronic data processing system.

Under Bureau supervision many transactions in public debt securities are conducted through nationwide agencies, which are, principally, Federal Reserve Banks and their branches as fiscal agents of the United States. Selected post offices, private financial institu-

tions, industrial organizations, and others, approximately 22,500 in all, cooperate in the issuance of savings bonds; and over 19,000 private financial institutions redeem savings bonds.

Management improvement

Under a continuous program to improve management new projects are selected for study and analysis each year. A progressively more efficient organization with better utilization of manpower is being developed by modernizing methods and procedures. The following are among the more significant improvements.

Effective in March 1960, the accounting and reporting operations involving securities of the Government agencies for which the Department acts as agent were aligned with the revised public debt accounting system. This completed the conversion of all accounts relating to debt principal. Comparison of the costs of the old and new system has disclosed that savings attributable to this project have aggregated approximately \$325,000 on a recurring annual basis, \$285,000 in the Bureau of the Public Debt and in reimbursable Federal Reserve Bank costs, and the remaining \$40,000 in the other Fiscal Service bureaus. A reduction of 49 man-years in the Bureau of the Public Debt also has resulted. These savings have been realized over a period of six fiscal years and have been fully recognized and considered, as they occurred, in the Bureau's plans and budgetary formulations.

A study has been initiated to determine the feasibility of using a medium scale electronic computer in Washington to process the public debt accounts, the survey of holdings of Government securities held by banks and insurance companies, fees of paying agents, and other related items. The Bureau is also participating with the Department in a study of the possibility of developing electronic data processing systems for payroll and administrative accounting activities as well as for other common service operations.

At the close of the fiscal year the electronic data processing operations in the Parkersburg office were current in all respects. Refinements in the original programs and routines contributed substantially to progress made in liquidating accumulated backlogs at the same time that current receipts were being processed. Self-starting and self-loading operations have been incorporated into all of the stub and bond classification routines so that the entire classification program can now be run automatically. A new program also has been developed to consolidate the classification assembly further by arranging the operations in sequence. Another new routine permits the updating of the alphabetic master file in considerably less time and facilitates the processing of alphabetic inquiries. A unique method for inspecting only the first, last, and certain interim items in the block, rather than every item, is a feature that saves considerable time. Reviews of programming requirements are being continued to insure that the system will operate at maximum efficiency and with the lowest possible expenditure of funds for personnel and equipment rental.

A program for the destruction of card bonds and stubs in the Parkersburg office was begun after tests had established the adequacy of the tape and microfilm records in serving as a record of holdings and as tools for answering inquiries relating to such holdings.

The Chicago office continued to review its organizational structure

and personnel requirements in terms of its current activities. Further savings in personnel and equipment have been realized through centralizing all microfilming activities in the Photographic Section of the Division of Retired Savings Bonds, and through combining in an accounts and correspondence section in that Division the accounting, adjustment, and correspondence work formerly performed in two sections.

The success of a combined transmittal letter and control card for processing retired savings bonds has led to the development of a similar form for processing the stubs of punch-card savings bonds. This form has been put in use in eight Federal Reserve districts. It combines the punch-card input data of the Bureau's electronic data processing system with paper copies used by the Federal Reserve Banks for accounting and settlement purposes. This combination makes possible a reduction in the number of forms and steps required to transmit the stubs from the issuing agents through the Federal Reserve Banks to the Parkersburg office.

The Bureau continued to develop and expand its own training facilities; and, whenever practicable, has taken advantage of training programs offered by outside sources. Selected personnel have attended courses on electronic data processing and tabulating equipment techniques. Special training was made available to personnel engaged in accounting, personnel, administration, and records management. Three employees were selected to participate in the Fiscal Service executive development program and six Bureau officials attended the Internal Revenue Service Management Institute. Employee orientation and supervisory development sessions are a continuing practice.

During the fiscal year, 292 employee suggestions were received and 101 were adopted, with first year savings estimated at \$110,220. Cash awards totaling \$2,165 were made for 87 of the adopted suggestions. Especially noteworthy was one suggestion originated in the Parkersburg office which provided a one-time saving of \$97,920 and resulted in a cash award of \$715. The suggestion led to a reduction in the amount of central processor time required to run certain backlog data through the electronic system. In addition to the suggestion phase of the program, 63 employees received outstanding ratings with awards amounting to \$9,450; \$15,987 was distributed to 571 employees for sustained superior performance, including two group awards to 73 individuals; and four employees received awards totaling \$1,300 for special acts or services.

Bureau operations

The public debt.—The public debt of the United States falls into two broad categories: public issues, and special issues. The public issues consist of marketable obligations, chiefly Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; and nonmarketable obligations, chiefly U.S. savings bonds and Treasury bonds of the investment series. Special issues of certificates, notes, and bonds are made by the Treasury directly to various Government trust and certain other accounts and are payable only for these accounts.

During fiscal 1960 the gross public debt increased by \$1,625 million and the guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury increased by \$29 million. The most significant changes in the composition of

the outstanding debt during the year were the net increase of \$5,818 million in interest-bearing marketable public issues, principally Treasury bills and notes, and the net decrease of \$4,554 million interest-bearing nonmarketable public issues. Total public debt issues, including issues exchanged for other securities, amounted to \$187,551 million during 1960, and retirements to \$185,926 million.

A summary of public debt operations handled by the Bureau appears on pages 25 to 40 of this report, and a series of statistical tables dealing with the public debt will be found in tables 21 to 52. The following statement gives a comparison of the changes during the fiscal years 1959 and 1960 in the various classes of public debt issues.

Classification	Increase, or decrease (—)	
	1959	1960
	In millions of dollars	
Interest-bearing debt:		
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	-1,256	-1,582
U.S. savings bonds.....	-1,432	-2,959
Marketable obligations.....	11,352	5,818
Special issues.....	-1,490	144
Other.....	12	-13
Total interest-bearing debt.....	7,136	1,408
Matured debt and debt bearing no interest.....	1,227	217
Total.....	8,363	1,625

United States savings bonds.—The most pressing administrative problems of this Bureau stem from the volume of work involved in the issuance and redemption of savings bonds. Because these bonds are issued in registered form and are owned by tens of millions, both alphabetical and numerical ownership records must be established and maintained for 2.2 billion bonds issued during the past twenty-five years. The adjudicating of claims and replacing lost, stolen, and destroyed bonds (which now total 1.5 million pieces), handling and recording retired bonds, and conducting the related accounting operations also present administrative tasks of considerable magnitude.

During the year receipts from sales were \$4,307 million and accrued discount charged to the interest account and credited to the savings bonds principal account amounted to \$1,240 million, a total of \$5,547 million. The sales include \$10 million of Series F and J bonds exchanged for Series H bonds, but exclude \$201 million of Series E bonds exchanged for Series H bonds. Expenditures for redeeming savings bonds charged to the Treasurer's account during the year, including about \$4,126 million of matured bonds, amounted to \$8,557 million. The redemptions include \$745 million of Series F and G bonds exchanged for marketable Treasury notes and \$10 million of Series F and J bonds exchanged for Series H bonds, but exclude \$201 million of Series E bonds exchanged for Series H bonds. The amount of unmatured and matured savings bonds of all series outstanding on June 30, 1960, including accrued discount, was \$47,824 million, a decrease of \$3,010 million from the amount outstanding on June 30, 1959. Detailed information regarding savings bonds will be found in tables 40 to 43, inclusive, of this report.

There were 89.1 million stubs representing issued bonds of Series E

received for registration during fiscal 1960, making a grand total of 2,172.2 million, including reissues, received through June 30, 1960. Original stubs of paper type bonds were first arranged alphabetically in semiannual blocks, by name of owner, and microfilmed. They were then arranged by numerical sequence of their bond serial numbers in a full calendar year file and microfilmed, after which they were destroyed. These microfilms are permanent registration records. The original issue of paper bonds has been discontinued.

The issue stubs of the new punch-card type bonds are microfilmed in batches as they are received by the Bureau. Before being destroyed, the stubs are audited and recorded by electronic processing equipment. Magnetic tape files of the bonds issued, in both alphabetical and numerical sequence, are established and maintained with each bond file item indicating the location of the microfilm which contains the complete image of the original bond stub.

The following tables show the status of processing operations for registration stubs of the paper type and the card type Series E savings bonds. The table on card type bonds also shows steps taken in retiring these bonds.

Period	Stubs of issued paper type Series E savings bonds in Chicago office (in millions of pieces)					
	Stubs received	Alphabetically sorted		Alphabetically filmed	Numerically filmed	Destroyed after filming
		Restricted basis sort	Fine sort prior to filming			
Cumulative through June 30, 1955.....	1,714.3	1,695.4	1,649.6	1,608.0	1,457.8	1,457.8
Fiscal year:						
1956.....	91.5	87.2	85.0	88.0	5.8	
1957.....	91.1	88.9	90.4	108.1	192.3	191.3
1958.....	37.1	62.1	85.7	89.9	178.3	184.1
1959.....	2.1	2.5	24.4	41.1	100.9	101.9
1960.....	1.9		2.3	1.9		
Total.....	1,938.0	1,936.1	1,937.4	1,937.0	1,935.1	1,935.1

Fiscal year	Re- ceived	Micro- filmed	Key- punched	Con- verted to mag- netic tape	Au- dited and classi- fied	De- stroyed	Balance			
							Un- filmed	Not key- punched	Not con- verted to magnetic tape	Unau- dited
Stubs of issued card type Series E savings bonds in Parkersburg office (in millions of pieces)										
1958.....	59.5	57.8	41.4	5.7	34.7	-----	1.7	18.1	53.8	24.8
1959.....	87.5	88.2	103.4	119.0	106.9	-----	1.0	2.2	22.3	5.4
1960.....	87.2	84.7	82.6	102.5	83.6	58.3	3.5	6.8	7.0	9.0
Total.....	234.2	230.7	227.4	227.2	225.2	58.3	3.5	6.8	7.0	9.0
Retired card type Series E savings bonds recorded in Parkersburg office (in millions of pieces)										
1958.....	17.5	16.7	10.5	0.1	7.3	-----	0.8	7.0	17.4	10.2
1959.....	45.2	45.5	51.4	53.2	52.8	-----	0.5	0.8	9.4	2.6
1960.....	55.2	54.3	52.5	60.0	52.4	20.6	1.4	3.5	4.6	5.4
Total.....	117.9	116.5	114.4	113.3	112.5	20.6	1.4	3.5	4.6	5.4

Retired savings bonds of all series received during fiscal 1960 numbered 100.5 million. Retired card bonds, issued only in Series E, are handled in the Parkersburg office where, after microfilming, the bonds are permanently recorded and audited by an electronic data processing system before being destroyed. The immediately preceding table shows the status of these operations. Retired paper bonds of all series are processed through a branch audit office where they are audited, microfilmed, and destroyed. A list of the bond serial numbers is transmitted to the Chicago departmental office for posting of retirement reference data to numerical ledgers for permanent record.

The following tables show the status of these operations for the paper type bonds.

Period	Retired paper type savings bonds of all series in the branch audit offices (in millions of pieces)					
	Bonds received	Audited	Micro- filmed	Balance		Destroyed
				Unaudited	Unfilmed ¹	
Cumulative through June 30, 1955.....	865.6	861.6	849.6	4.0	4.9	779.6
Fiscal year:						
1956.....	97.4	96.5	96.0	4.9	6.3	117.9
1957.....	100.2	102.1	99.8	3.0	6.7	100.0
1958.....	81.8	81.2	82.6	3.6	5.9	79.3
1959.....	48.7	49.1	47.7	3.2	6.9	72.4
1960.....	43.2	44.4	46.2	2.0	3.9	47.5
Total.....	1,236.9	1,234.9	1,221.9	2.0	3.9	1,196.7

¹ Excludes 9.4 million pieces of unfilmed canceled stock transferred to permanent storage and 1.7 million pieces of unissued stock to be destroyed without microfilming.

Period	Retired paper type savings bonds of all series recorded in Chicago office (in millions of pieces)				
	Number of retired bonds reported	Status of posting			
		Posted	Verified	Unposted	Unverified ¹
Cumulative through June 30, 1955.....	1,325.6	1,322.3	1,239.4	3.3	-----
Fiscal year:					
1956.....	98.2	96.7	93.4	4.8	8.1
1957.....	100.1	99.0	102.3	5.9	4.8
1958.....	84.6	87.2	64.0	3.3	28.0
1959.....	50.3	50.4	86.2	3.2	3.3
1960.....	45.3	45.7	55.5	2.8	4.9
Total.....	1,704.1	1,701.3	1,640.7	2.8	4.9

¹ Represents balance unverified on current work. Excludes 55.7 million pieces received in 1954 and 1955 which were not verified.

Of the 94.4 million Series A-E savings bonds redeemed prior to release of registration and received in the audit offices during the year, 90.6 million, or 95.6 percent, were redeemed by over 19,000 paying agents. These agents were reimbursed for this service in each quarter year at the rate of 15 cents each for the first 1,000 bonds paid and 10 cents each for all over the first 1,000. The total amount paid to agents on this account during the year was \$11,452,398, which was at the average rate of 12.65 cents per bond.

The following table shows the number of issuing and paying agents for Series A-E savings bonds by classes.

June 30	Post offices ¹	Banks	Building and savings and loan associations	Credit unions	Companies operating payroll plans	All others	Total
Issuing agents							
1945.....	24,038	15,232	3,477	2,081	29,605	(2)	54,433
1950.....	25,060	15,225	1,557	522	3,052	550	45,966
1955.....	2,476	15,692	1,555	428	2,942	588	23,681
1956.....	1,768	15,845	1,606	411	2,898	626	23,154
1957.....	1,401	15,978	1,665	379	2,788	611	22,822
1958.....	1,178	16,047	1,702	357	2,640	587	22,511
1959.....	1,120	16,178	1,778	336	2,401	688	22,501
1960.....	1,093	16,436	1,851	820	2,352	643	22,695
Paying agents							
1945.....		13,466					13,466
1950.....		15,623	874	137		57	16,691
1955.....		16,269	1,188	139		56	17,652
1956.....		16,441	1,300	138		54	17,933
1957.....		16,613	1,438	172		59	18,282
1958.....		16,744	1,580	171		59	18,554
1959.....		16,860	1,690	168		60	18,778
1960.....		17,127	1,797	169		60	19,153

¹ Estimated by the Post Office Department for 1955 and thereafter. Sale of Series E savings bonds was discontinued at post offices at the close of business on December 31, 1953, except in those localities where no other public facilities for their sale were available.

² "All others" included with companies operating payroll savings plans.

Interest checks issued on current income type savings bonds during the year totaled 5,133,693 with a value of \$264,510,920, a decrease of 308,899 checks from those issued during 1959, and a decrease in value of \$22,550,541. New accounts established totaled 190,972, compared with 230,910 in 1959. As of June 30, 1960, there were 1,942,226 active accounts with owners of this type savings bonds, a decrease of 114,433 accounts during the year. There were reductions of 202,825 in accounts of Series G bonds which have been maturing since May 1, 1953, and 14,423 in accounts of Series K which were first sold on May 1, 1952, and discontinued effective at the close of business April 30, 1957. An increase of 102,815 occurred in accounts of Series H bonds, which were first sold on June 1, 1952.

Applications during the year for the issue of duplicates of lost, stolen, or destroyed savings bonds amounted to 43,336. These, together with 1,469 cases on hand at the beginning of the year, totaled 44,805 cases. In 26,651 cases the bonds were recovered, and in 16,604 cases the issuance of duplicate securities was authorized. On June 30, 1960, 1,550 cases remained unsettled.

Other United States securities.—During the year 67,938 individual accounts covering publicly held registered securities were opened and 17,607 were closed. The net increase in the total of open accounts on June 30, 1960, amounted to 244,627 covering registered securities in the principal amount of \$15.6 billion. There were 417,708 interest checks with a value of \$455,681,516 issued to owners of record during the year, an increase of 58,870 checks from the number issued during 1959, and a decrease in value of \$6,303,435.

Redeemed and canceled securities received for audit included 3,883,000 bearer securities and 114,000 registered securities, a total of 3,997,000 as compared with 4,085,000 in 1959; and 18,383,000 coupons were received, which was 2,102,000 more than in 1959.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

The Treasurer of the United States is responsible for the receipt, custody, and disbursement, upon proper order, of the public moneys and for maintaining records of the source, location, and disposition of these funds.

In lieu of branch or field offices, the Office of the Treasurer uses the facilities of Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States to perform many of its functions throughout the country. These include the verification and destruction of United States paper currency; the redemption of public debt securities; the keeping of cash accounts in the name of the Treasurer; the acceptance of deposits made by Government officers for credit in those accounts; and the custody of bonds held to secure public deposits in commercial banks.

Commercial banks in the United States and in foreign countries which qualify as depositaries provide banking facilities for activities of the Government at places where they are located. Data on the transactions handled in the name of the Treasurer by the Federal Reserve Banks and commercial banks are reported daily to the Treasurer and are entered in the Treasurer's general accounts.

Specifically, the Treasurer maintains current accounts of all receipts and expenditures; pays the principal and interest on the public debt; provides checking account facilities for Government disbursing officers, corporations, and agencies; pays checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States; procures, stores, issues, and redeems United States currency; audits redeemed Federal Reserve currency; examines and determines the value of mutilated currency; acts as special agent for the payment of principal and interest on certain obligations of corporations of the U.S. Government and certain obligations of Puerto Rico issued on or before January 1, 1940. The Treasurer also acts as special agent for the payment of principal and interest on certain pre-1934 bonds of the Philippine Islands, the last of which matured on April 15, 1960.

The Office of the Treasurer maintains facilities in the main Treasury building for: Accepting deposits of public moneys by Government officers, the cashing of U.S. savings bonds and checks drawn on the Treasurer, the receipt of excess and unfit currency and coins, and the conduct of transactions in both marketable and nonmarketable public debt securities. The Office also prepares the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* and the monthly *Circulation Statement of United States Money*.

Acting under authority delegated by the Comptroller General of the United States, the Treasurer processes claims arising from forgery of endorsements and other irregularities involving checks paid by the Treasurer and passes upon claims for substitute checks to replace unpaid checks which have been lost or destroyed.

The Treasurer of the United States is also Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System and custodian of bonds held to

secure public deposits in commercial banks, bonds held to secure postal savings on deposit in such banks, and miscellaneous securities and trust funds.

Management improvement program

The Office of the Treasurer continued to make management improvements in operations in all divisions. Particular attention was given to utilizing mechanical equipment where feasible, and to developing procedures and devices which would improve the quality and speed of service to the general public. The more important accomplishments are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Changes in computer programs of the electronic system for the payment and reconciliation of checks have significantly simplified the reconciliation function, reduced personnel requirements, and thereby saved \$40,000 annually. One of these program changes resulted from an employee suggestion and is saving about \$18,000 a year. Plans were completed and arrangements made with the manufacturer for replacing in the next fiscal year the electronic equipment now in use with more modern and economical equipment.

Management studies designed to accelerate the settlement of claims cases involving the loss, theft, and nonreceipt of Government checks were continued throughout the year. Improvements were made in procedures used to request or remove stop payments, in processing and controlling incoming mail, and in identifying and maintaining claims records.

Twenty-three Federal Reserve Banks and branches as fiscal agents of the United States are authorized to verify and destroy U.S. paper currency under regulations issued by the Department. In cooperation with the Federal Reserve Banks, refinements were made in the verification and destruction procedures which further strengthened the security of the operations.

As a result of renewed emphasis on the incentive awards program 144 employee suggestions were received in fiscal 1960 as compared with 66 in 1959. Seventy-four adopted ideas, for which \$1,160 was awarded, resulted in an estimated annual saving of \$24,000; estimated savings from last year's suggestions were only \$3,200. Other cash awards were made for superior performance and for special acts or services.

Strong emphasis was placed on employee training during the year to take care of needs arising from significant changes in technical operations and the increasing number of employees nearing retirement age. In addition to the short-term training sessions attended by employees of all divisions, the two largest divisions began conducting long-range training programs designed to increase the effectiveness of supervisory and technical personnel.

Responsibility for procuring blank Government checks and controlling the plates used to print them was transferred to the Office of the Treasurer from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The transfer made possible the adoption of new procedures which will reduce costs to the Government. Also, the check was redesigned to provide a clear band at the bottom for encoding accounting data and routing

symbols in magnetic ink. This change conforms to the recommendation of the Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association which calls for the use of a common machine language that permits banks to process commercial and Treasury checks with high speed electronic equipment.

To meet the rising demand for sets of uncirculated coin and provide a much better package, the Cash Division installed new equipment for packaging the sets and inserting the packages in mailing envelopes. Mechanizing these operations is making possible the handling of the increase without additional personnel.

Internal audits, analysis and control of forms and reports, records management, and periodic safety inspections are all continuing programs. The safety program was highlighted by receipt of the Secretary's Award of Honor for the greatest reduction in the accident frequency rate during 1959 in bureaus having 1,000 employees or less.

Assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's account

The assets of the Treasurer consist of gold and silver bullion, coin and paper currency, deposits in Federal Reserve Banks, and deposits in commercial banks designated as Government depositories.

A summary of the assets and liabilities in the Treasurer's account at the close of the fiscal years 1959 and 1960 is shown in table 53.

Gold.—The gold assets, which amounted to \$19,704.4 million on the daily Treasury statement basis on June 30, 1959, declined throughout the year, but less rapidly than in fiscal 1959. Receipts for the year were \$387.9 million and disbursements, \$770.3 million. The final balance of \$19,321.9 million on June 30, 1960, was held to cover liabilities of \$19,059.4 million in gold certificates or credits payable in gold certificates and \$156.0 million for the gold reserve against currency, leaving a free gold balance of \$106.4 million.

Silver.—Transactions in silver bullion during the year are summarized, in millions of dollars, in the following table.

Fiscal year 1960	Silver bullion held at		
	Monetary value	Cost value	Recoinage value
On hand July 1, 1959.....	\$2,251.4	\$154.6	\$0.2
Received (+) or disbursed (-), net.....		-10.8	+1.5
Revalued.....	+ .6	- .5	
Used in coinage.....		-23.4	-1.4
On hand June 30, 1960.....	2,252.1	114.9	.3

The amount of silver purchased and revalued declined sharply from previous years. The closing balance of \$2,252.1 million in silver bullion at the monetary value of \$1.29+ per ounce, was held, together with \$174.4 million in silver dollars, to secure outstanding silver certificates of \$2,393.9 million and outstanding Treasury notes of 1890 of \$1.1 million on June 30, 1960. This left a free balance of \$31.4 million in monetized silver.

Balances with depositaries.—The following table shows the number of each class of depositaries and balances on June 30, 1960.

Class	Number of accounts with depositaries ¹	Deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1960
Federal Reserve Banks and branches.....	36	² \$840,845,917
Other domestic depositaries reporting directly to the Treasurer.....	43	45,406,455
Domestic depositaries reporting through Federal Reserve Banks:		
General depositaries.....	1,510	260,502,185
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts.....	11,270	6,457,668,462
Foreign depositaries ³	65	69,514,199
Total.....	12,924	7,673,937,218

¹ Includes only depositaries having balances with the Treasurer of the United States on June 30, 1960. Excludes depositaries duly designated for this purpose but having no balances on that date and those designated to furnish official checking account facilities or other services to Government officers but which are not authorized to maintain accounts with the Treasurer. Banking institutions designated as general depositaries are frequently also designated as special depositaries, hence the total number of accounts exceeds the number of institutions involved.

² Includes checks for \$336,635,222 in process of collection.

³ Principally branches of United States banks and of the American Express Company.

Bureau operations

Receiving and disbursing public moneys.—Moneys collected by Government officers are deposited with the Treasurer at Washington, in Federal Reserve Banks, and in designated Government depositaries for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and all payments are withdrawn from this account. Moneys deposited and withdrawn in the fiscal years 1959 and 1960, exclusive of certain intragovernmental transactions, are shown in the following table on the basis of the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*.

Deposits, withdrawals, and balances in the Treasurer's account	1959	1960
Cash deposits (net) (including internal revenue, customs, trust funds, etc.).....	\$81,611,694,221	\$94,861,698,466
Public debt receipts ¹	² 198,853,820,389	187,551,096,432
Less accrued discount on U.S. savings bonds and Treasury bills.....	-2,218,234,670	-2,844,933,117
Total net deposits.....	278,247,229,940	279,567,861,781
Balance at beginning of fiscal year.....	9,749,102,978	5,350,391,763
Total.....	287,996,332,918	284,918,253,544
Cash withdrawals (includes budget and trust accounts, etc.)	94,041,924,037	93,508,321,596
Net transactions in:		
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities, excess of investments, or redemptions (—).....	-1,129,567,636	992,195,940
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market, excess of redemptions, or sales (—).....	-698,961,939	-1,265,658,759
Public debt redemptions ¹	191,522,381,057	185,926,242,662
Less redemptions included in cash withdrawals.....	-1,089,834,364	-2,247,588,893
Total net withdrawals.....	282,645,941,155	276,913,512,546
Balance at close of fiscal year.....	5,350,391,763	8,004,740,998

¹ For details for 1960 see table 32.

² Excludes \$1,031,250,000 of noninterest bearing notes issued by the United States as part of the payment of its subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

Issuing and redeeming paper currency.—By law the Treasurer is the agent for the issue and redemption of United States paper currency. The Treasurer's Office procures all United States paper currency from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and places it in circulation as needed, chiefly through the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.

The Federal Reserve Banks and branches as agents of the Treasury redeem and destroy the major portion of the U.S. currency as it becomes unfit for circulation. A small amount is handled directly by the Treasurer's Office.

Federal Reserve notes are issued and redeemed by Federal Reserve Banks but are not destroyed by them. Halves of the redeemed notes are forwarded separately to Washington for verification and destruction. The Currency Redemption Division of the Treasurer's Office verifies the lower halves of the redeemed Federal Reserve notes; the upper halves are verified by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. The Division also redeems unfit paper currency of all types received from local sources in Washington and from Government officers abroad; and examines and identifies for lawful redemption all burned and mutilated currency received from any source. The last operation requires special techniques and unlimited patience on the part of skilled examiners as the currency received may be charred, discolored, moldy, in fragments, or in claylike chunks. During fiscal 1960 such currency was examined for over 46,000 claimants and payment made therefor to the extent of \$7,600,000.

A comparison of the amounts of paper currency of all classes, including Federal Reserve notes, issued, redeemed, and outstanding during the fiscal years 1959 and 1960 follows.

	1959		1960	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
Outstanding July 1.....	3, 338, 368, 903	\$33, 315, 466, 705	3, 553, 469, 038	\$34, 076, 030, 538
Issues during year.....	1, 765, 752, 437	8, 221, 735, 188	1, 651, 081, 648	7, 714, 526, 885
Redemptions during year.....	1, 600, 652, 302	7, 461, 171, 355	1, 636, 425, 384	7, 627, 754, 630
Outstanding June 30.....	3, 553, 469, 038	34, 076, 030, 538	3, 568, 125, 302	34, 162, 802, 793

Table 60 shows by class and denomination the value of paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1960 and the amounts outstanding at the end of the year. For further details on stock and circulation of money in the United States, see tables 55 through 58.

Checking accounts of disbursing officers and agencies.—As of June 30, 1960, the Treasurer maintained 2,272 checking accounts as compared with 2,369 on June 30, 1959. The number of checks paid, by categories of disbursing officers, during fiscal 1959 and 1960 follows.

Disbursing officers	Number of checks paid	
	1959	1960
Treasury.....	271, 978, 244	283, 496, 174
Army.....	27, 670, 554	26, 939, 886
Navy.....	33, 997, 162	33, 588, 322
Air Force.....	32, 211, 139	31, 594, 858
Other.....	31, 653, 940	31, 292, 002
Total.....	397, 511, 039	406, 911, 242

Settling check claims.—During the fiscal year the Treasurer processed 388,000 requests to stop payment on Government checks, including requests for information and for photostatic copies of paid checks.

The Treasurer acted upon 200,000 paid check claims during the year, referring to the U.S. Secret Service for investigation those which in-

volved forgery, alteration, counterfeiting, or fraudulent issuance and negotiation. In 30,000 of these cases it was determined that banks and other endorsers were liable for the amounts paid and action was taken by the Treasurer to reclaim such amounts. A total of \$2,900,000 was collected during the year. The Treasurer, in turn, settled with the rightful payees in 29,000 forgery cases, involving total payments of \$3,160,000. Disbursements from the check forgery insurance fund, established by Congress to enable the Treasurer to expedite settlement of check claims, totaled \$185,000. As recoveries were made, these moneys were restored to the fund. Since its establishment in 1940 several millions of dollars have been paid out of this \$50,000 revolving fund.

Claims involving 78,000 outstanding checks were acted upon. Of this number 63,000 were certified for issuance of substitute checks valued at \$21,300,000 to replace checks that were not received or were lost, stolen, or destroyed.

Collecting checks deposited by Government officers.—More than 6 million commercial checks, drafts, money orders, etc., were deposited during the year by Government officers with the Cash Division in Washington for collection.

Sale of uncirculated coin sets.—The Cash Division packaged and sold to collectors over 170,000 sets of uncirculated coins minted in 1959. This service is rendered at no expense to the Government as, in addition to the face value of the coins, a fee of 58 cents a set is charged for the cost of assembling, handling, and mailing the coins. Beginning with the sale of the 1959 sets, the Cash Division installed a machine which automatically seals the coins in a clear plastic packet which makes them visible from both sides. A set consists of two packets, one containing a coin of each of the five denominations from the Philadelphia mint and the other containing the same from the Denver mint, whereas in previous years a set consisted of two coins of each denomination from both mints.

Custody of securities.—The face value of securities held in the custody of the Treasurer as of June 30, 1959 and 1960, is shown in the following table.

Purpose for which held	June 30—	
	1959	1960
As collateral:		
To secure deposits of public moneys in depository banks.....	\$202,053,100	\$186,388,600
To secure postal savings funds.....	22,828,500	21,057,500
In lieu of sureties.....	5,593,100	4,240,000
In custody for Government officers and others:		
Secretary of the Treasury ¹	29,852,300,796	30,227,514,068
Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System.....	676,137,000	469,137,000
Comptroller of the Currency.....	11,973,000	11,723,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,264,300,000	1,389,300,000
Rural Electrification Administration.....	77,963,411	95,758,411
District of Columbia.....	41,519,896	41,918,842
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	42,496,570	40,540,895
Foreign obligations ²	12,075,941,132	12,072,095,132
Other.....	90,321,026	87,453,776
For servicing outstanding Government issues:		
Unissued bearer securities.....	1,080,378,050	1,225,703,200
Total.....	45,443,805,581	45,872,830,424

¹ Includes those securities listed in table 112 as in custody of the Treasury.

² Issued by foreign governments to the United States for indebtedness arising from World War I.

³ Includes United States savings bonds in safekeeping for individuals.

Servicing securities for Federal agencies and for certain other governments.—In accordance with agreements between the Secretary of the Treasury and various Government corporations and agencies and Puerto Rico, the Treasurer of the United States acts as special agent for the payment of principal of and interest on their securities. The amounts of these payments during the fiscal year 1960, on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, were as follows:

Payments made for	Principal	Interest paid with principal	Registered interest ¹	Coupon interest
Federal home loan banks.....	\$1, 698, 050, 000	\$47, 484, 848	-----	\$8, 071, 754
Federal land banks.....	848, 106, 200	1, 792, 428	\$5, 859, 380	61, 070, 245
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	21, 300	-----	-----	3, 437
Federal Housing Administration.....	58, 603, 900	474, 148	4, 591, 395	-----
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	999, 460, 000	22, 452, 240	-----	64, 251, 463
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	64, 650	45	-----	3, 691
Philippine Islands.....	3, 058, 000	-----	-----	132, 008
Puerto Rico.....	1, 577, 000	4, 025	35, 875	183, 202
Total.....	3, 608, 941, 050	72, 207, 734	10, 486, 650	133, 715, 800

¹ On the basis of checks issued.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ¹

The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the collection of the internal revenue and for the enforcement of the internal revenue laws and certain other statutes including the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201-212), the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 (now 18 U.S.C. 1261, 1262, 3615), and the Federal Firearms Act (15 U.S.C. 901-909).

Internal revenue collections and refunds

Collections.—Internal revenue collections totaled \$91.8 billion in the fiscal year 1960, representing a 15 percent increase over 1959 and constituting the largest annual total in history. All major classes of tax showed gains, with the largest dollar increases occurring in income tax receipts, as a result of upward trends in corporate profits and personal income. Collections by tax sources for the fiscal years 1929-60 are shown in detail in table 15 in the tables section of this report.

Refunds.—The total amount of internal revenue refunds, including interest, rose to \$5,293,571,000 ² in 1960, compared with \$5,156,969,000 in 1959. Interest payments included in these totals amounted to \$76,438,000 and \$69,480,000 respectively. Almost \$4.2 billion of the total amount for 1960 consisted of refunds resulting from excessive prepayments of individual income tax, while the corresponding 1959 figure was about \$4.0 billion.

During the 6-month period ended June 30, 1960, nearly 34.5 million refunds aggregating \$3.9 million were scheduled on individual income tax returns filed for the 1959 tax year. The bulk of these refunds was scheduled by the end of May, just six weeks after the April 15 filing deadline.

¹ More detailed information will be found in the separate annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

² Figures have not been reduced to reflect reimbursements from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounting to \$89,190,000 in 1960 and \$83,430,000 in 1959, and from the highway trust fund amounting to \$103,473,000 in 1960 and \$96,900,000 in 1959.

Interpretation and communication of tax law to taxpayers

One of the primary functions of the Service is to prepare and distribute the basic regulations, rules, tax forms, and instructions needed by taxpayers. To aid taxpayers in obtaining a clear understanding of their rights and responsibilities, a series of tax guides is published and information is disseminated through the various news media. Additional assistance needed by taxpayers in the preparation of their returns is provided at district and local offices.

Regulations program.—Regulations completed during the year included two major regulations under the 1954 Code relating to miscellaneous excise taxes payable by return and to employment taxes. Extensive revisions of the alcohol tax regulations also were completed, to implement the modernized regulatory provisions of an act approved September 2, 1958 (26 U.S.C. 5001-5065).

Other important regulations issued or amended related to the labeling and advertising of wine and distilled spirits; excise tax on refrigeration equipment, electric, gas, and oil appliances, and electric light bulbs; tobacco materials and tobacco products; and income tax treatment of small business corporations.

Tax rulings.—Requests for tax rulings and technical advice processed by the national office totaled 36,595 comprised of 33,224 from taxpayers and 3,371 from field offices. The number of revenue rulings and revenue procedures published in the *Internal Revenue Bulletin* during the year totaled 459.

Revision of tax forms.—There were 247 tax return forms, instructions, and documents reviewed and revised to emphasize or clarify various reporting requirements and to facilitate the processing and audit of the returns.

Interest and dividend reporting.—An extensive program was undertaken during the past year to close the gap between the amounts of interest and dividends received by taxpayers and the amount reported as income.

The primary action taken to insure better compliance in this area was a nationwide educational program to acquaint taxpayers with the legal requirements for reporting income from these sources. Thousands of corporations, banks, and individuals who made such payments mailed more than 75 million special notices to recipients of interest and dividends, calling attention to the taxable nature of these amounts and the legal necessity for full and complete reporting. The reporting requirements also were emphasized through a number of changes made in the tax forms and instructions and through wide publicity given the program by newspapers, radio, and other news media.

The second phase of the program provided for increased audit attention to the reporting of interest and dividend items on tax returns. Where intentional evasion is discovered, the full penalties under the law will be imposed.

Receipt and processing of returns

Number of returns filed.—The number of tax returns filed during fiscal 1960 totaled 94.4 million, which was about 1.6 million more than the 1959 total. The largest increase occurred in individual and fiduciary income tax returns where the number rose from 60.0 million

returns in 1959 to 61.3 million in 1960. In filing their individual income tax returns for the 1959 tax year, more than 7 million taxpayers used the new simplified return Form 1040W, which was made available for the first time to taxpayers whose income consists only of wages and salaries, regardless of amount, and not more than \$200 of dividends and interest. Information returns received in 1960 totaled nearly 325 million.

Processing of returns.—Approximately 52 million individual income tax returns, 11 million more than last year, were routed to the three service centers for centralized machine processing. This included the computation or verification of tax liability, verification of tax credits, assessment of tax, issuance of bills for unpaid accounts, and the scheduling of tax refunds. Service center facilities were also employed in processing declarations of estimated tax, information returns, gasoline tax refund claims, and a portion of the employment tax returns filed, as well as in mailing tax return packages to taxpayers.

Enforcement activities

The enforcement functions of the Service are concerned with the verification and correction of tax liabilities established by voluntary filings, and with ascertaining and collecting taxes and penalties from those who wholly, or largely, ignore their tax responsibilities. These functions are of vital importance, not only for the substantial amounts of revenue thereby obtained, but because effective and impartial enforcement action is necessary to maintain public confidence in our tax system.

Mathematical verification.—Verification of the tax computations on 50,156,000 individual income tax returns disclosed errors in 2,017,000 returns, with tax increases aggregating \$112,066,000 and tax decreases totaling \$48,564,000.

Audit of returns.—Through the further expansion of office audit operations, the district audit divisions increased the number of income tax examinations from 2,595,000 in 1959 to 2,736,000 in 1960. Total tax examinations increased from 2,888,000 in 1959 to 3,000,000 in 1960. Operational improvements included the installation of procedures which permit the service centers to preaddress case records and taxpayers' notices relating to prerefund audits and the adoption of a prepunched card system for recording and controlling audit activity on refund claims. Steps also were taken to encourage wider use by taxpayers of the informal conference procedures in district offices in order to speed the settlement of tax disputes.

Almost \$1.8 billion in additional tax, penalties, and interest was assessed in 1960 as a result of the audit of returns. This represents an increase of \$168 million over the preceding year and is the largest amount ever produced by this activity. The amount saved through the audit and disallowance of improper refund claims rose from \$259 million in 1959 to \$635 million in 1960 as a result of the disallowance in 1960 of several unusually large corporation income tax claims, together with a number of large excise tax claims involving manufacturers' warranty charges.

Program to curb expense account abuses.—A program was inaugurated to curb tax abuses in the field of entertainment and employee expense accounts. The Service has observed a growing tendency among

corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietorships to assume the cost of personal expenses of officers, employees, partners, proprietors, and others, and to deduct such cost on their income tax returns as ordinary and necessary business expenses. Although these allowances may be additional compensation to the employee, or distributions of corporate profits if the recipient is a stockholder, they frequently are not reported in the recipients' income tax returns.

Rules adopted by the Service to deal with these abuses will require expansion of the 1960 income tax forms for employers (corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietors) to provide more detailed reporting in respect to expense account allowances and entertainment expenses. Increased emphasis also is to be placed upon the examination of returns, where entertainment, travel, and expenses of a similar nature are involved.

Delinquent returns secured.—Reductions achieved in backlogs of past-due accounts enabled many district offices to devote increased attention to the enforcement of returns filing requirements. The number of investigations conducted as a result of preliminary evidence of failure to file returns rose from 972,000 in 1959 to 1,040,000 in 1960. This step-up in investigations, together with a broadening of the canvassing operations undertaken to discover nonfilers, increased the number of delinquent returns secured by district collection divisions to 897,000, 18 percent more than the 1959 figure. The amount of tax, penalties, and interest on these returns was \$115,655,000, up 27 percent from 1959. The amount on delinquent returns secured in the course of audit operations totaled \$37,856,000, bringing the total amount of delinquent returns secured to \$153,511,000.

Summary of additional tax from enforcement.—The aggregate amount of additional tax, penalties, and interest assessed in 1960 as the result of enforcement activities was nearly \$2.1 billion. This represents a 13 percent increase over 1959 and marks the highest annual total in the history of the Service.

Fraud investigations, indictments, and convictions.—Preliminary tax fraud investigations decreased 19 percent, from 14,237 in 1959 to 11,480 in 1960, and full-scale investigations dropped 10 percent from 3,969 to 3,561. The decrease in investigations continued the trend, in keeping with program objectives, toward greater selectivity in the screening of allegations and in the initiation of investigations, thereby permitting greater emphasis upon the development of cases of substance with prosecution potential. Progress in this respect is reflected in the number of fraud cases forwarded with a prosecution recommendation, which rose to 1,817, compared with 1,640 in 1959. Indictments were returned against 1,260 defendants during 1960 compared with 1,185 defendants indicted in 1959. In the cases reaching the courtroom, 950 defendants pleaded guilty or *nolo contendere*, 136 were convicted after trial, 69 were acquitted, and 204 were dismissed. Compared with 1959, these figures show gains of 19 percent in number of guilty pleas and 20 percent in convictions.

Alcohol and tobacco tax administration.—Three enforcement programs inaugurated in 1957, as a part of an all-out drive against illicit distillers, continued to be highly successful. These include: A major violator program which concentrates on the perfection of criminal cases against major violators in critical enforcement areas; a known-

defendant seizure program under which investigations and raids are planned so as to arrest groups of violators together and thus increase arrests per seizure; and a preventive raw materials program aimed at drying up the sources of the moonshiner's raw materials. The effectiveness of these programs is indicated by the fact that 95 percent of the principals involved in the syndicated operations, typical of the New York and Philadelphia regions, are either presently serving time, awaiting appellate court action on their district court convictions, or are under indictment. All three programs have received the enthusiastic approval of many United States district court judges who have given tangible evidence of their support by the imposition of severe sentences for liquor law violations.

Seizures and arrests for violations of alcohol and tobacco laws continued at a high level although they decreased somewhat in 1960. The decrease was due primarily to a more intensive concentration of enforcement effort on the detection of large-scale operations and on the apprehension of the principals in such operations.

Several years ago the Service initiated a program to eliminate or curtail Government supervision of many industry operations relating to the production, warehousing, denaturing, processing, and bottling of spirits. This program has proved beneficial to both the industry (through greater latitude and freedom in operations) and the Government (through reduced costs). Regulations prepared under Public Law 85-859 during fiscal 1960, effective July 1, 1960, further curtailed on-premises supervision, with anticipated additional savings to the Government.

Collections of past-due accounts.—The number of past-due accounts on hand as of June 30, 1960, was 942,000, representing \$998,000,000 in unpaid taxes. This is 22 percent lower than the 1959 closing inventory in number of accounts and 17 percent lower in amount. Since June 30, 1955, the highest year-end point on record, the inventory has been reduced by almost 40 percent in both number and dollar amount. The number of accounts closed in 1960 totaled 2,656,000 and the dollar amount involved was \$1,410,000,000, of which \$941,000,000 was collected. The decrease from the preceding year in cases closed was due primarily to the continued decline in inventories and a 10 percent drop in the number of accounts which became delinquent. The use of office collection techniques, in place of more costly personal contact with taxpayers, was increased, with 62 percent of the 1960 closings handled by this method. Emphasis on the closing of older accounts showed impressive results with a reduction of 37 percent during the year.

International operations.—Enforcement activities in areas of the world outside the United States are conducted by the International Operations Division of the Service, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and permanent field offices in France, England, Canada, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Brazil. Through these offices and through brief visits by revenue agents to other countries, the Service also provides information and assistance needed by U.S. taxpayers residing abroad to aid them in complying with internal revenue requirements.

Appeals and civil litigation.—Cases in which an agreement cannot be reached in the district audit divisions are referred at the taxpayer's

request to the regional appellate divisions for consideration of protests. The volume of protests referred to the appellate divisions decreased in 1960 for the first time since a sharp upward trend began in 1954. The significant factor contributing to this decline was the increased emphasis on improved examination, review, and informal conference in the district audit divisions. This decrease in referrals, coupled with a larger volume of appellate division cases processed, resulted in a marked decrease in the inventories of protested income, estate, and gift tax cases pending in the appellate divisions. As of June 30, 1960, the cases on hand numbered 12,199, compared with 14,628 cases on hand at the beginning of the year.

The inventory of docketed Tax Court cases, in which the Service endeavors to reach agreements with taxpayers prior to trial, also showed a reversal of the previous upward trend and was reduced from 11,748 cases at the beginning of the year to 11,489 cases at the close of the year. This resulted from a decrease in the number of petitions filed, as well as an increase in cases acted upon.

In cases other than those appealed to the Tax Court, taxpayers who have paid a disputed tax can, if they wish, sue for refund in the Court of Claims or in a United States district court. The number of new cases instituted in these courts exceeded those acted upon, resulting in an increase in suits pending, from 2,761 as of July 1, 1959, to 2,905 on June 30, 1960.

Personnel

The employees on Internal Revenue Service rolls at the close of the year numbered 50,199, consisting of 2,702 in the national office and 47,497 in regional offices, district offices, and the International Operations Division. Employment was at about the same level as at the close of the preceding year when the number of persons employed totaled 50,200, comprising 2,633 national office employees and 47,567 employees in other areas. However, the enforcement staff was increased by about 3,000 during the year, with a corresponding reduction in other categories.

Cost of administration

The cost of operating the Revenue Service during the year was \$363,735,359, including \$348,009 financed from reimbursements. Compared with the preceding year, operating costs increased by approximately \$8 million, of which \$6 million represented increased salary costs attributable to planned position reallocations, within-grade salary advancements, and an additional day's pay in 1960.

Management improvements

Improvements in the Service's management and operations were realized during fiscal 1960 through new and concentrated emphasis in three major management areas. In program planning, all levels of the Service participated in a searching review of operations, program plans, manpower utilization, and needs in developing the budget request and financial plan. Management review and evaluation gained momentum through regularly scheduled cyclic visits in the field by teams of national office staff officers reviewing the efficiency

of regional management, and through regional office evaluation teams reviewing district management and program execution. Improved work planning and control methods were adopted in the delinquent accounts and returns activities of district collection divisions and are currently being extended to audit and intelligence functions. Estimated annual savings from improvements totaled \$4.7 million which was applied to other essential work.

Plans for automatic data processing.—The Service is going forward with plans to develop and install, over a period of several years, a system that will use automatic data processing equipment extensively in performing its accounting, clerical, and statistical operations. The decision to support the administrative and enforcement activities of the Service with highly efficient electronic computing machinery grew out of the need for dealing with a rapidly expanding workload that has already overtaxed present data processing facilities.

Long-range planning.—The long-range plan was made an integral part of the management program by incorporating it in the annual financial planning cycle, with provision for field office participation in developing the plan and keeping it current. The plan provides for improvement of Federal tax administration over the next several years through a substantial strengthening of all enforcement and related activities and through the installation of the automatic data processing system described above. The 1961 appropriation for the Revenue Service included funds for the first steps in attaining these improvements.

Consolidation of district offices.—On January 1, 1960, the Upper Manhattan and Lower Manhattan Districts in New York City were combined to form the Manhattan District. The Service had found that the existence of two district offices in this area not only multiplied its operational problems, but also confused taxpayers, many of whom, for example, filed in one district and paid their taxes in another. Also on January 1, the four Ohio districts were merged into two: Toledo into the Cleveland District, and Columbus into the Cincinnati District. These moves are expected to bring about operating economies and other improvements in administration.

Organizational changes in the national office.—A new plan of organization for the Audit Division was placed in effect at the beginning of the year. The new functional alignment provides for six branches, instead of three, in order to divide the work into more manageable segments.

The Collection Division organization was modified in January 1960 to provide for implementing and operating the automatic data processing system. The work of the division was divided into two parts, each under an Assistant Director. One part, comprising four branches, was given responsibility for all collection enforcement activities, while the other part, comprising three branches and the Computer Center, was given responsibility for processing activities and related accounting operations.

On January 1, 1960, the Intelligence Division was reorganized into four branches instead of two, to improve operating efficiency by strengthening managerial controls.

On February 26, 1960, the former Engineering and Valuation Branch, Special Technical Services Division, was replaced by three engineering branches to achieve a better grouping of functions and to expedite closing of national office engineering cases.

In May 1960 a Reports Division was established and given responsibility to develop a Servicewide reports program aimed at improving the quality and reducing the cost of operational reports.

Advisory group.—The advisory group established in June 1959 assisted materially in bringing about a better understanding between the Service and the public, tax practitioners, and taxpayers. The 12-member group of top-ranking lawyers, accountants, educators, and business representatives met regularly with Revenue Service officials to provide constructive criticism of Service policies and procedures and to suggest ways in which tax administration can be improved. The members of the group, all of whom were reappointed in June 1960, donate their services to the Treasury Department.

Quality standards and production goals.—A policy statement was issued prescribing the manner in which quality standards and production goals are to be applied in planning and scheduling the work of organizational units and in measuring performance by individual employees.

Management training.—To provide more systematic training for management a new career development program was initiated. This program standardizes management training Servicewide and focuses on training at three levels of the management ladder. Phase I covers employees at the group supervisor or equivalent level; phase II covers employees at the middle management level; and phase III is for employees selected to fill executive positions such as assistant district director and assistant regional commissioner.

Upgrading and consolidation of space.—The district directors' offices in Baltimore, Md., Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Burlington, Vt., were moved into new buildings. Other smaller offices moved to new buildings included Lake Charles, Lafayette, and Victoria, La. Still other space improvements included relocating 29 internal revenue offices and providing alterations or additional space for 21 other locations.

Office of International Finance

The Office of International Finance assists the officers of the Department in the formulation and execution of policies and programs in international financial and monetary matters.

By direction of the Secretary, the responsibilities of the Office of International Finance include the Treasury's activities in relation to international financial and monetary problems, covering such matters as the U.S. balance of payments, the convertibility of currencies, exchange rates and restrictions, and the extension of stabilization credits; gold and silver policy; the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, and the operations of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank,

and the proposed International Development Association; foreign lending and assistance; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; the Anglo-American Financial Agreement; the United States Exchange Stabilization Fund; and the Foreign Assets Control.

The responsibilities of the Office of International Finance also include activities of the Treasury in relation to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. The Secretary of the Treasury is Chairman of the Council, which was established in 1945 by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286b) in order to coordinate the policies and operations of the United States representatives on the International Monetary Fund, and the International Bank, and of all the agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions. The acts authorizing United States membership in the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Development Association also provide for the coordination by the National Advisory Council of the United States representatives to these institutions.

The Office also acts for the Treasury on the financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, and organizations in which the United States participates, and it takes part in negotiations with foreign governments with regard to matters included within its responsibilities. It assists the Secretary on international financial aspects of problems arising in connection with his responsibilities under the Tariff Act.

The Office of International Finance advises Treasury officials and other departments and agencies of the Government concerning exchange rates and other financial problems encountered in operations involving foreign currencies. In particular, it advises the Department of State and the Department of Defense on financial matters related to their normal operations in foreign countries and on the special financial problems arising from defense preparation and military operations. In conjunction with its other activities the Office studies the financial policies of foreign countries, exchange rates, balances of payments, the flow of capital, and other related problems.

The Division of Foreign Assets Control administers certain regulations and orders issued under section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act. The Foreign Assets Control Regulations block all property in the United States in which any Communist Chinese or North Korean interest exists and prohibit all trade or other financial transactions with those areas or their nationals. The Control carries on licensing activities in connection with transactions otherwise prohibited and takes action to enforce the regulations.

The Control also administers regulations which prohibit persons in the United States from purchasing, selling, or arranging the purchase or sale of strategic commodities outside the United States for ultimate shipment to the Soviet bloc. The latter regulations supplement the export control laws administered by the Department of Commerce.

Bureau of the Mint ¹

The principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint include the manufacture of coin, both domestic and foreign; the distribution of domestic coin between the mints, the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and the Treasurer of the United States in Washington, D.C.; the custody, processing, and movement of gold and silver bullion; the administration of the regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended (31 U.S.C. 440-446), and section 5b of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a), including the issuance and denial of licenses, the purchase of gold, and the sale of gold bullion for industrial use; the administration of silver regulations issued under the acts of July 6, 1939 (31 U.S.C. 316c), and July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d); the manufacture of historic and special Government medals; and other technical services.

In addition to the Office of the Director of the Mint in Washington, D.C., six field institutions were in operation during the fiscal year 1960, consisting of the Philadelphia and Denver mints where coins are manufactured; the San Francisco Mint, operating as an assay office and bullion depository; the Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository; the New York Assay Office; and the West Point Silver Bullion Depository which operates as an adjunct of the New York Assay Office.

Coinage

The mints manufactured 2.6 billion domestic coins during the fiscal year 1960, an increase of 63 percent over the previous year's output of 1.6 billion coins. The following table shows production of the five denominations coined during the year.

Denomination ¹	Metallic composition	Production ²		
		Number of coins	Face value	Standard gross weight
		In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces.....	Bronze (95% copper, 5% zinc and tin).....	1,982.4	\$19.8	6,766
5-cent pieces.....	Cupronickel (75% copper, 25% nickel).....	252.5	12.6	1,392
Dimes.....	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper.....	224.8	22.5	619
Quarter dollars.....	do.....	92.6	23.1	638
Half dollars.....	do.....	22.0	11.0	304
Total.....	.....	2,574.3	89.1	³ 9,749

¹ No silver dollars were coined during the year; the last dollar coinage was in September 1935.

² Includes 1,465,201 sets of proof coins.

³ Consists of 1,405 tons of silver, 7,656 tons of copper, 348 tons of nickel, and 340 tons of zinc and tin.

¹ More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Mint is contained in the separate annual report of the Director of the Mint.

In addition to domestic coinage the Philadelphia Mint manufactured 311.5 million coins for six foreign governments, as follows:

Government	Denomination	Metallic composition	Number of coins produced (in millions)
Cuba.....	5 centavos.....	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	20.0
Dominican Republic.....	50 centavos.....	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper.....	.1
	10 centavos.....	do.....	2.0
	5 centavos.....	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	1.0
	1 centavo.....	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.....	5.0
Total.....			8.1
Korea.....	100 hwan.....	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	50.0
	50 hwan.....	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	25.0
	10 hwan.....	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	100.0
Total.....			175.0
Liberia.....	50 cents.....	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper.....	.4
	25 cents.....	do.....	.5
	10 cents.....	do.....	1.0
	5 cents.....	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	1.0
	1 cent.....	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	.5
Total.....			3.4
Philippines.....	25 centavos.....	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.....	10.0
	10 centavos.....	do.....	30.0
	5 centavos.....	80% copper, 20% zinc.....	10.0
	1 centavo.....	95% copper, 5% zinc.....	20.0
Total.....			70.0
Venezuela.....	12½ centimos.....	75% copper, 25% nickel.....	10.0
	5 centimos.....	do.....	25.0
Total.....			35.0
Grand total.....			311.5

During the fiscal year 1960 the mints issued 2.7 billion domestic coins for circulation, compared with 1.7 billion coins in 1959. The six denominations issued are shown in the following table.

Denomination	Number of coins issued ¹	Face value	Gross weight
	In millions		Short tons
1-cent pieces.....	1,990.1	\$19.9	6,822
5-cent pieces.....	241.1	12.1	1,329
Dimes.....	253.9	25.4	700
Quarter dollars.....	119.6	29.9	824
Half dollars.....	29.7	14.8	409
Silver dollars.....	19.6	19.6	579
Total.....	2,654.0	121.7	10,663

¹ Includes 1,479,555 sets of proof coins sold by the Philadelphia Mint. A set consists of five coins (1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢ denominations).

The total stock of domestic coins, comprising the amount held in the mints and other Treasury offices, in Federal Reserve Banks, commercial banks, and in the hands of the public, is compared at the close of the past two fiscal years as follows:

Stock of U.S. coins	Face value (in millions)		
	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	Increase, or decrease (-)
Minor coins.....	\$526.9	\$559.1	\$32.2
Subsidiary silver coins.....	1,497.0	1,552.1	55.2
Silver dollars.....	488.0	487.8	¹ (-).3
Total.....	2,511.9	2,599.0	87.1

¹ Decrease represents the amount of uncurrent (worn) silver dollars withdrawn from circulation and returned to the mints during fiscal 1960.

Gold

The three mints and the New York Assay Office received 11.1 million fine ounces of gold valued at \$387.9 million during fiscal 1960. Issues of gold totaled 22.0 million ounces valued at \$770.3 million, including 2.5 million ounces valued at \$87.0 million sold for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use. The amount stored in the Fort Knox Depository remained unchanged at 356.7 million ounces valued at \$12,483.4 million. Total holdings of the five mint institutions and transactions of the mints and assay office are shown in the following table.

Gold holdings and transactions (excluding intermint transfers ¹)	Fine ounces	Value
	In millions	
Holdings on June 30, 1959.....	563.0	\$19,704.6
Receipts.....	11.1	387.9
Issues.....	22.0	770.3
Holdings on June 30, 1960.....	552.1	19,322.2
Net decrease.....	10.9	382.3

¹ Intermint transfers amounted to 20.2 million ounces valued at \$706.1 million during fiscal 1960.

Silver

Silver bullion transactions made at the mints, the New York Assay Office, and the West Point Depository, and beginning and end-of-year holdings of the five institutions are summarized in the following statement.

Silver bullion holdings and transactions (excluding intermint transfers ¹)	Fine ounces (in millions)
Holdings on June 30, 1959.....	² 1,889.0
Receipts:	
Newly mined domestic silver, act of July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d).....	.7
Lend-lease silver from foreign governments:	
India.....	2.9
Pakistan.....	11.7
Total lend-lease silver.....	14.6
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver coins.....	1.1
Other miscellaneous receipts.....	.3
Total receipts.....	16.8
Issues:	
Manufactured into U.S. subsidiary silver coins.....	41.0
Sold under act of July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d).....	30.6
Other miscellaneous issues.....	(*)
Total issues.....	71.6
Holdings on June 30, 1960.....	³ 1,834.1
Net decrease in silver bullion.....	54.9

*Less than 500,000.

¹ Intermint transfers, including physical and book transfers, amounted to 155.4 million ounces during fiscal 1960.

² Includes 1,676.6 million ounces held as security for silver certificates.

³ Includes 1,677.1 million ounces held as security for silver certificates.

Revenue and monetary assets

Revenue deposited by the Bureau of the Mint into the general fund of the Treasury totaled \$60.1 million during the fiscal year. Seigniorage on the 339.4 million subsidiary silver coins manufactured amounted to \$26.4 million and on the 2,234.9 million minor coins manufactured, \$26.1 million. Seigniorage on the 0.5 million ounces of silver bullion revalued from cost to monetary value as security for silver certificates amounted to \$0.2 million. In addition to the \$52.7 million in seigniorage, other miscellaneous deposits amounted to \$7.4 million.

Monetary assets of gold and silver bullion, silver and minor coins, and other values in the six mint institutions totaled \$22.2 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year and \$21.7 billion at the close of the year.

United States gold and silver production and consumption

The estimates of United States gold and silver production and issues of gold and silver for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use, made annually by the Office of the Director of the Mint, are on a calendar year basis.

Domestic gold production totaled 1,635,000 fine ounces during the calendar year 1959, compared with 1,759,000 ounces in 1958. Silver

production in 1959 totaled 23,000,000 fine ounces, compared with 36,800,000 ounces in 1958.

Gold and silver issued in 1959 for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use amounted to 2,521,800 ounces and 101,000,000 ounces, respectively, compared with 1,833,251 ounces and 85,500,000 ounces in 1958.

Management improvement

During the fiscal year 1960 the Bureau of the Mint effected annual recurring savings of \$35,500. Of this total, it is estimated that \$28,000 related to appropriation items, and the remaining \$7,500 to expenditures from the silver profit fund and the minor coinage profit fund. Appropriation savings were applied to partially offset wage increases granted to per diem employees, and increased costs of supplies and materials.

Mechanical improvements at the Philadelphia Mint, accounting for \$31,500 of the total savings, were due chiefly to increased capacity of the breakdown rolling mill, improved coinage ingot casting, self-palletized method of copper deliveries, and increased die production capacity. At the Denver Mint the purchase and use of a coin-bag-patching machine and an improved method of processing uncurrent coin resulted in savings of \$2,500. The New York Assay Office made improvements in the casting of gold bars and in processing sweeps which effected savings of \$1,500.

Continuing attention was given throughout the year to the incentive awards program, records management, safety, control of communication costs, and forms and reports control. Cash awards amounting to \$1,445 were granted to employees for suggestions resulting in savings of \$9,800 per year and valuable intangible benefits.

Bureau of Narcotics ¹

The Bureau of Narcotics administers a program designed to accomplish the aims of the Federal statutes and international conventions relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana.

The principal objectives of the Bureau are: To suppress the illicit traffic in such drugs and thus avoid the spread of addiction; to control the legitimate manufacture and distribution of narcotic medicines and prevent their diversion for addiction purposes; to cooperate, through the State Department, with other governments in control of the international drug traffic and the discharge of the obligations of the

¹ Further information concerning narcotic drugs is available in the separate report of the Bureau of Narcotics entitled, *Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs for the Year Ended December 31, 1959*.

United States under the several narcotics conventions and protocols; and to cooperate with the several States in narcotic drug legislation and local law enforcement.

Law enforcement

To suppress the illicit traffic the Bureau concentrates its efforts as far as possible on: Eliminating foreign sources of supply of clandestine drugs and preventing their smuggling into the United States; the detection and prevention of illicit interstate traffic; the detection and elimination of wholesale traffic within the States; and cooperating with State and local officials to eliminate retail peddling and promote the treatment and cure of addicts.

In foreign countries investigation, surveillance, and negotiation are undertaken to detect and locate narcotic drugs intended for illicit traffic and prevent their entrance into this country. During the fiscal year 1960, through cooperation with the Bolivian, Canadian, French, Guatemalan, Greek, Italian, Lebanese, Mexican, Swiss, Syrian, and Turkish governments, large seizures of crude, semiprocessed and finished products destined for the United States were effected, leading in some instances to the closure of large clandestine laboratories. The Bureau has uncovered and disrupted several lines of supply of heroin originating in the Far East and continues on guard against the large supplies of opium and heroin which are available in that area.

The Narcotic Control Act of 1956 (21 U.S.C. 174) continues to be an important and effective aid in discouraging the illicit traffic in the United States, as reflected in the longer sentences imposed. For unregistered narcotic violators the average sentence per conviction was 6 years 8 months in 1960 as compared with 3 years 7 months in fiscal 1956, the last year preceding enactment of this law; and for marihuana violators the average was 5 years 4 months as compared with 3 years 4 months in 1956. In jurisdictions where the policy of heavier sentences applies, continued stiffening of penalties is slowly but steadily producing a deterrent to illicit traffic.

In its enforcement activities during the year the Bureau seized a total of 74,444 grams of narcotics as compared with 94,223 grams in 1959. Seizures of marihuana amounted to 1,529 kilograms 722 grams bulk and 731 cigarettes as compared with 343 kilograms 194 grams bulk and 607 cigarettes in 1959.

The number of violations of the narcotic laws reported by Federal narcotic enforcement officers is shown in the following table. Violations by persons registered to engage in legitimate narcotic and marihuana activities are shown separately from those by persons who were not qualified by registration to possess or handle the drugs.

Number of violations of the narcotic and marihuana laws reported during the fiscal year 1960 with their dispositions and penalties

	Narcotic laws				Marihuana laws			
	Registered persons		Nonregistered persons		Nonregistered persons			
	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court	Federal Court	State Court
Pending July 1, 1959.....	10		847		80			
Reported during 1960:								
Federal.....	11		1,613		197			
Joint.....								
Total to be disposed of.....	21		2,460		277			
Convicted:								
Federal.....	2	1	755	388	102		32	
Joint.....					1			
Acquitted:								
Federal.....			37	16	4		2	
Joint.....								
Dropped:								
Federal.....	7		254	75	23		12	
Joint.....					1			
Total disposed of.....	10		1,525		177			
Pending June 30, 1960.....	11		935		100			
Sentences imposed:	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
Federal.....	5	9	4		5,079	2	1,519	1
Joint.....							547	150
Total.....	5	9	4		5,079	2	1,519	1
Federal fines imposed.....	\$2,000		\$125,520		\$11,648		\$8,730	
Average sentence per conviction:	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
1960.....	2	10	4		6	8	5	4
1959.....	8				6	7	5	7
Average fine per conviction:								
1960.....	\$1,000		\$166		\$30		\$85	
1959.....			193		10		73	

1 Federal cases are made by Federal officers working independently while joint cases are made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation.

Control of manufacture and medical distribution

In its control of the legitimate trade the Bureau issues permits for imports of the crude materials, for exports of finished drugs, and for the intransit movement of narcotic drugs and preparations passing through the United States from one foreign country to another. It supervises the manufacture and distribution of narcotic medicines within the country and has authority to license the growing of opium poppies to meet the medicinal needs of the country if and when their production should become in the public interest.

The importation, manufacture, and distribution of opium and coca leaves and their derivatives are subjected to a system of quotas and

allocations designed to insure their proper distribution for medical needs. During the year, 238,006 kilograms of raw opium were imported from Turkey and India and 112,218 kilograms of coca leaves were imported from Peru to meet medical requirements for opium derivatives and cocaine and to supply nonnarcotic coca flavoring extracts. The latter were obtained as a byproduct from the same leaves from which the cocaine was simultaneously extracted.

The quantity of narcotic drugs exported during 1960 was slightly less than was exported during 1959. The export total, however, has never been significant in comparison with the quantity used within the United States. Principally because of the large medical consumption of pethidine, codeine, and papaverine, the manufacture of narcotics continued extensive.

There were 1,446 thefts of narcotics amounting to 52,500 grams, reported during 1960 from persons authorized to handle the drugs, as compared with 1,325 thefts amounting to 51,399 grams in 1959.

Practically all of the approximately 327,650 persons registered to engage in lawful narcotic and marihuana activities were employed in the manufacture, wholesale or retail distribution, or dispensing or prescribing of narcotic drugs for legitimate medical uses. As industrial and scientific uses of narcotic substances are comparatively few in number, their volume is insignificant.

International cooperation

For each calendar year the Bureau submits to appropriate agencies of the United Nations advance estimates of requirements for each basic drug covered by the several international conventions, and after the year has ended, full and complete statistics of their manufacture, distribution, imports, exports, and stocks. It applies a system of import, export, and intransit permits which conforms to the requirements of these conventions as well as to our own Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. It exchanges, direct with the narcotics control authorities of other governments, information relating to movements of drugs under such permits, as well as information relating to illicit traffickers and illicit movements of narcotics between countries. Through the State Department the Bureau cooperates in matters of narcotic policy with other governments and with the United Nations. The Commissioner of Narcotics is the American Representative on the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which meets annually to review the work of the various international agencies concerned with narcotics and to make recommendations on narcotic matters to the Economic and Social Council.

Cooperation with States and municipalities

Excellent cooperation continues between Federal, State, and municipal narcotic law enforcement agencies in the exchange of law enforcement information and in local law enforcement activities. Many types of minor violations and routine inspections formerly handled by the Bureau are now referred to local or State authorities for investigation and prosecution, or are investigated jointly with them.

The names of 45,391 active addicts, many of which were reported by State and municipal agencies, were recorded in the Bureau's central index as of December 31, 1959.

Scope of activities

The scope of the Bureau's operations continues to enlarge as additional drugs are made subject to the narcotic laws. Opium and coca leaves and their derivatives have been under national control since 1915; marihuana has been under control since 1937; isonipecaine, a synthetic known more generally as meperidine and internationally as pethidine, was brought under control in 1944; and under the act of March 8, 1946 (26 U.S.C. 4731(g)), 35 other synthetic narcotics have been brought under control through findings by the Secretary of the Treasury that the drugs possess addiction liability similar to morphine, and proclamation by the President to have been so found.

Internationally, opium, coca leaves, marihuana, and their more important derivatives have been under control by the terms of the Opium Conventions of 1912, 1925, and 1931. In addition, under Article II of the 1931 Convention and the international Protocol of November 19, 1948, nine secondary derivatives of opium and 45 synthetic drugs have been found to have addicting qualities similar to morphine or cocaine and have been brought under international control by a procedure similar to that provided in our national legislation. The agreement to limit the production of opium to world medical and scientific needs signed at the United Nations on June 23, 1953, and approved by the United States Senate August 20, 1954, was followed by Senate Resolution 290 of June 14, 1956, urging other governments also to ratify. This Protocol requires the ratifications of 25 states including any three of seven named producing countries and any three of nine named manufacturing countries. As of March 23, 1960, 38 ratifications had been deposited including six from manufacturing countries and two from producing countries. When one additional producing state has deposited its ratification the Protocol will become effective and should then accomplish a much further reduction in the amount of opium available to the illicit traffic.

Training schools

The Bureau's narcotics training school, staffed by 20 experts in narcotic law enforcement, has now graduated 573 State and municipal law enforcement officers representing 259 separate agencies from 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Fifty-seven foreign law enforcement officers, representing 28 separate agencies, from Afghanistan, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey also have attended. Twenty-five narcotic agents attended the Treasury Law Enforcement School and five attended its Technical Equipment Operators' School. Twenty-five employees were paid cash awards totaling \$5,285 under the incentive awards program for adopted suggestions or special acts and services.

Management improvement

During the fiscal year the Bureau has moved to effect a complete changeover from the complicated avoirdupois system of pounds, ounces, and grains to the simpler metric system of kilograms, grams, and milligrams for manufacturers' reporting and accounting for narcotic drugs, and a simplified form for wholesalers' annual inventories

has been provided. The method of handling appropriation allotments for the various Bureau activities has been streamlined and improvements have been made in the methods of preparing budget estimates. A procedure has been adopted to make available a "Master Expended Advance Fund List" for checking against moneys found on suspects for possible clues providing leads to potential conspiracy investigations. Electric card-sorting equipment has been installed to secure accurate and current statistical information more rapidly.

United States Coast Guard

A basic duty of the United States Coast Guard is enforcing or assisting in enforcing Federal laws on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. These laws govern navigation, shipping, other maritime operations, and the allied protection of life and property. The Service also promotes the safety and efficiency of merchant vessels; develops, establishes, maintains and operates aids to maritime navigation for commerce and the Armed Forces; maintains a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war; and trains and maintains an adequate Reserve force. Title 14 of the United States Code defines the primary duties of the Service.

Search and rescue operations

The responsibility for coordination of search and rescue operations for the western Atlantic and most of the Pacific Ocean is vested in the Coast Guard. Some typical examples of assistance by air and surface units of the Service during the fiscal year were as follows:

Aircraft ditching.—On September 25, 1959, a Navy P5M seaplane which had ditched off the Oregon coast was located through radio contact by a Coast Guard UF aircraft. After sighting 10 survivors in two rafts 110 miles off shore, the plane crew directed the U.S.C.G.C. *Yocona* to the scene and a successful night rescue was made.

Vessel explosion.—The tanker *Amoco Virginia*, with a cargo of aviation gasoline, exploded and caught fire at Houston, Tex., on November 8, 1959. Coast Guard units in the Galveston-Houston area assisted local and Federal agencies in extinguishing the blaze. For the following 10 days Coast Guard air and surface units controlled a dangerous situation by spreading foam to reduce the fire hazard of leaking aviation gas, directing harbor traffic, pumping out the damaged vessel, and moving her to a safe dock.

Evacuation of Russian seaman.—At the request of the Russian Embassy on December 9, 1959, an ill Russian seaman was removed by the crew of a Coast Guard UF plane from the M/S *Jana* in the Bering Sea. With a doctor and interpreter aboard, the plane landed in a blinding snow storm at Dutch Harbor where the patient was transferred to a hospital.

Japanese vessel assisted.—On February 13, 1960, a Coast Guard R5D aircraft from Honolulu dropped a pump to the Japanese training vessel *Toyama Maru*, which had radioed that it was taking on water and in danger of sinking off Palmyra Island. The pump controlled flooding until the arrival of the U.S.C.G.C. *Bering Strait* whose crew made repairs to the Japanese vessel, using 2,500 pounds of sand and cement parachuted by a Honolulu based SC-130B plane.

Air Force KC-97 aircraft downed.—Eleven of fourteen crewmen aboard an Air Force KC-97 plane, which had been forced down in the water off Cape Canaveral after an engine failure, were rescued within four hours through the joint efforts of the Coast Guard and other military air and surface units and assistance by merchant vessels. The search was coordinated through the search and rescue facility of the Seventh Coast Guard District.

A statistical summary of search and rescue assistance for fiscal 1960 follows.

Rescue operations	By aviation units	By vessels ¹	By other equipment ²	Total
Vessels assisted:				
Refloated (number).....	62	190	1,449	1,701
Towed (number).....	219	2,002	9,297	11,518
Otherwise aided (number).....	840	837	2,023	3,700
Property involved (value including cargo).....				\$625,648,700
Miles towed.....				104,830
Aircraft assisted:				
Escorted (number).....	487	1	14	502
Otherwise aided (number).....	108	35	235	378
Property involved (value including cargo).....				\$1,137,245,200
Miles escorted.....				7,656
Persons assisted	576	356	1,400	2,332
Miscellaneous assisted (floods, forest fires, etc.).....	81	107	916	1,104
Attempts to assist (no physical assistance rendered).....	1,978	1,527	4,994	8,499
Persons involved (number):				
Lives saved or rescued from peril.....				2,143
Medical assistance furnished.....				2,096
Other assistance.....				80,347
Menaces to navigation removed.....				2,837
Miscellaneous property involved (value).....				\$18,833,300

¹ Vessels 56-feet and over in length.

² Small boats, vehicular, and other equipment.

Marine inspection and allied safety measures

The numbering provisions of the Federal Boating Act (46 U.S.C. 527) became effective on April 1, 1960. The 38 States whose numbering systems have been approved under this authority reported the numbering of 744,000 boats by the close of the fiscal year. In the remaining States without numbering plans, the Coast Guard as of July 1, 1960, had assigned numbers to 180,000 boats. Between March 10 and December 31, 1959, 2,031 recreational boating accidents, causing 488 fatalities and 875 injuries, were reported.

The act of May 10, 1956 (46 U.S.C. 390a-g), has brought approximately 4,036 small passenger vessels under inspection and certification since June 1, 1958, an increase of about 1,000 vessels during fiscal 1960.

There were 3,768 marine casualties reported and investigated, 10 of which were considered major and investigated by marine boards of investigation. These inquiries disclosed that 153 persons lost their lives from vessel casualties, 154 from personal accidents, and 228 from miscellaneous causes. No passengers' lives were lost from casualties to inspected passenger vessels over 65 feet in length, but there were 3 passenger fatalities aboard those under 65 feet long.

The most serious casualties of the year stemmed from an explosion and fire on the S.S. *Amoco Virginia* in the Houston ship channel, which claimed eight lives, and the capsizing of the M.V. *National Pride* in the Gulf of Mexico, with a loss of 11 lives.

As amended by an act approved September 9, 1959 (46 U.S.C. 481), section 4488 of the Revised Statutes now permits the use of inflatable life rafts aboard United States flag vessels. Specifications for this gear were published, tests conducted, and eight different sizes of the rafts were approved by the end of calendar 1959. An all plastic life jacket, which should have a longer life than other types and none of their shortcomings, has been developed and tested. Specifications for it will be published soon.

A digest of certain marine inspection activities for the fiscal year follows.

	Number vessels	Gross tonnage
Inspections for certification, U.S. and foreign.....	3, 142	6, 024, 626
Drydock examinations.....	5, 655	12, 049, 089
Reinspections.....	6, 632	11, 069, 041
Miscellaneous inspections.....	23, 473	
Violations of navigation and inspection laws.....	10, 243	
Factory inspections.....	727, 504	
Merchant vessel plans reviewed.....	32, 200	

Nine regular committee meetings and one public hearing were held by the Merchant Marine Council, and regulations concerning the following were promulgated: Inflatable life rafts, State motorboat numbering systems, courses of instruction for radar observer, radar observer billets on radar-equipped vessels, distress signals for small vessels, retention of vessel inspection records, bulk ore cargoes, and miscellaneous amendments.

The Coast Guard continued to promote marine safety, participating in numerous conferences to that end during the year. Two million copies of a pamphlet entitled *Pleasure Craft*, which includes highlights of the Federal Boating Act, suggestions for boating safety, and minimum legal requirements, have been printed for distribution to the public. The *Proceedings of the Merchant Marine Council*, a publication distributed to those interested in marine safety activities of the Coast Guard, won the National Safety Council award of merit for exceptional service in safety promotion for the third consecutive year.

Safety of life at sea conference.—A diplomatic conference, with 45 countries represented, was held in London from May 17 to June 17, 1960, to revise and update the 1948 International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea. Some of the safety improvements resulting from this conference are: Broadening of the conditions under which passenger ships are required to meet a two compartment standard of subdivision; more effective fire protection requirements for passenger vessels and certain fire prevention standards to be applied to cargo ships for the first time; recognition of the inflatable life raft and standards for its use established; requiring more ships to monitor distress frequencies; and provisions for admitting nuclear powered ships to the ports of other nations.

Merchant marine personnel.—During the fiscal year, 69,867 documents were issued to merchant marine personnel, and 8,160 sets of shipping articles were prepared relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen.

Merchant marine investigating sections in major United States ports and merchant marine details in foreign ports investigated 13,183 cases involving negligence, incompetence, and misconduct. Charges were preferred and hearings held by civilian examiners on 1,120 cases. Security checks were made of 19,288 persons desiring employment on merchant vessels.

Law enforcement

Statistics reflecting the volume of enforcement work by the Coast Guard during fiscal 1960 follow.

Vessels boarded.....	155,216
Waterfront facilities inspected.....	28,721
Reported violations of:	
Motorboat Act.....	10,982
Port security regulations.....	710
Oil Pollution Act.....	62
Other laws.....	504
Explosives:	
Loading permits issued.....	941
Loadings supervised.....	807
Tons covered by issued permits.....	129,115
Other hazardous cargoes inspected.....	8,590
Anchorage violations.....	5

Cooperation with other Federal agencies

The Coast Guard performed services for other Federal agencies as follows:

Alcohol Tax Unit, Treasury (aircraft days).....	123
Coast and Geodetic Survey (aerial surveys days).....	38
Fish and Wildlife (censuses taken).....	382
Weather Bureau:	
Reports furnished.....	86,147
Warnings disseminated.....	38,440

Aids to navigation

On June 30, 1960, there were 39,746 aids to navigation maintained in the navigable waters of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and at overseas bases. A summary of those maintained at the close of each of the last two fiscal years follows.

Navigation aids	1959	1960
	Number	
Loran transmitters.....	160	162
Radiobeacons.....	194	196
Fog signals (except sound buoys).....	579	571
Lights (including lightships).....	10,321	10,468
Daybeacons.....	5,720	5,787
Buoys:		
Lighted (including sound).....	3,464	3,493
Unlighted sound.....	361	362
Unlighted metal.....	13,506	13,753
River type.....	5,118	4,580
Spar.....	609	474
Total.....	39,932	39,746

¹ Includes three experimental loran-B and three experimental loran-C stations.

Ocean stations

The Coast Guard maintained four ocean stations in the North Atlantic and two in the North Pacific, which provided meteorological and communication services for air and marine commerce, air navigation facilities, and search and rescue services. During the fiscal year these Coast Guard vessels cruised approximately 576,572 miles.

International ice patrol

The International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North Atlantic, which began its operations for calendar 1960 in January, found the iceberg season not severe. Scientific oceanographic work was begun by the U.S.C.G.C. *Evergreen* in early April.

Bering Sea patrol

The Bering Sea patrol, carried out by the U.S.C.G.C. *Northwind* in July, August, and September 1959, cruised 9,267 miles in the performance of law enforcement duties, assisting distressed persons, vessels, and aircraft, and providing logistic services for outlying Coast Guard units. Other functions of the patrol include marine inspection, aids to navigation duties, the collection of hydrographic, oceanographic, and meteorological data, and the furnishing of medical and dental treatment to persons in remote northern areas.

Facilities, equipment, construction, and development

Floating units.—At the end of the fiscal year large ships in active commission consisted of 179 cutters (including 2 special units, the U.S.C.G.C. *Courier* and U.S.C.G.C. *Eagle*), 79 patrol boats, 31 lightships, 38 harbor tugs, and 10 buoy boats. One lightship, the *WAL-505*, sank on June 24, 1960, after being struck by the S.S. *Green Bay*. During the year 3,105,067 miles were cruised as compared with 3,073,711 miles the previous year.

Shore establishments.—Major developments during the year involved the conversion of ten light stations from manned to automatic, unmanned operation, and the replacement of a depot by a less expensive light attendant station. A light attendant station at Dulac, La., was also completed to serve as an operations base for tending aids to navigation in the waterways.

Aviation and aircraft.—The Coast Guard operated a total of 131 aircraft during fiscal 1960, including 39 helicopters, which were in the air a total of 102,779 hours and flew 26,418 sorties. As part of the program to replace overage aircraft, four SC-130B long range turbo-prop planes and six HUS medium helicopters were acquired. Three additional C-123 cargo planes were obtained from the Air Force to support the expanding Department of Defense loran program.

Communications.—Private line telephone systems have been leased in 3 districts to connect major Coast Guard, Air Force, and Navy commands which have important search and rescue capabilities. These circuits permit more rapid and effective coordination of distress cases, particularly those involving aircraft.

Coast Guard Academy.—Substantial progress was made on extension of cadet barracks and construction of a new messhall at the Coast Guard Academy, as well as the remodeling and relocating of a number of classrooms and laboratories.

Engineering developments

Aeronautical engineering.—Twenty-five UF-1G amphibian aircraft were modified to type UF-2G, leading to a 50 percent increase in service life and improving their range, speed, safety, and load capacity.

Civil engineering.—Important construction projects during the fiscal year included the enlargement of Chase Hall at the Coast Guard Academy to provide more up-to-date and centralized facilities for the Cadet Corps. A chain of three loran transmitting stations and a monitoring station at overseas locations were completed and two other such chains are scheduled for completion in the coming fiscal year.

Extensive storm damage to Coast Guard shore units at continental and overseas installations required an outlay of about a half million dollars for necessary repairs, which have been substantially completed.

Electronics engineering.—A general program for conversion of conventional double-sideband communications equipment to single-sideband operation is underway. Airborne transmitter-receivers have been successfully modified, and conversion kits for ground equipment are being developed. The modified equipment will provide more power and clearer reception.

Naval engineering.—Design work was completed and construction started on a class of 82-foot steel patrol boats to replace wooden 83-foot boats built during wartime. Construction of two steel pusher-tenders and barges for buoy work on the Mississippi River is nearing completion. Ten obsolete 125-foot WSC and 165-foot WPC patrol craft received extensive hull repairs in an effort to restore their seaworthiness.

Testing and development.—A new rotating beacon of high candle-power has been developed and installed on the Nantucket Lightship. The use in the Second District of foam for filling buoys has led to a marked decrease in buoy losses. Other projects completed include the development of a 40-foot fiberglass reinforced plastic utility boat and the installation of a controllable pitch propeller on a patrol boat.

Coast Guard Reserve

During the fiscal year a two-weeks active duty training program was carried out for an estimated 8,600 reservists, while some 100 officers and 2,690 enlisted men entered active duty for a six-month period of training. The new Reserve Training Center, commissioned at Yorktown, Va., on July 3, 1959, graduated two officer candidate school classes and conducted special courses for Reserve officers and enlisted men. With the addition of 34 new organized Reserve units during the year, there are now 220 units having about 13,750 officer and enlisted personnel attached.

Personnel

The following table enumerates the Coast Guard personnel as of June 30, 1959 and 1960.

Personnel	1959	1960
	Number	
Military personnel:		
Commissioned officers.....	2,897	3,011
Chief warrant officers.....	638	676
Warrant officers.....	336	333
Cadets.....	464	405
Enlisted men.....	26,113	26,191
Total.....	30,448	30,616
Civilian personnel:		
Salaried (General Service).....	2,336	2,379
Wageboard.....	2,180	2,187
Lamplighters.....	240	224
Total (exclusive of vacancies).....	4,756	4,790
Ready reservists:		
Officers.....	3,382	3,577
Enlisted men.....	30,985	27,907
Total.....	34,367	31,484

The following table shows the changes in the numbers of officers on active duty as of June 30, 1959 and 1960. The net gain of 98 was just sufficient to meet the increased commitments at the beginning of fiscal 1961.

	1959	1960
	Number	
Additions of commissioned officers:		
Coast Guard Academy graduates.....	80	137
Officer Candidate School graduates.....	216	172
Reserve officers called to active duty.....	22	12
Former merchant marine officers appointed.....	13	10
Total.....	331	331
Losses of commissioned officers:		
Regular ¹	100	121
Reserve (on completion of obligated service).....	165	112
Total.....	265	233
Net gain.....	66	98

¹ Through retirements, resignations, revocations, and deaths.

Fifty-five main recruiting stations and approximately 14 substations were manned by 245 authorized recruiters. During the fiscal year there were 18,709 applicants for enlistment in the Regular Coast Guard and 4,351 were enlisted. The Reserve received 9,914 applications and enlisted 3,945. The Receiving Center, Cape May, N.J., trained 2,443 recruits and the Receiving Center, Alameda, Calif., an additional 780.

Coast Guard education program.—The education and training programs sponsored by and participated in by the Service are summarized for 1959 and 1960 as follows:

	1959	1960
	Number	
Coast Guard Academy:		
Applications.....	3,347	4,393
Applications approved.....	2,797	4,345
Appointments.....	203	223
Cadets.....	464	400
Graduates (bachelor of science degrees).....	80	137
Officer Candidate School graduates.....	377	172
Enlisted men graduated from basic petty officer schools:		
Coast Guard.....	1,644	1,549
Navy and other.....	21	294
Total graduates of basic petty officer schools.....	1,665	1,843
Advanced schools (Navy and other).....	802	626
Specialized courses (Service and civilian schools).....		234
Coast Guard Institute courses completed.....	6,091	6,178
United States Armed Forces Institute courses completed.....	366	294
Naval correspondence schools courses completed.....	1,368	4,302
Other training:		
Postgraduate (officers).....	41	77
Entered flight (officers).....	36	34
Helicopter pilot, 8-week (aviators).....	26	25
Training (C-130B aircraft).....		22
Short term specialized courses.....		209
Off duty courses at civilian schools (officers).....		178

Approximately 100 visitors from 31 foreign countries, under the sponsorship of other Government agencies, were extended the use of Coast Guard facilities for training in aids to navigation, loran, search and rescue procedures, merchant marine safety, vessel inspection, port security, law enforcement, aircraft, etc.

Public Health Service support.—On June 30, 1960, there were 97 Public Health Service personnel on duty with the Coast Guard serving at ocean weather stations, Bering Sea patrol, Deep Freeze V operation, and numerous shore stations.

Personnel safety program.—During the calendar year 1959, 1,024 lost-time injuries were reported. The accident frequency rate for 30,344 military personnel was 7.56 per 100,000 man-days, and 8.15 per 1,000,000 man-hours for 4,726 civilian workers.

Fiscal and supply management

During the fiscal year EAM requisitioning procedures, similar to those used by the Navy, were tested and installed throughout the Coast Guard. This permits simplified mechanical billings between the Navy and the Coast Guard and facilitates the updating of Coast Guard accounts.

The Air Force has agreed to provide overhaul and repair services and issue parts for Coast Guard C-130 and C-123 aircraft, thus permitting effective support at minimum cost to the Coast Guard.

A recently installed RAMAC 305 computer is expected to improve materially the Coast Guard's military personnel accounting system by providing more accurate and timely information.

Coast Guard Auxiliary

The Auxiliary, functioning in over 500 communities, conducted public instruction courses in basic seamanship and safe boat handling which had an enrollment of 87,724 during the fiscal year. Auxiliarists also made 105,307 courtesy examinations of motorboats, assisted the Coast Guard in patrolling 580 regattas, and cooperated in answering 2,604 calls for assistance. On June 3, 1960, the organization had 19,183 members and 12,316 facilities consisting of boats, aircraft, and radio stations in 655 flotillas.

Funds available, obligations, and balances

The following table shows the amount of funds available for the Coast Guard during the fiscal year 1960, and the amounts of obligations and unobligated balances.

	Funds available ¹	Net total obligations	Unobligated balances
Appropriated funds:			
Operating expenses.....	\$189,800,000	\$189,305,491	\$494,509
Reserve training.....	15,500,000	15,474,020	25,980
Retired pay.....	29,500,000	28,975,262	524,738
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	26,397,695	21,998,395	4,399,300
Total appropriated funds.....	261,197,695	255,753,168	5,444,527
Reimbursements:			
Operating expenses.....	28,408,551	28,408,551	-----
Reserve training.....	348,000	348,000	-----
Acquisition, construction, and improvements.....	31,909,165	19,605,500	12,303,665
Total reimbursements.....	60,665,716	48,362,051	12,303,665
Trust fund, United States Coast Guard gift fund.....	15,986	8,303	7,683
Grand total.....	321,879,397	304,123,522	17,755,875

¹ Funds available include unobligated balances brought forward from prior year appropriations as follows:

Acquisition, construction, and improvements:	
Appropriated funds.....	\$3,147,695
Reimbursements.....	7,985,305
United States Coast Guard gift fund.....	7,413

Management improvement

Some of the more noteworthy projects reported under the management improvement program during the fiscal year follow. A planned modernization of older tender class vessels, using surplus Navy machinery to replace obsolete equipment, will increase their serviceable life and operational capabilities. Numerous manned light stations have been converted to more economical automatic (unattended) operation. Oil lighted aids to navigation were converted to electric power thus eliminating the need for lamplighters.

Incentive awards.—The military and civilian incentive awards programs of the Coast Guard brought estimated annual savings of \$246,771 and significant intangible benefits during the fiscal year. The principal money-saving suggestion proposed a specially designed, low cost fixture which permits economical in-place overhaul of the main propulsion engines on 95-foot WPB class vessels.

Paperwork management.—Through special surveys and continuing analysis a net reduction of 153 forms was realized in fiscal 1960,

leading to an estimated yearly saving of \$13,000 in material and administrative costs. Sixteen recurring reports were discontinued, resulting in a further saving of approximately \$9,000.

United States Savings Bonds Division

The U.S. Savings Bonds Division acts as a Government staff to promote the sale and holding of U.S. savings bonds and the sale of savings stamps. The Division's staff is comparatively small since it operates only to plan and direct the promotional activities of a large corps of volunteers. This corps consists of thousands of public-spirited men and women who serve as a sales promotion force and as issuing agents. Over the years they have been primarily responsible for the success of the program.

Thousands of banks and other financial institutions sell savings bonds without compensation. All advertising time and space costs of the program, amounting annually to more than \$50 million, are borne by private industry. The promotional costs of payroll savings campaigns in various businesses and industries, as well as the operational costs of the plans, likewise are borne by the businessmen of the Nation as a public service. As a result of this nationwide volunteer support, the promotional cost of the savings bonds program to the Government is only slightly over \$1 for every \$1,000 of E and H bonds sold.

The fiscal year 1960 marked the twenty-fifth year of continuous sale of this type of Government bond, a nonmarketable savings type in denominations as low as \$25 with guaranteed redemption values over its lifetime. In the case of E bonds the interest accrues and adds to the redemption values of the bonds; in the case of H bonds the interest is paid out semiannually by Treasury check to the bondholder. After a short holding period, the savings bonds purchaser, unlike the purchaser of marketable securities, Government or corporate bond, or stock, has the right to demand payment at any time at fixed redemption values. That is, the E or H bondholder has a contract permitting him to obtain in cash the amount of his original investment, not just at the maturity date but during the interim life of the security. For the average individual investor who is not in a position to take the risk of market fluctuations in prices, this is an important and valuable feature. To encourage longer-term holding, however, savings bonds pay a graduated interest return depending upon length of holding.

Another protective feature of savings bonds is that they are issued in registered form only and are replaced by the Treasury in the event of destruction or loss. Series E bonds also are attractive to many investors in that they may postpone payment of any income tax on the interest accruals until the bonds are redeemed or mature, whichever first occurs. With the extensions of maturity that have been granted, many holders can postpone redemptions until a time of life when they may be in a lower tax bracket or not subject to any tax. Another added feature of savings bonds, in comparison with private savings accounts, is that the investment return is guaranteed for the full term of the bond, whereas the savings account interest or dividend rate may be revised at the option of the savings institution.

Over the years the savings bonds program has proved to be a vital instrument in promoting nationwide thrift and regular saving on the part of millions of Americans. The payroll savings plan in particular has proved to be a most effective method of developing the thrift habit among the Nation's wage earners and in channeling systematic savings into Series E bonds, the most popular Government security. About half of the current E and H bond purchases are made through payroll savings by more than eight million Americans at work in industry and Government. Much of this saving is due to the convenience of the payroll plan and would not exist without it.

Equally important is the contribution which the savings bonds program makes to the sound management of the public debt. In the interest of price stability and a sound dollar, it is important that as much of the Federal debt as possible be placed outside the commercial banking system and in the hands of long-term savers. The most successful way the Treasury has found to increase the amount of the debt in the hands of long-term savers during the postwar period has been through the sale of Series E and H bonds to persons who buy them with money saved from earnings.

At the close of the 1960 fiscal year Series E and H bonds outstanding amounted to more than \$42½ billion—a \$12 billion increase since the end of the calendar year 1946. Savings bonds have also made progress in terms of the percentage they represent of the total public debt outstanding—15 percent at the close of fiscal 1960 as compared with 12 percent in December 1946.

However, in recent years the savings bonds program has been taking a smaller percentage of the savings market than formerly. One reason has been the increasing competition of other forms of saving. As was the case in the 1959 fiscal year, savings bonds sales efforts were hampered in the early part of fiscal 1960 by the continuing rising trend in interest rates generally which made the rate on Series E and H bonds less attractive. However, since the enactment in late September 1959 of the legislation requested by the President and the Treasury to increase the interest rate on new bonds to 3¾ percent, with a comparable increase in the rate on outstanding E and H bonds if held to maturity, the sales and redemption picture has improved significantly. The total of Series E and H bonds outstanding (which, like outstanding figures for savings accounts, includes accrued interest) increased by \$156 million in January-June 1960 compared with a decrease of \$157 million in the preceding six-months of the fiscal year.

Total sales of E and H bonds combined amounted to \$4.3 billion during fiscal 1960. Although for the year as a whole sales were 4 percent below the 1959 total, sales during the latter half of the year were off less than 1 percent from the level of the second half of 1959. Redemptions during fiscal 1960 totaled \$5.5 billion, 8 percent higher than in 1959. In the latter half of the year, however, redemptions dropped to 1 percent below the second half of 1959.

In addition to the interest rate revisions during fiscal 1960, the Treasury also amended its savings bonds regulations, effective January 1, 1960, to permit the exchange of all outstanding Series E and J bonds and certain Series F bonds for current-income Series H bonds, with tax deferral on the interest increments on the old bonds

until such time as the H bonds issued in exchange are ultimately cashed. The Series F bonds eligible for exchange are those with issue dates of January 1, 1948, and thereafter, provided those F bonds are presented for exchange no later than 6 months after the month in which they mature. The purpose of the amendment was to assist those who purchased the accrual-type bonds in the past and now desire current income for retirement or other purposes. The exchanges are permitted without regard to the current annual limitation of \$10,000 on Series H bonds purchases.

No tax forgiveness is involved in the amended regulation; it is merely a continuation of the privilege which the holders of Series E, F, and J bonds have always had of deferring the reporting of interest accumulations on these bonds for tax purposes until such time as the investment is cashed and the interest is actually received. Moreover, it is only the accrued interest on the exchanged bonds which carries the tax deferral privilege. The interest received semiannually on H bonds is taxable as current income in the year in which it is received. From January-June 1960, \$201 million in E bonds and \$10 million in F and J bonds were exchanged for Series H bonds.

The sale of savings stamps also continues to be an important part of the Treasury's efforts to promote thrift and channel individuals' savings into Government bonds. Through the purchase of stamps, students at school and others are able to buy savings bonds on the installment plan. Savings stamps sales in fiscal 1960 were the largest in any of the past three years. The dollar volume totaled \$19.4 million, representing purchases of more than 113 million stamps.

Management

Headed by a National Director and Assistant National Director, the U.S. Savings Bonds Division is composed of three principal branches: Sales, Planning, and Advertising and Promotion. The chiefs of these three branches, together with the National Director and Assistant National Director, comprise the Division's management committee, whose main purpose is the improvement of services by the Division.

Management improvement

Continuing emphasis is placed upon organizational improvements, manpower utilization, and appropriate location of office space. A result was an annual recurring saving estimated at \$53,600.

During fiscal 1960 a reduction of 6.1 man-years was effected, resulting in a nonrecurring saving of about \$33,000 in personal services. Additional savings of approximately \$12,500 were realized through stricter distribution controls of electrotype plates to magazines; initial steps to centralize departmental mailing lists; combining two duplicating processes into one operation, and a reduction in production costs of motion picture trailers and the costs of slides and art work.

The Sales Branch revised its assignment procedures for headquarters personnel. This has brought about better working relationships and more effective coverage of the field.

United States Secret Service

The major functions of the United States Secret Service are the protection of the President of the United States and members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President at his request; the detection and arrest of persons committing any offenses against the laws of the United States relating to obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments; and the detection and arrest of persons violating certain laws relating to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and national farm loan associations. These and other duties of the Secret Service are defined in section 3056 of Title 18, United States Code.

Management improvement

Some of the improvements made in administrative procedures during the fiscal year 1960 are as follows:

Use of an automatic counting device was begun to speed up compilation of statistics relating to investigations, and the time saved has been utilized to absorb the increasing workload of the Statistics Section.

Daily reports by the agents were modified to reduce the amount of detail required to be recorded, and consequently the time spent in preparing the reports was cut approximately one-half.

A more efficient new method was adopted of filtering out bank stamp endorsements which obscure forged or suspected forged endorsements on Treasury checks. The new process makes it possible to proceed with investigation without the delays formerly encountered when forged checks frequently had to be returned by field offices to the Office of the Treasurer for filtering bank stamps by a more expensive and time consuming photographic process.

An improved filing system for investigations of counterfeiting was developed. The new system facilitates investigation of counterfeit notes in widespread circulation by providing a means of identifying and coordinating cases which are interrelated.

Training.—During the year the Secret Service continued to emphasize proper training of personnel. Agents attended the basic Treasury Law Enforcement Training School and the Secret Service Special Agent Training School which provides instructions in protective and investigative techniques peculiar to requirements of the Secret Service. Questioned Document Schools were conducted to provide agents with specialized instructions in subjects relating to forgeries and methods of detection and association. Selected agents also received training in the use and maintenance of technical law enforcement equipment. Specialized training programs were provided to fulfill requirements of the White House Police and Treasury Guard Force. All personnel received regular training in use of firearms.

Protective and security activities

During the year Secret Service agents rendered the usual protection to the President, members of his family, and the Vice President, while in residence and during trips within the United States and abroad.

Trips abroad included those of the President to Germany, Britain, and France in September 1959; to Europe and Asia in December 1959 where he visited Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Iran, Greece, Tunisia, France, Spain, and Morocco; to South America in February 1960, with stops in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay; to France and Portugal in May 1960; and finally, in June 1960, to the Philippines, Formosa, Okinawa, and Korea. During July 1959, Secret Service agents accompanied the Vice President to Russia and Poland. The extensive travel within the period of one year to far-flung lands with varying customs and traditions, language barriers, and in some instances unrest among segments of the populace, entailed unprecedented problems of security.

Investigations concerning the protection of the President decreased 10.5 percent, or 573 cases, in fiscal 1960 against 640 in 1959. The number of such cases pending at the close of the year was 19.5 percent less than at the end of fiscal 1959.

Enforcement activities

Counterfeiting cases received increased 61.5 percent, and Secret Service agents seized a total of \$435,154 in counterfeit notes. This was a decrease of 77.4 percent in terms of representative value of counterfeit notes compared with 1959, when large seizures in two cases accounted for more than 75 percent of the total confiscated. Of the amount seized in 1960, \$190,106 was captured before it could be placed in circulation, but \$245,048 was passed on merchants and cashiers. Representative value of counterfeit coins seized was \$10,486, an increase of 46.2 percent over 1959. Of this amount \$9,589 was passed.

There was a 25.6 percent rise in new issues of counterfeit notes, a significant indicator of counterfeiting trends. In 1960 there were 387 new issues against 308 which appeared in 1959. Arrests for violating the counterfeiting laws totaled 412, an increase of 20.1 percent over 1959.

Summaries of some of the investigations follow.

On June 11, 1960, a new counterfeit \$20 note appeared in Wellsburg, W. Va. Within days circulation of these counterfeits had spread to Toledo, Detroit, Buffalo, New York City, Cleveland, Port Huron, Jacksonville, and other localities. Within a few weeks fifteen hoodlums, including six Canadian nationals, were under arrest for possessing, passing, and dealing in these counterfeit notes, and a large quantity of the notes had been seized. This counterfeiting case had all the earmarks of a well organized scheme for rapid and wide distribution of the counterfeit notes, and there have been reports that more than \$2,000,000 in these counterfeits were printed.

In Newburgh, N.Y., agents arrested three men for manufacturing, possessing, and passing counterfeit \$5 and \$10 notes. One of those arrested operated a printing shop which had been under surveillance. During the early hours of the morning of December 22 he was observed working alone in the plant printing backs of notes. He was taken into custody as he left the building, and 2,980 sheets, each bearing an impression of the back of a \$5 or a \$10 note, were seized. Plates,

negatives, and press also were seized, and arrest of two confederates followed.

Counterfeit \$100 notes which have been circulating for more than a year continued to appear but at a diminishing rate. Altogether, more than fifty arrests relating to these counterfeit notes were made, and over \$900,000 of the notes were captured. William Skally, a Chicago hoodlum who had a major role in their distribution, was found shot to death on January 6 in Chicago in a typical gangland slaying. Skally previously had served three years as a principal in the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit \$10 and \$20 notes.

Following the arrest in Washington, D.C., of two ringleaders of a syndicate counterfeiting U.S. Treasury checks, the investigation shifted to Durango, Mexico. There a Secret Service agent and Mexican authorities located the printing establishment where the checks had been counterfeited, arrested the engraver and printer, and seized the plates from which the counterfeit checks were printed. Later the principal figure in conceiving of and financing this international conspiracy was arrested in Mobile, Ala. Altogether, fourteen persons were arrested as members of the ring.

The following table summarizes seizures of counterfeit money during the fiscal years 1959 and 1960.

Counterfeit money seized, fiscal years 1959 and 1960

Seizures	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Counterfeit and altered notes:			
After circulation.....	\$260,329.25	\$245,048.10	-5.9
Before circulation.....	1,664,207.35	190,106.00	-88.6
Total.....	1,924,536.60	435,154.10	-77.4
Counterfeit coins seized:			
After circulation.....	6,766.32	9,588.73	41.7
Before circulation.....	407.25	896.96	120.2
Total.....	7,173.57	10,485.69	46.2
Grand total.....	1,931,710.17	445,639.79	-76.9

Cases involving the forgery of Government checks received by the Secret Service totaled 39,358, a decline of 3.2 percent from 1959. Agents completed investigation of 41,202 check forgery cases, 28.1 percent more than in 1959. There had been 24,659 forged check cases on hand at the beginning of the year and at its close there was a backlog of 22,815, a decrease of 7.5 percent. Forged checks investigated had a representative value of \$3,789,505.00. There were 3,250 arrests for forging Government checks, an increase of 12.9 percent over 1959.

The Secret Service received 5,218 cases concerning the forgery of U.S. savings bonds, approximately the number received in 1959. Agents closed 3,750 such cases, the bonds involved having a representative value of \$446,840.54. There were 58 offenders arrested for

bond forgery. At the beginning of the year 3,641 such cases were pending and at its close 5,109 were pending, an increase of 40.3 percent.

In Atlanta, Ga., agents arrested a gang of twelve check forgers responsible for the forging of 225 checks in Atlanta and 30 checks in Jacksonville, Fla. They used three different automobiles in their activities to divert suspicion and rented a room for use in planning their operations and making fraudulent identification.

Agents in El Paso, Tex., arrested an inveterate check forger who had been sought for some six months, and who was known to have operated in at least fifteen States from the eastern seaboard to the west coast. His interstate operations were detected and associated through handwriting examinations in the course of processing thousands of Treasury checks through the Secret Service Forgery Section.

One of the largest rings of bond forgers ever encountered by the Secret Service was broken up with the arrest of eleven persons in New York and New Jersey. This gang was responsible for the forging and negotiating of more than \$500,000 in bonds which had been stolen in burglaries throughout the United States. The two ring-leaders were also arrested for dealing in counterfeit \$100 notes after \$5,000 had been delivered to an undercover agent. One of the principals, while out on bond, was rearrested after he had forged and negotiated additional stolen bonds.

In Washington, D.C., Secret Service agents arrested a forger in the act of attempting to cash a forged check at a bank. This forger had been cashing checks at Washington banks for nine months, and a composite description of the forger was developed. He was then caught by agents stationed at a bank in anticipation of his appearance. He was identified as being responsible for 38 forged checks.

Cases of all types received for investigation, including Presidential protection, counterfeiting, and forgery cases, aggregated 54,225, an increase of 1.8 percent. At the beginning of the year there were 29,515 cases pending, and although a record 54,819 cases were closed during the year through a concerted drive, there were 28,921 cases pending as of June 30, 1960.

Secret Service agents arrested 149 persons for crimes other than counterfeiting and forgery, making a total of 3,869 arrested, an increase of 12 percent over 1959. There were 3,444 convictions, representing 98.6 percent of all cases prosecuted, some of which had been pending from 1959.

The following tables show comparative case and arrest statistics for 1959 and 1960.

Criminal and noncriminal cases received, closed, and pending, fiscal years 1959 and 1960

Cases	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Received:			
Protective research.....	640	573	-10.5
Counterfeiting.....	4,408	7,118	61.5
Forged Government checks.....	40,655	39,358	-3.2
Forged Government bonds.....	5,232	5,218	-.3
Miscellaneous criminal.....	438	383	-12.6
Miscellaneous noncriminal.....	1,898	1,575	-17.0
Total.....	53,271	54,225	1.8
Closed:			
Protective research.....	683	580	-15.1
Counterfeiting.....	4,197	7,130	69.9
Forged Government checks.....	32,173	41,202	28.1
Forged Government bonds.....	3,618	3,750	3.6
Miscellaneous criminal.....	430	390	-9.3
Miscellaneous noncriminal.....	1,715	1,767	3.0
Total.....	42,816	54,819	28.0
Pending end of fiscal year:			
Protective research.....	36	29	-19.5
Counterfeiting.....	663	651	-1.8
Forged Government checks.....	24,659	22,815	-7.5
Forged Government bonds.....	3,641	5,109	40.3
Miscellaneous criminal.....	133	126	-5.3
Miscellaneous noncriminal.....	383	191	-50.1
Total.....	29,515	28,921	-2.0

Number of arrests, fiscal years 1959 and 1960

Offenses	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Counterfeiting.....	343	412	20.1
Forged Government checks.....	2,878	3,250	12.9
Violation of Gold Reserve Act.....	6	5	-16.7
Stolen or forged bonds.....	67	58	-13.4
Protective research.....	90	65	-27.8
Miscellaneous.....	71	79	11.3
Total.....	3,455	3,869	12.0



EXHIBITS

Public Debt Operations, Calls of Guaranteed Obligations, Regulations, and Legislation

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds Offered and Allotted

EXHIBIT 1.—Treasury certificates of indebtedness

A Treasury circular containing a representative certificate offering during the fiscal year 1960 is reproduced in this exhibit. The circulars pertaining to the other exchange offerings are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circular and the final allotments of new certificates issued in exchange for maturing securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1037. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 1, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for certificates of indebtedness of the United States, designated 4½ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A-1961 in exchange for:

3½ percent Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A-1960, maturing February 15, 1960

1½ percent Treasury notes of Series EA-1960, maturing April 1, 1960

Interest will be adjusted as of March 15, 1960, in the case of the notes of Series EA-1960, as provided in Section IV, PAYMENT, hereof. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of the eligible securities of the two issues tendered in exchange and accepted. The books will be open only on February 1 through February 3 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the maturing certificates and the notes of Series EA-1960 are offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of such securities for 4½ percent Treasury notes of Series C-1964, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 1038, issued simultaneously with this circular.

II. DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES

1. The certificates will be dated February 15, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4½ percent per annum, payable semiannually on August 15, 1960, and February 15, 1961. They will mature February 15, 1961, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the certificates is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The certificates 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 certificates will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

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

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

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. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, and to allot less than the amount of certificates 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 at par for certificates allotted hereunder must be made on or before February 15, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series A-1960, maturing February 15, 1960, or Treasury notes of Series EA-1960, maturing April 1, 1960, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated February 15, 1960, should be detached from the maturing certificates by holders and cashed when due. Coupons dated April 1, 1960, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and accrued interest from October 1, 1959, to March 15, 1960 (\$6.80328 per \$1,000), will be credited, accrued interest from February 15, 1960, to March 15, 1960 (\$3.88393 per \$1,000), on the certificates to be issued will be charged, and the difference (\$2.91935 per \$1,000) will be paid to holders of the notes following their acceptance.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1960

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Certificates of indebtedness issued in exchange for maturing securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1959 Oct. 29	1032	1959 Nov. 2	1033	4¾ percent Series C-1960 issued in exchange for— 3½ percent Series E-1959 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1959. 3½ percent Series B-1959 Treasury notes maturing Nov. 15, 1959.	1959 Nov. 15	1960 Nov. 15	1959 Nov. 4	1959 Nov. 16
1960 Jan. 28	1037	1960 Feb. 1	1038	4⅞ percent Series A-1961 issued in exchange for— 3¼ percent Series A-1960 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1960. 1½ percent Series EA-1960 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1960.	1960 Feb. 15	1961 Feb. 15	1960 Feb. 3	1960 Feb. 15
Apr. 28	1041	May 2	1042	4⅞ percent Series B-1961 issued in exchange for— 4 percent Series B-1960 certificates maturing May 15, 1960. 3½ percent Series A-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960. 3¼ percent Series B-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960.	May 15	May 15	May 4	May 16

¹ Coupons dated Nov. 15, 1959, were detached from the maturing securities by holders and cashed when due.

² See Department Circular No. 1037, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment of interest.

³ Coupons dated May 15, 1960, were detached from the maturing securities by holders and cashed when due.

Allotments of Treasury certificates of indebtedness issued during the fiscal year 1960, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	4¾ percent Series C-1960 certificates issued in exchange for—			4½ percent Series A-1961 certificates issued in exchange for—			4¾ percent Series B-1961 certificates issued in exchange for—			
	3¾ percent Series E-1959 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1959 ¹	3½ percent Series B-1959 Treasury notes maturing Nov. 15, 1959 ¹	Total issued	3¾ percent Series A-1960 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1960 ²	1½ percent Series EA-1960 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1960 ²	Total issued	4 percent Series B-1960 certificates maturing May 15, 1960 ³	3½ percent Series A-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960 ³	3¼ percent Series B-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960 ³	Total issued
Boston.....	73,285	37,206	110,491	108,149	1,145	109,294	27,500	34,165	39,227	100,892
New York.....	5,908,245	198,485	6,106,730	5,365,567	88,023	5,453,590	588,648	497,029	1,097,482	2,183,159
Philadelphia.....	46,426	15,071	61,497	76,452	104	76,556	13,817	28,308	29,089	71,214
Cleveland.....	51,518	23,390	74,908	138,391	1,943	140,334	29,844	57,890	53,042	140,776
Richmond.....	14,767	12,272	27,039	47,897	349	48,246	12,280	26,660	20,071	59,011
Atlanta.....	37,248	14,911	52,159	123,569	350	123,919	19,733	33,331	59,866	112,930
Chicago.....	173,023	89,447	262,470	427,589	10,687	438,276	95,666	142,525	170,548	408,739
St. Louis.....	71,811	17,524	89,335	95,418	1,773	97,191	17,306	29,550	27,285	74,141
Minneapolis.....	27,993	16,576	44,569	48,574	45	48,619	16,081	34,573	29,682	80,336
Kansas City.....	41,864	23,416	65,280	83,933	2,769	86,702	34,058	26,368	51,134	111,560
Dallas.....	19,023	19,987	39,010	78,922	626	79,548	19,996	27,241	30,910	78,147
San Francisco.....	55,167	33,874	89,041	202,857	1,236	204,093	45,358	77,636	97,232	220,226
Treasury.....	13,284	1,393	14,677	32,109	5	32,114	7,598	23,021	2,622	33,241
Total certificate allotments.....	6,533,654	503,552	7,037,206	6,829,427	109,055	6,938,482	927,885	1,038,297	1,708,190	3,674,372
Maturing securities: Exchanged in concurrent offerings.....	870,984	456,894	1,327,878	4,162,835	32,485	4,195,320	243,277	1,085,600	783,864	2,112,741
Total exchanged.....	7,404,638	960,446	8,365,084	10,992,262	141,540	11,133,802	1,171,162	2,123,897	2,492,054	5,787,113
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt.....	305,918	223,128	529,046	370,364	56,501	426,865	98,299	282,228	245,581	626,108
Total maturing securities.....	7,710,556	1,183,574	8,894,130	11,362,626	198,041	11,560,667	1,269,461	2,406,125	2,737,635	6,413,221

¹ Series C-1963 Treasury 4¾ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 2.² Series C-1964 Treasury 4¾ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 2.³ Series A-1965 Treasury 4¾ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 2.

EXHIBIT 2.—Treasury notes

Four Treasury circulars, a cash offering and an amendment, an offering in exchange for Series F and G U.S. savings bonds maturing in the calendar year 1960, and an advance refunding exchange offering, are reproduced in this exhibit. Circulars pertaining to the other note offerings during 1960 are similar in form and therefore are not reproduced in this report. However, the essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of the new notes issued for cash and in exchange for maturing or outstanding securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1031. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 6, 1959.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated 5 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1964. The amount of the offering under this circular is \$2,000,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot up to \$100,000,000 of these notes to Government investment accounts. The books will be open only on October 6, 1959, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated October 15, 1959, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 5 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on February 15 and August 15, 1960, and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature August 15, 1964, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes 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 notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

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

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

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. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit, but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank. Subscriptions from States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, and public pension and retirement and other public funds also will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. All subscriptions up to a maximum of \$25,000 will be allotted in full if accompanied by 100 percent payment at the time of entering the subscriptions. Following allotment, any portion of the

10 percent payment in excess of 10 percent of the amount of notes allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

2. All subscribers 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 notes of this issue, until after midnight October 6, 1959.

3. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before October 15, 1959, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FIRST AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1031, PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 11, 1960.

Department Circular No. 1031, dated October 6, 1959 (24 F.R. 8241), is hereby supplemented and amended by the addition of the following new section:

VI. REGISTERED NOTES

1. The issuance of 5 percent Treasury notes of Series B-1964 in registered form is hereby authorized.

2. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached (hereinafter referred to as coupon notes) may be exchanged for notes registered as to principal and interest upon presentation and surrender of the coupon notes to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington 25, D.C., with specific instructions for the issuance and delivery of the registered notes, signed by the owner or his authorized representative. Upon receipt, the notes presented will be canceled and retired and new registered notes in an equal face amount will be issued and delivered. Such notes will be of the same loan and issue as those presented.

3. The coupon notes submitted for exchange must be forwarded at the risk and expense of their owners, and should ordinarily be forwarded, for the owners' protection, by registered mail, covered by insurance, or by express prepaid. The registered notes will be delivered by registered mail at the risk of, but without expense to, the registered owner, except that securities will be delivered by express collect or by other means if written instructions to such effect are duly received by the official agency to which the coupon notes were presented.

4. Provision will be made for the interchange of notes of different denominations and of registered for coupon notes, and for the transfer of registered notes, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1034. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 19, 1959.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent of their face value, for notes of the United States, designated 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent Treasury notes of Series A-1964, in exchange for a like face amount of United States savings bonds of Series F and G maturing in the calendar year 1960, which will be accepted at exchange values set forth in Section IV, PAYMENT. Holders of Series F and G bonds aggregating less than an even multiple of \$1,000 maturity value (the lowest denomination of notes available) may exchange such bonds with payment of the difference in cash to make up the next higher \$1,000 multiple. Interest on the notes will be adjusted as of December 15, 1959, and an adjustment in favor of subscribers representing the discount from the face value of the notes, will be made as set forth in Section IV, PAYMENT, 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 23 through November 30 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent Treasury notes of Series A-1964 issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 1029, dated July 20, 1959, will be freely interchangeable therewith, and are identical in all respects therewith except that (i) interest on the notes to be issued under this circular will accrue to subscribers from December 15, 1959, and (ii) the notes will also be available registered as to principal and interest, subject to delivery of definitive registered notes as set forth in paragraph 1 of Section VI, and provision will be made for the interchange of coupon and registered notes, and for the transfer of registered notes, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Subject to the provisions for the accrual of interest from December 15, 1959, on the notes now offered, and to the provisions relating to their availability in registered form, the notes are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 1029: ¹

"1. The notes will be dated July 20, 1959, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on November 15, 1959, and thereafter on May 15 and November 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 15, 1964, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

"2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes 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.

¹ The first amendment to this circular, dated January 11, 1960, is similar in form to the amendment to Department Circular No. 1031, p. 174.

"3. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

"4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$1,000,000, \$100,000,000, and \$500,000,000.
* * *

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

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. 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 notes 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 notes allotted hereunder must be made on or before December 15, 1959, 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, 1960, inclusive, and any cash difference necessary to make up an even \$1,000 multiple, which bonds and cash should accompany the subscription, together with the net amount of any interest to be collected from the subscriber. The Series F and G bonds will be accepted in the exchange at amounts set forth hereunder for the respective months of maturity. These exchange values have been fixed to provide the holders of such bonds an investment yield approximately 1 percent more than otherwise would accrue from December 15, 1959, until their respective maturity dates, less an amount equal to the interest which will accrue on the $\frac{4}{4}$ percent Treasury notes during the corresponding period. The effect of these adjustments will also provide for the $\frac{4}{4}$ percent Treasury notes an investment yield of approximately 4.81 percent per annum from the respective maturity dates of the Series F and G bonds to May 15, 1964, the maturity date of such notes. All subscribers will be charged the interest from November 15, 1959, to December 15, 1959 (\$4.00 per \$1,000) on the notes allotted. Other adjustments with respect to bonds accepted in exchange will be made as set forth in the following tables which also show the net amounts to be paid to or collected from subscribers for each \$100 (face amount) of bonds accepted in exchange.

(a) *Series F bonds.*—The exchange values of Series F bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the $\frac{4}{4}$ percent notes, the interest which will accrue on such notes and the total amounts to be collected from holders of Series F bonds per \$100 (face amount) are as shown in table I.

(b) *Series G bonds.*—The exchange values of Series G bonds, the differences between such values and the offering price of the $\frac{4}{4}$ percent notes, the accrued interest to be credited on the G bonds, the interest which will accrue on the notes and the total amounts to be paid to or collected from holders of Series G bonds per \$100 (face amount) are as shown in table II.

2. Any qualified depository 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 notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

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 notes in bearer form, or registered notes 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 notes may be recorded on the surrendered bonds by typing or otherwise recording

TABLE I

F bonds maturing on the first day of—	Exchange values of F bonds per \$100 (face amt.)	Charge for differences between \$99.75 (offering price per \$100 of notes) and exchange values of bonds	Interest to be charged on notes per \$100 (face amt.) of F bonds	Total amounts to be collected from subscribers per \$100 (face amt.) of F bonds accepted ¹ (cols. 2 plus 3)
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
January 1960.....	\$99.84	—\$0.09	\$0.40	\$0.31
February 1960.....	99.52	0.23	0.40	0.63
March 1960.....	99.20	0.55	0.40	0.95
April 1960.....	98.92	0.83	0.40	1.23
May 1960.....	98.60	1.15	0.40	1.55
June 1960.....	98.28	1.47	0.40	1.87
July 1960.....	97.96	1.79	0.40	2.19
August 1960.....	97.68	2.07	0.40	2.47
September 1960.....	97.36	2.39	0.40	2.79
October 1960.....	97.04	2.71	0.40	3.11
November 1960.....	96.76	2.99	0.40	3.39
December 1960.....	96.44	3.31	0.40	3.71

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 notes subscribed (to next higher multiple of \$1,000) the subscriber must pay \$100.15 (\$99.75 issue price plus \$0.40 accrued interest).

TABLE II

G bonds maturing in 1960 on the first day of—	Exchange values of G bonds per \$100 (face amt.)	Charge for differences between \$99.75 (offering price per \$100 of notes) and exchange values of bonds	Interest to be credited on G bonds per \$100 (face amt.)	Interest to be charged on notes per \$100 (face amt.) of G bonds	Total amounts per \$100 (face amt.) of G bonds accepted ¹	
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	To be paid to subscribers ² (cols. 3 minus 2 and 4)	To be collected from subscribers (cols. 2 and 4 minus 3)
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6
January.....	\$99.94	—\$0.19	\$1.15	\$0.40	\$0.94	-----
February.....	99.83	—0.08	0.94	0.40	0.62	-----
March.....	99.72	0.03	0.73	0.40	0.30	-----
April.....	99.62	0.13	0.52	0.40	-----	\$0.01
May.....	99.51	0.24	0.31	0.40	-----	0.33
June.....	99.41	0.34	0.10	0.40	-----	0.64
July.....	99.30	0.45	(³)	0.40	-----	0.95
August.....	99.19	0.56	0.94	0.40	-----	0.02
September.....	99.08	0.67	0.73	0.40	-----	0.34
October.....	98.98	0.77	0.52	0.40	-----	0.65
November.....	98.87	0.88	0.31	0.40	-----	0.97
December.....	98.77	0.98	0.10	0.40	-----	1.28

¹ In addition, for each \$100, or multiple thereof, between the face amount of Series G bonds submitted and the face amount of notes subscribed (to next higher multiple of \$1,000) the subscriber must pay \$100.15 (\$99.75 issue price plus \$0.40 accrued interest).

² The net amount to be paid to subscribers will be paid following acceptance of the bonds by the agency through which the exchange is made.

³ Interest will be paid to Jan. 1, 1960, on bonds maturing July 1, 1960, in regular course on Jan. 1, 1960, by checks mailed by the Treasury Department. As these checks will include unearned interest for the period from Dec. 15, 1959, to Jan. 1, 1960, each subscriber who tenders these bonds will be required to make an interest refund of \$0.10 per \$100 (face amount). The above amount in col. 6 of \$0.95 includes such refund.

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 notes of Series A-1964 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 notes of Series A-1964 registered in the name of (insert exact registration desired—see Section v, REGISTRATION OF NOTES).

V. REGISTRATION OF NOTES

1. Treasury notes 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 notes may be transferred to a purchaser only upon proper assignment. Treasury notes 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. Treasury notes are not redeemable before maturity at the option of the owners, but they may be sold in the market at prevailing prices.

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 notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes. Registered notes are expected to be available for delivery by December 15, 1959. However, should they not be printed by that date subscribers may upon specific request obtain an interim receipt pending delivery of the definitive notes.

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

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1043. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 8, 1960.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States, designated 3½ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964, in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, dated February 15, 1954, due November 15, 1961. Subscriptions to the offering under this circular are invited up to an amount not to exceed \$3,500,000,000. If subscriptions exceed this amount by more than 10 percent, they will be subject to allotment. The books will be open only on June 8 to June 13, 1960, inclusive, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the exchange offering under this circular, holders of the eligible bonds are also offered the privilege of exchanging them for 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1968, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 1044, issued simultaneously with this circular.

3. *Nonrecognition of gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes.*—Pursuant to the provisions of section 1037(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as added by Public Law 86-346 (approved September 22, 1959), the Secretary of the Treasury hereby declares that no gain or loss shall be recognized for Federal income tax purposes upon the exchange with the United States of the 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, due November 15, 1961, solely for the 3½ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964. Gain or loss, if any, upon the obligations surrendered in exchange will be taken into account upon the disposition or redemption of the new obligations.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated June 23, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3½ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on November 15, 1960, and thereafter on May 15 and November 15 in each year until the

principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 15, 1964, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the notes is subject to all taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The notes 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 notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

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

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

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. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers. Subscriptions from banking institutions for their own account, federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve System will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by the deposit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, due November 15, 1961, in the amount of not less than 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Registered bonds submitted as deposits should not be assigned. After allotment detached assignment forms may be used as provided in Section v hereof.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made on or before June 23, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, due November 15, 1961, which will be accepted at par. Coupons dated November 15, 1960, and all subsequent coupons, must be attached to the bonds in coupon form when surrendered and accrued interest from May 15, 1960, to June 23, 1960 (\$2.64946 per \$1,000), will be paid subscribers, in the case of bearer bonds following their acceptance, and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration. In the case of registered bonds, the accrued interest will be paid by check drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered, or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. After allotment $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 in registered form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. If the new notes are desired registered

in the same name as the bonds surrendered in exchange, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964." If the new notes are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964, in the name of -----." If new notes in bearer form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent Treasury Notes of Series D-1964 in coupon form to be delivered to -----." Detached assignment forms may be used for the convenience of subscribers.

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 notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

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

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1960

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury notes issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or outstanding securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1959 July 16	1028	1959 July 20	1029	4¾ percent Series C-1960 issued in exchange for— 1½ percent Series C-1959 certificates maturing Aug. 1, 1959. 4 percent Series A-1961 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1961, redeemable at option of holders on Aug. 1, 1959.	1959 Aug. 1	1960 Aug. 15	1959 July 22	1959 1 Aug. 3
July 16	1029	July 20	1028	4¾ percent Series A-1964 issued in exchange for— 1½ percent Series C-1959 certificates maturing Aug. 1, 1959. 4 percent Series A-1961 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1961, redeemable at option of holders on Aug. 1, 1959.	July 20	1964 May 15	July 22	2 Aug. 3
Oct. 1	1031	Oct. 6	-----	5 percent Series B-1964 issued for cash-----	Oct. 15	Aug. 15	Oct. 6	3 Oct. 15
Oct. 29	1033	Nov. 2	1032	4½ percent Series C-1963 issued in exchange for— 3¾ percent Series E-1959 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1959. 3½ percent Series B-1959 Treasury notes maturing Nov. 15, 1959. 4 percent Series B-1962 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1962, redeemable at option of holders on Feb. 15, 1960.	Nov. 15	1963 Nov. 15	Nov. 4	4 Nov. 16
Nov. 19	1034	Nov. 19	-----	4¾ percent Series A-1964 (additional issue) issued in exchange for— United States savings bonds of Series F and G maturing in the calendar year 1960.	July 20	1964 May 15	Nov. 30	5 Dec. 15
1960 Jan. 28	1038	1960 Feb. 1	1037	4½ percent Series C-1964 issued in exchange for— 3¾ percent Series A-1960 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1960. 1½ percent Series EA-1960 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1960.	1960 Feb. 15	Nov. 15	1960 Feb. 3	6 Feb. 15
Mar. 31	1039	Apr. 4	-----	4 percent Series E-1962 issued for cash-----	Apr. 14	1962 May 15	Apr. 5	7 Apr. 14

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1960—Continued

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury notes issued for cash or in exchange for maturing or outstanding securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
1960 Apr. 28	1042	1960 May 2	1041	4½ percent Series A-1965 issued in exchange for— 4 percent Series B-1960 certificates maturing May 15, 1960. 3½ percent Series A-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960. 3¼ percent Series B-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960.	May 15	1965 May 15	May 4	^a May 1
June 6	1043	June 8	1044	3¾ percent Series D-1964 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 maturing November 15, 1961.	June 23	1964 May 15	June 13	^a June 23

¹ Coupons dated Aug. 1, 1959, on the certificates and notes were detached by holders and cashed when due. Coupons dated Feb. 1, 1960, and all subsequent coupons on the notes redeemed or exchanged were canceled.

² Following acceptance of surrendered certificates and notes, with Aug. 1, 1959, coupons on the certificates and notes and all subsequent coupons on the notes attached, accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1959, to July 20, 1959 (\$7.58633 per \$1,000 on the certificates and \$18.67403 per \$1,000 on the notes) was paid to subscribers.

³ See Department Circular No. 1031, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment.

⁴ Coupons dated Nov. 15, 1959, on the certificates and notes of Series B-1959 were detached by holders and cashed when due. Following acceptance of surrendered notes of Series B-1962, coupons dated Feb. 15, 1960, and all subsequent coupons attached, accrued interest from Aug. 15, 1959, to Nov. 15, 1959 (\$10.00 per \$1,000) was paid to subscribers.

⁵ See Department Circular No. 1034, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and interest adjustments.

⁶ Coupons dated Feb. 15, 1960, on the certificates were detached by holders and cashed when due. Following acceptance of surrendered notes of Series EA-1960, with Apr. 1, 1960, coupons attached, accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1959, to Mar. 15, 1960

(\$8.80328 per \$1,000) plus a discount of \$2.50 per \$1,000 on notes allotted was credited, accrued interest from Feb. 15, 1960, to Mar. 15, 1960 (\$3.88393 per \$1,000) on notes issued was charged and the difference (\$5.41935 per \$1,000) was paid to subscribers.

⁷ Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts for not more than 75 percent of the amount of notes allotted to them and their customers up to any amount for which they were qualified in excess of existing deposits. Commercial banks were permitted to subscribe, without deposit, for their own account for an amount not exceeding 50 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank.

⁸ Coupons dated May 15, 1960, on the certificates and notes were detached by holders and cashed when due.

⁹ See Department Circular No. 1043, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit, for provisions for subscription and payment of interest.

NOTE—The Treasury Department for the first time made use of the advance refunding legislation (Public Law 86-346, approved Sept. 22, 1959 (see exhibit 11), with respect to marketable securities in the case of the 3¾ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964 offered in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1960, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	4¾ percent Series C-1960 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—			4¾ percent Series A-1964 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—			5 percent Series B-1964 Treasury notes issued for cash ⁴
	1½ percent Series C-1959 certificates maturing Aug. 1, 1959 ¹	4 percent Series A-1961 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1961, redeemable Aug. 1, 1959 ²	Total issued	1½ percent Series C-1959 certificates maturing Aug. 1, 1959 ³	4 percent Series A-1961 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 1, 1961, ³ redeemable Aug. 1, 1959 ²	Total issued	
Boston.....	77,576	28,597	106,173	64,897	1,346	66,243	187,465
New York.....	7,450,317	265,044	7,715,361	3,371,584	21,925	3,393,509	948,690
Philadelphia.....	77,660	23,431	101,091	44,950	725	45,675	88,523
Cleveland.....	201,923	18,389	220,312	57,302	270	57,572	132,910
Richmond.....	42,469	975	43,444	23,517	670	24,187	89,935
Atlanta.....	154,217	2,114	156,331	69,458	200	69,658	84,448
Chicago.....	535,816	49,025	584,841	273,612	4,633	278,245	252,831
St. Louis.....	111,640	11,040	122,680	40,240	800	41,040	71,978
Minneapolis.....	70,660	10,650	81,310	35,950	-----	35,950	49,600
Kansas City.....	96,028	4,011	100,039	50,765	1,175	51,940	82,987
Dallas.....	55,293	330	55,623	27,651	-----	27,651	81,945
San Francisco.....	240,773	18,892	259,665	88,803	370	89,173	141,995
Treasury.....	13,296	400	13,696	3,401	-----	3,401	2,417
Government investment accounts.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100,000
Total note allotments.....	9,127,668	432,898	9,560,566	4,152,130	32,114	4,184,244	2,315,724
Maturing or redeemable securities:							
Exchanged in concurrent offerings.....	4,152,130	32,114	4,184,244	9,127,668	432,898	9,560,566	-----
Total exchanged.....	13,279,798	465,012	13,744,810	13,279,798	465,012	13,744,810	-----
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt.....	220,589	-----	-----	220,589	-----	-----	-----
Total maturing securities.....	13,500,387	-----	-----	13,500,387	-----	-----	-----

¹ Series A-1964 Treasury 4¾ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security.

² Redeemable at the option of the holder at par and accrued interest on Aug. 1, 1959, if notice in writing of intention to redeem on that date was given on or before May 1, 1959. Exchange offering was made to those holders who had given such notice.

³ Series C-1960 Treasury 4¾ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security.

⁴ Subscriptions from savings-type investors were allotted 45 percent, subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account were allotted 8 percent, and all other subscriptions were allotted 5 percent, but not less than \$1,000 on any one subscription. All subscriptions up to a maximum of \$25,000 were allotted in full where accompanied by 100 percent payment at the time subscriptions were entered.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1960, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	4½ percent Series C-1963 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—				4¾ percent Series A-1964 Treasury notes (additional issue) issued in exchange for Series F and Series G savings bonds maturing in calendar year 1960				4½ percent Series C-1964 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—		
	3¾ percent Series E-1959 certificates maturing Nov. 15, 1959 ^a	3½ percent Series B-1959 Treasury notes maturing Nov. 15, 1959 ^b	4 percent Series B-1962 Treasury notes maturing Aug. 15, 1962, redeemable Feb. 15, 1960 ^c	Total issued	Series F savings bonds exchanged	Series G savings bonds exchanged	Cash differences	Total issued ^d	3¾ percent Series A-1960 certificates maturing Feb. 15, 1960 ^e	1½ percent Series EA-1960 Treasury notes maturing Apr. 1, 1960 ^f	Total issued
Boston.....	44,938	26,894	202,224	274,056	3,218	68,202	174	71,594	144,812	600	145,412
New York.....	448,774	179,963	739,986	1,368,723	17,891	98,433	516	116,840	3,231,215	20,906	3,252,121
Philadelphia.....	38,728	18,253	43,223	100,204	4,827	38,527	300	43,654	29,006	640	29,646
Cleveland.....	35,888	19,273	93,272	148,433	5,839	49,880	248	55,967	171,022	505	171,527
Richmond.....	9,477	11,412	37,073	57,962	4,979	34,299	172	39,450	15,622	300	15,922
Atlanta.....	19,363	17,872	23,576	60,811	2,122	30,534	107	32,763	55,284	2,344	57,628
Chicago.....	162,015	78,697	182,042	422,754	49,640	133,984	822	184,446	283,444	3,468	286,912
St. Louis.....	21,182	19,863	72,863	113,908	8,171	33,485	261	41,917	43,361	1,920	45,281
Minneapolis.....	22,568	14,270	45,414	82,252	13,553	23,712	145	37,410	35,113	22	35,135
Kansas City.....	23,979	24,221	39,745	87,945	14,934	40,665	261	55,860	56,611	710	57,321
Dallas.....	6,307	14,151	25,757	46,215	1,552	16,427	65	18,044	27,997	414	28,411
San Francisco.....	29,313	16,178	100,035	145,526	3,202	41,226	219	44,647	65,301	656	65,957
Treasury.....	8,452	15,847	78,344	102,643	817	5,308	34	6,159	4,047	-----	4,047
Government investment accounts.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total note allotments.....	870,984	456,894	1,683,554	3,011,432	130,745	614,682	3,324	748,751	4,162,835	32,485	4,195,320
Maturing or redeemable securities:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exchanged in concurrent offerings.....	6,533,654	503,552	-----	7,037,206	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,829,427	109,055	6,938,482
Total exchanged.....	7,404,638	960,446	1,683,554	10,048,638	130,745	614,682	3,324	748,751	10,992,262	141,540	11,133,802
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt.....	305,918	223,128	-----	529,046	-----	-----	-----	-----	370,364	56,501	426,865
Total maturing securities.....	7,710,556	1,183,574	-----	8,894,130	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,362,626	198,041	11,560,667

^a Series C-1960 Treasury 4½ percent certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.^b Redeemable at the option of the holder at par and accrued interest on Feb. 15, 1960, if notice in writing of intention to redeem on that date was given on or before Nov. 16, 1959. Exchange offering was made to those holders who had given such notice.^c Exchanges together with cash differences necessary to make up the next higher \$1,000 multiple.^d Series A-1961 Treasury 4½ percent certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.

Allotments of Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year 1960, by Federal Reserve districts—Continued

[In thousands of dollar]

Federal Reserve district	4 percent Series E-1962 Treasury notes issued for cash *	4½ percent Series A-1965 Treasury notes issued in exchange for—				3¾ percent Series D-1964 Treasury notes issued in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 maturing Nov. 15, 1961 ¹¹
		4 percent Series B-1960 certificates maturing May 15, 1960 ¹⁰	3½ percent Series A-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960 ¹⁰	3¼ percent Series B-1960 Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1960 ¹⁰	Total issued	
Boston.....	132,640	31,503	34,992	32,189	98,684	114,118
New York.....	827,521	91,938	505,328	374,306	971,572	1,354,413
Philadelphia.....	97,328	4,922	24,829	16,268	46,019	148,253
Cleveland.....	173,337	18,586	71,240	56,164	145,990	286,635
Richmond.....	73,045	6,844	15,710	21,250	43,804	105,234
Atlanta.....	85,675	7,511	29,545	29,844	66,900	141,336
Chicago.....	306,294	49,676	162,299	145,329	357,304	809,117
St. Louis.....	74,703	7,347	29,913	19,868	57,128	167,410
Minneapolis.....	50,407	8,114	25,807	17,001	50,922	115,324
Kansas City.....	82,108	6,744	45,204	27,005	78,953	172,913
Dallas.....	106,400	2,566	20,963	12,430	35,959	134,380
San Francisco.....	174,001	6,170	69,192	31,710	107,072	292,022
Treasury.....	34	1,356	50,578	500	52,434	7,968
Government investment accounts.....	27,400					44,218
Total note allotments.....	2,210,893	243,277	1,085,600	783,864	2,112,741	3,893,341
Maturing securities:						
Exchanged in concurrent offerings.....		927,885	1,038,297	1,708,190	3,674,372	321,068
Total exchanged.....		1,171,162	2,123,897	2,492,054	5,787,113	4,214,409
Redeemed for cash or carried to matured debt.....		98,299	282,228	245,581	626,108	6,962,743
Total maturing securities.....		1,269,461	2,406,125	2,737,635	6,413,221	11,177,152

* Subscriptions in excess of \$100,000 were allotted 30 percent but not less than \$100,000 and subscriptions for \$100,000 or less were allotted in full.

¹⁰ Series B-1961 Treasury 4½ percent certificates also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 1.

¹¹ These exchanges were an advance refunding and not a maturing issue. 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1968 also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 3.

EXHIBIT 3.—Treasury bonds

Two Treasury circulars for the two bond offerings during the fiscal year 1960, one a cash and the other an exchange, are reproduced in this exhibit. The essential details for each issue are summarized in the first table following the circulars and the final allotments of new bonds issued for cash or in exchange for outstanding securities are shown in the second table.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1040. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 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 par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 4½ percent Treasury bonds of 1975–85. The amount of the offering under this circular is up to \$1,500,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, the Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to allot up to \$100,000,000 of these bonds to Government investment accounts. The books will be open only on April 4 and April 5 for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. Deferred payment for bonds allotted hereunder may be made as provided in Section IV hereof by any of the following subscribers, who for this purpose are defined as savings-type investors:

Pension and retirement funds—public and private.

Endowment funds.

Common trust funds under Regulation F of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Insurance companies.

Mutual savings banks.

Fraternal benefit associations and labor unions' insurance funds.

Savings and loan associations.

Credit unions.

Other savings organizations (not including commercial banks).

States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, and public funds.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated April 5, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 4½ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on November 15, 1960, and thereafter on May 15 and November 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 15, 1985, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after May 15, 1975, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

2. The 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 repre-

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 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 certified, 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. Commercial banks, which for this purpose are defined as banks accepting demand deposits, may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than commercial banks will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from commercial banks for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding 4 percent of the combined amount of time certificates of deposit (but only those issued in the names of individuals, and of corporations, associations, and other organizations not operated for profit), and of savings deposits, or 10 percent of the combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the subscribing bank, whichever is greater. Subscriptions from States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, and public pension and retirement and other public funds also will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 20 percent of the amount of bonds applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment; provided, however, that all subscriptions up to a maximum of \$25,000 will be allotted in full if accompanied by 100 percent payment at the time of entering the subscription. All payments accompanying subscriptions must be made to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States in immediately available funds or by credit in a Treasury tax and loan account. Following allotment, any portion of the 20 percent payment in excess of 20 percent of the amount of bonds allotted may be released upon the request of the subscribers.

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 Apr. 16 to May 15, and from Oct. 16 to Nov. 15 (both dates inclusive) in each year.

³ Copies of Form PD 1782 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Washington 25, D.C.

2. All subscribers 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 bonds of this issue, until after midnight April 5, 1960.

3. Commercial banks in submitting subscriptions will be required to certify that they have no beneficial interest in any of the subscriptions they enter for the account of their customers, and that their customers have no beneficial interest in the banks' subscriptions for their own account.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest for bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before April 14, 1960; provided, however, that where a subscriber eligible to defer payment under Section I hereof elects to defer payment for part of the bonds allotted, not less than 40 percent of the bonds allotted must have been paid for by April 14, 1960, not less than 70 percent must have been paid for by May 15, 1960, and full payment must be completed by June 15, 1960. All payments made subsequent to April 5, 1960, must be accompanied by accrued interest from that date, at the rate of \$0.12 per \$1,000 per day. In the event allotments are at a rate which exceeds 20 percent of the amount subscribed for, payment at par and accrued interest in the amount of \$0.12 per \$1,000 per day for the bonds allotted hereunder, less an adjustment for the amount of the deposit, and accrued interest thereon in the amount of \$0.12 per \$1,000 per day must be completed on April 14, 1960, or on later allotment. In the event allotments are less than a rate of 20 percent of the amount subscribed for, the amount of the deposit in excess of the par amount of the bonds allotted hereunder will be returned to the subscribers. In no event will bonds allotted be delivered prior to April 14, 1960. Where partial payment for bonds allotted is to be deferred beyond April 14, 1960, delivery of 5 percent of the total par amount of bonds allotted, adjusted to the next higher \$500, will be withheld from all subscribers (except States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, and public pension and retirement and other public funds) until payment for the total amount allotted has been completed. In every case where payment is not so completed the 5 percent so withheld shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. In all other cases where payment is not completed on or before April 14, 1960, or on later allotment, the payment with application up to 20 percent of the amount of bonds allotted shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depository will be permitted to make payment by credit in its Treasury tax and loan account 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.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1044. PUBLIC DEBT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 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 par, from the people of the United States for bonds of the United States, designated 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1968, in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, dated February 15, 1954, due November 15, 1961. Subscriptions to the offering under this circular are invited up to an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000,000. If subscriptions exceed this amount by more than 10 percent, they will be subject to allotment. The books will be open only on June 8 to June 13, 1960, inclusive, for the receipt of subscriptions for this issue.

2. In addition to the offering under this circular, holders of the eligible bonds are offered the privilege of exchanging them for 3¼ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964, which offering is set forth in Department Circular No. 1043, issued simultaneously with this circular.

3. *Nonrecognition of gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes.*—Pursuant to the provisions of section 1037(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as added by Public Law 86-346 (approved September 22, 1959), the Secretary of the Treasury hereby declares that no gain or loss shall be recognized for Federal income tax purposes upon the exchange with the United States of the 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, due November 15, 1961, solely for the 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1968. Gain or loss, if any, upon the obligations surrendered in exchange will be taken into account upon the disposition or redemption of the new obligations.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated June 23, 1960, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 3½ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on November 15, 1960, and thereafter on May 15 and November 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 15, 1968, 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. They will not be acceptable in payment of taxes.

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. 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. Only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers. Subscriptions from banking institutions for their own account, federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign states, Government investment accounts, and the Federal Reserve System will be received without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by the deposit of 2½ percent Treasury bonds

of 1961, due November 15, 1961, in the amount of not less than 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for, not subject to withdrawal until after allotment. Registered bonds submitted as deposits should not be assigned. After allotment detached assignment forms may be used as provided in Section v hereof.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject or reduce any subscription, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to make different percentage allotments to various classes of subscribers; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. The basis of the allotment will be publicly announced, and allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made on or before June 23, 1960, or on later allotment, and may be made only in 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961, due November 15, 1961, which will be accepted at par. Coupons dated November 15, 1960, and all subsequent coupons, must be attached to the bonds in coupon form when surrendered and accrued interest from May 15, 1960, to June 23, 1960 (\$2.64946 per \$1,000), will be paid subscribers, in the case of bearer bonds following their acceptance, and in the case of registered bonds following discharge of registration. In the case of registered bonds, the accrued interest will be paid by check drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered, or by credit in any account maintained by a banking institution with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. ASSIGNMENT OF REGISTERED BONDS

1. After allotment 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered in exchange, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3½ percent Treasury Bonds of 1968." If the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3½ percent Treasury Bonds of 1968, in the name of -----." If new bonds in bearer form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for 3½ percent Treasury Bonds of 1968 in coupon form to be delivered to -----." Detached assignment forms may be used for the convenience of subscribers.

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.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1960

Date of preliminary announcement	Department circular		Concurrent offering, circular number	Treasury bonds issued for cash or in exchange for outstanding securities	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Date subscription books closed	Allotment payment date on or before (or on later allotment)
	Number	Date						
¹⁹⁶⁰ Mar. 31	1040	¹⁹⁶⁰ Apr. 4	-----	4¼ percent of 1975-85 issued for cash	¹⁹⁶⁰ Apr. 5	¹⁹⁸⁵ May 15	¹⁹⁶⁰ Apr. 5	¹⁹⁶⁰ Apr. 14
June 6	1044	June 8	1043	3¾ percent of 1968 issued in exchange for— 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 maturing Nov. 15, 1961.	June 23	¹⁹⁶⁸ May 15	June 13	² June 23

¹ Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment for bonds allotted to them and their customers by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts. See Department Circular No. 1040, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit for provisions for subscription and payment of bonds allotted.

² See Department Circular No. 1044, secs. III and IV, in this exhibit for provisions for subscription and payment of interest.

NOTE.—The Treasury Department for the first time made use of the advance refunding legislation (Public Law 86-346, approved Sept. 22, 1959—see exhibit 11) with respect to marketable securities in the case of the 3¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1968 offered in exchange for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961.

Allotments of Treasury bonds issued during the fiscal year 1960, by Federal Reserve districts

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	4½ percent Treasury bonds of 1975- 85 issued for cash ¹	3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1968 issued in ex- change for 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 maturing Nov. 15, 1961 ²
Boston.....	38,490	14,509
New York.....	128,693	125,528
Philadelphia.....	14,424	9,876
Cleveland.....	8,550	29,190
Richmond.....	19,443	15,752
Atlanta.....	15,977	9,903
Chicago.....	44,865	50,275
St. Louis.....	7,742	15,720
Minneapolis.....	5,805	5,502
Kansas City.....	11,411	15,659
Dallas.....	22,056	12,627
San Francisco.....	52,031	12,143
Treasury.....	46	3,650
Government investment accounts.....	100,000	734
Total bond allotments.....	469,533	321,068
Outstanding securities: Exchanged in concurrent offering.....		3,893,341
Total exchanged.....		³ 4,214,409

¹ All subscriptions were accepted in full.² Series D-1964 Treasury 3½ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 2.³ These exchanges were an advance refunding and not a maturing issue. Series D-1964 Treasury 3½ percent notes also offered in exchange for this security; see exhibit 2.**Treasury Bills Offered and Accepted****EXHIBIT 4.—Treasury bills**

During the fiscal year 1960 there were 53 weekly issues each of 13-week and 26-week Treasury bills (the 13-week bills represent additional issues of bills with an original maturity of 26 weeks), 4 issues of the tax anticipation series (the issues dated August 19, 1959, and January 8, 1960, represent additional issues of bills dated July 8 and October 21, 1959, respectively), and 4 other issues (two 366-day, one 320-day, and one 365-day bills). Two press releases inviting tenders and four releases announcing the acceptance of tenders are reproduced in this exhibit. The press releases of June 15 and June 21, 1960, are in a form representative of a weekly double issue of regular bills (91- and 182-day) in which there is an additional issue of a currently outstanding issue of 182-day bills having 91 days remaining before maturity and a new issue of 182-day bills. The tax anticipation series is represented by the releases of October 7 and October 15, 1959. The other bill issues are represented by the releases of July 9, 1959 (a cash offering) and January 13, 1960 (a cash and exchange offering). The essential details regarding each issue of Treasury bills during the fiscal year 1960 are summarized in the table following the documents.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 15, 1960

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for two series of Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of \$1,700,000,000, or thereabouts, for cash and in exchange for Treasury bills maturing June 23, 1960, in the amount of \$1,700,188,000, as follows:

91-day bills (to maturity date) to be issued June 23, 1960, in the amount of \$1,200,000,000, or thereabouts, representing an additional amount of bills dated March 24, 1960, and to mature September 22, 1960, originally issued in the amount of \$399,970,000, the additional and original bills to be freely interchangeable.

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

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

Tenders will be received at Federal Reserve Banks and branches up to the closing hour, one-thirty o'clock p.m., eastern daylight saving time, Monday, June 20, 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 March 24, 1960 (91 days remaining until maturity date on September 22, 1960), and noncompetitive tenders for \$100,000 or less for the 182-day bills without stated price from any one bidder will be accepted in full at the average price (in three decimals) of accepted competitive bids for the respective issues. Settlement for accepted tenders in accordance with the bids must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank on June 23, 1960, in cash or other immediately available funds or in a like face amount of Treasury bills maturing June 23, 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.

PRESS RELEASE OF JUNE 21, 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 March 24, 1960, and the other series to be dated June 23, 1960, which were offered on June 15, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on June 20. Tenders were invited for \$1,200,000,000, 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 Sept. 22, 1960		182-day Treasury bills maturing Dec. 22, 1960	
	Price	Approximate equivalent annual rate	Price	Approximate equivalent annual rate
High.....	a 99.355	2.552%	b 98.587	2.795%
Low.....	99.332	2.643%	98.526	2.916%
Average.....	99.339	2.613%	98.546	2.877%

(45 percent of the amount of 91-day bills bid for at the low price was accepted and 4 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.....	\$34,208,000	\$24,208,000	\$6,316,000	\$6,316,000
New York.....	1,458,406,000	734,606,000	614,155,000	362,355,000
Philadelphia.....	30,586,000	19,476,000	7,804,000	5,804,000
Cleveland.....	35,858,000	35,858,000	33,959,000	23,654,000
Richmond.....	27,492,000	24,942,000	3,430,000	3,430,000
Atlanta.....	37,725,000	36,335,000	5,760,000	5,760,000
Chicago.....	241,806,000	165,456,000	72,009,000	47,509,000
St. Louis.....	25,896,000	24,396,000	4,595,000	4,595,000
Minneapolis.....	14,983,000	14,983,000	2,514,000	2,514,000
Kansas City.....	48,527,000	40,527,000	13,513,000	7,363,000
Dallas.....	13,449,000	13,449,000	4,203,000	3,248,000
San Francisco.....	82,035,000	65,985,000	36,471,000	27,471,000
Total.....	2,050,971,000	1,200,221,000	805,729,000	500,019,000

a Excepting one tender of \$95,000.

b Excepting two tenders totaling \$680,000.

c Includes \$263,552,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 99.339.

d Includes \$49,455,000 noncompetitive tenders accepted at the average price of 98.546.

¹ Average rate on a coupon issue equivalent yield basis is 2.67% for the 91-day bills and 2.96% for the 182-day bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted on the basis of bank discount, with their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed on the basis of interest on the investment, with the number of days remaining in a semiannual interest payment period related to the actual number of days in the period, and with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

PRESS RELEASE OF OCTOBER 7, 1959

The Treasury Department, by this public notice, invites tenders for \$2,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 245-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, 1959, and they will mature June 22, 1960. They will be accepted at face value in payment of income and profits taxes due on June 15, 1960, 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, 1960, 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, 1960, 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, 1960, 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, Wednesday, October 14, 1959. 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.

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, Wednesday, October 14, 1959.

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 \$300,000 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, 1959, provided, however, any qualified depository 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 221(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.

PRESS RELEASE OF OCTOBER 15, 1959

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for \$2,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of tax anticipation series 245-day Treasury bills to be dated October 21, 1959, and to mature June 22, 1960, which were offered on October 7, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on October 14.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for.....	\$3, 778, 955, 000
Total accepted (includes \$283,022,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below).....	2, 000, 176, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting 4 tenders totaling \$1,700,000): High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.623% per annum.....	96. 854
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.827% per annum.....	96. 715
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.783% per annum.....	96. 745
(31 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)	

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston.....	\$166, 786, 000	\$103, 486, 000
New York.....	1, 525, 151, 000	642, 522, 000
Philadelphia.....	167, 816, 000	107, 216, 000
Cleveland.....	320, 742, 000	224, 392, 000
Richmond.....	103, 035, 000	70, 180, 000
Atlanta.....	156, 497, 000	106, 257, 000
Chicago.....	495, 208, 000	256, 823, 000
St. Louis.....	116, 604, 000	71, 814, 000
Minneapolis.....	132, 345, 000	81, 895, 000
Kansas City.....	100, 036, 000	71, 331, 000
Dallas.....	163, 950, 000	131, 995, 000
San Francisco.....	330, 785, 000	132, 265, 000
Total.....	3, 778, 955, 000	2, 000, 176, 000

PRESS RELEASE OF JULY 9, 1959

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for \$2,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of 366-day Treasury bills to be dated July 15, 1959, and to mature July 15, 1960, which were offered on July 6, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on July 8.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for.....	\$3, 172, 602, 000
Total accepted (includes \$186,342,000 entered on a noncompetitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below).....	2, 000, 057, 000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting five tenders totaling \$610,000):	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.348% per annum.....	95. 580
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.820% per annum.....	95. 100
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.728% per annum.....	95. 193
(79 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)	

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston.....	\$108,819,000	\$88,109,000
New York.....	1,738,743,000	920,243,000
Philadelphia.....	103,120,000	86,620,000
Cleveland.....	180,948,000	159,648,000
Richmond.....	54,050,000	52,050,000
Atlanta.....	99,071,000	93,151,000
Chicago.....	421,795,000	275,270,000
St. Louis.....	57,456,000	48,826,000
Minneapolis.....	48,703,000	48,503,000
Kansas City.....	62,342,000	61,842,000
Dallas.....	71,808,000	65,098,000
San Francisco.....	225,747,000	100,697,000
Total.....	3,172,602,000	2,000,057,000

PRESS RELEASE OF JANUARY 13, 1960

The Treasury Department announced last evening that the tenders for \$1,500,-000,000, or thereabouts, of 366-day Treasury bills to be dated January 15, 1960, and to mature January 15, 1961, which were offered on January 6, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on January 12.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for.....	\$2,301,076,000
Total accepted (includes \$347,716,000 entered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price shown below).....	1,500,076,000
Range of accepted competitive bids (excepting 4 tenders totaling \$380,000):	
High, equivalent rate of discount approximately 4.990% per annum.....	94.927
Low, equivalent rate of discount approximately 5.150% per annum.....	94.764
Average, equivalent rate of discount approximately 5.067% per annum ¹	94.849
(71 percent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)	

Federal Reserve district	Total applied for	Total accepted
Boston.....	\$63,139,000	\$30,723,000
New York.....	1,628,949,000	1,011,162,000
Philadelphia.....	47,002,000	24,932,000
Cleveland.....	81,371,000	68,821,000
Richmond.....	12,562,000	10,559,000
Atlanta.....	43,984,000	22,488,000
Chicago.....	234,962,000	172,321,000
St. Louis.....	22,806,000	17,744,000
Minneapolis.....	6,131,000	4,331,000
Kansas City.....	42,242,000	29,336,000
Dallas.....	10,335,000	10,306,000
San Francisco.....	107,593,000	97,353,000
Total.....	2,301,076,000	1,500,076,000

¹ Average rate on a coupon issue equivalent yield basis is 5.36% for these bills. Interest rates on bills are quoted on the basis of bank discount, with their length in actual number of days related to a 360-day year. In contrast, yields on certificates, notes, and bonds are computed on the basis of interest on the investment, with the number of days remaining in a semiannual interest payment period related to the actual number of days in the period, and with semiannual compounding if more than one coupon period is involved.

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bills issued during the fiscal year 1960

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Maturity value						Prices and rates						Amount maturing on issue date of new offering	
			Total applied for	Tenders accepted				Total bids accepted		Competitive bids accepted						
				Total accepted	On competitive basis	On non-competitive basis	For cash	In exchange	Average price per hundred	Equivalent average rate (percent)	High		Low			
											Price per hundred	Equivalent rate (percent)	Price per hundred	Equivalent rate (percent)		
Regular Weekly																
1959																
July	2	Oct. 1, 1959	91	\$1,818,837	\$1,100,147	\$917,516	\$182,631	\$1,030,496	\$69,651	99.200	3.165	99.210	3.125	99.188	3.212	\$1,600,313
	2	Dec. 31, 1959	182	892,595	499,965	466,609	33,356	477,861	22,104	98.128	3.703	98.188	3.584	98.114	3.731	
	9	Oct. 8, 1959	91	1,844,379	1,201,179	1,000,887	200,292	1,047,103	154,076	99.174	3.266	99.186	3.220	99.150	3.363	1,600,093
	9	Jan. 7, 1960	182	713,692	399,992	366,767	33,225	378,012	21,980	97.996	3.964	98.028	3.901	97.966	4.023	
	16	Oct. 15, 1959	91	1,863,165	1,200,120	970,975	229,145	1,144,668	55,452	99.140	3.401	99.155	3.343	99.117	3.493	1,600,361
	16	Jan. 14, 1960	182	906,649	401,023	358,521	42,502	379,691	21,332	97.963	4.029	97.978	4.000	97.960	4.035	
	23	Oct. 22, 1959	91	1,951,301	1,006,246	764,421	241,825	889,390	116,856	99.156	3.338	99.171	3.280	99.154	3.347	1,400,956
	23	Jan. 21, 1960	182	738,243	400,262	351,589	48,673	376,147	24,115	98.044	3.869	98.061	3.835	98.032	3.893	
	30	Oct. 29, 1959	91	1,783,466	999,999	795,048	204,951	889,190	110,809	99.230	3.047	99.245	2.987	99.220	3.086	1,402,071
	30	Jan. 28, 1960	182	820,906	400,798	360,506	40,292	379,069	21,729	98.049	3.860	98.060	3.837	98.046	3.865	
Aug.	6	Nov. 5, 1959	91	1,815,656	1,000,514	795,219	205,295	811,178	189,336	99.231	3.043	99.247	2.979	99.226	3.062	1,400,882
	6	Feb. 4, 1960	182	955,671	400,170	354,316	45,854	378,631	21,539	98.111	3.737	98.128	3.703	98.106	3.746	
	13	Nov. 12, 1959	91	1,866,160	1,200,120	961,043	239,077	1,076,295	123,825	99.204	3.150	99.242	2.999	99.190	3.204	1,400,927
	13	Feb. 11, 1960	182	875,285	400,033	355,290	44,743	377,586	22,447	98.135	3.690	98.146	3.667	98.128	3.703	
	20	Nov. 19, 1959	91	1,853,212	1,200,212	988,140	212,072	1,063,580	136,632	99.136	3.417	99.152	3.355	99.117	3.493	1,401,625
	20	Feb. 18, 1960	182	790,367	400,268	364,077	36,191	377,885	22,383	98.088	3.782	98.088	3.782	98.078	3.818	
	27	Nov. 27, 1959	92	1,964,481	1,199,961	1,012,351	187,610	1,028,381	171,580	99.023	3.824	99.054	3.702	99.001	3.909	1,395,606
	27	Feb. 25, 1960	182	693,212	400,042	364,442	35,600	377,744	22,298	97.901	4.152	97.936	4.083	97.830	4.292	
Sept.	3	Dec. 3, 1959	91	1,836,512	1,099,807	894,154	205,653	1,017,957	81,850	99.017	3.889	99.050	3.758	98.995	3.876	1,500,793
	3	Mar. 3, 1960	182	807,915	400,283	361,716	38,567	377,850	24,141	97.741	4.468	97.803	4.346	97.724	4.502	
	10	Dec. 10, 1959	91	1,868,495	1,200,095	997,739	202,356	1,168,375	31,720	98.994	3.979	99.002	3.948	98.977	4.047	1,600,320
	10	Mar. 10, 1960	182	885,111	400,094	357,627	42,467	376,376	23,718	97.739	4.473	97.750	4.451	97.730	4.490	
	17	Dec. 17, 1959	91	1,933,378	1,200,278	954,323	295,355	1,116,244	84,034	98.947	4.166	98.964	4.098	98.926	4.249	1,600,712
	17	Mar. 17, 1960	182	710,701	399,911	365,310	53,601	377,850	22,061	97.575	4.796	97.602	4.743	97.524	4.896	
	24	Dec. 24, 1959	91	1,844,307	1,200,597	908,711	291,886	1,128,467	72,130	99.000	3.957	99.007	3.928	98.976	4.051	1,600,211
	24	Mar. 24, 1960	182	704,901	400,290	342,862	57,428	377,522	22,768	97.591	4.766	97.609	4.729	97.578	4.791	
Oct.	1	Dec. 31, 1959	91	1,949,268	1,099,818	898,030	201,788	965,591	134,227	98.940	4.194	98.961	4.110	98.927	4.245	1,500,204

Summary of information pertaining to Treasury bills issued during the fiscal year 1960—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Maturity value						Prices and rates						Amount maturing on issue date of new offering
			Total applied for	Tenders accepted				Total bids accepted		Competitive bids accepted					
				Total accepted	On competitive basis	On non-competitive basis	For cash	In exchange	Average price per hundred	Equivalent average rate (percent)	High		Low		
											Price per hundred	Equivalent rate (percent)	Price per hundred	Equivalent rate (percent)	
Regular Weekly—Continued															
1960	1960														
Apr. 7	July 7	91	1,643,281	1,100,500	900,119	200,381	1,065,878	34,622	99.310	2.731	99.327	2.662	99.283	2.836	1,605,221
7	Oct. 6	182	744,658	500,080	461,212	38,868	484,721	15,359	98.520	2.927	98.544	2.880	98.488	2.991	-----
14	July 14	91	1,745,781	1,099,981	874,066	225,915	1,066,536	33,445	99.084	3.622	99.115	3.501	99.069	3.683	1,602,048
14	Oct. 13	182	650,424	500,024	457,100	42,924	498,615	1,409	99.052	3.854	98.124	3.711	97.952	4.051	-----
21	July 21	91	1,754,526	1,000,230	748,550	251,680	986,736	13,494	99.164	3.306	99.177	3.256	99.156	3.339	1,400,525
21	Oct. 20	182	748,840	400,148	351,500	48,648	397,897	2,251	98.127	3.705	98.137	3.685	98.118	3.723	-----
28	July 28	91	1,741,082	1,000,701	789,431	211,270	926,932	73,769	99.162	3.317	99.168	3.291	99.157	3.335	1,400,406
28	Oct. 27	182	753,443	400,225	353,433	46,792	378,050	22,175	98.127	3.705	98.140	3.679	98.120	3.719	-----
May 5	Aug. 4	91	1,609,580	1,000,490	799,452	201,038	896,178	104,312	99.241	3.003	99.265	2.908	99.191	3.200	1,400,290
5	Nov. 3	182	767,264	400,014	356,541	43,473	365,380	34,634	98.307	3.349	98.326	3.311	98.294	3.375	-----
12	Aug. 11	91	1,816,904	1,195,081	991,809	203,272	1,096,988	98,093	99.172	3.274	99.193	3.193	99.155	3.343	1,605,523
12	Nov. 10	182	752,496	404,989	366,733	38,256	382,756	22,233	98.220	3.521	98.236	3.489	98.213	3.535	-----
19	Aug. 18	91	1,809,116	1,200,216	971,872	228,344	1,138,087	62,129	99.041	3.793	99.065	3.699	99.026	3.863	1,603,169
19	Nov. 17	182	960,755	500,040	454,675	45,365	472,378	27,662	97.978	4.000	98.010	3.936	97.958	4.039	-----
26	Aug. 25	91	1,834,098	1,198,563	1,005,504	194,059	1,108,036	91,527	99.116	3.497	99.140	3.402	99.100	3.560	1,603,570
26	Nov. 25	183	896,643	500,123	454,546	45,577	466,162	33,961	98.034	3.867	98.078	3.785	98.020	3.895	-----
June 2	Sept. 1	91	1,820,214	1,100,574	924,725	175,849	1,007,089	93,485	99.195	3.184	99.206	3.141	99.187	3.216	1,501,246
2	Dec. 1	182	996,354	500,299	460,720	39,579	450,743	49,556	98.233	3.495	98.250	3.462	98.230	3.501	-----
9	Sept. 8	91	1,821,254	1,200,024	1,003,737	196,287	1,121,865	78,159	99.313	2.716	99.330	2.651	99.298	2.777	1,700,264
9	Dec. 8	182	1,080,907	500,067	454,107	45,960	464,588	35,479	98.548	2.871	98.560	2.846	98.541	2.886	-----
16	Sept. 15	91	2,088,893	1,200,345	984,407	215,938	1,184,463	15,882	99.421	2.292	99.427	2.267	99.407	2.346	1,700,273
16	Dec. 15	182	795,051	500,036	458,589	41,447	497,235	2,801	98.738	2.497	98.750	2.473	98.718	2.536	-----
23	Sept. 22	91	2,051,554	1,200,804	936,769	264,035	1,066,024	134,780	99.339	2.614	99.355	2.552	99.332	2.643	1,700,188
23	Dec. 22	182	805,867	500,157	450,564	49,593	468,005	32,152	98.546	2.877	98.587	2.795	98.526	2.916	-----
30	Sept. 29	91	1,758,026	1,100,191	920,017	180,174	1,030,377	69,814	99.394	2.398	99.409	2.338	99.381	2.449	1,599,945
30	Dec. 29	182	845,211	500,303	464,157	36,146	498,454	1,849	98.581	2.806	98.608	2.753	98.570	2.829	-----

Tax Anticipation

1959	1960													
July 8	Mar. 22	258	4,304,429	3,005,203	2,673,839	331,364	3,005,203	-----	97.080	4.075	97.239	3.853	97.033	4.140
Aug. 19	Mar. 22	216	3,215,156	998,913	767,707	231,206	998,913	-----	97.768	3.719	97.810	3.650	97.752	3.747
Oct. 21	June 22	245	3,781,025	2,002,246	1,717,279	284,967	2,002,246	-----	96.745	4.783	96.854	4.623	96.715	4.827
1960														
Jan. 8	June 22	166	4,084,584	2,015,970	1,647,450	368,520	2,015,970	-----	97.821	4.726	97.865	4.630	97.810	4.749

Other

1959	1960													
July 15	July 15	366	3,173,421	2,000,876	1,813,715	187,161	2,000,876	-----	95.193	4.728	95.580	4.348	95.100	4.820
Dec. 2	Oct. 17	320	3,971,153	2,006,582	1,606,908	399,674	2,006,582	-----	95.680	4.860	95.835	4.686	95.651	4.893
1960	1961													
Jan. 15	Jan. 15	366	2,304,740	1,503,740	1,152,360	351,380	1,452,750	50,990	94.849	5.067	94.927	4.990	94.764	5.150
Apr. 15	Apr. 15	365	2,856,821	2,000,780	1,888,759	112,021	1,873,323	127,457	95.328	4.608	95.500	4.438	95.194	4.740

¹ Relatively small amounts of bids were accepted at a price somewhat above the high shown. However, the higher price is not shown in order to prevent an appreciable discontinuity in the range (covered by the high to low prices shown) which would make it misrepresentative.

NOTE.—The usual timing with respect to issues of Treasury bills is: Press release inviting tenders, 7 days before date of issue; closing date on which tenders are accepted, 3 days before date of issue; and press release announcing acceptance of tenders, 2 days before date of issue. Figures are final and may differ from those shown in press release announcing preliminary results of an offering.

The 13-week bills represent additional issues of bills with an original maturity of 26 weeks. The tax anticipation issues dated Aug. 19, 1959, and Jan. 8, 1960, represent additional issues of bills dated July 8 and Oct. 21, 1959, respectively.

Noncompetitive tenders (without stated price) from any one bidder for \$200,000 or less in the case of the 13-week bills, and for \$100,000 or less in the case of the 26-week bills, were accepted in full at the average price for accepted competitive bids. For the tax anticipation series dated Aug. 19 and Oct. 21, 1959, the amounts were \$200,000 and \$300,000, respectively, and for the remaining tax anticipation series and other issues the amount was \$400,000.

All equivalent rates of discount shown are on a bank-discount basis.

Qualified depositaries were permitted to make payment by credit in Treasury tax and loan accounts for Treasury bills of the tax anticipation series and of the other issues dated July 15, and Dec. 2, 1959, allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to any amount for which they were qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of their districts.

Guaranteed Obligations Called

EXHIBIT 5.—Calls for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures

During the fiscal year 1960, there were nine calls dated March 24, 1960, for partial redemption, before maturity, of insurance fund debentures. The notices of call were published in the Federal Register of March 30, 1960. The notice covering the eighth call of the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, 2% , $2\frac{3}{4}\%$, $2\frac{1}{8}\%$, 3% , $3\frac{1}{8}\%$, $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, $3\frac{3}{8}\%$, $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ percent Series AA mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures is shown in this exhibit. Since the other notices of call are similar to this exhibit, they have been omitted but the essential details are summarized in the table following the notice of call.

NOTICE OF CALL. FEDERAL REGISTER OF MARCH 30, 1960

To Holders of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; 2% ; $2\frac{3}{4}\%$; $2\frac{1}{8}\%$; 3% ; $3\frac{1}{8}\%$; $3\frac{1}{4}\%$; $3\frac{3}{8}\%$; $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, and $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ Percent Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Debentures, Series AA:

NOTICE OF CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION, BEFORE MATURITY, OF $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; 2% ; $2\frac{3}{4}\%$; $2\frac{1}{8}\%$; 3% ; $3\frac{1}{8}\%$; $3\frac{1}{4}\%$; $3\frac{3}{8}\%$; $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ AND $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ PERCENT MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND DEBENTURES, SERIES AA

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; U.S.C., title 12, sec. 1701 et seq.) as amended, public notice is hereby given that $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, 2% , $2\frac{3}{4}\%$, $2\frac{1}{8}\%$, 3% , $3\frac{1}{8}\%$, $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, $3\frac{3}{8}\%$, $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, and $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, of the denominations and serial numbers designated below, are hereby called for redemption, at par and accrued interest, on July 1, 1960, on which date interest on such debentures shall cease:

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$, 2% , $2\frac{3}{4}\%$, $2\frac{1}{8}\%$, 3% , $3\frac{1}{8}\%$, $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, $3\frac{3}{8}\%$, $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, and $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series AA

Denomination	Serial numbers (all numbers inclusive)
\$50.....	1, 670 to 3, 883
100.....	6, 070 to 11, 368
500.....	1, 745 to 3, 033
1,000.....	4, 375 to 7, 844
5,000.....	1, 919 to 3, 062
10,000.....	1, 503 to 2, 273

The debentures first issued as determined by the issue dates thereof were selected for redemption by the Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No transfers or denominational exchanges in debentures covered by the foregoing call will be made on the books maintained by the Treasury Department on or after April 1, 1960. This does not affect the right of the holder of a debenture to sell and assign the debenture on or after April 1, 1960, and provision will be made for the payment of final interest due on July 1, 1960, with the principal thereof to the actual owner, as shown by the assignments thereon.

The Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration hereby offers to purchase any debentures included in this call at any time from April 1, 1960, to June 30, 1960, inclusive, at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

Instructions for the presentation and surrender of debentures for redemption on or after July 1, 1960, or for purchase prior to that date will be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

APPROVED: *March 25, 1960*

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

C. B. SWEET,
Acting Commissioner.

Final interest will be paid with principal at the rate of \$12.50 per \$1,000 for the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; \$13.125 per \$1,000 for the $2\frac{3}{8}\%$; \$13.75 per \$1,000 for the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; \$14.375 per \$1,000 for the $2\frac{7}{8}\%$; \$15.00 per \$1,000 for the 3% ; \$15.625 per \$1,000 for the $3\frac{1}{8}\%$; \$16.25 per \$1,000 for the $3\frac{1}{4}\%$; \$16.875 per \$1,000 for the $3\frac{3}{8}\%$; \$17.50 per \$1,000 for the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and \$18.75 per \$1,000 for the $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ debentures redeemed on July 1, 1960.

Final interest will be paid with principal at the rate of \$0.068681 per day for each \$1,000 for the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; \$0.072115 per day for each \$1,000 for the $2\frac{3}{8}\%$; \$0.075549 per day for each \$1,000 for the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$; \$0.078984 per day for each \$1,000 for the $2\frac{7}{8}\%$; \$0.082418 per day for each \$1,000 for the 3% ; \$0.085852 per day for each \$1,000 for the $3\frac{1}{8}\%$; \$0.089286 per day for each \$1,000 for the $3\frac{1}{4}\%$; \$0.092720 per day for each \$1,000 for the $3\frac{3}{8}\%$; \$0.096154 per day for each \$1,000 for the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and \$0.103022 per day for each \$1,000 for the $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ debentures from January 1, 1960, to date of purchase on those purchased between April 1 and June 30, 1960.

Summary of information contained in the notices of call for partial redemption of insurance fund debentures during the fiscal year 1960

	2½, 2¾, 2¾, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3¾, 3¾, and 3¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series AA, eighth call	2½, 2¾, 2¾, and 3 percent housing insurance fund debentures, Series BB, fourth call	3¾, 3¾, and 3¾ percent section 221, housing insurance fund debentures, Series DD, second call	2¾, 3, 3¼, 3¼, 3¾, and 3¾ percent servicemen's mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series EE, fifth call	2½ and 2¾ percent armed services housing mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series FF, fifth call
Notice of call.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....
Redemption date.....	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.....
Serial numbers called by denominations:					
\$50.....	1670-3883.....	20-104.....	17-26.....	10-27.....	
\$100.....	6070-11368.....	92-452.....	13-65.....	54-214.....	
\$500.....	1745-3033.....	51-165.....	4-19.....	11-23.....	
\$1,000.....	4375-7844.....	130-431.....	14-93.....	46-101.....	
\$5,000.....	1919-3062.....	38-188.....	6-31.....	7-15.....	
\$10,000.....	1503-2273.....	814-1585.....		14-36.....	1168-1368.....
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.....
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per \$1,000 paid in full with principal.	\$12.50 for 2½%, \$13.125 for 2¾%, \$13.75 for 3%, \$14.375 for 3¼%, \$15.00 for 3¾%, \$15.625 for 3¾%, \$16.25 for 3¾%, \$16.875 for 3¾%, \$17.50 for 3¾%, \$18.75 for 3¾%.	\$12.50 for 2½%, \$17.55 for 2¾%, \$13.75 for 3%, \$15.00 for 3¾%.	\$16.875 for 3¾%, \$17.50 for 3¾%, \$18.75 for 3¾%.	\$14.375 for 2¾%, \$15.00 for 3%, \$15.625 for 3¾%, \$16.25 for 3¾%, \$16.875 for 3¾%, \$17.50 for 3¾%.	\$12.50 for 2½%, \$13.75 for 2¾%.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:					
Period.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....
Amount of accrued interest per \$1,000 per day paid with principal.	\$0.068681 for 2½%, \$0.072115 for 2¾%, \$0.075549 for 3%, \$0.078984 for 3¼%, \$0.082418 for 3¾%, \$0.085852 for 3¾%, \$0.089286 for 3¾%, \$0.092720 for 3¾%, \$0.096154 for 3¾%, \$0.103022 for 3¾% from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.068681 for 2½%, \$0.072115 for 2¾%, \$0.075549 for 3%, \$0.082418 for 3% from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.092720 for 3¾%, \$0.096154 for 3¾%, \$0.103022 for 3¾% from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.078984 for 2¾%, \$0.082418 for 3%, \$0.085852 for 3¾%, \$0.089286 for 3¾%, \$0.092720 for 3¾%, \$0.096154 for 3¾% from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.068681 for 2½%, \$0.075549 for 2¾%, \$0.078984 for 2¾% from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.

	2½ percent war housing insurance fund debentures, Series H, twenty-second call	2½ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series L, eleventh call	2¾ percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series R, ninth call	3 percent Title I housing insurance fund debentures, Series T, eighth call
Notice of call	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.....	Mar. 24, 1960.
Redemption date	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.....	July 1, 1960.
Serial numbers called by denominations:				
\$50.....	4308-4497.....	160-166.....	234-293.....	219-286.
\$100.....	13810-15469.....	254-295.....	413-654.....	824-1070.
\$500.....	3465-3629, 3631-3912.....	117-126.....	119-171.....	346-401.
\$1,000.....	15876-18810.....	478-504.....	107-160.....	378-524.
\$5,000.....	3814-4322.....	58-67.....	131-192.....	252-294.
\$10,000.....	37953-41023.....			
Final date for transfers or denominational exchanges (but not for sale or assignment).....	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.....	Mar. 31, 1960.
Redemption on call date, amount of interest per \$1,000 paid in full with principal.....	\$12.50.....	\$12.50.....	\$13.75.....	\$15.00.
Presentation for purchase prior to call date:				
Period.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.....	Apr. 1-June 30, 1960.
Amount of accrued interest per \$1,000 per day paid with principal.....	\$0.068681 from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.068681 from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.075549 from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.	\$0.082418 from Jan. 1, 1960, to date of purchase.

U.S. Savings Bonds Regulations

EXHIBIT 6.—Fifth Revision, September 23, 1959, of Department Circular No. 653, regulations governing Series E savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1959.

Department Circular No. 653, Fourth Revision, dated April 22, 1957, as amended (31 CFR 316), is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec. 316.1. *Principal scope of circular—new Series E bonds with higher yield—future increased investment yields for all outstanding Series E bonds.*—This circular offers for sale new United States savings bonds of Series E with a higher investment yield and provides for improved investment yields on all outstanding unmatured and matured United States savings bonds of Series E. See section 316.3 and sections 316.12–15. These improvements will accrue to owners without any special action on their part. The bonds are hereinafter generally referred to as Series E bonds.

Sec. 316.2. *Authority for circular.*—This circular is issued pursuant to the provisions of sections 22 and 25 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. Under the authority of section 25 of the act, the President of the United States has found that with respect to United States savings bonds of Series E it is necessary in the national interest to exceed, as provided herein, the maximum interest rate and investment yield prescribed by section 22.¹

Sec. 316.3. *New Series E bonds—investment yield 3.75 percent per annum compounded semiannually to maturity (7 years and 9 months)—effective date June 1, 1959.*—(a) *New Series E bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury offers for sale to the people of the United States new United States savings bonds of Series E with a higher investment yield to maturity (as well as higher intermediate yields) and a correspondingly shorter term of maturity, as provided in paragraph (b). Otherwise, these bonds will be substantially a continuation of the Series E bonds heretofore available. This offering of bonds will continue until terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) *Investment yield (interest).*—Series E bonds will be issued on a discount basis at 75 percent of their maturity value, and may be redeemed, at the owner's option, at any time after two months from the issue date. No interest as such will be paid on the bonds, but they will increase in redemption value at the end of the first half-year period from the issue date and successive periods thereafter as shown in table 1 at the end of this circular. The investment yield will be approximately 3.75 percent per annum compounded semiannually, if the bonds are held to maturity, which will be 7 years and 9 months from the issue date; but the yield will be less if they are redeemed prior to maturity. During the first six months from the issue date they will be redeemable only at the issue price.

(c) *Effective date.*—For the purposes of this section all Series E bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1959 through September 1, 1959, as well as subsequent issue dates, shall be deemed to be new Series E bonds, and the investment yield and shorter term of maturity provided in paragraph (b) shall apply to them.

Sec. 316.4. *Bonds purchased before new stock is available.*—Until bonds have been printed and supplied to issuing agents, Series E bonds in the form on sale prior to June 1, 1959, will be issued for purchases under this circular. SERIES E BONDS PURCHASED IN THE INTERVAL UNTIL THE NEW STOCKS ARE AVAILABLE WILL CARRY THE NEW INVESTMENT YIELD AND REDEMPTION VALUES AND ALL OTHER PRIVILEGES AS FULLY AS IF EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THE TEXT OF THE BONDS. If they desire to do so, owners of bonds with the issue date of June 1, 1959, or thereafter may exchange such bonds at any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C., for bonds in the new form (with the same registration and issue dates) when the latter become available, but they need not do so because all paying agents will redeem

¹ The maximum rate and yield prescribed by section 22 is 3.26 per centum per annum, compounded semiannually.

Section 25 of the Second Liberty Bond Act as added by the act approved September 22, 1959 (Public Law 86-346), provides as follows:

"In the case of any offering of United States savings bonds issued or to be issued under section 22 of this Act, the maximum limits on the interest rate or the investment yield or both may be exceeded upon a finding by the President with respect to such offering that the national interest requires that such maximum limits be exceeded: *Provided, however,* That in no event may the interest rate or the investment yield exceed 4½ per centum per annum."

all Series E bonds with the issue date of June 1, 1959, or thereafter in accordance with the schedule of redemption values set forth in table 1 at the end of this circular.

SEC. 316.5. *Description (registered form only—denominations—issue date, etc.).*—Series E bonds are issued only in registered form and in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000 (which is provided for trustees of employees' savings plans). Each bond will bear the facsimile signature of the Secretary of the Treasury and an imprint of the Seal of the Treasury Department. At the time of issue, the issuing agent will inscribe on the face of each bond the name and address of the owner and the name of the coowner or beneficiary, if any; will enter in the upper right-hand portion of the bond the issue date (which shall be the first day of the month and year in which payment of the issue price is received by an authorized issuing agent); and will imprint the agent's dating stamp in the lower right-hand portion to show the date the bond is actually inscribed. As indicated in section 316.3(b), the issue date is important in determining the date on which the bond becomes redeemable, its maturity date and yield thereto as well as its intermediate yields. Accordingly, it should not be confused with the date on the agent's dating stamp. A Series E bond shall be valid only if an authorized issuing agent receives payment therefor, duly inscribes, dates, stamps, and delivers it. See section 316.6 for forms of registration and section 316.9 for issue prices of bonds.

SEC. 316.6. *Registration.*—(a) *General.*—Generally, only residents of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad are eligible to invest in Series E bonds. The bonds may be registered in the names of natural persons in their own right in the three conventional forms of registration, single ownership, coownership, and beneficiary forms heretofore available and in the names and titles of fiduciaries and organizations, as set forth below. Full information regarding eligibility to invest in savings bonds and authorized forms of registration and rights thereunder will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds.²

(b) *Natural persons in their own right.*—The bonds may be registered in the names of natural persons (whether adults or minors) in their own right, in single ownership, coownership, and beneficiary form.

(c) *Others (only in single ownership form).*—The bonds may also be registered as follows:

(1) *Fiduciaries.*—In the names and titles of any persons or organizations, public or private, as fiduciaries (including legal guardians, custodians, conservators and trustees), except where the fiduciary would hold the bonds merely or principally as security for the performance of a duty, obligation, or service.

(2) *Private and public organizations.*—In the names of private or public organizations (including private corporations, partnerships, and unincorporated associations, and States, counties, public corporations, and other public bodies) in their own right, but not in the names of commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits.

SEC. 316.7. *Limitation on holdings.*—The limits on the amount of any Series E bonds originally issued during any one calendar year that may be held by any one person at any one time (which will be computed in accordance with the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds)² are:

(a) *General limitation.*—\$10,000 (maturity value) for the calendar year 1959 and each calendar year thereafter.

(b) *Special limitation for owners of maturing savings bonds of Series F and G.*—Owners of outstanding bonds of Series F and Series G are hereby granted the privilege of applying the proceeds of the bonds, at or after maturity, to the purchase of Series E bonds without regard to the general limitation on holdings, under the following restrictions and conditions:

(1) This privilege extends to all owners of matured and maturing bonds of Series F and Series G, except bonds registered in the names of commercial banks in their own right (as distinguished from a representative or fiduciary capacity). For this purpose commercial banks are defined as those accepting demand deposits.

(2) It is subject to the restrictions prescribed in section 315.6 of the savings bond regulations.

² Department Circular No. 530.

(3) The matured bonds must be presented to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch for the specified purpose of taking advantage of this privilege.

(4) Series E bonds may be purchased with the proceeds of the matured bonds only up to the denominational amounts that the proceeds thereof will fully cover; any difference between such proceeds and the purchase price of Series E bonds will be paid to the owner.

(5) The Series E bonds will be registered in the name of the owner in any authorized form of registration.

(6) They will be dated as of the first day of the month in which the matured bonds are presented to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

(7) This privilege will continue until terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) *Special limitation applicable to employees' savings plans.*—\$2,000 (maturity value) multiplied by the highest number of participants in an employees' savings plan (as defined below) at any time during the year in which the bonds are issued.

(1) *Definition of plan and conditions of eligibility.*—

(i) The employees' savings plan must have been established by the employer for the exclusive and irrevocable benefit of his employees or their beneficiaries, afford employees the means of making regular savings from their wages through payroll deductions, and provide for employer contributions to be added to such savings.

(ii) The entire assets thereof must be credited to the individual accounts of participating employees and assets credited to the account of an employee may be distributed only to him or his beneficiary, except as otherwise provided herein.

(iii) Series E bonds may be purchased only with assets credited to the accounts of participating employees and only if the amount taken from any account at any time for that purpose is equal to the purchase price of a bond or bonds in an authorized denomination or denominations, and shares therein are credited to the accounts of the individuals from which the purchase price thereof was derived, in amounts corresponding with their shares. For example, if \$37.50 credited to the account of John Jones is commingled with funds credited to the accounts of other employees to make a total of \$7,500, with which a Series E bond in the denomination of \$10,000 (maturity value) is purchased in January 1960 and registered in the name and title of the trustee or trustees, the plan must provide, in effect, that John Jones' account shall be credited to show that he is the owner of a Series E bond in the denomination of \$50 (maturity value) bearing the issue date of January 1, 1960.

(iv) Each participating employee shall have an irrevocable right at any time to demand and receive from the trustee or trustees all assets credited to his account or the value thereof, if he so prefers, without regard to any condition other than the loss or suspension of the privilege of participating further in the plan, except that a plan will not be deemed to be inconsistent herewith, if it limits or modifies the exercise of any such right by providing that the employer's contribution does not vest absolutely until the employee shall have made contributions under the plan in each of not more than 60 calendar months succeeding the month for which the employer's contribution is made.

(v) Upon the death of an employee, his beneficiary shall have the absolute and unconditional right to demand and receive from the trustee or trustees all the assets credited to the account of the employee, or the value thereof, if he so prefers.

(vi) When settlement is made with an employee or his beneficiary with respect to any Series E bond registered in the name and title of the trustee or trustees in which the employee has a share (see (ii) hereof), the bond must be submitted for redemption or reissue to the extent of such share; if an employee or his beneficiary is to receive distribution in kind, bonds bearing the same issue dates as those credited to the employee's account will be reissued in the name of the distributee to the extent to which he is entitled, in authorized denominations, in any authorized form of registration, upon the request and certification of the trustee or trustees in accordance with the regulations governing United States savings bonds.

(2) *Definitions of terms used in this section and related provisions.*—

(i) The term "savings plan" includes any regulations issued under the plan with regard to Series E bonds; a copy of the plan and any such regulations, together with a copy of the trust agreement certified by a trustee to be true copies, must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of the District in

order to establish the eligibility of the trustee or trustees to purchase bonds in excess of the general limitation in any calendar year.

(ii) The term "assets" means all funds, including the employees' contributions and employer's contributions and assets purchased therewith as well as accretions thereto, such as dividends on stock, the increment in value on bonds and all other income; but, notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the right to demand and receive "all assets" credited to the account of an employee shall not be construed to require the distribution of assets in kind when it would not be possible or practicable to make such distribution; for example, Series E bonds may not be reissued in unauthorized denominations, and fractional shares of stock are not readily distributable in kind.

(iii) The term "beneficiary" means the person or persons, if any, designated by the employee in accordance with the terms of the plan to receive the benefits of the trust upon his death or the estate of the employee, and the term "distributee" means the employee or his beneficiary.

SEC. 316.8. *Nontransferability.*—Series E bonds may not be used as collateral for a loan or as security for the performance of an obligation, or transferred inter vivos by voluntary sale or gift, discounted or disposed of in any manner other than as provided in the regulations governing United States savings bonds. Except as provided in said regulations, the Treasury Department will recognize only the inscribed owner, during his lifetime, and thereafter his estate or heirs.

SEC. 316.9. *Issue prices of bonds.*—The issue prices of the various denominations of Series E bonds follow:

<i>Denomination (maturity value)</i>	<i>Issue (purchase) price</i>
\$25.00.....	\$18. 75
\$50.00.....	37. 50
\$100.00.....	75. 00
\$200.00.....	150. 00
\$500.00.....	375. 00
\$1,000.00.....	750. 00
\$10,000.00.....	7, 500. 00
\$100,000.00 ¹	75, 000. 00

¹ The \$100,000.00 denomination is available for purchase only by trustees of employees' savings plans described in section 316.7(c).

SEC. 316.10. *Purchase of bonds.*—Series E bonds may be purchased, while this offer is in effect, as follows:

(a) *Over-the-counter for cash.*—(1) For natural persons in their own right only (i) at such incorporated banks, trust companies, and other agencies as have been duly qualified as issuing agents, and (ii) at selected United States post offices; and (2) for all eligible purchasers, at Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) *On mail order.*—By mail upon application to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D. C., or to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, accompanied by a remittance to cover the issue price. Any form of exchange, including personal checks, will be accepted, subject to collection. Checks, or other forms of exchange, should be drawn to the order of the Federal Reserve Bank or Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be. Checks payable by endorsement are not acceptable. Any depository qualified pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 92, Revised (31 CFR 203) will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds applied for on behalf of 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.

(c) *Savings stamps.*—Savings stamps, in authorized denominations, may be purchased at any post office where Series E bonds are on sale and at such other agencies as may be designated from time to time. These stamps may be used to accumulate credits for the purchase of Series E bonds. Albums, for affixing the stamps, will be available without charge, and such albums will be receivable, in the amount of the affixed stamps, on the purchase price of the bonds.

SEC. 316.11. *Delivery of bonds by mail.*—Issuing agents are authorized to deliver Series E bonds by mail at the risk and expense of the United States, at the address given by the purchaser, but only within the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. No mail deliveries elsewhere will be made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, the bonds will be delivered at such address in the United States as the purchaser directs.

SEC. 316.12. *Increased future investment yields to original maturity for all outstanding unmatured bonds with issue dates of December 1, 1949 through May 1, 1959.*³—The investment yields on all outstanding unmatured Series E bonds with issue dates of December 1, 1949 through May 1, 1959 are hereby increased for the remaining period to original maturity by not less than six-tenths of one percent per annum on bonds with issue dates of December 1, 1949 through April 1, 1952 and five-tenths of one percent per annum on bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1952, through May 1, 1959, if the bonds are held to original maturity, and by lesser amounts if they are redeemed earlier.⁴ The resulting yields are in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually. No increase under this paragraph accrues until one-half year from June 1, 1959, for any bond with the issue month of June or December of any year prior to 1959. For any other bond (referred to in this section) no such increase accrues until one-half year from the next date (after June 1, 1959) on which, in accordance with its original terms, its redemption value increases. See tables XXI through XLII at the end of this circular for the revised redemption values and investment yields.

SEC. 316.13. *Further investment yield (interest) on Series E bonds after maturity—optional extension privileges.*—(a) *General.*—The term “optional extension privilege,” when used in these regulations, means the privilege of retaining Series E bonds for a 10-year period after maturity, known as the “extended maturity period”, and of earning interest upon the maturity values thereof, which are shown in the tables of redemption values and investment yields at the end of this circular. No special action is required of owners desiring to take advantage of an optional extension privilege. Merely by continuing to hold their bonds after maturity, they will earn further interest; but no interest accrues until the end of the first half-year period following maturity. The bonds will also increase in redemption value at the end of each successive half-year period thereafter. The term “owners” as used in this section includes registered owners, coowners, surviving beneficiaries, next of kin and legatees of deceased owners, and persons who have acquired bonds pursuant to judicial proceedings against the owners, except that judgment creditors, trustees in bankruptcy, and receivers of insolvents’ estates will have the right only to payment in accordance with the regulations governing United States savings bonds.

(b) *Optional extension privilege on bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through April 1, 1957.*—Owners of bonds with the above issue dates have been granted an optional extension privilege under previous revisions of this circular. Section 316.14 provides for improved investment yields during the extended maturity period for all outstanding bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1949, through April 1, 1957. Section 316.15 provides for improved investment yields during the remainder of the extended maturity period for all outstanding bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949.

(c) *Optional extension privilege on bonds with the issue date of May 1, 1957, or thereafter.*—Owners of bonds with the issue date of May 1, 1957, or thereafter are hereby granted an optional extension privilege at rates of interest to be determined prior to the original maturity of such bonds.

(d) *Additional optional extension privilege on bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949.*—Owners of bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, are hereby granted a second optional extension privilege at rates to be determined prior to the end of the extended maturity period of such bonds. The redemption value of any bond at the end of the extended maturity period will be the base upon which interest will accrue during the second extension period.

SEC. 316.14. *Increased yields⁵ during the extended maturity period for all outstanding bonds reaching original maturity on or after June 1, 1959, with issue dates of June 1, 1949, through April 1, 1957.*—The investment yield of three percent per

³ For bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1959, or thereafter, see section 316.3. For increased yields during the extended maturity period on all outstanding bonds reaching original maturity beginning June 1, 1959, with issue dates of June 1, 1949, through April 1, 1957, see section 316.14. For revision of future investment yields for remaining period to extended maturity on all outstanding bonds which reached original maturity prior to June 1, 1959, with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, see section 316.15.

⁴ The investment yields heretofore prescribed for the full original maturity period of the bonds referred to in section 316.12 were (according to issue dates) as follows:

December 1, 1949 through April 1, 1952	2.90
May 1, 1952 through January 1, 1957	3.00
February 1, 1957 through May 1, 1959	3.25

percent per annum compounded semiannually.

⁵ The redemption value of any bond at original maturity is the base upon which interest will accrue during the extended maturity period.

annum compounded semiannually heretofore prescribed for the extended maturity period on all outstanding Series E bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1949, through April 1, 1957, is hereby increased by approximately three-fourths of one percent per annum compounded semiannually if the bonds are held to the end of that period and by lesser amounts if they are redeemed earlier. See tables XX through XXXVII at the end of this circular for the revised redemption values and investment yields.

SEC. 316.15. *Increased future investment yields to extended maturity for all outstanding bonds having reached original maturity prior to June 1, 1959, with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949.*—The investment yields on all outstanding Series E bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, are hereby increased for the remaining period of their extended maturity by not less than six-tenths of one percent per annum on bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1941, through April 1, 1942, and five-tenths of one percent per annum on bonds with issue dates of May 1, 1942, through May 1, 1949, if the bonds are held to the end of the extended maturity period, and by lesser amounts if they are redeemed earlier.⁶ The resulting yields are in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually. No increase under this paragraph accrues until one-half year from June 1, 1959, for bonds with the issue month of June or December of any year prior to 1949. For any other bond (referred to in this section) no such increase accrues until one-half year from the next date (after June 1, 1959) on which, in accordance with its original terms, its redemption value increases. See tables II through XIX at the end of this circular for the revised redemption values and investment yields.

SEC. 316.16. *Taxation.*—(a) *General.*—For the purpose of determining taxes and tax exemptions, the increment in value represented by the difference between the price paid for Series E bonds (which are issued on a discount basis) and the redemption value received therefor shall be considered as interest. Such interest 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.

(b) *Federal income tax as applied to matured Series E bonds.*—A taxpayer who has been reporting the increase in redemption value of his Series E bonds, for Federal income tax purposes, each year as it accrues, must continue to do so if he retains the bonds under sections 316.13–316.15, unless in accordance with income tax regulations the taxpayer obtains permission from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to a different method of reporting income from such obligations. A taxpayer who has not been reporting the increase in redemption value of such bonds currently for tax purposes may in any year prior to final maturity, and subject to the provisions of section 454 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and of the regulations prescribed thereunder, elect for such year and subsequent years to report such income annually. Holders of Series E bonds who have not reported the increase in redemption value currently are required to include such amount in gross income for the taxable year of actual redemption or for the taxable year of final maturity, whichever is earlier. If further information concerning Federal taxes is desired, inquiry should be addressed to the District Director of Internal Revenue of the taxpayer's district or to the Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D.C.

SEC. 316.17. *Lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds.*—If a Series E bond is lost, stolen, or destroyed a substitute may be issued or payment may be obtained upon identification of the bond and proof of its loss, theft, or destruction. The owner should keep a description of his bonds by series, denomination, serial number, and name of coowner or beneficiary, if any, apart from the bonds, and in case of loss, theft, or destruction should immediately notify the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, briefly stating the facts and describing the bonds. Full instructions for obtaining substitute bonds or payment will then be given.

SEC. 316.18. *Payment or redemption (in general).*—A Series E bond may be redeemed at the option of the owner at any time after two months from the issue

⁶ The investment yields heretofore prescribed for the full extended maturity period of the bonds referred to in section 316.15 were (according to issue dates) as follows:

May 1, 1941 through April 1, 1942.....	2.90
May 1, 1942 through May 1, 1949.....	3.00

percent per annum compounded semiannually.

date at the appropriate redemption value as shown in the tables at the end of this circular, which apply to bonds bearing various issue dates back to May 1, 1941. The redemption values of bonds in the denomination of \$100,000⁷ (which was authorized as of January 1, 1954) are not shown in those tables. However, the redemption values of bonds in that denomination will be equal to the total redemption values of ten \$10,000 bonds bearing the same issue dates. A Series E bond in a denomination higher than \$25 (maturity value) may be redeemed in part but only in the amount of an authorized denomination or multiple thereof. Payment of a Series E bond will be made upon presentation and surrender of the bond by the owner to authorized paying agencies as follows:

(a) *Federal Reserve Banks and branches and Treasurer of the United States.*—Owners of Series E bonds may obtain payment upon presentation of the bonds to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C., with the requests for payment on the bonds duly executed and certified in accordance with the regulations governing United States savings bonds.

(b) *Incorporated banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions.*—An individual (natural person) whose name is inscribed on a Series E bond either as owner or coowner in his own right may also present such bond (unless marked "DUPLICATE") to any incorporated bank or trust company or other financial institution which is qualified as a paying agent under Department Circular No. 750 or any revision of or amendment thereto (31 CFR 321). If such bond is in order for payment by the paying agent, the owner or coowner, upon establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the paying agent and upon signing the request for payment and adding his home or business address, may receive immediate payment of the current redemption value.

SEC. 316.19. *Payment or redemption in the case of disability or death.*—In case of the disability of the registered owner, or the death of the registered owner not survived by a coowner or a designated beneficiary, instructions should be obtained from a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, before the request for payment is executed.

SEC. 316.20. *General provisions.*—(a) *Regulations.*—All Series E bonds issued pursuant to this circular shall be subject to the regulations prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury to govern United States savings bonds. Such regulations may require, among other things, reasonable notice in case of presentation of Series E bonds for redemption prior to maturity. The present regulations are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 530, current revision, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Treasury Department or to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

(b) *Reservation as to issue of bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any application for Series E bonds, in whole or in part, and to refuse to issue or permit to be issued hereunder any such bonds in any case or any class or classes of cases if he deems such action to be in the public interest, and his action in any such respect shall be final.

(c) *Previous circulars—preservation of existing rights.*—The provisions of previous Treasury Department circulars not in conformity herewith are hereby modified and amended accordingly: *Provided, however,* that nothing contained in this circular shall limit or restrict any existing rights which owners of Series E bonds have acquired under the circulars previously in force.

(d) *Fiscal agents.*—Federal Reserve Banks and branches, as fiscal agents of the United States, are authorized to perform such services as may be requested of them by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the issue, delivery, redemption, and payment of Series E bonds.

(e) *Reservation as to terms of circular.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time supplement or amend the terms of this circular, or of any amendments or supplements thereto.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

⁷ The \$100,000.00 denomination is available for purchase by trustees of employees' savings plans described in section 316.7(c).

TABLE I.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1959

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates beginning June 1, 1959, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	² 3.75
½ to 1 year.....	18.91	37.82	75.64	151.28	378.20	756.40	7,564	1.71	3.89
1 to 1½ years.....	19.19	38.38	76.76	153.52	383.80	767.60	7,676	2.33	3.96
1½ to 2 years.....	19.51	39.02	78.04	156.08	390.20	780.40	7,804	2.67	4.01
2 to 2½ years.....	19.90	39.80	79.60	159.20	398.00	796.00	7,960	3.00	4.01
2½ to 3 years.....	20.28	40.56	81.12	162.24	405.60	811.20	8,112	3.16	4.03
3 to 3½ years.....	20.66	41.32	82.64	165.28	413.20	826.40	8,264	3.26	4.05
3½ to 4 years.....	21.07	42.14	84.28	168.56	421.40	842.80	8,428	3.36	4.06
4 to 4½ years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	8,600	3.45	4.06
4½ to 5 years.....	21.95	43.90	87.80	175.60	439.00	878.00	8,780	3.53	4.04
5 to 5½ years.....	22.40	44.80	89.60	179.20	448.00	896.00	8,960	3.59	4.03
5½ to 6 years.....	22.86	45.72	91.44	182.88	457.20	914.40	9,144	3.64	4.02
6 to 6½ years.....	23.32	46.64	93.28	186.56	466.40	932.80	9,328	3.67	4.01
6½ to 7 years.....	23.79	47.58	95.16	190.32	475.80	951.60	9,516	3.70	4.01
7 to 7½ years.....	24.27	48.54	97.08	194.16	485.40	970.80	9,708	3.72	3.99
7½ years to 7 years & 9 months.....	24.75	49.50	99.00	198.00	495.00	990.00	9,900	3.74	4.06
Maturity value (7 years and 9 months from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	10,000	3.75	-----

¹ 3-month period in the case of the 7½ year to 7 year and 9 month period.² Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity.

TABLE II.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATE OF MAY 1, 1941

Table showing (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue date of May 1, 1941, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period					(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	25.31	50.62	101.25	506.25	1,012.50	2.88	2.92
1 to 1½ years.....	25.62	51.25	102.50	512.50	1,025.00	2.86	2.94
1½ to 2 years.....	25.94	51.87	103.75	518.75	1,037.50	2.84	2.97
2 to 2½ years.....	26.25	52.50	105.00	525.00	1,050.00	2.82	3.01
2½ to 3 years.....	26.56	53.12	106.25	531.25	1,062.50	2.81	3.05
3 to 3½ years.....	26.87	53.75	107.50	537.50	1,075.00	2.79	3.10
3½ to 4 years.....	27.19	54.37	108.75	543.75	1,087.50	2.77	3.16
4 to 4½ years.....	27.50	55.00	110.00	550.00	1,100.00	2.75	3.23
4½ to 5 years.....	27.81	55.62	111.25	556.25	1,112.50	2.74	3.32
5 to 5½ years.....	28.12	56.25	112.50	562.50	1,125.00	2.72	3.43
5½ to 6 years.....	28.44	56.87	113.75	568.75	1,137.50	2.71	3.56
6 to 6½ years.....	28.75	57.50	115.00	575.00	1,150.00	2.69	3.73
6½ to 7 years.....	29.06	58.12	116.25	581.25	1,162.50	2.67	3.96
7 to 7½ years.....	29.37	58.75	117.50	587.50	1,175.00	2.66	4.26
7½ to 8 years.....	30.00	60.00	120.00	600.00	1,200.00	2.70	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	30.67	61.33	122.67	613.33	1,226.67	2.75	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	31.33	62.67	125.33	626.67	1,253.33	2.79	4.77
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
9 to 9½ years.....	\$32.03	\$64.06	\$128.12	\$640.60	\$1,281.20	2.84	4.93
9½ to 10 years.....	32.80	65.60	131.20	656.00	1,312.00	2.89	5.06
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date)*.	33.63	67.26	134.52	672.60	1,345.20	2.94	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE III.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1941, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period					(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	25.31	50.62	101.25	506.25	1,012.50	2.88	2.92
1 to 1½ years.....	25.62	51.25	102.50	512.50	1,025.00	2.86	2.94
1½ to 2 years.....	25.94	51.87½	103.75	518.75	1,037.50	2.84	2.97
2 to 2½ years.....	26.25	52.50	105.00	525.00	1,050.00	2.82	3.01
2½ to 3 years.....	26.56	53.12	106.25	531.25	1,062.50	2.81	3.05
3 to 3½ years.....	26.87	53.75	107.50	537.50	1,075.00	2.79	3.10
3½ to 4 years.....	27.19	54.37	108.75	543.75	1,087.50	2.77	3.16
4 to 4½ years.....	27.50	55.00	110.00	550.00	1,100.00	2.75	3.23
4½ to 5 years.....	27.81	55.62	111.25	556.25	1,112.50	2.74	3.32
5 to 5½ years.....	28.12	56.25	112.50	562.50	1,125.00	2.72	3.43
5½ to 6 years.....	28.44	56.87	113.75	568.75	1,137.50	2.71	3.56
6 to 6½ years.....	28.75	57.50	115.00	575.00	1,150.00	2.69	3.73
6½ to 7 years.....	29.06	58.12	116.25	581.25	1,162.50	2.67	3.96
7 to 7½ years.....	29.37	58.75	117.50	587.50	1,175.00	2.66	4.26
7½ to 8 years.....	30.00	60.00	120.00	600.00	1,200.00	2.70	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	30.67	61.33	122.67	613.33	1,226.67	2.75	4.82
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
8½ to 9 years.....	\$31.36	\$62.72	\$125.44	\$627.20	\$1,254.40	2.80	4.92
9 to 9½ years.....	32.10	64.20	128.40	642.00	1,284.00	2.85	5.02
9½ to 10 years.....	32.89	65.78	131.56	657.80	1,315.60	2.90	5.11
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	33.73	67.46	134.92	674.60	1,349.20	2.96	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE IV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1941, THROUGH APRIL 1, 1942

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December, 1941, through April, 1942, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	25.31	50.62	101.25	506.25	1,012.50	2.88	2.92
1 to 1½ years.....	25.62	51.25	102.50	512.50	1,025.00	2.86	2.94
1½ to 2 years.....	25.94	51.87	103.75	518.75	1,037.50	2.84	2.97
2 to 2½ years.....	26.25	52.50	105.00	525.00	1,050.00	2.82	3.01
2½ to 3 years.....	26.56	53.12	106.25	531.25	1,062.50	2.81	3.05
3 to 3½ years.....	26.87	53.75	107.50	537.50	1,075.00	2.79	3.10
3½ to 4 years.....	27.19	54.37	108.75	543.75	1,087.50	2.77	3.16
4 to 4½ years.....	27.50	55.00	110.00	550.00	1,100.00	2.75	3.23
4½ to 5 years.....	27.81	55.62	111.25	556.25	1,112.50	2.74	3.32
5 to 5½ years.....	28.12	56.25	112.50	562.50	1,125.00	2.72	3.43
5½ to 6 years.....	28.44	56.87	113.75	568.75	1,137.50	2.71	3.56
6 to 6½ years.....	28.75	57.50	115.00	575.00	1,150.00	2.69	3.73
6½ to 7 years.....	29.06	58.12	116.25	581.25	1,162.50	2.67	3.96
7 to 7½ years.....	29.37	58.75	117.50	587.50	1,175.00	2.66	4.26
7½ to 8 years.....	30.00	60.00	120.00	600.00	1,200.00	2.70	4.86
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
8 to 8½ years.....	\$30.69	\$61.38	\$122.76	\$613.80	\$1,227.60	2.76	4.93
8½ to 9 years.....	31.41	62.82	125.64	628.20	1,256.40	2.81	5.01
9 to 9½ years.....	32.17	64.34	128.68	643.40	1,286.80	2.86	5.10
9½ to 10 years.....	32.98	65.96	131.92	659.60	1,319.20	2.92	5.15
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	33.83	67.66	135.32	676.60	1,353.20	2.97	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE V.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATE OF MAY 1, 1942

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue date of May 1, 1942, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	² 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	² 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	² 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	² 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	² 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	² 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	² 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	² 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	² 3.05
5 to 5½ years.....	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	² 3.04
5½ to 6 years.....	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	² 3.04
6 to 6½ years.....	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	² 3.03
6½ to 7 years.....	30.30	60.60	121.20	606.00	1,212.00	2.93	² 3.04
7 to 7½ years.....	30.75	61.50	123.00	615.00	1,230.00	2.93	² 3.05
7½ to 8 years.....	31.20	62.40	124.80	624.00	1,248.00	2.93	² 3.58
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
8 to 8½ years.....	\$31.67	\$63.34	\$126.68	\$633.40	\$1,266.80	2.93	3.72
8½ to 9 years.....	32.21	64.42	128.84	644.20	1,288.40	2.95	3.82
9 to 9½ years.....	32.80	65.60	131.20	656.00	1,312.00	2.97	3.89
9½ to 10 years.....	33.42	66.84	133.68	668.40	1,336.80	2.99	4.01
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	34.09	68.18	136.36	681.80	1,363.60	3.01	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity;⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE VI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1942

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1942, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	² 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	² 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	² 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	² 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	² 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	² 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	² 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	² 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	² 3.05
5 to 5½ years.....	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	² 3.04
5½ to 6 years.....	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	² 3.04
6 to 6½ years.....	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	² 3.03
6½ to 7 years.....	30.30	60.60	121.20	606.00	1,212.00	2.93	² 3.04
7 to 7½ years.....	30.75	61.50	123.00	615.00	1,230.00	2.93	² 3.55
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
7½ to 8 years.....	\$31.21	\$62.42	\$124.84	\$624.20	\$1,248.40	2.93	3.66
8 to 8½ years.....	31.70	63.40	126.80	634.00	1,268.00	2.94	3.79
8½ to 9 years.....	32.27	64.54	129.08	645.40	1,290.80	2.96	3.85
9 to 9½ years.....	32.87	65.74	131.48	657.40	1,314.80	2.98	3.92
9½ to 10 years.....	33.50	67.00	134.00	670.00	1,340.00	3.00	4.00
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	34.17	68.34	136.68	683.40	1,366.80	3.02	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE VII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1942, THROUGH MAY 1, 1943

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1942, through May 1, 1943, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate invest- ment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On pur- chase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On cur- rent red- emption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	0.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to ex- tended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	² 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	² 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	² 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	² 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	² 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	² 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	² 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	² 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	² 3.05
5 to 5½ years.....	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	² 3.04
5½ to 6 years.....	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	² 3.04
6 to 6½ years.....	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	² 3.03
6½ to 7 years.....	30.30	60.60	121.20	606.00	1,212.00	2.93	² 3.54
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
7 to 7½ years.....	\$30.76	\$61.52	\$123.04	\$615.20	\$1,230.40	2.93	3.62
7½ to 8 years.....	31.24	62.48	124.96	624.80	1,249.60	2.94	3.73
8 to 8½ years.....	31.75	63.50	127.00	635.00	1,270.00	2.95	3.84
8½ to 9 years.....	32.33	64.66	129.32	646.60	1,293.20	2.97	3.90
9 to 9½ years.....	32.94	65.88	131.76	658.80	1,317.60	2.99	3.97
9½ to 10 years.....	33.58	67.16	134.32	671.60	1,343.20	3.01	4.05
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	34.26	68.52	137.04	685.20	1,370.40	3.04	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE VIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1943

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1943, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period					(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	² 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	² 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	² 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	² 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	² 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	² 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	² 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	² 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	² 3.05
5 to 5½ years.....	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	² 3.04
5½ to 6 years.....	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	² 3.04
6 to 6½ years.....	29.85	59.70	119.40	597.00	1,194.00	2.93	² 3.53
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
6½ to 7 years.....	\$30.31	\$60.62	\$121.24	\$606.20	\$1,212.40	2.93	3.60
7 to 7½ years.....	30.79	61.58	123.16	615.80	1,231.60	2.94	3.67
7½ to 8 years.....	31.29	62.58	125.16	625.80	1,251.60	2.95	3.76
8 to 8½ years.....	31.81	63.62	127.24	636.20	1,272.40	2.96	3.86
8½ to 9 years.....	32.40	64.80	129.60	648.00	1,296.00	2.98	3.91
9 to 9½ years.....	33.02	66.04	132.08	660.40	1,320.80	3.00	3.96
9½ to 10 years.....	33.66	67.32	134.64	673.20	1,346.40	3.02	4.04
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date).....	34.34	68.68	137.36	686.80	1,373.60	3.05	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE IX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1943, THROUGH MAY 1, 1944

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1943, through May 1, 1944, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)					(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
						Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	² 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	² 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	² 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	² 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	² 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	² 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	² 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	² 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	² 3.05
5 to 5½ years.....	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	² 3.04
5½ to 6 years.....	29.40	58.80	117.60	588.00	1,176.00	2.92	² 3.54
Revised redemption values and investment yields							
6 to 6½ years.....	\$29.86	\$59.72	\$119.44	\$597.20	\$1,194.40	2.93	3.59
6½ to 7 years.....	30.33	60.66	121.32	606.60	1,213.20	2.94	3.66
7 to 7½ years.....	30.83	61.66	123.32	616.60	1,233.20	2.95	3.72
7½ to 8 years.....	31.34	62.68	125.36	626.80	1,253.60	2.96	3.80
8 to 8½ years.....	31.87	63.74	127.48	637.40	1,274.80	2.97	3.90
8½ to 9 years.....	32.47	64.94	129.88	649.40	1,298.80	2.99	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	33.09	66.18	132.36	661.80	1,323.60	3.01	4.01
9½ to 10 years.....	33.74	67.48	134.96	674.80	1,349.60	3.04	4.09
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date).....	34.43	68.86	137.72	688.60	1,377.20	3.06	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

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TABLE X.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1944

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1944, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate invest- ment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)						(2) On pur- chase price from issue date to be- ginning of each half- year period	(3) On cur- rent re- demption value from beginning of each half- year period (a) to ma- turity
							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.50	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	2 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	2 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	2 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	2 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	2 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	2 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	2 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	11.24	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	2 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	11.40	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	2 3.05
5 to 5½ years.....	11.58	28.95	57.90	115.80	579.00	1,158.00	2.92	2 3.54
Revised redemption values and investment yields								
5½ to 6 years.....	\$11.76	\$29.41	\$58.82	\$117.64	\$588.20	\$1,176.40	2.93	3.59
6 to 6½ years.....	11.95	29.88	59.76	119.52	597.60	1,195.20	2.93	3.63
6½ to 7 years.....	12.15	30.37	60.74	121.48	607.40	1,214.80	2.94	3.68
7 to 7½ years.....	12.35	30.87	61.74	123.48	617.40	1,234.80	2.95	3.75
7½ to 8 years.....	12.56	31.39	62.78	125.56	627.80	1,255.60	2.97	3.83
8 to 8½ years.....	12.77	31.93	63.86	127.72	638.40	1,277.20	2.98	3.92
8½ to 9 years.....	13.02	32.54	65.08	130.16	650.80	1,301.60	3.00	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	13.27	33.17	66.34	132.68	663.40	1,326.80	3.03	4.00
9½ to 10 years.....	13.53	33.82	67.64	135.28	676.40	1,352.80	3.05	4.08
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	13.80	34.51	69.02	138.04	690.20	1,380.40	3.07	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).

² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.

⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1944, THROUGH MAY 1, 1945

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1944, through May 1, 1945, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate invest- ment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)						(2) On pur- chase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On cur- rent red- emption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.67	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	2 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	2 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	2 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	2 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	2 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	2 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	2 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	11.24	28.10	56.20	112.40	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	2 3.04
4½ to 5 years.....	11.40	28.50	57.00	114.00	570.00	1,140.00	2.91	2 3.55
Revised redemption values and investment yields								
5 to 5½ years.....	\$11.58	\$28.96	\$57.92	\$115.84	\$579.20	\$1,158.40	2.92	3.58
5½ to 6 years.....	11.77	29.43	58.86	117.72	588.60	1,177.20	2.93	3.62
6 to 6½ years.....	11.96	29.91	59.82	119.64	598.20	1,196.40	2.94	3.67
6½ to 7 years.....	12.16	30.41	60.82	121.64	608.20	1,216.40	2.95	3.71
7 to 7½ years.....	12.37	30.92	61.84	123.68	618.40	1,236.80	2.96	3.77
7½ to 8 years.....	12.58	31.46	62.92	125.84	629.20	1,258.40	2.98	3.83
8 to 8½ years.....	12.80	32.00	64.00	128.00	640.00	1,280.00	2.99	3.93
8½ to 9 years.....	13.05	32.62	65.24	130.48	652.40	1,304.80	3.02	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	13.30	33.25	66.50	133.00	665.00	1,330.00	3.04	3.99
9½ to 10 years.....	13.56	33.90	67.80	135.60	678.00	1,356.00	3.06	4.07
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	13.84	34.59	69.18	138.36	691.80	1,383.60	3.09	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1945

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1945, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield 1	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	2 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	2 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	2 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	2 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	2 3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	2 3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	221.60	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	2 3.03
4 to 4½ years.....	11.24	28.10	56.20	112.40	224.80	562.00	1,124.00	2.91	2 3.54
Revised redemption values and investment yields 2									
4½ to 5 years.....	\$11.40	\$28.51	\$57.02	\$114.04	\$228.08	\$570.20	\$1,140.40	2.91	3.59
5 to 5½ years.....	11.59	28.97	57.94	115.88	231.76	579.40	1,158.80	2.92	3.63
5½ to 6 years.....	11.78	29.46	58.92	117.84	235.68	589.20	1,178.40	2.94	3.66
6 to 6½ years.....	11.98	29.95	59.90	119.80	239.60	599.00	1,198.00	2.95	3.70
6½ to 7 years.....	12.18	30.46	60.92	121.84	243.68	609.20	1,218.40	2.96	3.74
7 to 7½ years.....	12.39	30.98	61.96	123.92	247.84	619.60	1,239.20	2.98	3.80
7½ to 8 years.....	12.61	31.52	63.04	126.08	252.16	630.40	1,260.80	2.99	3.86
8 to 8½ years.....	12.83	32.07	64.14	128.28	256.56	641.40	1,282.80	3.00	3.95
8½ to 9 years.....	13.08	32.69	65.38	130.76	261.52	653.80	1,307.60	3.03	3.98
9 to 9½ years.....	13.33	33.33	66.66	133.32	266.64	666.60	1,333.20	3.05	4.01
9½ to 10 years.....	13.60	33.99	67.98	135.96	271.92	679.80	1,359.60	3.07	4.06
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) 4.....	13.87	34.68	69.36	138.72	277.44	693.60	1,387.20	3.10	-----

1 Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).

2 Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

3 Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.

4 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1945, THROUGH MAY 1, 1946

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1945, through May 1, 1946, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	3.00
½ to 1 years.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	3.02
3½ to 4 years.....	11.08	27.70	55.40	110.80	221.60	554.00	1,108.00	2.91	3.53
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
4 to 4½ years.....	\$11.24	\$28.11	\$56.22	\$112.44	\$224.88	\$562.20	\$1,124.40	2.91	3.58
4½ to 5 years.....	11.41	28.52	57.04	114.08	228.16	570.40	1,140.80	2.91	3.64
5 to 5½ years.....	11.60	29.00	57.80	116.00	232.00	580.00	1,160.00	2.93	3.66
5½ to 6 years.....	11.80	29.49	58.98	117.96	235.92	589.80	1,179.60	2.94	3.69
6 to 6½ years.....	12.00	29.99	59.98	119.96	239.92	599.80	1,199.60	2.96	3.73
6½ to 7 years.....	12.20	30.51	61.02	122.04	244.08	610.20	1,220.40	2.97	3.77
7 to 7½ years.....	12.42	31.04	62.08	124.16	248.32	620.80	1,241.60	2.99	3.82
7½ to 8 years.....	12.63	31.58	63.16	126.32	252.64	631.60	1,263.20	3.00	3.89
8 to 8½ years.....	12.86	32.14	64.28	128.56	257.12	642.80	1,285.60	3.02	3.97
8½ to 9 years.....	13.11	32.77	65.54	131.08	262.16	655.40	1,310.80	3.04	3.99
9 to 9½ years.....	13.36	33.41	66.82	133.64	267.28	668.20	1,336.40	3.06	4.03
9½ to 10 years.....	13.63	34.07	68.14	136.28	272.56	681.40	1,362.80	3.09	4.11
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	13.91	34.77	69.54	139.08	278.16	695.40	1,390.80	3.11	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XIV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1946

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1946, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Issue price.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	0.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date)	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	3.02
3 to 3½ years.....	10.92	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	2.91	3.52
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
3½ to 4 years.....	\$11.08	\$27.71	\$55.42	\$110.84	\$221.68	\$554.20	\$1,108.40	2.91	3.56
4 to 4½ years.....	11.25	28.12	56.24	112.48	224.96	562.40	1,124.80	2.92	3.61
4½ to 5 years.....	11.42	28.55	57.10	114.20	228.40	571.00	1,142.00	2.92	3.66
5 to 5½ years.....	11.61	29.03	58.06	116.12	232.24	580.60	1,161.20	2.94	3.69
5½ to 6 years.....	11.81	29.53	59.06	118.12	236.24	590.60	1,181.20	2.95	3.72
6 to 6½ years.....	12.02	30.04	60.08	120.16	240.32	600.80	1,201.60	2.97	3.75
6½ to 7 years.....	12.23	30.57	61.14	122.28	244.56	611.40	1,222.80	2.98	3.78
7 to 7½ years.....	12.44	31.10	62.20	124.40	248.80	622.00	1,244.00	3.00	3.83
7½ to 8 years.....	12.66	31.65	63.30	126.60	253.20	633.00	1,266.00	3.01	3.89
8 to 8½ years.....	12.89	32.22	64.44	128.88	257.76	644.40	1,288.80	3.03	3.96
8½ to 9 years.....	13.14	32.84	65.68	131.36	262.72	656.80	1,313.60	3.05	4.00
9 to 9½ years.....	13.40	33.49	66.98	133.96	267.92	669.80	1,339.60	3.08	4.02
9½ to 10 years.....	13.66	34.15	68.30	136.60	273.20	683.00	1,366.00	3.10	4.10
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	13.94	34.85	69.70	139.40	278.80	697.00	1,394.00	3.12	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1946, THROUGH MAY 1, 1947

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1946, through May 1, 1947, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	2 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	2 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	2 3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	2 3.02
2½ to 3 years.....	10.76	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	2.91	2 3.25
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
3 to 3½ years.....	\$10.92	\$27.31	\$54.62	\$109.24	\$218.48	\$546.20	\$1,092.40	2.91	3.55
3½ to 4 years.....	11.09	27.72	55.44	110.88	221.76	554.40	1,108.80	2.92	3.59
4 to 4½ years.....	11.26	28.14	56.28	112.56	225.12	562.80	1,125.60	2.92	3.64
4½ to 5 years.....	11.43	28.58	57.16	114.32	228.64	571.60	1,143.20	2.93	3.69
5 to 5½ years.....	11.63	29.07	58.14	116.28	232.56	581.40	1,162.80	2.94	3.71
5½ to 6 years.....	11.83	29.58	59.16	118.32	236.61	591.60	1,183.20	2.96	3.74
6 to 6½ years.....	12.04	30.09	60.18	120.36	240.72	601.80	1,203.60	2.98	3.77
6½ to 7 years.....	12.25	30.62	61.24	122.48	244.96	612.40	1,224.80	2.99	3.81
7 to 7½ years.....	12.47	31.17	62.34	124.68	249.36	623.40	1,246.80	3.01	3.84
7½ to 8 years.....	12.69	31.72	63.44	126.88	253.76	634.40	1,268.80	3.03	3.91
8 to 8½ years.....	12.92	32.29	64.58	129.16	258.32	645.80	1,291.60	3.04	3.98
8½ to 9 years.....	13.17	32.92	65.84	131.68	263.36	658.40	1,316.80	3.07	4.01
9 to 9½ years.....	13.43	33.57	67.14	134.28	268.56	671.40	1,342.80	3.09	4.04
9½ to 10 years.....	13.69	34.23	68.46	136.92	273.84	684.60	1,369.20	3.11	4.15
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	13.98	34.94	69.88	139.76	279.52	698.80	1,397.60	3.14	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XVI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1947

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1947, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semi-annually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01 ²
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	3.01
2 to 2½ years.....	10.60	26.50	53.00	106.00	212.00	530.00	1,060.00	2.90	3.52
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
2½ to 3 years.....	\$10.76	\$26.91	\$53.82	\$107.64	\$215.28	\$538.20	\$1,076.40	2.91	3.54
3 to 3½ years.....	10.93	27.32	54.64	109.28	218.56	546.40	1,092.80	2.92	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	11.10	27.74	55.48	110.96	221.92	554.80	1,109.60	2.92	3.62
4 to 4½ years.....	11.27	28.17	56.34	112.68	225.36	563.40	1,126.80	2.93	3.66
4½ to 5 years.....	11.44	28.61	57.22	114.44	228.88	572.20	1,144.40	2.94	3.71
5 to 5½ years.....	11.64	29.11	58.22	116.44	232.88	582.20	1,164.40	2.95	3.73
5½ to 6 years.....	11.85	29.63	59.26	118.52	237.04	592.60	1,185.20	2.97	3.75
6 to 6½ years.....	12.06	30.15	60.30	120.60	241.20	603.00	1,206.00	2.99	3.78
6½ to 7 years.....	12.27	30.68	61.36	122.72	245.44	613.60	1,227.20	3.01	3.82
7 to 7½ years.....	12.49	31.23	62.46	124.92	249.84	624.60	1,249.20	3.02	3.85
7½ to 8 years.....	12.72	31.79	63.58	127.16	254.32	635.80	1,271.60	3.04	3.91
8 to 8½ years.....	12.94	32.36	64.72	129.44	258.88	647.20	1,294.40	3.05	3.99
8½ to 9 years.....	13.20	33.00	66.00	132.00	264.00	660.00	1,320.00	3.08	4.00
9 to 9½ years.....	13.46	33.65	67.30	134.60	269.20	673.00	1,346.00	3.10	4.03
9½ to 10 years.....	13.73	34.32	68.64	137.28	274.56	686.40	1,372.80	3.12	4.08
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	14.01	35.02	70.04	140.08	280.16	700.40	1,400.80	3.15	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XVII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1947, THROUGH MAY 1, 1948

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1947, through May 1, 1948, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	² 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	² 3.00
1½ to 2 years.....	10.45	26.12	52.25	104.50	209.00	522.50	1,045.00	2.91	³ 3.51
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
2 to 2½ years.....	\$10.60	\$26.51	\$53.02	\$106.04	\$212.08	\$530.20	\$1,060.40	2.91	3.54
2½ to 3 years.....	10.77	26.92	53.84	107.68	215.36	538.40	1,076.80	2.91	3.57
3 to 3½ years.....	10.94	27.34	54.68	109.36	218.72	546.80	1,093.60	2.92	3.61
3½ to 4 years.....	11.11	27.77	55.54	111.08	222.16	555.40	1,110.80	2.93	3.64
4 to 4½ years.....	11.28	28.20	56.40	112.80	225.60	564.00	1,128.00	2.94	3.69
4½ to 5 years.....	11.46	28.65	57.30	114.60	229.20	573.00	1,146.00	2.95	3.73
5 to 5½ years.....	11.66	29.16	58.32	116.64	233.28	583.20	1,166.40	2.97	3.75
5½ to 6 years.....	11.87	29.68	59.36	118.72	237.44	593.60	1,187.20	2.99	3.77
6 to 6½ years.....	12.08	30.21	60.42	120.84	241.68	604.20	1,208.40	3.00	3.79
6½ to 7 years.....	12.30	30.75	61.50	123.00	246.00	615.00	1,230.00	3.02	3.82
7 to 7½ years.....	12.52	31.30	62.60	125.20	250.40	626.00	1,252.00	3.04	3.87
7½ to 8 years.....	12.74	31.86	63.72	127.44	254.88	637.20	1,274.40	3.05	3.92
8 to 8½ years.....	12.98	32.44	64.88	129.76	259.52	648.50	1,297.60	3.07	3.99
8½ to 9 years.....	13.23	33.08	66.16	132.32	264.64	661.60	1,323.20	3.09	4.01
9 to 9½ years.....	13.49	33.73	67.46	134.92	269.84	674.60	1,349.20	3.11	4.05
9½ to 10 years.....	13.76	34.40	68.80	137.60	275.20	688.00	1,376.00	3.14	4.13
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	14.04	35.11	70.22	140.44	280.88	702.20	1,404.40	3.16	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1950, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XVIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1948

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1948, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.50	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	2 3.00
1 to 1½ years.....	10.30	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	2.90	2 3.50

Revised redemption values and investment yields									
1½ to 2 years.....	\$10.46	\$26.14	\$52.28	\$104.56	\$209.12	\$522.80	\$1,045.60	2.91	3.53
2 to 2½ years.....	10.61	26.52	53.04	106.08	212.16	530.40	1,060.80	2.91	3.57
2½ to 3 years.....	10.77	26.93	53.86	107.72	215.44	538.60	1,077.20	2.92	3.60
3 to 3½ years.....	10.94	27.36	54.72	109.44	218.88	547.20	1,094.40	2.93	3.63
3½ to 4 years.....	11.12	27.80	55.60	111.20	222.40	556.00	1,112.00	2.94	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	11.30	28.24	56.48	112.96	225.92	564.80	1,129.60	2.95	3.70
4½ to 5 years.....	11.48	28.69	57.38	114.76	229.52	573.80	1,147.60	2.96	3.75
5 to 5½ years.....	11.68	29.21	58.42	116.84	233.68	584.20	1,168.40	2.98	3.76
5½ to 6 years.....	11.89	29.73	59.46	118.92	237.84	594.60	1,189.20	3.00	3.79
6 to 6½ years.....	12.10	30.26	60.52	121.04	242.08	605.20	1,210.40	3.01	3.81
6½ to 7 years.....	12.32	30.81	61.62	123.24	246.48	616.20	1,232.40	3.03	3.84
7 to 7½ years.....	12.55	31.37	62.74	125.48	250.96	627.40	1,254.80	3.05	3.87
7½ to 8 years.....	12.77	31.93	63.86	127.72	255.44	638.60	1,277.20	3.07	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	13.00	32.51	65.02	130.04	260.08	650.20	1,300.40	3.08	4.01
8½ to 9 years.....	13.26	33.15	66.30	132.60	265.20	663.00	1,326.00	3.10	4.03
9 to 9½ years.....	13.52	33.81	67.62	135.24	270.48	676.20	1,352.40	3.13	4.06
9½ to 10 years.....	13.79	34.48	68.96	137.92	275.84	689.60	1,379.20	3.15	4.15
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	14.08	35.20	70.39	140.78	281.56	703.90	1,407.80	3.17	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XIX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1948, THROUGH MAY 1, 1949

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1948, through May 1, 1949, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value— Issue price—	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	3.00
½ to 1 year.....	10.15	25.37	50.75	101.50	203.00	507.50	1,015.00	2.90	3.50
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
1 to 1½ years.....	\$10.30	\$25.76	\$51.52	\$103.04	\$206.08	\$515.20	\$1,030.40	2.91	3.53
1½ to 2 years.....	10.46	26.14	52.28	104.56	209.12	522.80	1,045.60	2.91	3.56
2 to 2½ years.....	10.61	26.53	53.06	106.12	212.24	530.60	1,061.20	2.91	3.59
2½ to 3 years.....	10.78	26.96	53.92	107.84	215.68	539.20	1,078.40	2.93	3.62
3 to 3½ years.....	10.96	27.39	54.78	109.56	219.12	547.80	1,095.60	2.94	3.65
3½ to 4 years.....	11.13	27.83	55.66	111.32	222.64	556.60	1,113.20	2.95	3.68
4 to 4½ years.....	11.31	28.28	56.56	113.12	226.24	565.60	1,131.20	2.96	3.72
4½ to 5 years.....	11.50	28.74	57.48	114.96	229.92	574.80	1,149.60	2.97	3.76
5 to 5½ years.....	11.70	29.26	58.52	117.04	234.08	585.20	1,170.40	2.99	3.78
5½ to 6 years.....	11.92	29.79	59.58	119.16	238.32	595.80	1,191.60	3.01	3.79
6 to 6½ years.....	12.13	30.33	60.66	121.32	242.64	606.60	1,213.20	3.03	3.82
6½ to 7 years.....	12.35	30.87	61.74	123.48	246.96	617.40	1,234.80	3.04	3.85
7 to 7½ years.....	12.57	31.43	62.86	125.72	251.44	628.60	1,257.20	3.06	3.89
7½ to 8 years.....	12.80	32.00	64.00	128.00	256.00	640.00	1,280.00	3.08	3.94
8 to 8½ years.....	13.04	32.59	65.18	130.36	260.72	651.80	1,303.60	3.09	4.01
8½ to 9 years.....	13.29	33.23	66.46	132.92	265.84	664.60	1,329.20	3.12	4.03
9 to 9½ years.....	13.56	33.89	67.78	135.56	271.12	677.80	1,355.60	3.14	4.06
9½ to 10 years.....	13.82	34.56	69.12	138.24	276.48	691.20	1,382.40	3.16	4.17
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	14.11	35.28	70.56	141.12	282.24	705.60	1,411.20	3.19	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to extended maturity, at extended maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1949

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1949, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value. Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date)	10.00	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	2.90	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	2.90	3.75
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
½ to 1 year.....	\$10.18	\$25.44	\$50.88	\$101.76	\$203.52	\$508.80	\$1,017.60	2.93	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	10.36	25.89	51.78	103.56	207.12	517.80	1,035.60	2.95	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	10.54	26.35	52.70	105.40	210.80	527.00	1,054.00	2.98	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	10.73	26.83	53.66	107.32	214.64	536.60	1,073.20	3.01	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	10.92	27.31	54.62	109.24	218.48	546.20	1,092.40	3.03	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	11.12	27.81	55.62	111.24	222.48	556.20	1,112.40	3.06	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	11.33	28.32	56.64	113.28	226.56	566.40	1,132.80	3.08	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	11.54	28.84	57.68	115.36	230.72	576.80	1,153.60	3.10	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	11.75	29.38	58.76	117.52	235.04	587.60	1,175.20	3.12	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	11.97	29.93	59.86	119.72	239.44	598.60	1,197.20	3.14	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	12.20	30.49	60.98	121.96	243.92	609.80	1,219.60	3.16	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	12.43	31.07	62.14	124.28	248.56	621.40	1,242.80	3.18	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	12.66	31.66	63.32	126.64	253.28	633.20	1,266.40	3.20	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	12.90	32.26	64.52	129.04	258.08	645.20	1,290.40	3.22	3.93
7½ to 8 years.....	13.16	32.89	65.78	131.56	263.12	657.80	1,315.60	3.24	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	13.41	33.53	67.08	134.12	268.24	670.60	1,341.20	3.26	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	13.67	34.18	68.36	136.72	273.44	683.60	1,367.20	3.27	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	13.94	34.85	69.70	139.40	278.80	697.00	1,394.00	3.29	3.98
9½ to 10 years.....	14.22	35.54	71.08	142.16	284.32	710.80	1,421.60	3.31	4.00
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	14.50	36.25	72.50	145.00	290.00	725.00	1,450.00	3.32	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to original maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield for entire period from original maturity to extended maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XXI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1949, THROUGH MAY 1, 1950

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1949, through May 1, 1950, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$10.00 7.50	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$7.50	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	7.50	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	2.90
1 to 1½ years.....	7.55	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	2.91
1½ to 2 years.....	7.60	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	2.92
2 to 2½ years.....	7.65	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	2.93
2½ to 3 years.....	7.70	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	2.94
3 to 3½ years.....	7.80	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	2.95
3½ to 4 years.....	7.90	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	2.96
4 to 4½ years.....	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	2.97
4½ to 5 years.....	8.10	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	2.98
5 to 5½ years.....	8.20	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	2.99
5½ to 6 years.....	8.30	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	3.00
6 to 6½ years.....	8.40	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	3.01
6½ to 7 years.....	8.60	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	3.02
7 to 7½ years.....	8.80	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	3.03
7½ to 8 years.....	9.00	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	3.04
8 to 8½ years.....	9.20	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	3.05
8½ to 9 years.....	9.40	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	3.06
9 to 9½ years.....	9.60	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	3.07
9½ to 10 years.....	9.80	24.50	49.00	98.00	196.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	3.08

Revised redemption values and investment yields

Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	\$10.03	\$25.03	\$50.16	\$100.32	\$200.64	\$501.60	\$1,003.20		
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							2.93	(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$10.03	\$25.08	\$50.16	\$100.32	\$200.64	\$501.60	\$1,003.20	2.93	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	10.21	25.52	51.04	102.08	204.16	510.40	1,020.80	2.96	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	10.39	25.97	51.94	103.88	207.76	519.40	1,038.80	2.98	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	10.58	26.44	52.88	105.76	211.52	528.80	1,057.60	3.01	3.78
2 to 2½ years.....	10.76	26.91	53.82	107.64	215.28	538.20	1,076.40	3.03	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	10.96	27.40	54.80	109.60	219.20	548.00	1,096.00	3.06	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	11.16	27.90	55.80	111.60	223.20	558.00	1,116.00	3.08	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	11.36	28.41	56.82	113.64	227.28	568.20	1,136.40	3.10	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	11.57	28.93	57.86	115.72	231.44	578.60	1,157.20	3.12	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	11.79	29.47	58.94	117.88	235.76	589.40	1,178.80	3.14	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	12.01	30.02	60.04	120.08	240.16	600.40	1,200.80	3.16	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	12.24	30.59	61.18	122.36	244.72	611.80	1,223.60	3.18	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	12.46	31.16	62.32	124.64	249.28	623.20	1,246.40	3.20	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	12.70	31.76	63.52	127.04	254.08	635.20	1,270.40	3.22	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	12.95	32.37	64.74	129.48	258.96	647.40	1,294.80	3.24	3.91
7½ to 8 years.....	13.20	32.99	65.98	131.96	263.92	659.80	1,319.60	3.25	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	13.45	33.63	67.26	134.52	269.04	672.60	1,345.20	3.27	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	13.72	34.29	68.58	137.16	274.32	685.80	1,371.60	3.29	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	13.98	34.96	69.92	139.84	279.68	699.20	1,398.40	3.31	3.97
9½ to 10 years.....	14.26	35.66	71.32	142.64	285.28	713.20	1,426.40	3.32	3.98
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	14.54	36.36	72.72	145.44	290.88	727.20	1,454.40	3.34	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1950, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 10 years from issue date.

TABLE XXII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1950

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1950, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)						(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	² 2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	² 3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	² 3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	² 3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	² 3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	² 3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	² 3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	² 3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	² 3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	² 3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	² 4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	² 4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	² 4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	² 4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	² 4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	² 4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	² 4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	² 4.17
9 to 9½ years.....	24.00	48.00	96.00	192.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	² 4.74
Revised redemption values and investment yields								
9½ to 10 years.....	\$24.54	\$49.08	\$98.16	\$196.32	\$490.80	\$981.60	2.85	4.97
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.15	50.30	100.60	201.20	503.00	1,006.00	2.96	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity
First ½ year.....	\$25.15	\$50.30	\$100.60	\$201.20	\$503.00	\$1,006.00	2.96	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.59	51.18	102.36	204.72	511.80	1,023.60	2.98	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.05	52.10	104.20	208.40	521.00	1,042.00	3.01	3.79
1½ to 2 years.....	26.51	53.02	106.04	212.08	530.20	1,060.40	3.03	3.77
2 to 2½ years.....	26.99	53.98	107.96	215.92	539.80	1,079.60	3.06	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.48	54.96	109.92	219.84	549.60	1,099.20	3.08	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	27.98	55.96	111.92	223.84	559.60	1,119.20	3.10	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.49	56.98	113.96	227.92	569.80	1,139.60	3.12	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.01	58.02	116.04	232.08	580.20	1,160.40	3.14	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.55	59.10	118.20	236.40	591.00	1,182.00	3.16	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.10	60.20	120.40	240.80	602.00	1,204.00	3.18	3.88
5½ to 6 years.....	30.67	61.34	122.68	245.36	613.40	1,226.80	3.20	3.89
6 to 6½ years.....	31.25	62.50	125.00	250.00	625.00	1,250.00	3.22	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	31.85	63.70	127.40	254.80	637.00	1,274.00	3.24	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	32.46	64.92	129.84	259.68	649.20	1,298.40	3.25	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.08	66.16	132.32	264.64	661.60	1,323.20	3.27	3.94
8 to 8½ years.....	33.73	67.46	134.92	269.84	674.60	1,349.20	3.29	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	34.39	68.78	137.56	275.12	687.80	1,375.60	3.31	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	35.06	70.12	140.24	280.48	701.20	1,402.40	3.32	3.98
9½ to 10 years.....	35.75	71.50	143.00	286.00	715.00	1,430.00	3.34	4.03
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	36.47	72.94	145.88	291.76	729.40	1,458.80	3.35	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XXIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1950, THROUGH MAY 1, 1951

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1950, through May 1, 1951, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)						(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.68
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.77
Revised redemption values and investment yields								
9 to 9½ years.....	\$24.02	\$48.04	\$96.08	\$192.16	\$480.40	\$960.80	2.77	4.93
9½ to 10 years.....	24.60	49.20	98.40	196.80	492.00	984.00	2.88	5.04
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.22	50.44	100.88	201.76	504.40	1,008.80	2.99	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.22	\$50.44	\$100.88	\$201.76	\$504.40	\$1,008.80	2.99	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.66	51.32	102.64	205.28	513.20	1,026.40	3.01	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.12	52.24	104.48	208.96	522.40	1,044.80	3.04	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	26.58	53.16	106.32	212.64	531.60	1,063.20	3.06	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.06	54.12	108.24	216.48	541.20	1,082.40	3.08	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.55	55.10	110.20	220.40	551.00	1,102.00	3.10	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.05	56.10	112.20	224.40	561.00	1,122.00	3.12	3.83
3½ to 4 years.....	28.57	57.14	114.28	228.56	571.40	1,142.80	3.14	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.09	58.18	116.36	232.72	581.80	1,163.60	3.16	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.63	59.26	118.52	237.04	592.60	1,185.20	3.18	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.19	60.38	120.76	241.52	603.80	1,207.60	3.20	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	30.76	61.52	123.04	246.08	615.20	1,230.40	3.22	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.34	62.68	125.36	250.72	626.80	1,253.60	3.24	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	31.94	63.88	127.76	255.52	638.80	1,277.60	3.25	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	32.55	65.10	130.20	260.40	651.00	1,302.00	3.27	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.18	66.36	132.72	265.44	663.60	1,327.20	3.29	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	33.82	67.64	135.28	270.56	676.40	1,352.80	3.30	3.95
8½ to 9 years.....	34.48	68.96	137.92	275.84	689.60	1,379.20	3.32	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	35.16	70.32	140.64	281.28	703.20	1,406.40	3.34	3.97
9½ to 10 years.....	35.85	71.70	143.40	286.80	717.00	1,434.00	3.35	4.02
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	36.57	73.14	146.28	292.56	731.40	1,462.80	3.37	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XXIV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1951

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1951, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	Approximate invest- ment yield ¹	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)						(2) On pur- chase price from issue date to be- ginning of each half- year period	(3) On cur- rent re- demption value from beginning of each half- year period (a) to ma- turity
							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	² 2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	² 3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	² 3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	² 3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	² 3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	² 3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	² 3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	² 3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	² 3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	² 3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	² 4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	² 4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	² 4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	² 4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	² 4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	² 4.26
8 to 8½ years.....	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	² 4.82
Revised redemption values and investment yields								
8½ to 9 years.....	\$23.52	\$47.04	\$94.08	\$188.16	\$470.40	\$940.80	2.68	4.92
9 to 9½ years.....	24.07	48.14	96.28	192.56	481.40	962.80	2.79	5.05
9½ to 10 years.....	24.67	49.34	98.68	197.36	493.40	986.80	2.91	5.11
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.30	50.60	101.20	202.40	506.00	1,012.00	3.02	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to ex- tended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.30	\$50.60	\$101.20	\$202.40	\$506.00	\$1,012.00	3.02	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.75	51.50	103.00	206.00	515.00	1,030.00	3.04	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.20	52.40	104.80	209.60	524.00	1,048.00	3.06	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	26.67	53.34	106.68	213.36	533.40	1,066.80	3.09	3.78
2 to 2½ years.....	27.15	54.30	108.60	217.20	543.00	1,086.00	3.11	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.64	55.28	110.56	221.12	552.80	1,105.60	3.13	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.14	56.28	112.56	225.12	562.80	1,125.60	3.15	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.66	57.32	114.64	229.28	573.20	1,146.40	3.17	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.19	58.38	116.76	233.52	583.80	1,167.60	3.19	3.84
4½ to 5 years.....	29.73	59.46	118.92	237.84	594.60	1,189.20	3.20	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.28	60.56	121.12	242.24	605.60	1,211.20	3.22	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	30.85	61.70	123.40	246.80	617.00	1,234.00	3.24	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.44	62.88	125.76	251.52	628.80	1,257.60	3.26	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32.04	64.08	128.16	256.32	640.80	1,281.60	3.27	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	32.65	65.30	130.60	261.20	653.00	1,306.00	3.29	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.28	66.56	133.12	266.24	665.60	1,331.20	3.31	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	33.93	67.86	135.72	271.44	678.60	1,357.20	3.32	3.93
8½ to 9 years.....	34.59	69.18	138.36	276.72	691.80	1,383.60	3.34	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	35.27	70.54	141.08	282.16	705.40	1,410.80	3.35	3.96
9½ to 10 years.....	35.97	71.94	143.88	287.76	719.40	1,438.80	3.37	3.95
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	36.68	73.36	146.72	293.44	733.60	1,467.20	3.38	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1950, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XXV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1951, THROUGH APRIL 1, 1952

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1951, through April 1, 1952, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	Approximate investment yield ¹	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period (Values increase on first day of period shown)						(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity
							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	0.00	2.90
½ to 1 year.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years.....	18.87	37.75	75.50	151.00	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years.....	19.00	38.00	76.00	152.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years.....	19.12	38.25	76.50	153.00	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years.....	19.25	38.50	77.00	154.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3.52
3 to 3½ years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years.....	19.75	39.50	79.00	158.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years.....	20.00	40.00	80.00	160.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years.....	20.25	40.50	81.00	162.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years.....	20.50	41.00	82.00	164.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years.....	20.75	41.50	83.00	166.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	21.00	42.00	84.00	168.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years.....	22.00	44.00	88.00	176.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	22.50	45.00	90.00	180.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.86
Revised redemption values and investment yields								
8 to 8½ years.....	\$23.01	\$46.02	\$92.04	\$184.08	\$460.20	\$920.40	2.58	4.94
8½ to 9 years.....	23.56	47.12	94.24	188.48	471.20	942.40	2.70	5.00
9 to 9½ years.....	24.13	48.26	96.52	193.04	482.60	965.20	2.82	5.07
9½ to 10 years.....	24.74	49.48	98.96	197.92	494.80	989.60	2.94	5.09
Maturity value (10 years from issue date).....	25.37	50.74	101.48	202.96	507.40	1,014.80	3.05	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period						(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.37	\$50.74	\$101.48	\$202.96	\$507.40	\$1,014.80	3.05	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.82	51.64	103.28	206.56	516.40	1,032.80	3.07	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.27	52.54	105.08	210.16	525.40	1,050.80	3.09	3.78
1½ to 2 years.....	26.74	53.48	106.96	213.92	534.80	1,069.60	3.11	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.22	54.44	108.88	217.76	544.40	1,088.80	3.13	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.72	55.44	110.88	221.76	554.40	1,108.80	3.15	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.22	56.44	112.88	225.76	564.40	1,128.80	3.17	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.74	57.48	114.96	229.92	574.80	1,149.60	3.19	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.27	58.54	117.08	234.16	585.40	1,170.80	3.21	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.81	59.62	119.24	238.48	596.20	1,192.40	3.22	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.37	60.74	121.48	242.96	607.40	1,214.80	3.24	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	30.94	61.88	123.76	247.52	618.80	1,237.60	3.26	3.89
6 to 6½ years.....	31.52	63.04	126.08	252.16	630.40	1,260.80	3.27	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	32.13	64.26	128.52	257.04	642.60	1,285.20	3.29	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	32.74	65.48	130.96	261.92	654.80	1,309.60	3.31	3.93
7½ to 8 years.....	33.37	66.74	133.48	266.96	667.40	1,334.80	3.32	3.94
8 to 8½ years.....	34.02	68.04	136.08	272.16	680.40	1,360.80	3.34	3.95
8½ to 9 years.....	34.69	69.38	138.76	277.52	693.80	1,387.60	3.35	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	35.37	70.74	141.48	282.96	707.40	1,414.80	3.37	3.98
9½ to 10 years.....	36.07	72.14	144.28	288.56	721.40	1,442.80	3.38	3.99
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date).....	36.79	73.58	147.16	294.32	735.80	1,471.60	3.40	-----

¹ Calculated on basis of \$1,000 bond (face value).² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 20 years from issue date.

TABLE XXVI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATE OF MAY 1, 1952

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue date of May 1, 1952, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value— Issue price—	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year—	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	23.00
½ to 1 year—	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	23.10
1 to 1½ years—	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	23.16
1½ to 2 years—	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	23.19
2 to 2½ years—	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	23.23
2½ to 3 years—	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	23.28
3 to 3½ years—	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	23.34
3½ to 4 years—	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	23.41
4 to 4½ years—	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	23.49
4½ to 5 years—	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	23.50
5 to 5½ years—	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	2.52	23.51
5½ to 6 years—	21.60	43.20	86.40	172.80	432.00	864.00	8,640	2.59	23.54
6 to 6½ years—	21.95	43.90	87.80	175.60	439.00	878.00	8,780	2.64	23.58
6½ to 7 years—	22.30	44.60	89.20	178.40	446.00	892.00	8,920	2.69	23.64
7 to 7½ years—	22.65	45.30	90.60	181.20	453.00	906.00	9,060	2.72	23.74
7½ to 8 years—	23.00	46.00	92.00	184.00	460.00	920.00	9,200	2.74	24.39

Revised redemption values and investment yields

8 to 8½ years—	\$23.41	\$46.82	\$93.64	\$187.28	\$468.20	\$936.40	\$9,364	2.79	4.64
8½ to 9 years—	23.85	47.70	95.40	190.80	477.00	954.00	9,540	2.85	5.02
9 to 9½ years—	24.31	48.62	97.24	194.48	486.20	972.40	9,724	2.91	5.89
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months—	24.79	49.58	99.16	198.32	495.80	991.60	9,916	2.96	11.84
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date)	25.27	50.54	101.08	202.16	505.40	1,010.80	10,108	3.11	

Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to ex- tended maturity	
First ½ year—	\$25.27	\$50.54	\$101.08	\$202.16	\$505.40	\$1,010.80	\$10,108	3.11	3.75
½ to 1 year—	25.71	51.42	102.84	205.68	514.20	1,028.40	10,284	3.13	3.76
1 to 1½ years—	26.17	52.34	104.68	209.36	523.40	1,046.80	10,468	3.15	3.77
1½ to 2 years—	26.64	53.28	106.56	213.12	532.80	1,065.60	10,656	3.17	3.79
2 to 2½ years—	27.12	54.24	108.48	216.96	542.40	1,084.80	10,848	3.19	3.80
2½ to 3 years—	27.61	55.22	110.44	220.88	552.20	1,104.40	11,044	3.21	3.81
3 to 3½ years—	28.11	56.22	112.44	224.88	562.20	1,124.40	11,244	3.22	3.82
3½ to 4 years—	28.62	57.24	114.48	228.96	572.40	1,144.80	11,448	3.24	3.84
4 to 4½ years—	29.15	58.30	116.60	233.20	583.00	1,166.00	11,660	3.25	3.85
4½ to 5 years—	29.69	59.38	118.76	237.52	593.80	1,187.60	11,876	3.27	3.86
5 to 5½ years—	30.25	60.50	121.00	242.00	605.00	1,210.00	12,100	3.29	3.87
5½ to 6 years—	30.82	61.64	123.28	246.56	616.40	1,232.80	12,328	3.30	3.88
6 to 6½ years—	31.40	62.80	125.60	251.20	628.00	1,256.00	12,560	3.32	3.90
6½ to 7 years—	32.00	64.00	128.00	256.00	640.00	1,280.00	12,800	3.33	3.91
7 to 7½ years—	32.61	65.22	130.44	260.88	652.20	1,304.40	13,044	3.35	3.92
7½ to 8 years—	33.24	66.48	132.96	265.92	664.80	1,329.60	13,296	3.36	3.93
8 to 8½ years—	33.89	67.78	135.56	271.12	677.80	1,355.60	13,556	3.38	3.94
8½ to 9 years—	34.55	69.10	138.20	276.40	691.00	1,382.00	13,820	3.39	3.95
9 to 9½ years—	35.23	70.46	140.92	281.84	704.60	1,409.20	14,092	3.41	3.96
9½ to 10 years—	35.93	71.86	143.72	287.44	718.60	1,437.20	14,372	3.42	3.95
Extended maturity value (10 years from original ma- turity date) ⁴	36.64	73.28	146.56	293.12	732.80	1,465.60	14,656	3.44	

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXVII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1952

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1952, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	3.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	3.41
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	3.49
4½ to 5 years.....	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	3.50
5 to 5½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	2.52	3.51
5½ to 6 years.....	21.60	43.20	86.40	172.80	432.00	864.00	8,640	2.59	3.54
6 to 6½ years.....	21.95	43.90	87.80	175.60	439.00	878.00	8,780	2.64	3.58
6½ to 7 years.....	22.30	44.60	89.20	178.40	446.00	892.00	8,920	2.69	3.64
7 to 7½ years.....	22.65	45.30	90.60	181.20	453.00	906.00	9,060	2.72	3.74

Revised redemption values and investment yields

Period after maturity date	7½ to 8 years.....	8 to 8½ years.....	8½ to 9 years.....	9 to 9½ years.....	9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....			
	\$23.01	\$46.02	\$92.04	\$184.08	\$460.20	\$920.40	\$9,204	2.75	4.48
	23.44	46.88	93.76	187.52	468.80	937.60	9,376	2.81	4.71
	23.89	47.78	95.56	191.12	477.80	955.60	9,556	2.87	5.08
	24.36	48.72	97.44	194.88	487.20	974.40	9,744	2.93	5.94
	24.85	49.70	99.40	198.80	497.00	994.00	9,940	2.99	11.81
	25.33	50.66	101.32	202.64	506.60	1,013.20	10,132	3.14	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.33	\$50.66	\$101.32	\$202.64	\$506.60	\$1,013.20	\$10,132	3.14	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.78	51.56	103.12	206.24	515.60	1,031.20	10,312	3.16	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.23	52.46	104.92	209.84	524.60	1,049.20	10,492	3.17	3.78
1½ to 2 years.....	26.70	53.40	106.80	213.60	534.00	1,068.00	10,680	3.19	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.18	54.36	108.72	217.44	543.60	1,087.20	10,872	3.21	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.67	55.34	110.68	221.36	553.40	1,106.80	11,068	3.22	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.18	56.36	112.72	225.44	563.60	1,127.20	11,272	3.24	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.69	57.38	114.76	229.52	573.80	1,147.60	11,476	3.26	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.22	58.44	116.88	233.76	584.40	1,168.80	11,688	3.27	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.76	59.52	119.04	238.08	595.20	1,190.40	11,904	3.29	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.32	60.64	121.28	242.56	606.40	1,212.80	12,128	3.30	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	30.89	61.78	123.56	247.12	617.80	1,235.60	12,356	3.32	3.89
6 to 6½ years.....	31.48	62.96	125.92	251.84	629.60	1,259.20	12,592	3.33	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32.07	64.14	128.28	256.56	641.40	1,282.80	12,828	3.35	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	32.69	65.38	130.76	261.52	653.80	1,307.60	13,076	3.36	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.32	66.64	133.28	266.56	666.40	1,332.80	13,328	3.38	3.94
8 to 8½ years.....	33.97	67.94	135.88	271.76	679.40	1,358.80	13,588	3.39	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	34.63	69.26	138.52	277.04	692.60	1,385.20	13,852	3.41	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	35.31	70.62	141.24	282.48	706.20	1,412.40	14,124	3.42	3.98
9½ to 10 years.....	36.01	72.02	144.04	288.08	720.20	1,440.40	14,404	3.43	4.00
Extended maturity value (10 years from original ma- turity date).....	36.73	73.46	146.92	293.84	734.60	1,469.20	14,692	3.45	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXVIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1952, THROUGH MAY 1, 1953

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1952, through May 1, 1953, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	2.30
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	2.30
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.69	2.36
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	2.39
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	2.32
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	2.38
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	2.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	2.31
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	2.34
4½ to 5 years.....	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	2.50
5 to 5½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	2.62	2.51
5½ to 6 years.....	21.60	43.20	86.40	172.80	432.00	864.00	8,640	2.69	2.54
6 to 6½ years.....	21.95	43.90	87.80	175.60	439.00	878.00	8,780	2.64	2.58
6½ to 7 years.....	22.30	44.60	89.20	178.40	446.00	892.00	8,920	2.69	2.44
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
7 to 7½ years.....	\$22.62	\$45.32	\$90.64	\$181.28	\$453.20	\$906.40	\$9,064	2.72	4.31
7½ to 8 years.....	23.03	46.06	92.12	184.24	460.60	921.20	9,212	2.76	4.55
8 to 8½ years.....	23.48	46.96	93.92	187.84	469.60	939.20	9,392	2.83	4.75
8½ to 9 years.....	23.94	47.88	95.76	191.52	478.80	957.60	9,576	2.90	5.10
9 to 9½ years.....	24.42	48.84	97.68	195.36	488.40	976.80	9,768	2.96	5.93
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	24.91	49.82	99.64	199.28	498.20	996.40	9,964	3.01	11.79
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....	25.39	50.78	101.56	203.12	507.80	1,015.60	10,156	3.16	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.39	\$50.78	\$101.56	\$203.12	\$507.80	\$1,015.60	\$10,156	3.16	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.84	51.68	103.36	206.72	516.80	1,033.60	10,336	3.18	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.29	52.58	105.16	210.32	525.80	1,051.60	10,516	3.19	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	26.76	53.52	107.04	214.08	535.20	1,070.40	10,704	3.21	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.24	54.48	108.96	217.92	544.80	1,089.60	10,896	3.23	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.74	55.48	110.96	221.92	554.80	1,109.60	11,096	3.25	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.24	56.48	112.96	225.92	564.80	1,129.60	11,296	3.26	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.76	57.52	115.04	230.08	575.20	1,150.40	11,504	3.28	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.29	58.58	117.16	234.32	585.80	1,171.60	11,716	3.29	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.83	59.66	119.32	238.64	596.60	1,193.20	11,932	3.30	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.39	60.78	121.56	243.12	607.80	1,215.60	12,156	3.32	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	30.96	61.92	123.84	247.68	619.20	1,238.40	12,384	3.33	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.55	63.10	126.20	252.40	631.00	1,262.00	12,620	3.35	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32.15	64.30	128.60	257.20	643.00	1,286.00	12,860	3.36	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	32.77	65.54	131.08	262.16	655.40	1,310.80	13,108	3.38	3.91
7½ to 8 years.....	33.40	66.80	133.60	267.20	668.00	1,336.00	13,360	3.39	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.05	68.10	136.20	272.40	681.00	1,362.00	13,620	3.41	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	34.71	69.42	138.84	277.68	694.20	1,388.40	13,884	3.42	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	35.40	70.80	141.60	283.20	708.00	1,416.00	14,160	3.43	3.94
9½ to 10 years.....	36.10	72.20	144.40	288.80	722.00	1,444.00	14,440	3.45	3.93
Extended maturity value (10 years from original ma- turity date) ⁴	36.81	73.62	147.24	294.48	736.20	1,472.40	14,724	3.46	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXIX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1953

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1953, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	2 3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	2 3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	2 3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	2 3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	2 3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	2 3.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	2 3.41
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	2 3.49
4½ to 5 years.....	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	2 3.50
5 to 5½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	2.52	2 3.51
5½ to 6 years.....	21.60	43.20	86.40	172.80	432.00	864.00	8,640	2.59	2 3.54
6 to 6½ years.....	21.95	43.90	87.80	175.60	439.00	878.00	8,780	2.64	2 3.08
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
6½ to 7 years.....	\$22.31	\$44.62	\$89.24	\$178.48	\$446.20	\$892.40	\$8,924	2.69	4.20
7 to 7½ years.....	22.68	45.36	90.72	181.44	453.60	907.20	9,072	2.74	4.37
7½ to 8 years.....	23.06	46.12	92.24	184.48	461.20	922.40	9,224	2.78	4.60
8 to 8½ years.....	23.52	47.04	94.08	188.16	470.40	940.80	9,408	2.85	4.79
8½ to 9 years.....	23.99	47.98	95.96	191.92	479.80	959.60	9,596	2.92	5.13
9 to 9½ years.....	24.47	48.94	97.88	195.76	489.40	978.80	9,788	2.98	5.98
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	24.97	49.94	99.88	199.76	499.40	998.80	9,988	3.04	11.76
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date)...	25.45	50.90	101.80	203.60	509.00	1,018.00	10,180	3.19	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.45	\$50.90	\$101.80	\$203.60	\$509.00	\$1,018.00	\$10,180	3.19	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.90	51.80	103.60	207.20	518.00	1,036.00	10,360	3.20	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.36	52.72	105.44	210.88	527.20	1,054.40	10,544	3.22	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	26.83	53.66	107.32	214.64	536.60	1,073.20	10,732	3.23	3.78
2 to 2½ years.....	27.31	54.62	109.24	218.48	546.20	1,092.40	10,924	3.25	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.80	55.60	111.20	222.40	556.00	1,112.00	11,120	3.26	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.31	56.62	113.24	226.48	566.20	1,132.40	11,324	3.28	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.83	57.66	115.32	230.64	576.60	1,153.20	11,532	3.29	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.36	58.72	117.44	234.88	587.20	1,174.40	11,744	3.31	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.90	59.80	119.60	239.20	598.00	1,196.00	11,960	3.32	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.46	60.92	121.84	243.68	609.20	1,218.40	12,184	3.34	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.04	62.08	124.16	248.32	620.80	1,241.60	12,416	3.35	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.62	63.24	126.48	252.96	632.40	1,264.80	12,648	3.36	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	32.23	64.46	128.92	257.84	644.60	1,289.20	12,892	3.38	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	32.84	65.68	131.36	262.72	656.80	1,313.60	13,136	3.39	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.48	66.96	133.92	267.84	669.60	1,339.20	13,392	3.41	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.13	68.26	136.52	273.04	682.60	1,365.20	13,652	3.42	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	34.80	69.60	139.20	278.40	696.00	1,392.00	13,920	3.43	3.94
9 to 9½ years.....	35.48	70.96	141.92	283.84	709.60	1,419.20	14,192	3.45	3.96
9½ to 10 years.....	36.18	72.36	144.72	289.44	723.60	1,447.20	14,472	3.46	3.98
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	36.90	73.80	147.60	295.20	738.00	1,476.00	14,760	3.47	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1953, THROUGH MAY 1, 1954

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1953, through May 1, 1954, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	² 3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	² 3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	² 3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	² 3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	² 3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	² 3.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	² 3.41
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	² 3.49
4½ to 5 years.....	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	² 3.50
5 to 5½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	2.52	² 3.51
5½ to 6 years.....	21.60	43.20	86.40	172.80	432.00	864.00	8,640	2.59	² 3.04
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
6 to 6½ years.....	\$21.96	\$43.92	\$87.84	\$175.68	\$439.20	\$878.40	\$8,784	2.65	4.14
6½ to 7 years.....	22.32	44.64	89.28	178.56	446.40	892.80	8,928	2.70	4.28
7 to 7½ years.....	22.71	45.42	90.84	181.68	454.20	908.40	9,084	2.76	4.42
7½ to 8 years.....	23.10	46.20	92.40	184.80	462.00	924.00	9,240	2.80	4.65
8 to 8½ years.....	23.56	47.12	94.24	188.48	471.20	942.40	9,424	2.87	4.85
8½ to 9 years.....	24.04	48.08	96.16	192.32	480.80	961.60	9,616	2.95	5.19
9 to 9½ years.....	24.53	49.06	98.12	196.24	490.60	981.20	9,812	3.01	6.02
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25.03	50.06	100.12	200.24	500.60	1,001.20	10,012	3.06	11.98
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....	25.52	51.04	102.08	204.16	510.40	1,020.80	10,208	3.21	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.52	\$51.04	\$102.08	\$204.16	\$510.40	\$1,020.80	\$10,208	3.21	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	25.97	51.94	103.88	207.76	519.40	1,038.80	10,388	3.23	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.43	52.86	105.72	211.44	528.60	1,057.20	10,572	3.24	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	26.90	53.80	107.60	215.20	538.00	1,076.00	10,760	3.26	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.38	54.76	109.52	219.04	547.60	1,095.20	10,952	3.27	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.88	55.76	111.52	223.04	557.60	1,115.20	11,152	3.29	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.39	56.78	113.56	227.12	567.80	1,135.60	11,356	3.30	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.91	57.82	115.64	231.28	578.20	1,156.40	11,564	3.32	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.44	58.88	117.76	235.52	588.80	1,177.60	11,776	3.33	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	29.99	59.98	119.96	239.92	599.80	1,199.60	11,996	3.34	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.55	61.10	122.20	244.40	611.00	1,222.00	12,220	3.36	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.12	62.24	124.48	248.96	622.40	1,244.80	12,448	3.37	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.71	63.42	126.84	253.68	634.20	1,268.40	12,684	3.38	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32.32	64.64	129.28	258.56	646.40	1,292.80	12,928	3.40	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	32.94	65.88	131.76	263.52	658.80	1,317.60	13,176	3.41	3.91
7½ to 8 years.....	33.57	67.14	134.28	268.56	671.40	1,342.80	13,428	3.42	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.22	68.44	136.88	273.76	684.40	1,368.80	13,688	3.43	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	34.89	69.78	139.56	279.12	697.80	1,395.60	13,956	3.45	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	35.58	71.16	142.32	284.64	711.60	1,423.20	14,232	3.46	3.95
9½ to 10 years.....	36.28	72.56	145.12	290.24	725.60	1,451.20	14,512	3.47	3.97
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ¹	37.00	74.00	148.00	296.00	740.00	1,480.00	14,800	3.49	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1954, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	² 3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.69	² 3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	² 3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	² 3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	² 3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	² 3.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	² 3.41
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	² 3.49
4½ to 5 years.....	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	² 3.50
5 to 5½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	2.52	² 4.01
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
5½ to 6 years.....	\$21.61	\$43.22	\$86.44	\$172.88	\$432.20	\$864.40	\$8,644	2.60	4.09
6 to 6½ years.....	21.97	43.94	87.88	175.76	439.40	878.80	8,788	2.66	4.19
6½ to 7 years.....	22.35	44.70	89.40	178.80	447.00	894.00	8,940	2.72	4.31
7 to 7½ years.....	22.74	45.48	90.96	181.92	454.80	909.60	9,096	2.78	4.46
7½ to 8 years.....	23.14	46.28	92.56	185.12	462.80	925.60	9,256	2.82	4.68
8 to 8½ years.....	23.61	47.22	94.44	188.88	472.20	944.40	9,444	2.90	4.87
8½ to 9 years.....	24.09	48.18	96.36	192.72	481.80	963.60	9,636	2.97	5.21
9 to 9½ years.....	24.59	49.18	98.36	196.72	491.80	983.60	9,836	3.04	6.01
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25.09	50.18	100.36	200.72	501.80	1,003.60	10,036	3.09	11.95
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....	25.58	51.16	102.32	204.64	511.60	1,023.20	10,232	3.24	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.58	\$51.16	\$102.32	\$204.64	\$511.60	\$1,023.20	\$10,232	3.24	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26.03	52.06	104.12	208.24	520.60	1,041.20	10,412	3.25	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.49	52.98	105.96	211.92	529.8	1,059.60	10,596	3.27	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	26.96	53.92	107.84	215.68	539.20	1,078.40	10,784	3.28	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.45	54.90	109.80	219.60	549.00	1,098.00	10,980	3.29	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	27.94	55.88	111.76	223.52	558.80	1,117.60	11,176	3.31	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.45	56.90	113.80	227.60	569.00	1,138.00	11,380	3.32	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	28.98	57.96	115.92	231.84	579.60	1,159.20	11,592	3.33	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.51	59.02	118.04	236.08	590.20	1,180.40	11,804	3.35	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	30.06	60.12	120.24	240.48	601.20	1,202.40	12,024	3.36	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.62	61.24	122.48	244.96	612.40	1,224.80	12,248	3.37	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.20	62.40	124.80	249.60	624.00	1,248.00	12,480	3.39	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.79	63.58	127.16	254.32	635.80	1,271.60	12,716	3.40	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32.39	64.78	129.56	259.12	647.80	1,295.60	12,956	3.41	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	33.01	66.02	132.04	264.08	660.20	1,320.40	13,204	3.42	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.65	67.30	134.60	269.20	673.00	1,346.00	13,460	3.44	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.30	68.60	137.20	274.40	686.00	1,372.00	13,720	3.45	3.95
8½ to 9 years.....	34.97	69.94	139.88	279.76	699.40	1,398.80	13,988	3.46	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	35.66	71.32	142.64	285.28	713.20	1,426.40	14,264	3.47	3.97
9½ to 10 years.....	36.37	72.74	145.48	290.96	727.40	1,454.80	14,548	3.49	3.96
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	37.09	74.18	148.36	296.72	741.80	1,483.60	14,836	3.50	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E
TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1954, THROUGH MAY 1, 1955

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1954, through May 1, 1955, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	2 3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	2 3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	2 3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	2 3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	2 3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	2 3.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	2 3.41
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	2 3.49
4½ to 5 years.....	20.90	41.80	83.60	167.20	418.00	836.00	8,360	2.43	2 3.40

Revised redemption values and investment yields

5 to 5½ years.....	\$21.26	\$42.52	\$85.04	\$170.08	\$425.20	\$850.40	\$8,504	2.53	4.05
5½ to 6 years.....	21.62	43.24	86.48	172.96	432.40	864.80	8,648	2.61	4.14
6 to 6½ years.....	21.99	43.98	87.96	175.92	439.80	879.60	8,796	2.67	4.23
6½ to 7 years.....	22.38	44.76	89.52	179.04	447.60	895.20	8,952	2.74	4.34
7 to 7½ years.....	22.78	45.56	91.12	182.24	455.60	911.20	9,112	2.80	4.48
7½ to 8 years.....	23.19	46.38	92.76	185.52	463.80	927.60	9,276	2.85	4.69
8 to 8½ years.....	23.66	47.32	94.64	189.28	473.20	946.40	9,464	2.93	4.88
8½ to 9 years.....	24.15	48.30	96.60	193.20	483.00	966.00	9,660	3.00	5.20
9 to 9½ years.....	24.65	49.30	98.60	197.20	493.00	986.00	9,860	3.06	5.99
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25.16	50.32	100.64	201.28	503.20	1,006.40	10,064	3.12	11.67
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....	25.64	51.28	102.56	205.12	512.80	1,025.60	10,256	3.26	

Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.64	\$51.28	\$102.56	\$205.12	\$512.80	\$1,025.60	\$10,256	3.26	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26.09	52.18	104.36	208.72	521.80	1,043.60	10,436	3.28	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.55	53.10	106.20	212.40	531.00	1,062.00	10,620	3.29	3.78
1½ to 2 years.....	27.03	54.06	108.12	216.24	540.60	1,081.20	10,812	3.30	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.51	55.02	110.04	220.08	550.20	1,100.40	11,004	3.31	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	28.01	56.02	112.04	224.08	560.20	1,120.40	11,204	3.33	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.52	57.04	114.08	228.16	570.40	1,140.80	11,408	3.34	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	29.04	58.08	116.16	232.32	580.80	1,161.60	11,616	3.35	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.58	59.16	118.32	236.64	591.60	1,183.20	11,832	3.36	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	30.13	60.26	120.52	241.04	602.60	1,205.20	12,052	3.38	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.69	61.38	122.76	245.52	613.80	1,227.60	12,276	3.39	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.27	62.54	125.08	250.16	625.40	1,250.80	12,508	3.40	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	31.86	63.72	127.44	254.88	637.20	1,274.40	12,744	3.41	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	32.47	64.94	129.88	259.76	649.40	1,298.80	12,988	3.43	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	33.09	66.18	132.36	264.72	661.80	1,323.60	13,236	3.44	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.73	67.46	134.92	269.84	674.60	1,349.20	13,492	3.45	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.38	68.76	137.52	275.04	687.60	1,375.20	13,752	3.46	3.95
8½ to 9 years.....	35.06	70.12	140.24	280.48	701.20	1,402.40	14,024	3.47	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	35.74	71.48	142.96	285.92	714.80	1,429.60	14,296	3.49	3.99
9½ to 10 years.....	36.45	72.90	145.80	291.60	729.00	1,458.00	14,580	3.50	4.01
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date).....	37.18	74.36	148.72	297.44	743.60	1,487.20	14,872	3.51	

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.

² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1955

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1955, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500	(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	² 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	² 3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	² 3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	² 3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	² 3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	² 3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	² 3.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	² 3.41
4 to 4½ years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	2.30	² 3.99

Revised redemption values and investment yields

4½ to 5 years.....	\$20.91	\$41.82	\$83.64	\$167.28	\$418.20	\$836.40	\$8,364	2.44	4.04
5 to 5½ years.....	21.27	42.54	85.08	170.16	425.40	850.80	8,508	2.54	4.10
5½ to 6 years.....	21.64	43.28	86.56	173.12	432.80	865.60	8,656	2.62	4.18
6 to 6½ years.....	22.02	44.04	88.08	176.16	440.40	880.80	8,808	2.70	4.27
6½ to 7 years.....	22.42	44.84	89.68	179.36	448.40	896.80	8,968	2.77	4.37
7 to 7½ years.....	22.82	45.64	91.28	182.56	456.40	912.80	9,128	2.83	4.52
7½ to 8 years.....	23.23	46.46	92.92	185.84	464.60	929.20	9,292	2.88	4.74
8 to 8½ years.....	23.71	47.42	94.84	189.68	474.20	948.40	9,484	2.96	4.92
8½ to 9 years.....	24.20	48.40	96.80	193.60	484.00	968.00	9,680	3.02	5.26
9 to 9½ years.....	24.70	49.40	98.80	197.60	494.00	988.00	9,880	3.09	6.10
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25.22	50.44	100.88	201.76	504.40	1,008.80	10,088	3.14	11.89
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....	25.71	51.42	102.84	205.68	514.20	1,028.40	10,284	3.29	
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.71	\$51.42	\$102.84	\$205.68	\$514.20	\$1,028.40	\$10,284	3.29	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26.16	52.32	104.64	209.28	523.20	1,046.40	10,464	3.30	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.63	53.26	106.52	213.04	532.60	1,065.20	10,652	3.32	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	27.10	54.20	108.40	216.80	542.00	1,084.00	10,840	3.33	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.59	55.18	110.36	220.72	551.80	1,103.60	11,036	3.34	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	28.09	56.18	112.36	224.72	561.80	1,123.60	11,236	3.35	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.60	57.20	114.40	228.80	572.00	1,144.00	11,440	3.36	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	29.12	58.24	116.48	232.96	582.40	1,164.80	11,648	3.37	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.66	59.32	118.64	237.28	593.20	1,186.40	11,864	3.38	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	30.21	60.42	120.84	241.68	604.20	1,208.40	12,084	3.40	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.77	61.54	123.08	246.16	615.40	1,230.80	12,308	3.41	3.88
5½ to 6 years.....	31.35	62.70	125.40	250.80	627.00	1,254.00	12,540	3.42	3.89
6 to 6½ years.....	31.95	63.90	127.80	255.60	639.00	1,278.00	12,780	3.43	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32.56	65.12	130.24	260.48	651.20	1,302.40	13,024	3.44	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	33.18	66.36	132.72	265.44	663.60	1,327.20	13,272	3.45	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.82	67.64	135.28	270.56	676.40	1,352.80	13,528	3.47	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.48	68.96	137.92	275.84	689.60	1,379.20	13,792	3.48	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	35.15	70.30	140.60	281.20	703.00	1,406.00	14,060	3.49	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	35.84	71.68	143.36	286.72	716.80	1,433.60	14,336	3.50	3.98
9½ to 10 years.....	36.55	73.10	146.20	292.40	731.00	1,462.00	14,620	3.51	3.99
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	37.28	74.56	149.12	298.24	745.60	1,491.20	14,912	3.53	

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXIV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E
TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1955, THROUGH MAY 1, 1956

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1955, through May 1, 1956, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	2.30
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	2.30
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	2.36
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	2.39
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	2.33
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	2.38
3 to 3½ years.....	20.05	40.10	80.20	160.40	401.00	802.00	8,020	2.25	2.34
3½ to 4 years.....	20.30	40.60	81.20	162.40	406.00	812.00	8,120	2.28	2.39
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
4 to 4½ years.....	\$20.56	\$41.12	\$82.24	\$164.48	\$411.20	\$822.40	\$8,224	2.32	4.03
4½ to 5 years.....	20.92	41.84	83.68	167.36	418.40	836.80	8,368	2.45	4.08
5 to 5½ years.....	21.29	42.58	85.16	170.32	425.80	851.60	8,516	2.56	4.13
5½ to 6 years.....	21.67	43.34	86.68	173.36	433.40	866.80	8,668	2.65	4.20
6 to 6½ years.....	22.06	44.12	88.24	176.48	441.20	882.40	8,824	2.73	4.28
6½ to 7 years.....	22.45	44.90	89.80	179.60	449.00	898.00	8,980	2.79	4.40
7 to 7½ years.....	22.86	45.72	91.44	182.88	457.20	914.40	9,144	2.85	4.54
7½ to 8 years.....	23.28	46.56	93.12	186.24	465.60	931.20	9,312	2.91	4.75
8 to 8½ years.....	23.76	47.52	95.04	190.08	475.20	950.40	9,504	2.98	4.93
8½ to 9 years.....	24.26	48.52	97.04	194.08	485.20	970.40	9,704	3.05	5.24
9 to 9½ years.....	24.76	49.52	99.04	198.08	495.20	990.40	9,904	3.11	6.09
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25.28	50.56	101.12	202.24	505.60	1,011.20	10,112	3.17	11.86
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date)....	25.77	51.54	103.08	206.16	515.40	1,030.80	10,308	3.32	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.77	\$51.54	\$103.08	\$206.16	\$515.40	\$1,030.80	\$10,308	3.32	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26.22	52.44	104.88	209.76	524.40	1,048.80	10,488	3.33	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.69	53.38	106.76	213.52	533.80	1,067.60	10,676	3.34	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	27.16	54.32	108.64	217.28	543.20	1,086.40	10,864	3.35	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.65	55.30	110.60	221.20	553.00	1,106.00	11,060	3.36	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	28.15	56.30	112.60	225.20	563.00	1,126.00	11,260	3.37	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.66	57.32	114.64	229.28	573.20	1,146.40	11,464	3.38	3.83
3½ to 4 years.....	29.19	58.38	116.76	233.52	583.80	1,167.60	11,676	3.39	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.73	59.46	118.92	237.84	594.60	1,189.20	11,892	3.40	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	30.28	60.56	121.12	242.24	605.60	1,211.20	12,112	3.41	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.85	61.70	123.40	246.80	617.00	1,234.00	12,340	3.42	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.43	62.86	125.72	251.44	628.60	1,257.20	12,572	3.44	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	32.02	64.04	128.08	256.16	640.40	1,280.80	12,808	3.45	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	32.63	65.26	130.52	261.04	652.60	1,305.20	13,052	3.46	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	33.26	66.52	133.04	266.08	665.20	1,330.40	13,304	3.47	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.90	67.80	135.60	271.20	678.00	1,356.00	13,560	3.48	3.94
8 to 8½ years.....	34.56	69.12	138.24	276.48	691.20	1,382.40	13,824	3.49	3.95
8½ to 9 years.....	35.23	70.46	140.92	281.84	704.60	1,409.20	14,092	3.50	3.97
9 to 9½ years.....	35.93	71.86	143.72	287.44	718.60	1,437.20	14,372	3.51	3.97
9½ to 10 years.....	36.64	73.28	146.56	293.12	732.80	1,465.60	14,656	3.53	3.98
Extended maturity value (10 years from original ma- turity date).....	37.37	74.74	149.48	298.96	747.40	1,494.80	14,948	3.54	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.

² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1956

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1956, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25. 00	\$50. 00	\$100. 00	\$200. 00	\$500. 00	\$1,000. 00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18. 75	37. 50	75. 00	150. 00	375. 00	750. 00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18. 75	\$37. 50	\$75. 00	\$150. 00	\$375. 00	\$750. 00	\$7,500	0.00	2 3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18. 85	37. 70	75. 40	150. 80	377. 00	754. 00	7,540	1.07	2 3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19. 05	38. 10	76. 20	152. 40	381. 00	762. 00	7,620	1.59	2 3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19. 30	38. 60	77. 20	154. 40	386. 00	772. 00	7,720	1.94	2 3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19. 55	39. 10	78. 20	156. 40	391. 00	782. 00	7,820	2.10	2 3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19. 80	39. 60	79. 20	158. 40	396. 00	792. 00	7,920	2.19	2 3.28
3 to 3½ years.....	20. 05	40. 10	80. 20	160. 40	401. 00	802. 00	8,020	2.25	2 3.84

Revised redemption values and investment yields

	\$20. 31	\$40. 62	\$81. 24	\$162. 48	\$406. 20	\$812. 40	\$8,124	2.30	3.94
3½ to 4 years.....	20. 57	41. 14	82. 28	164. 56	411. 40	822. 80	8,228	2.33	4.06
4 to 4½ years.....	20. 93	41. 86	83. 72	167. 44	418. 60	837. 20	8,372	2.46	4.11
4½ to 5 years.....	21. 31	42. 62	85. 24	170. 48	426. 20	852. 40	8,524	2.58	4.16
5 to 5½ years.....	21. 70	43. 40	86. 80	173. 60	434. 00	868. 00	8,680	2.67	4.23
5½ to 6 years.....	22. 09	44. 18	88. 36	176. 72	441. 80	883. 60	8,836	2.75	4.31
6 to 6½ years.....	22. 50	45. 00	90. 00	180. 00	450. 00	900. 00	9,000	2.82	4.41
6½ to 7 years.....	22. 91	45. 82	91. 64	183. 28	458. 20	916. 40	9,164	2.88	4.55
7 to 7½ years.....	23. 33	46. 66	93. 32	186. 64	466. 60	933. 20	9,332	2.94	4.75
7½ to 8 years.....	23. 82	47. 64	95. 28	190. 56	476. 40	952. 80	9,528	3.01	4.92
8 to 8½ years.....	24. 31	48. 62	97. 24	194. 48	486. 20	972. 40	9,724	3.08	5.27
8½ to 9 years.....	24. 82	49. 64	99. 28	198. 56	496. 40	992. 80	9,928	3.14	6.07
9 to 9½ years.....	25. 34	50. 68	101. 36	202. 72	506. 80	1,013. 60	10,136	3.20	11.83
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25. 83	51. 66	103. 32	206. 64	516. 60	1,033. 20	10,332	3.34	-----

Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25. 83	\$51. 66	\$103. 32	\$206. 64	\$516. 60	\$1,033. 20	\$10,332	3.34	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26. 28	52. 56	105. 12	210. 24	525. 60	1,051. 20	10,512	3.35	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26. 75	53. 50	107. 00	214. 00	535. 00	1,070. 00	10,700	3.36	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	27. 23	54. 46	108. 92	217. 84	544. 60	1,089. 20	10,892	3.37	3.78
2 to 2½ years.....	27. 72	55. 44	110. 88	221. 76	554. 40	1,108. 80	11,088	3.38	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	28. 22	56. 44	112. 88	225. 76	564. 40	1,128. 88	11,288	3.39	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28. 73	57. 46	114. 92	229. 84	574. 60	1,149. 20	11,492	3.40	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	29. 26	58. 52	117. 04	234. 08	585. 20	1,170. 40	11,704	3.41	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29. 80	59. 60	119. 20	238. 40	596. 00	1,192. 00	11,920	3.42	3.84
4½ to 5 years.....	30. 35	60. 70	121. 40	242. 80	607. 00	1,214. 00	12,140	3.43	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30. 92	61. 84	123. 68	247. 36	618. 40	1,236. 80	12,368	3.44	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31. 50	63. 00	126. 00	252. 00	630. 00	1,260. 00	12,600	3.45	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	32. 10	64. 20	128. 40	256. 80	642. 00	1,284. 00	12,840	3.46	3.89
6½ to 7 years.....	32. 71	65. 42	130. 84	261. 68	654. 20	1,308. 40	13,084	3.47	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	33. 34	66. 68	133. 36	266. 72	666. 80	1,333. 60	13,336	3.48	3.91
7½ to 8 years.....	33. 98	67. 96	135. 92	271. 84	679. 60	1,359. 20	13,592	3.49	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34. 64	69. 28	138. 56	277. 12	692. 80	1,385. 60	13,856	3.50	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	35. 31	70. 62	141. 24	282. 48	706. 20	1,412. 40	14,124	3.51	3.96
9 to 9½ years.....	36. 01	72. 02	144. 04	288. 08	720. 20	1,440. 40	14,404	3.53	3.96
9½ to 10 years.....	36. 72	73. 44	146. 88	293. 76	734. 40	1,468. 80	14,688	3.54	3.98
Extended maturity value (10 years from original maturity date) ⁴	37. 45	74. 90	149. 80	299. 60	749. 00	1,498. 00	14,980	3.55	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ years to 9 year and 8 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXVI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E
TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1956, THROUGH JANUARY 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1956, through January 1, 1957, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue or date of original maturity; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value— Issue price—	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	3.00
½ to 1 year.....	18.85	37.70	75.40	150.80	377.00	754.00	7,540	1.07	3.10
1 to 1½ years.....	19.05	38.10	76.20	152.40	381.00	762.00	7,620	1.59	3.16
1½ to 2 years.....	19.30	38.60	77.20	154.40	386.00	772.00	7,720	1.94	3.19
2 to 2½ years.....	19.55	39.10	78.20	156.40	391.00	782.00	7,820	2.10	3.23
2½ to 3 years.....	19.80	39.60	79.20	158.40	396.00	792.00	7,920	2.19	3.78
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
3 to 3½ years.....	\$20.06	\$40.12	\$80.24	\$160.48	\$401.20	\$802.40	\$8,024	2.26	3.87
3½ to 4 years.....	20.32	40.64	81.28	162.56	406.40	812.80	8,128	2.31	3.97
4 to 4½ years.....	20.58	41.16	82.32	164.64	411.60	823.20	8,232	2.34	4.10
4½ to 5 years.....	20.96	41.92	83.84	167.68	419.20	838.40	8,384	2.49	4.14
5 to 5½ years.....	21.34	42.68	85.36	170.72	426.80	853.60	8,536	2.60	4.19
5½ to 6 years.....	21.73	43.46	86.92	173.84	434.60	869.20	8,692	2.70	4.26
6 to 6½ years.....	22.13	44.26	88.52	177.04	442.60	885.20	8,852	2.78	4.34
6½ to 7 years.....	22.54	45.08	90.16	180.32	450.80	901.60	9,016	2.85	4.44
7 to 7½ years.....	22.96	45.92	91.84	183.68	459.20	918.40	9,184	2.91	4.57
7½ to 8 years.....	23.38	46.76	93.52	187.04	467.60	935.20	9,352	2.96	4.78
8 to 8½ years.....	23.87	47.74	95.48	190.96	477.40	954.80	9,548	3.04	4.96
8½ to 9 years.....	24.37	48.74	97.48	194.96	487.40	974.80	9,748	3.11	5.29
9 to 9½ years.....	24.88	49.76	99.52	199.04	497.60	995.20	9,952	3.17	6.12
9½ years to 9 years and 8 months.....	25.40	50.80	101.60	203.20	508.00	1,016.00	10,160	3.22	12.05
Maturity value (9 years and 8 months from issue date).....	25.90	51.80	103.60	207.20	518.00	1,036.00	10,360	3.37	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.90	\$51.80	\$103.60	\$207.20	\$518.00	\$1,036.00	\$10,360	3.37	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26.36	52.72	105.44	210.88	527.20	1,054.40	10,544	3.38	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.82	53.64	107.28	214.56	536.40	1,072.80	10,728	3.38	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	27.30	54.60	109.20	218.40	546.00	1,092.00	10,920	3.39	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.79	55.58	111.16	222.32	555.80	1,111.60	11,116	3.40	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	28.29	56.58	113.16	226.32	565.80	1,131.60	11,316	3.41	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.81	57.62	115.24	230.48	576.20	1,152.40	11,524	3.42	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	29.34	58.68	117.36	234.72	586.80	1,173.60	11,736	3.43	3.83
4 to 4½ years.....	29.88	59.76	119.52	239.04	597.60	1,195.20	11,952	3.44	3.84
4½ to 5 years.....	30.43	60.86	121.72	243.44	608.60	1,217.20	12,172	3.45	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	31.00	62.00	124.00	248.00	620.00	1,240.00	12,400	3.46	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.59	63.18	126.36	252.72	631.80	1,263.60	12,636	3.47	3.88
6 to 6½ years.....	32.18	64.36	128.72	257.44	643.60	1,287.20	12,872	3.48	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	32.80	65.60	131.20	262.40	656.00	1,312.00	13,120	3.49	3.90
7 to 7½ years.....	33.43	66.86	133.72	267.44	668.60	1,337.20	13,372	3.50	3.91
7½ to 8 years.....	34.07	68.14	136.28	272.56	681.40	1,362.80	13,628	3.51	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.73	69.46	138.92	277.84	694.60	1,389.20	13,892	3.52	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	35.41	70.82	141.64	283.28	708.20	1,416.40	14,164	3.53	3.95
9 to 9½ years.....	36.11	72.22	144.44	288.88	722.20	1,444.40	14,444	3.54	3.95
9½ to 10 years.....	36.82	73.64	147.28	294.56	736.40	1,472.80	14,728	3.55	3.97
Extended maturity value (10 years from originals maturity date) ¹	37.55	75.10	150.20	300.40	751.00	1,502.00	15,020	3.56	-----

¹ 2-month period in the case of the 9½ year to 9 year and 8 month period.

² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

⁴ 19 years and 8 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXVII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM FEBRUARY 1 THROUGH APRIL 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from February 1 through April 1, 1957, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period (a) to maturity or (b) to extended maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ (a) to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	2 3.25
½ to 1 year.....	18.90	37.80	75.60	151.20	378.00	756.00	7,560	1.60	2 3.35
1 to 1½ years.....	19.18	38.36	76.72	153.44	383.60	767.20	7,672	2.28	2 3.38
1½ to 2 years.....	19.48	38.96	77.92	155.84	389.60	779.20	7,792	2.56	2 3.39
2 to 2½ years.....	19.81	39.62	79.24	158.48	396.20	792.40	7,924	2.77	2 3.39
2½ to 3 years.....	20.15	40.30	80.60	161.20	403.00	806.00	8,060	2.90	2 3.89
Revised redemption values and investment yields									
3 to 3½ years.....	\$20.51	\$41.02	\$82.04	\$164.08	\$410.20	\$820.40	\$8,204	3.01	3.92
3½ to 4 years.....	20.87	41.74	83.48	166.96	417.40	834.80	8,348	3.08	3.95
4 to 4½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	3.15	3.99
4½ to 5 years.....	21.64	43.28	86.56	173.12	432.80	865.60	8,656	3.21	4.02
5 to 5½ years.....	22.05	44.10	88.20	176.40	441.00	882.00	8,820	3.27	4.05
5½ to 6 years.....	22.46	44.92	89.84	179.68	449.20	898.40	8,984	3.31	4.10
6 to 6½ years.....	22.89	45.78	91.56	183.12	457.80	915.60	9,156	3.35	4.15
6½ to 7 years.....	23.34	46.68	93.36	186.72	466.80	933.60	9,336	3.40	4.19
7 to 7½ years.....	23.81	47.62	95.24	190.48	476.20	952.40	9,524	3.44	4.23
7½ to 8 years.....	24.29	48.58	97.16	194.32	485.80	971.60	9,716	3.48	4.30
8 to 8½ years.....	24.78	49.56	99.12	198.24	495.60	991.20	9,912	3.52	4.45
8½ years to 8 years and 11 months.....	25.29	50.58	101.16	202.32	505.80	1,011.60	10,116	3.55	4.85
Maturity value (8 years and 11 months from issue date).....	25.80	51.60	103.20	206.40	516.00	1,032.00	10,320	3.61	-----
Period after maturity date	Extended maturity period							(b) to extended maturity	
First ½ year.....	\$25.80	\$51.60	\$103.20	\$206.40	\$516.00	\$1,032.00	\$10,320	3.61	3.75
½ to 1 year.....	26.25	52.50	105.00	210.00	525.00	1,050.00	10,500	3.61	3.76
1 to 1½ years.....	26.72	53.44	106.88	213.76	534.40	1,068.80	10,688	3.60	3.77
1½ to 2 years.....	27.20	54.40	108.80	217.60	544.00	1,088.00	10,880	3.60	3.79
2 to 2½ years.....	27.68	55.36	110.72	221.44	553.60	1,107.20	11,072	3.60	3.80
2½ to 3 years.....	28.19	56.38	112.76	225.52	563.80	1,127.60	11,276	3.60	3.81
3 to 3½ years.....	28.70	57.40	114.80	229.60	574.00	1,148.00	11,480	3.60	3.82
3½ to 4 years.....	29.22	58.44	116.88	233.76	584.40	1,168.80	11,688	3.61	3.84
4 to 4½ years.....	29.76	59.52	119.04	238.08	595.20	1,190.40	11,904	3.61	3.85
4½ to 5 years.....	30.32	60.64	121.28	242.56	606.40	1,212.80	12,128	3.61	3.86
5 to 5½ years.....	30.88	61.76	123.52	247.04	617.60	1,235.20	12,352	3.62	3.87
5½ to 6 years.....	31.46	62.92	125.84	251.68	629.20	1,258.40	12,584	3.62	3.89
6 to 6½ years.....	32.06	64.12	128.24	256.48	641.20	1,282.40	12,824	3.63	3.90
6½ to 7 years.....	32.67	65.34	130.68	261.36	653.40	1,306.80	13,068	3.63	3.91
7 to 7½ years.....	33.30	66.60	133.20	266.40	666.00	1,332.00	13,320	3.64	3.92
7½ to 8 years.....	33.94	67.88	135.76	271.52	678.80	1,357.60	13,576	3.65	3.93
8 to 8½ years.....	34.60	69.20	138.40	276.80	692.00	1,384.00	13,840	3.65	3.94
8½ to 9 years.....	35.27	70.54	141.08	282.16	705.40	1,410.80	14,108	3.66	3.97
9 to 9½ years.....	35.97	71.94	143.88	287.76	719.40	1,438.80	14,388	3.67	3.96
9½ to 10 years.....	36.68	73.36	146.72	293.44	733.60	1,467.20	14,672	3.68	3.98
Extended maturity value (10 years from original ma- turity date) ⁴	37.41	74.82	149.64	299.28	748.20	1,496.40	14,964	3.69	-----

¹ 5-month period in the case of the 8½ year to 8 year and 11 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.⁴ 18 years and 11 months after issue date.

TABLE XXXVIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATE OF MAY 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue date of May 1, 1957, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	Percent 0.00	Percent * 3.25
½ to 1 year.....	18.90	37.80	75.60	151.20	378.00	756.00	7,560	1.60	* 3.35
1 to 1½ years.....	19.18	38.36	76.72	153.44	383.60	767.20	7,672	2.28	* 3.38
1½ to 2 years.....	19.48	38.96	77.92	155.84	389.60	779.20	7,792	2.56	* 3.39
2 to 2½ years.....	19.81	39.62	79.24	158.48	396.20	792.40	7,924	2.77	* 3.39
2½ to 3 years.....	20.15	40.30	80.60	161.20	403.00	806.00	8,060	2.90	* 3.89

Revised redemption values and investment yields

3 to 3½ years.....	\$20.51	\$41.02	\$82.04	\$164.08	\$410.20	\$820.40	\$8,204	3.01	3.92
3½ to 4 years.....	20.87	41.74	83.48	166.96	417.40	834.80	8,348	3.08	3.95
4 to 4½ years.....	21.25	42.50	85.00	170.00	425.00	850.00	8,500	3.15	3.99
4½ to 5 years.....	21.64	43.28	86.56	173.12	432.80	865.60	8,656	3.21	4.02
5 to 5½ years.....	22.05	44.10	88.20	176.40	441.00	882.00	8,820	3.27	4.05
5½ to 6 years.....	22.46	44.92	89.84	179.68	449.20	898.40	8,984	3.31	4.10
6 to 6½ years.....	22.89	45.78	91.56	183.12	457.80	915.60	9,156	3.35	4.15
6½ to 7 years.....	23.34	46.68	93.36	186.72	466.80	933.60	9,336	3.40	4.19
7 to 7½ years.....	23.81	47.62	95.24	190.48	476.20	952.40	9,524	3.44	4.23
7½ to 8 years.....	24.29	48.58	97.16	194.32	485.80	971.60	9,716	3.48	4.30
8 to 8½ years.....	24.78	49.56	99.12	198.24	495.60	991.20	9,912	3.52	4.45
8½ years to 8 years and 11 months.....	25.29	50.58	101.16	202.32	505.80	1,011.60	10,116	3.55	4.85
Maturity value (8 years and 11 months from issue date).....	25.80	51.60	103.20	206.40	516.00	1,032.00	10,320	3.61	-----

¹ 5-month period in the case of the 8½ year to 8 year and 11 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XXXIX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1957, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value..... Issue price.....	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to begin- ning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redem- ption value from begin- ning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	Percent 0.00	Percent 2 3/25
½ to 1 year.....	18.90	37.80	75.60	151.20	378.00	756.00	7,560	1.60	2 3/25
1 to 1½ years.....	19.13	38.36	76.72	153.44	383.60	767.20	7,672	2.28	2 3/38
1½ to 2 years.....	19.48	38.96	77.92	155.84	389.60	779.20	7,792	2.56	2 3/39
2 to 2½ years.....	19.81	39.62	79.24	158.48	396.20	792.40	7,924	2.77	2 3/89

Revised redemption values and investment yields

	\$20.16	\$40.32	\$80.64	\$161.28	\$403.20	\$806.40	\$8,064	2.92	3.92
2½ to 3 years.....	20.16	40.32	80.64	161.28	403.20	806.40	8,064	2.92	3.92
3 to 3½ years.....	20.52	41.04	82.08	164.16	410.40	820.80	8,208	3.03	3.95
3½ to 4 years.....	20.88	41.76	83.52	167.04	417.60	835.20	8,352	3.10	3.99
4 to 4½ years.....	21.27	42.54	85.08	170.16	425.40	850.80	8,508	3.18	4.01
4½ to 5 years.....	21.67	43.34	86.68	173.36	433.40	866.80	8,668	3.24	4.04
5 to 5½ years.....	22.08	44.16	88.32	176.64	441.60	883.20	8,832	3.30	4.08
5½ to 6 years.....	22.51	45.02	90.04	180.08	450.20	900.40	9,004	3.35	4.10
6 to 6½ years.....	22.94	45.88	91.76	183.52	458.80	917.60	9,176	3.39	4.15
6½ to 7 years.....	23.39	46.78	93.56	187.12	467.80	935.60	9,356	3.43	4.20
7 to 7½ years.....	23.86	47.72	95.44	190.88	477.20	954.40	9,544	3.47	4.24
7½ to 8 years.....	24.34	48.68	97.36	194.72	486.80	973.60	9,736	3.51	4.32
8 to 8½ years.....	24.84	49.68	99.36	198.72	496.80	993.60	9,936	3.55	4.44
8½ years to 8 years and 11 months.....	25.35	50.70	101.40	202.80	507.00	1,014.00	10,140	3.58	4.84
Maturity value (8 years and 11 months from issue date).....	25.86	51.72	103.44	206.88	517.20	1,034.40	10,344	3.64	-----

¹ 5-month period in the case of the 8½ year to 8 year and 11 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XL.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1957, THROUGH MAY 1, 1958

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1957, through May 1, 1958, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	Percent	Percent
½ to 1 year.....	18.90	37.80	75.60	151.20	378.00	756.00	7,560	0.00	2 3.25
1 to 1½ years.....	19.18	38.36	76.72	153.44	383.60	767.20	7,672	1.60	2 3.35
1½ to 2 years.....	19.48	38.96	77.92	155.84	389.60	779.20	7,792	2.28	2 3.38
								2.56	3 3.89

Revised redemption values and investment yields

2 to 2½ years.....	\$19.82	\$39.64	\$79.28	\$158.56	\$396.40	\$792.80	\$7,928	2.79	3.92
2½ to 3 years.....	20.17	40.34	80.68	161.36	403.40	806.80	8,068	2.94	3.95
3 to 3½ years.....	20.53	41.06	82.12	164.24	410.60	821.20	8,212	3.05	3.99
3½ to 4 years.....	20.91	41.82	83.64	167.28	418.20	836.40	8,364	3.14	4.01
4 to 4½ years.....	21.30	42.60	85.20	170.40	426.00	852.00	8,520	3.21	4.04
4½ to 5 years.....	21.70	43.40	86.80	173.60	434.00	868.00	8,680	3.27	4.07
5 to 5½ years.....	22.12	44.24	88.48	176.96	442.40	884.80	8,848	3.33	4.10
5½ to 6 years.....	22.55	45.10	90.20	180.40	451.00	902.00	9,020	3.38	4.13
6 to 6½ years.....	22.99	45.98	91.96	183.92	459.80	919.60	9,196	3.43	4.17
6½ to 7 years.....	23.44	46.88	93.76	187.52	468.80	937.60	9,376	3.46	4.22
7 to 7½ years.....	23.91	47.82	95.64	191.28	478.20	956.40	9,564	3.50	4.28
7½ to 8 years.....	24.40	48.80	97.60	195.20	488.00	976.00	9,760	3.54	4.34
8 to 8½ years.....	24.90	49.80	99.60	199.20	498.00	996.00	9,960	3.58	4.47
8½ years to 8 years and 11 months.....	25.41	50.82	101.64	203.28	508.20	1,016.40	10,164	3.61	4.92
Maturity value (8 years and 11 months from issue date).....	25.93	51.86	103.72	207.44	518.60	1,037.20	10,372	3.67	-----

¹ 5-month period in the case of the 8½ year to 8 year and 11 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XLI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1958

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from June 1 through November 1, 1958, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	Percent 0.00	Percent 2 3.25
½ to 1 year.....	18.90	37.80	75.60	151.20	378.00	756.00	7,560	1.60	2 3.35
1 to 1½ years.....	19.18	38.36	76.72	153.44	383.60	767.20	7,672	2.28	2 3.88

Revised redemption values and redemption yields

	\$19.49	\$38.98	\$77.96	\$155.92	\$389.80	\$779.60	\$7,796	2.60	3.92
1½ to 2 years.....	19.83	39.66	79.32	158.64	396.60	793.20	7,932	2.82	3.95
2 to 2½ years.....	20.18	40.36	80.72	161.44	403.60	807.20	8,072	2.96	3.98
2½ to 3 years.....	20.55	41.10	82.20	164.40	411.00	822.00	8,220	3.08	4.01
3 to 3½ years.....	20.93	41.86	83.72	167.44	418.60	837.20	8,372	3.17	4.04
3½ to 4 years.....	21.33	42.66	85.32	170.64	426.60	853.20	8,532	3.25	4.06
4 to 4½ years.....	21.74	43.48	86.96	173.92	434.80	869.60	8,696	3.32	4.08
4½ to 5 years.....	22.16	44.32	88.64	177.28	443.20	886.40	8,864	3.37	4.11
5 to 5½ years.....	22.59	45.18	90.36	180.72	451.80	903.60	9,036	3.42	4.15
5½ to 6 years.....	23.03	46.06	92.12	184.24	460.60	921.20	9,212	3.46	4.19
6 to 6½ years.....	23.50	47.00	94.00	188.00	470.00	940.00	9,400	3.50	4.21
6½ to 7 years.....	23.97	47.94	95.88	191.76	479.40	958.80	9,588	3.54	4.27
7 to 7½ years.....	24.46	48.92	97.84	195.68	489.20	978.40	9,784	3.58	4.33
7½ to 8 years.....	24.96	49.92	99.84	199.68	499.20	998.40	9,984	3.61	4.46
8½ years to 8 years and 11 months.....	25.47	50.94	101.88	203.76	509.40	1,018.80	10,188	3.64	4.91
Maturity value (8 years and 11 months from issue date).....	25.99	51.98	103.96	207.92	519.80	1,039.60	10,396	3.70	-----

¹ 5-month period in the case of the 8½ year to 8 year and 11 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XLII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES F

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING
ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1958, THROUGH MAY 1, 1959

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates from December 1, 1958, through May 1, 1959, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value.....	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield	
Issue price.....	18.75	37.50	75.00	150.00	375.00	750.00	7,500		
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (Values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
First ½ year.....	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	Percent 0.00	Percent 3.25
½ to 1 year.....	18.90	37.80	75.60	151.20	378.00	756.00	7,560	1.60	3.85

Revised redemption values and investment yields

1 to 1½ years.....	\$19.19	\$38.38	\$76.76	\$153.52	\$383.80	\$767.60	\$7,676	2.33	3.90
1½ to 2 years.....	19.50	39.00	78.00	156.00	390.00	780.00	7,800	2.63	3.95
2 to 2½ years.....	19.84	39.68	79.36	158.72	396.80	793.60	7,936	2.85	3.98
2½ to 3 years.....	20.20	40.40	80.80	161.60	404.00	808.00	8,080	3.00	4.01
3 to 3½ years.....	20.58	41.16	82.32	164.64	411.60	823.20	8,232	3.13	4.03
3½ to 4 years.....	20.96	41.92	83.84	167.68	419.20	838.40	8,384	3.21	4.06
4 to 4½ years.....	21.36	42.72	85.44	170.88	427.20	854.40	8,544	3.28	4.09
4½ to 5 years.....	21.77	43.54	87.08	174.16	435.40	870.80	8,708	3.35	4.11
5 to 5½ years.....	22.20	44.40	88.80	177.60	444.00	888.00	8,880	3.41	4.14
5½ to 6 years.....	22.64	45.28	90.56	181.12	452.80	905.60	9,056	3.46	4.16
6 to 6½ years.....	23.08	46.16	92.32	184.64	461.60	923.20	9,232	3.49	4.21
6½ to 7 years.....	23.55	47.10	94.20	188.40	471.00	942.00	9,420	3.54	4.23
7 to 7½ years.....	24.02	48.04	96.08	192.16	480.40	960.80	9,608	3.57	4.30
7½ to 8 years.....	24.52	49.04	98.08	196.16	490.40	980.80	9,808	3.61	4.35
8 to 8½ years.....	25.02	50.04	100.08	200.16	500.40	1,000.80	10,008	3.64	4.49
8½ years to 8 years and 11 months.....	25.54	51.08	102.16	204.32	510.80	1,021.60	10,216	3.67	4.90
Maturity value (8 years and 11 months from issue date).....	26.06	52.12	104.24	208.48	521.20	1,042.40	10,424	3.73	-----

¹ 5-month period in the case of the 8½ year to 8 year and 11 month period.² Approximate investment yield from beginning of each half-year period to maturity, at original maturity value prior to June 1, 1959, revision.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

EXHIBIT 7.—Second Revision, September 23, 1959, of Department Circular No. 905, regulations governing Series H savings bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1959.

Department Circular No. 905, Revised, dated April 22, 1957, as amended (31 CFR 332), is hereby revised to read as follows:

SEC. 332.1. *Principal scope of circular—new Series H bonds with higher yields—future increased investment yields for all outstanding Series H bonds.*—This circular offers for sale new United States savings bonds of Series H with a higher invest-

ment yield and provides for improved investment yields on all outstanding unmatured United States savings bonds of Series H. See sections 332.3 and 332.12. These improvements will accrue to owners without any special action on their part. The bonds are hereinafter generally referred to as Series H bonds.

SEC. 332.2. *Authority for circular.*—This circular is issued pursuant to the provisions of sections 22 and 25 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. Under the authority of section 25 of the act, the President of the United States has found that with respect to United States savings bonds of Series H it is necessary in the national interest to exceed, as provided herein, the maximum interest rate and investment yield prescribed by section 22.¹

SEC. 332.3. *New Series H bonds—investment yield 3.75 percent per annum compounded semiannually to maturity—effective date June 1, 1959.*—(a) *New Series H bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury offers for sale to the people of the United States new United States savings bonds of Series H with a higher investment yield to maturity (as well as higher intermediate yields), as provided in paragraph (b). Otherwise, these bonds will be substantially a continuation of the Series H bonds heretofore available. This offering of bonds will continue until terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) *Investment yield (interest).*—Series H bonds will be issued at par, and may be redeemed at par, at the owner's option, at any time after six months from the issue date, but only upon one calendar month's notice as provided in section 332.15. They will bear interest from the issue date payable semiannually by check drawn to the order of the registered owner or coowners, beginning six months from the issue date. Interest payments will be made on a graduated scale of amounts (as shown in table I at the end of this circular) which have been fixed to afford an investment yield of approximately 3.75 percent per annum, compounded semiannually, if the bonds are held to maturity, which will be 10 years from the issue date; but the yield will be less if they are redeemed prior to maturity. Interest will cease at maturity, or in the case of redemption before maturity, at the end of the interest period next preceding the date of redemption, except that, if the date of redemption falls on an interest payment date, interest will cease on that date.

(c) *Effective date.*—For the purposes of this section all Series H bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1959, through September 1, 1959, as well as subsequent issue dates, shall be deemed to be new Series H bonds, and the investment yield provided in paragraph (b) shall apply to them.

SEC. 332.4. *Bonds purchased before new stock is available.*—Until bonds have been printed and supplied to issuing agents, Series H bonds in the form on sale prior to June 1, 1959, will be issued for purchases under this circular. **SERIES H BONDS PURCHASED IN THE INTERVAL UNTIL THE NEW STOCKS ARE AVAILABLE WILL CARRY THE NEW INVESTMENT YIELD AND ALL OTHER PRIVILEGES AS FULLY AS IF EXPRESSLY SET FORTH IN THE TEXT OF THE BONDS.** If they desire to do so, owners of bonds with the issue date of June 1, 1959, or thereafter, may exchange such bonds at any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C., for bonds in the new form (with the same registration and issue dates) when the latter become available, but they need not do so because the Treasury Department will, as a matter of course, issue interest checks for all Series H bonds with the issue date of June 1, 1959, or thereafter, in the appropriate amounts as set forth in table I at the end of this circular.

SEC. 332.5. *Description (registered form only—denominations—issue date, etc.).*—Series H bonds are issued only in registered form and in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. Each bond will bear the facsimile signature of the Secretary of the Treasury and an imprint of the Seal of the Treasury Department. At the time of issue, the issuing agent will inscribe on the face of each bond the name and address of the owner and the name of the coowner or beneficiary, if any; will enter in the upper right-hand portion of the bond the issue date (which shall be the first day of the month and year in which payment of the issue price is received by an authorized issuing agent); and will imprint the agent's dating stamp in the lower right-hand portion to show the date the bond is actually inscribed. As indicated in section 332.3(b), the issue date is important in determining the date on which the bond becomes redeemable, its maturity date and yield thereto as well as its intermediate yield. Accordingly, it should not be confused with the date on the agent's dating stamp. A Series H bond shall be valid only if an authorized issuing agent receives payment therefor,

¹ See footnote 1 in exhibit 6.

duly inscribes, dates, stamps and delivers it. See section 332.6 for forms of registration.

Sec. 332.6. *Registration.*—(a) *General.*—Generally, only residents of the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad are eligible to invest in Series H bonds. The bonds may be registered in the names of natural persons in their own right in the three conventional forms of registration, single ownership, coownership, and beneficiary forms heretofore available and in the names and titles of fiduciaries and organizations, as set forth below. Full information regarding eligibility to invest in savings bonds and authorized forms of registration and rights thereunder will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds.²

(b) *Natural persons in their own right.*—The bonds may be registered in the names of natural persons (whether adults or minors) in their own right, in single ownership, coownership, and beneficiary form.

(c) *Others (only in single ownership form).*—The bonds may also be registered as follows:

(1) *Fiduciaries.*—In the names and titles of any persons or organizations, public or private, as fiduciaries (including legal guardians, custodians, conservators, and trustees), except where the fiduciary would hold the bonds merely or principally as security for the performance of a duty, obligation, or service.

(2) *Private and public organizations.*—In the names of private or public organizations (including private corporations, partnerships, and unincorporated associations, and States, counties, public corporations, and other public bodies) in their own right, but not in the names of commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits.

Sec. 332.7. *Limitation on holdings.*—The limits on the amount of any Series H bonds originally issued during any one calendar year that may be held by any one person at any one time (which will be computed in accordance with the regulations currently in force governing United States savings bonds)² are:

(a) *General limitation.*—\$10,000 (maturity value) for the calendar year 1959 and each calendar year thereafter.

(b) *Special limitation for owners of maturing savings bonds of Series F and G.*—Owners of outstanding bonds of Series F and Series G are hereby granted the privilege of applying the proceeds of the bonds, at or after maturity, to the purchase of Series H bonds without regard to the general limitation on holdings, under the following restrictions and conditions:

(1) This privilege extends to all owners of matured and maturing bonds of Series F and Series G, except bonds registered in the names of commercial banks in their own right (as distinguished from a representative or fiduciary capacity). For this purpose commercial banks are defined as those accepting demand deposits.

(2) It is subject to the restrictions prescribed in section 315.6 of the savings bond regulations.

(3) The matured bonds must be presented to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch for the specified purpose of taking advantage of this privilege.

(4) Series H bonds may be purchased with the proceeds of the matured bonds only up to the denominational amounts that the proceeds thereof will fully cover; any difference between such proceeds and the purchase price of Series H bonds will be paid to the owner.

(5) The Series H bonds will be registered in the name of the owner in any authorized form of registration.

(6) They will be dated as of the first day of the month in which the matured bonds are presented to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

(7) This privilege will continue until terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 332.8. *Nontransferability.*—Series H bonds may not be used as collateral for a loan or as security for the performance of an obligation, or transferred inter vivos by voluntary sale or gift, discounted or disposed of in any manner other than as provided in the regulations governing United States savings bonds. Except as provided in said regulations, the Treasury Department will recognize only the inscribed owner, during his lifetime, and thereafter his estate or heirs.

² Department Circular No. 530.

SEC. 332.9. *Issue prices of bonds.*—The issue prices of the various denominations of Series H bonds will be the par amount thereof as follows: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000.

SEC. 332.10. *Purchase of bonds.*

(a) *Agencies.*—Series H bonds may be purchased only at Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and at the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C. Customers of commercial banks and trust companies may be able to arrange for the purchase of Series H bonds through such institutions, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies, and the date of receipt of application and payment at an official agency will govern the dating of the bonds issued.

(b) *Application.*—In applying for purchases of Series H bonds, the applicant should furnish: (1) instructions for registration of the bonds to be issued, which must be in one of the authorized forms (see section 332.6); (2) the post office address of the owner; (3) the address for delivery of the bonds; and (4) the address for mailing interest checks. The application should be forwarded to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C., accompanied by a remittance to cover the purchase price. Any form of exchange, including personal checks will be accepted, subject to collection. Checks, or other forms of exchange, should be drawn to the order of the Federal Reserve Bank or Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be. Checks payable by endorsement are not acceptable. Any depository qualified pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 92, Revised (31 CFR 203) will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds applied for on behalf of 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.

SEC. 332.11. *Delivery of bonds.*—Authorized issuing agencies will deliver the Series H bonds either in person, or by mail at the risk and expense of the United States, at the address given by the purchaser, but only within the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. No mail deliveries elsewhere will be made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, the bonds will be delivered at such address in the United States as the purchaser directs.

SEC. 332.12. *Increased future investment yields to maturity for all outstanding bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1952, through May 1, 1959.*³—The investment yields on all outstanding Series H bonds with issue dates prior to June 1, 1959, are hereby increased (for the remaining period to maturity) by not less than one-half of one percent, and by lesser amounts if they are redeemed earlier.⁴ The resulting yields are in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually. See tables II through XVI at the end of this circular for revised schedules of interest checks and investment yields. This increase will be effective beginning with the interest checks due December 1, 1959, for bonds with the issue month of June or December of any year prior to 1959, and for all other bonds on the next interest payment date after December 1, 1959.

SEC. 332.13. *Taxation.*—The income derived from Series H 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.

SEC. 332.14. *Lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds.*—If a Series H bond is lost, stolen, or destroyed, a substitute may be issued or payment may be obtained upon identification of the bond and proof of its loss, theft, or destruction. The owner should keep a description of his bonds by series, denomination, serial number, and name of coowner or beneficiary, if any, apart from the bonds, and in case of loss, theft, or destruction should immediately notify the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, briefly stating the facts and describing the bonds. Full instructions for obtaining substitute bonds or payment will then be given.

SEC. 332.15. *Payment or redemption.*—A Series H bond will be redeemed at par, in whole or in part (in the amount of an authorized denomination or multiple

³ For bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1959, or thereafter, see section 332.3.

⁴ The investment yields to maturity heretofore prescribed for the bonds referred to in section 332.12 were (according to issue dates) as follows:

June 1, 1952, through January 1, 1957.....	3.00
February 1, 1957 through May 1, 1959.....	3.25
percent per annum compounded semiannually.	

thereof), at the option of the owner, at any time after six months from the issue date, but only on the first day of a calendar month and upon one month's notice in writing of desire to redeem by the owner. The request for payment of the bond must be executed and certified in accordance with the provisions of the applicable regulations. The presentation of the bond (with the request for payment duly executed) will be accepted as notice. Payment will be made when due following presentation of the bond to (1) a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, (2) the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, or (3) the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C. Formal notice to be effective must be timely received by one of the above agencies and the bond must be presented to the same agency not less than twenty days before the redemption date fixed by the notice.

SEC. 332.16.—*Payment or redemption in the case of disability or death.*—In case of the disability of the registered owner, or the death of the registered owner not survived by a coowner or a designated beneficiary, instructions should be obtained from a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency Branch, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, before the request for payment is executed.

SEC. 332.17. *General provisions.*—(a) *Regulations.*—All Series H bonds issued pursuant to this circular shall be subject to the regulations prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury to govern United States savings bonds. The present regulations are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 530, current revision, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Treasury Department or to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

(b) *Reservation as to issue of bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any application for Series H bonds in whole or in part and to refuse to issue or permit to be issued hereunder any such bonds in any case or any class or classes of cases if he deems such action to be in the public interest, and his action in any such respect shall be final.

(c) *Previous circulars—Preservation of existing rights.*—The provisions of previous Treasury Department circulars not in conformity herewith are hereby modified and amended accordingly: *Provided, however,* that nothing contained in this circular shall limit or be construed to limit or restrict any existing rights which owners of Series H bonds have acquired under the circulars previously in force.

(d) *Fiscal agents.*—Federal Reserve Banks and branches, as fiscal agents of the United States, are authorized to perform such services as may be requested of them by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the issue, delivery, redemption, and payment of Series H bonds.

(e) *Reservation as to terms of circular.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time supplement or amend the terms of this circular or of any amendments or supplements thereto.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLE I.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1959

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H bearing issue dates beginning June 1, 1959, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity ²
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80.00	<i>Percent</i> 1.60	<i>Percent</i> 3.88
1 year.....		7.25	14.50	72.50	145.00	2.25	3.95
1½ years.....		8.00	16.00	80.00	160.00	2.56	4.00
2 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	2.91	4.00
2½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.12	4.00
3 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.26	4.00
3½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.36	4.00
4 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.44	4.00
4½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.49	4.00
5 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.54	4.00
5½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.58	4.00
6 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.61	4.00
6½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.64	4.00
7 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.66	4.00
7½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.68	4.00
8 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.70	4.00
8½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.71	4.00
9 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.72	4.00
9½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.74	4.00
10 years (maturity).....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.75	4.00

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity is 3.75 percent per annum.

TABLE II.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1952

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	{Maturity value..... Redemption value..... Issue price.....}	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	23.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	23.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	23.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	23.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	23.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	23.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	23.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	23.58
4½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.40	23.60
5 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.49	23.63
5½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.57	23.66
6 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.63	23.69
6½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.69	23.74
7 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.73	24.31

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

7½ years.....	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.78	4.51
8 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.82	4.83
8½ years.....	10.10	20.20	101.00	202	2.88	5.18
9 years.....	10.10	20.20	101.00	202	2.94	6.06
9½ years.....	10.10	20.20	101.00	202	2.99	12.37
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.10	20.20	101.00	202	3.12	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE III.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1952, THROUGH MAY 1, 1953

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value. Redemption value. Issue price.	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	2 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	2 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	2 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	2 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	2 3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	2 3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	2 3.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	2 3.58
4½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.40	2 3.60
5 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.49	2 3.63
5½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.57	2 3.66
6 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.63	2 3.69
6½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.69	2 4.24

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

7 years.....	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.74	4.39
7½ years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.78	4.61
8 years.....	9.85	19.70	98.50	197	2.85	4.82
8½ years.....	9.85	19.70	98.50	197	2.90	5.21
9 years.....	10.15	20.30	101.50	203	2.96	6.09
9½ years.....	10.15	20.30	101.50	203	3.01	12.43
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.15	20.30	101.50	203	3.14	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity

TABLE IV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE
DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1953

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date and; (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value..... Issue price.....	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	3.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	3.58
4½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.40	3.60
5 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.49	3.63
5½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.57	3.66
6 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.63	4.19

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

6½ years.....	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.69	4.31
7 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.75	4.47
7½ years.....	9.55	19.10	95.50	191	2.81	4.62
8 years.....	9.55	19.10	95.50	191	2.87	4.88
8½ years.....	10.20	20.40	102.00	204	2.93	5.23
9 years.....	10.20	20.40	102.00	204	2.98	6.12
9½ years.....	10.20	20.40	102.00	204	3.03	12.49
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.20	20.40	102.00	204	3.17	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE V.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1953, THROUGH MAY 1, 1954

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	² 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	² 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	² 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	² 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	² 3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	² 3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	² 3.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	² 3.58
4½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.40	² 3.60
5 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.49	² 3.63
5½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.57	³ 4.16

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

6 years	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.64	4.25
6½ years	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.70	4.38
7 years	9.35	18.70	93.50	187	2.77	4.51
7½ years	9.35	18.70	93.50	187	2.83	4.70
8 years	9.35	18.70	93.50	187	2.88	5.00
8½ years	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	2.94	5.36
9 years	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.00	6.27
9½ years	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.06	12.80
9 years and 8 months (maturity)	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.19	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE VI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	{Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....}	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	² 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	² 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	² 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	² 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	² 3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	² 3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	² 3.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	² 3.58
4½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.40	² 3.60
5 years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.49	² 4.13

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

5½ years.....	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.58	4.21
6 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.65	4.32
6½ years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.71	4.46
7 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.78	4.57
7½ years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.85	4.73
8 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.91	5.00
8½ years.....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	2.97	5.36
9 years.....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.03	6.27
9½ years.....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.08	12.80
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.22	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE VII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1954, THROUGH MAY 1, 1955

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	(Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....)	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	² 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	² 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	² 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	² 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	² 3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	² 3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	² 3.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	² 3.58
4½ years.....		8.50	17.00	85.00	170	2.40	³ 4.10

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

5 years.....	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.50	4.17
5½ years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.59	4.26
6 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.66	4.37
6½ years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	2.74	4.46
7 years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	2.81	4.58
7½ years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	2.87	4.75
8 years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	2.94	4.95
8½ years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.01	5.31
9 years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.06	6.21
9½ years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.11	12.68
9 years and 8 months (maturity)	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.24	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE VIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1955

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
		500	1,000	5,000	10,000	(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
		500	1,000	5,000	10,000		
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	2 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	2 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	2 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	2 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	2 3.31
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	2 3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	2 3.49
4 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.28	2 3.49

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

4½ years.....	\$8.75	\$17.50	\$87.50	\$175	2.41	4.15
5 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.51	4.23
5½ years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.59	4.32
6 years.....	9.55	19.10	95.50	191	2.69	4.39
6½ years.....	9.55	19.10	95.50	191	2.77	4.49
7 years.....	9.55	19.10	95.50	191	2.84	4.63
7½ years.....	9.55	19.10	95.50	191	2.89	4.82
8 years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	2.97	5.02
8½ years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.03	5.38
9 years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.08	6.30
9½ years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.13	12.87
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.27	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE IX.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1955, THROUGH MAY 1, 1956

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	² 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	² 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	² 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	² 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	² 3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	² 3.41
3½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.25	² 3.99

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

4 years.....	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130	2.29	4.13
4 1/2 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.42	4.20
5 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.52	4.28
5 1/2 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.60	4.38
6 years.....	9.80	19.60	98.00	196	2.70	4.45
6 1/2 years.....	9.80	19.60	98.00	196	2.79	4.54
7 years.....	9.80	19.60	98.00	196	2.86	4.66
7 1/2 years.....	9.80	19.60	98.00	196	2.92	4.85
8 years.....	10.55	21.10	105.50	211	3.00	5.04
8 1/2 years.....	10.55	21.10	105.50	211	3.06	5.41
9 years.....	10.55	21.10	105.50	211	3.11	6.33
9 1/2 years.....	10.55	21.10	105.50	211	3.16	12.93
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.55	21.10	105.50	211	3.30	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest check is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE X.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1956

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
						(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination	
Period of time bond is held after issue date							
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	² 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	² 3.18
1½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	² 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	² 3.27
2½ years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	² 3.34
3 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.21	² 3.91

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

3½ years.....	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130	2.26	4.03
4 years.....	6.50	13.00	65.00	130	2.30	4.17
4½ years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.43	4.24
5 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.53	4.33
5½ years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.65	4.38
6 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.74	4.45
6½ years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.82	4.55
7 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.89	4.68
7½ years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	2.95	4.87
8 years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.02	5.07
8½ years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.08	5.44
9 years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.14	6.36
9½ years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.19	12.99
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.33	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1956, THROUGH JANUARY 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value.....	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
	Redemption value ¹	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Issue price.....		500	1,000	5,000	10,000		
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
1/4 year.....		\$2.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$40	0.80	² 3.13
1 year.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.65	² 3.18
1 1/2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1.93	² 3.22
2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.07	² 3.27
2 1/2 years.....		6.25	12.50	62.50	125	2.15	² 3.84

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

3 years.....	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$65.00	\$130	2.22	3.95
3 1/2 years.....	6.50	13.00	65.00	130	2.28	4.07
4 years.....	6.50	13.00	65.00	130	2.32	4.21
4 1/2 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.44	4.29
5 years.....	8.75	17.50	87.50	175	2.54	4.38
5 1/2 years.....	10.00	20.00	100.00	200	2.66	4.43
6 years.....	10.00	20.00	100.00	200	2.77	4.50
6 1/2 years.....	10.00	20.00	100.00	200	2.85	4.58
7 years.....	10.00	20.00	100.00	200	2.92	4.70
7 1/2 years.....	10.00	20.00	100.00	200	2.99	4.87
8 years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.06	5.07
8 1/2 years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.12	5.44
9 years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.17	6.36
9 1/2 years.....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.22	12.99
9 years and 8 months (maturity).....	10.60	21.20	106.00	212	3.36	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.00 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES FEBRUARY 1 THROUGH MAY 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	{Maturity value Redemption value ¹ Issue price	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
						(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination	
Period of time bond is held after issue date							
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80	1.60	² 3.35
1 year.....		7.25	14.50	72.50	145	2.25	² 3.38
1½ years.....		8.45	16.90	84.50	169	2.62	² 3.38
2 years.....		8.45	16.90	84.50	169	2.80	² 3.38
2½ years.....		8.45	16.90	84.50	169	2.92	³ 3.88

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

3 years.....	\$8.70	\$17.40	\$87.00	\$174	3.01	3.92
3½ years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.07	3.95
4 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.12	4.00
4½ years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.16	4.05
5 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.19	4.11
5½ years.....	9.90	19.80	99.00	198	3.25	4.13
6 years.....	9.90	19.80	99.00	198	3.30	4.16
6½ years.....	9.90	19.80	99.00	198	3.35	4.19
7 years.....	9.90	19.80	99.00	198	3.39	4.23
7½ years.....	9.90	19.80	99.00	198	3.42	4.29
8 years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.46	4.31
8½ years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.50	4.35
9 years.....	10.50	21.00	105.00	210	3.53	4.42
9½ years.....	11.05	22.10	110.50	221	3.57	4.42
10 years (maturity).....	11.05	22.10	110.50	221	3.61	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.25 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XIII.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE
DATES JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1957

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value..... Issue price.....	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80	1.60	3 3.25
1 year.....		7.25	14.50	72.50	145	2.25	2 3.38
1½ years.....		8.45	16.90	84.50	169	2.62	2 3.38
2 years.....		8.45	16.90	84.50	169	2.80	3 3.88

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

2 1/2 years.....	\$8.70	\$17.40	\$87.00	\$174	2.94	3.91
3 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.02	3.95
3 1/2 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.08	3.99
4 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.13	4.03
4 1/2 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.17	4.09
5 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	3.24	4.11
5 1/2 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	3.29	4.14
6 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	3.34	4.17
6 1/2 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	3.38	4.21
7 years.....	9.75	19.50	97.50	195	3.41	4.27
7 1/2 years.....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.45	4.29
8 years.....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.49	4.31
8 1/2 years.....	10.45	20.90	104.50	209	3.53	4.36
9 years.....	10.90	21.80	109.00	218	3.57	4.36
9 1/2 years.....	10.90	21.80	109.00	218	3.60	4.36
10 years (maturity).....	10.90	21.80	109.00	218	3.63	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.25 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XIV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES DECEMBER 1, 1957, THROUGH MAY 1, 1958

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	(Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....)	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
						(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination	
Period of time bond is held after issue date							
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80	1.60	² 3.35
1 year.....		7.25	14.50	72.50	145	2.25	² 3.38
1½ years.....		8.45	16.90	84.50	169	2.62	³ 3.88

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

2 years.....	\$8.70	\$17.40	\$87.00	\$174	2.83	3.91
2½ years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	2.96	3.94
3 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.04	3.98
3½ years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.10	4.02
4 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.14	4.07
4½ years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	3.22	4.10
5 years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	3.28	4.12
5½ years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	3.33	4.15
6 years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	3.37	4.19
6½ years.....	9.65	19.30	96.50	193	3.40	4.25
7 years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.45	4.27
7½ years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.49	4.29
8 years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.52	4.33
8½ years.....	10.35	20.70	103.50	207	3.55	4.40
9 years.....	11.00	22.00	110.00	220	3.59	4.40
9½ years.....	11.00	22.00	110.00	220	3.63	4.40
10 years (maturity).....	11.00	22.00	110.00	220	3.66	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.25 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.

³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XV.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE
DATES JUNE 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1, 1958

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value..... Redemption value ¹ Issue price.....	\$500 500 500	\$1,000 1,000 1,000	\$5,000 5,000 5,000	\$10,000 10,000 10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
						(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80	Percent 1.60	Percent ² 3.35
1 year.....		7.25	14.50	72.50	145	2.25	³ 3.88
Revised amounts of interest checks and investments yields							
1½ years.....		\$8.70	\$17.40	\$87.00	\$174	2.65	3.91
2 years.....		8.70	17.40	87.00	174	2.85	3.94
2½ years.....		8.70	17.40	87.00	174	2.98	3.97
3 years.....		8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.06	4.01
3½ years.....		8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.11	4.06
4 years.....		9.55	19.10	95.50	191	3.20	4.08
4½ years.....		9.55	19.10	95.50	191	3.26	4.11
5 years.....		9.55	19.10	95.50	191	3.31	4.14
5½ years.....		9.55	19.10	95.50	191	3.35	4.18
6 years.....		9.55	19.10	95.50	191	3.39	4.23
6½ years.....		10.30	20.60	103.00	206	3.44	4.25
7 years.....		10.30	20.60	103.00	206	3.48	4.27
7½ years.....		10.30	20.60	103.00	206	3.52	4.31
8 years.....		10.30	20.60	103.00	206	3.55	4.36
8½ years.....		10.30	20.60	103.00	206	3.58	4.44
9 years.....		11.10	22.20	111.00	222	3.62	4.44
9½ years.....		11.10	22.20	111.00	222	3.66	4.44
10 years (maturity).....		11.10	22.20	111.00	222	3.69	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: (1) 3.25 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity. (2) As shown for any period from each interest payment date to maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.

TABLE XVI.—UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES DECEMBER 1, 1958, THROUGH MAY 1, 1959

Table showing: (1) Amounts of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	Maturity value.....	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
	Redemption value ¹	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity ²
	Issue price.....	500	1,000	5,000	10,000		
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amounts of interest checks for each denomination					
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80	Percent 1.60	Percent 3.85

Revised amounts of interest checks and investment yields

	\$7.50	\$15.00	\$75.00	\$150	2.30	3.91
1 year.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	2.68	3.94
1½ years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	2.88	3.97
2 years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.00	4.01
2½ years.....	8.70	17.40	87.00	174	3.07	4.05
3 years.....	9.45	18.90	94.50	189	3.17	4.08
3½ years.....	9.45	18.90	94.50	189	3.24	4.10
4 years.....	9.45	18.90	94.50	189	3.30	4.14
4½ years.....	9.45	18.90	94.50	189	3.34	4.18
5 years.....	9.45	18.90	94.50	189	3.38	4.23
5½ years.....	10.25	20.50	102.50	205	3.43	4.24
6 years.....	10.25	20.50	102.50	205	3.48	4.26
6½ years.....	10.25	20.50	102.50	205	3.52	4.29
7 years.....	10.25	20.50	102.50	205	3.55	4.33
7½ years.....	10.25	20.50	102.50	205	3.58	4.40
8 years.....	10.25	20.50	102.50	205	3.61	4.50
8½ years.....	11.25	22.50	112.50	225	3.65	4.50
9 years.....	11.25	22.50	112.50	225	3.69	4.50
9½ years.....	11.25	22.50	112.50	225	3.72	-----

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.² Approximate investment yield on the basis of original (prior to June 1, 1959 revision) schedule of interest checks is: 3.25 percent per annum for entire period from issuance to maturity.³ Revised approximate investment yield from effective date of revision to maturity.**EXHIBIT 8.—Department Circular No. 1036, December 31, 1959, exchange offering of Series H for certain Series E, F, and J savings bonds**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 31, 1959.

SEC. 339.0. *Exchange offering of Series H bonds for certain Series E, F, and J bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, hereby offers to the people of the United States, effective as of January 1, 1960, Series H bonds in exchange for United States savings bonds of Series E, F, and J, without regard to the annual limitation on holdings for Series H bonds, as hereinafter set forth. The Series H bonds offered hereunder are identical in all respects with the Series H bonds offered in Department Circular No. 905, Second Revision, dated September 23, 1959 (and reference should be made to that circular for the terms of these bonds) except as otherwise specifically provided in this circular. This offering will continue until terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 339.1. *Exchange of certain Series E, F, and J bonds with the privilege of deferral of Federal income tax.*—(a) *Applicability.*—This section shall apply only to taxpayers who have not reported the increment in value (which will herein-

after be referred to as interest) on the bonds described in subparagraph (c)(1) for Federal income tax purposes.

(b) *Deferral of income tax.*—Pursuant to the provisions of section 1037(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 the Secretary of the Treasury hereby grants the owners of bonds to whom this section is applicable the privilege of exchanging them for Series H bonds and of continuing to defer the reporting of the interest on the bonds exchanged (except interest referred to in subparagraph (d)(5)) for Federal income tax purposes to the taxable year in which the Series H bonds received in exchange are disposed of, are redeemed, or have reached final maturity, whichever is earlier.¹

(c) *Description of bonds and definitions.*—

(1) *Description of bonds.*—This section shall apply to:

(i) All outstanding Series E and J bonds; and

(ii) All Series F bonds with issue dates on and after January 1, 1948, provided that such bonds are received not later than six months from the month of maturity by an agency authorized to accept subscriptions for exchange.

(2) *Definitions.*—"Owner(s)" means an owner of any of the above described bonds, except commercial banks in their own right (as distinguished from a representative or fiduciary capacity) and nonresident aliens who are residents of an area with respect to which the Treasury Department restricts or regulates delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. The term includes a registered owner whether or not a natural person, either coowner (but only the "principal coowner" if Series H bonds in a different form of registration are requested), a surviving beneficiary, or any other person who would be entitled to reissue under the regulations governing United States savings bonds,² such as, but not limited to, any person entitled to succeed to the estate of a deceased owner.

"Commercial banks" means banks accepting demand deposits.

"Principal coowner" means a coowner who purchased the bonds (submitted for exchange) with his own funds, or received the bonds as a gift, legacy or inheritance or as a result of judicial proceedings and had them reissued in coownership form, provided he has received no contribution in money or money's worth from the other coowner for designating him on the bonds.

(d) *Rules governing the exchange.*—

(1) Subscriptions for exchange properly completed and duly executed in accordance with the instructions on exchange subscription form PD 3253, together with the bonds, any cash difference (see subparagraph (4)), and any supporting evidence which may be required under the regulations governing United States savings bonds,³ may be presented or forwarded to any authorized agency.⁴

(2) A Series H bond issued upon exchange will be registered in the name of the owner of the bond submitted in any authorized form of registration, provided the "principal coowner", as defined in subparagraph (c)(2), is named as owner or coowner.

(3) The only authorized denominations of Series H bonds, which are the same as their issue prices and maturity values, are \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. Accordingly, the total current redemption value of the bonds submitted for exchange in any one transaction must amount to \$500 or more.

(4) If the bonds submitted for exchange have a total current redemption value in an even multiple of \$500, Series H bonds must be requested in that exact amount. If the total current redemption value is in excess of \$500, but not an even multiple of \$500, the owner has the option of furnishing cash necessary to obtain Series H bonds of the next higher \$500 multiple, or of receiving payment of the difference between the total current redemption value and the next lower multiple of \$500. For example, under the rules prescribed in this circular, if the bonds submitted for exchange in one transaction have a total current redemption value of \$4,253.33, the owner may elect to:

(i) Receive \$4,000 in Series H bonds and the amount of the difference, \$253.33, or

¹ The interest paid semiannually by check on all Series H bonds, whether issued in exchange under this or any other section, or otherwise, is subject to the Federal income tax for the taxable year in which it is received.

² The regulations are set forth in Department Circular No. 530, current revision.

³ For example, a beneficiary named on Series E, F, or J bonds would have to submit proof of the death of the registered owner in order to exchange such bonds for Series H bonds.

⁴ Paying agents authorized to pay Series E bonds have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to accept and handle exchange subscriptions submitted by natural persons whose names are inscribed on the face of the Series E, F, or J bonds as owners or coowners in their own right. However, as agents of subscribers they may forward any exchange subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington 25, D.C., for acceptance and handling.

(ii) Pay the difference, \$246.67, necessary to obtain \$4,500 in Series H bonds.⁵

(5) *Any amount paid to the owner as a cash adjustment (as in (i) of the above example) must be treated as income for Federal income tax purposes for the year in which it is received up to an amount not in excess of the total interest on the bonds exchanged.*⁶

(6) Each Series H bond issued under this section will be stamped "EX" or "EXCH" to show that it was issued upon exchange and will bear a legend showing how much of the issue price thereof represents interest on the Series E, F, or J bonds exchanged therefor, which must be treated as income for Federal income tax purposes for the year in which the Series H bond is redeemed, is disposed of or finally matures, whichever is earlier.

(7) The Series H bonds (which only the Federal Reserve Banks or branches or the Office of the Treasurer of the United States are authorized to issue) will be dated as of the first day of the month in which the bonds, together with the subscription and any necessary cash difference and supporting evidence, are accepted for exchange by an authorized agency.

SEC. 339.2. *Exchanges without tax deferral.*—Owners of Series E, F, and J bonds who (1) have reported the increment in value (interest) on their bonds for Federal income tax purposes, or (2) are tax exempt under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the regulations issued thereunder, may exchange their bonds for Series H bonds without regard to the annual limitation on holdings for the latter. These exchanges will be handled in the same manner and will be governed by the rules prescribed for exchanges under section 339.1, except that any amount of interest received as a cash adjustment which has been previously reported for Federal income tax purposes need not be accounted for, and the Series H bonds may be registered in the name of the owner or coowner of the bonds submitted in exchange in any authorized form of registration, and will not bear the legend referred to in subparagraph (d) (6) of section 339.1.⁷ No Federal income tax deferral of any kind will result from exchanges under this section.

SEC. 339.3. *General provisions.*—(a) *Regulations.*—All Series H bonds issued under this circular shall be subject to the regulations prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury to govern United States savings bonds, except as otherwise provided hereunder. The present regulations are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 530, current revision, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Treasury Department or to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

(b) *Reservation as to issue of bonds.*—The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any exchange subscription for Series H bonds in whole or in part and to refuse to issue or permit to be issued hereunder any such bonds in any case or any class or classes of cases if he deems such action to be in the public interest, and his action in any such respect shall be final.

(c) *Previous circulars—Preservation of existing rights.*—The provisions of Treasury Department Circulars Nos. 530, 653, and 905 as currently revised are hereby modified and amended to the extent that they are not in accordance with this circular: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this circular shall limit or be construed to limit or restrict any existing rights which owners of United States savings bonds have acquired under such circulars.

(d) *Fiscal agents.*—Federal Reserve Banks and branches, as fiscal agents of the United States, are authorized to perform such services as may be requested of them by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with exchanges under this circular.

(e) *Reservation as to terms of circular.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time supplement or amend the terms of this circular, or of any amendments or supplements thereto.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

⁵ If a paying agent accepts a subscription solely for the purpose of forwarding it, or if the owner forwards it direct, to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, the remittance for the amount of the difference, by check or other form of exchange (which will be accepted subject to collection), should be drawn to the order of the Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, and must accompany the subscription and the bonds to be exchanged.

⁶ The amount, if any, paid to the owner in excess of the interest is a repayment on account of the purchase price of the bonds exchanged, *not income*.

⁷ Series F bonds matured prior to January 1, 1960 (which are not eligible for exchange under this circular under any conditions), and Series F bonds which become ineligible for exchange under this circular because of failure to present them for that purpose not later than six months from the month of maturity, may be exchanged under the provisions of section 332.7(b) of Department Circular No. 905, Second Revision.

EXHIBIT 9.—First Supplement, December 31, 1959, to Department Circular No. 750, Revised, providing for redemption-exchange of Series E, F, and J bonds for Series H bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 31, 1959.

The following sections of Department Circular No. 750, Revised, dated June 30, 1945, as amended (31 CFR 321), are hereby amended as follows:

Sections 321.1, 321.2 and 321.4(a) are hereby amended by adding the words "and redemption-exchange" after the word "redemption" in

- (a) The last sentence of Sec. 321.1,
- (b) The text to the last sentence of Sec. 321.2, and
- (c) The first sentence of Sec. 321.4(a).

Section 321.2 is amended by adding paragraph (b), as follows:

"(b) An agent duly qualified to act under Department Circular No. 750, Revised, may act in connection with the redemption-exchange of Series E, F, and J bonds under the provisions of Department Circular No. 1036, and in so acting, it is bound by and must comply with the provisions of this supplement."

Section 321.4(b) is hereby amended to read:

"(b) 'Bond(s)' shall include only United States Savings Bonds of Series A, B, C, D, or E presented for cash payment, and Series E, F, and J bonds presented for redemption-exchange for Series H bonds under the provisions of Department Circular No. 1036. SAVINGS BONDS OF SERIES G, H, AND K, AND BONDS OF SERIES F INELIGIBLE FOR REDEMPTION-EXCHANGE UNDER DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR NO. 1036 ARE NOT INCLUDED."

Section 321.8 is renumbered to read:

"Sec. 321.8(A)."

A new section, Sec. 321.8(B), is hereby added as follows:

"Sec. 321.8(B). *Redemption-exchange of Series E, F, and J bonds for Series H bonds.*—Subject to the terms of the bonds, the provisions of the regulations governing them (Treasury Department Circular No. 530 as currently in effect on the date of the redemption-exchange), and the provisions of this circular, an agent may accept for redemption-exchange Series E, F, and J bonds under the provisions of Department Circular No. 1036."

The references in Sec. 321.9 (b), (c), and (g) to "Sec. 321.8" are hereby changed to read:

"Sec. 321.8(A)."

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 10.—First Supplement, December 31, 1959, to Department Circular No. 888, Revised, governing the special endorsement of savings bonds, the cash payment of Series A–E, and the payment of Series E, F, and J bonds on redemption-exchange for Series H bonds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 31, 1959.

Paragraph (a) of sec. 330.8 of Department Circular No. 888, Revised, dated April 8, 1953 (31 CFR 1951 Supp. 330), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 330.8. *Payment or exchange of bonds.*—"(a) *Payment of Series A–F and J bonds by paying agents.*—

"(1) *Payment of Series A–E bonds inclusive for cash.*—Bonds of Series A to E, inclusive, bearing the special endorsement (see sec. 330.3 and sec. 330.6) may be paid by a paying agent pursuant to the authority and subject, in all other respects, to the provisions and conditions of Department Circular No. 750, Revised, and the instructions issued pursuant thereto. Series A to E bonds, inclusive, which bear the special endorsement and which are thereafter paid by the paying agent under Department Circular No. 750, Revised, will be combined with other Series A to E bonds paid under that circular and forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district.

"(2) *Payment of Series E, F, and J bonds on redemption-exchange for Series H bonds.*—All outstanding Series E and J bonds and all Series F bonds with issue dates on and after January 1, 1948, provided that such Series F bonds are received not later than six months from the month of maturity, presented for redemption-exchange under the provisions of Department Circular No. 1036, which bear the special endorsement (see sec. 330.3 and sec. 330.6), may be paid by a paying agent pursuant to the authority and subject, in all other respects, to the provisions and conditions of Department Circular No. 750, Revised, and the instructions issued pursuant thereto."

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Legislation

EXHIBIT 11.—An act to permit the issuance of Series E and H U.S. savings bonds at interest rates above the existing maximum, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain exchanges of Government securities to be made without recognition of gain or loss, and for other purposes

[Public Law 86-346, 86th Congress, H.R. 9035, September 22, 1959]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—IN GENERAL

SEC. 101. (a) The Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

U.S. savings bonds.
Interest rates
increase.
40 Stat. 288.
31 USC 774(2).

"SEC. 25. In the case of any offering of United States savings bonds issued or to be issued under section 22 of this Act, the maximum limits on the interest rate or the investment yield or both may be exceeded upon a finding by the President with respect to such offering that the national interest requires that such maximum limits be exceeded: *Provided, however,* That in no event may the interest rate or the investment yield exceed 4¼ per centum per annum."

(b) Paragraph (2) of section 22(b) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U.S.C., sec. 757c(b)(2)), is amended to read as follows:

65 Stat. 26.

"(2) The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to provide by regulations:

"(A) That owners of series E and H savings bonds may, at their option, retain the bonds after maturity, or after any period beyond maturity during which such bonds have earned interest, and continue to earn interest upon them at rates which (subject to section 25) are consistent with the provisions of paragraph (1).

Retention of
matured bonds.

"(B) That series E and H savings bonds on which the rates of interest have been fixed prior to such regulations will earn interest at higher rates which (subject to section 25) are consistent with the provisions of paragraph (1)."

(c) The authority granted by the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) may be exercised with respect to United States savings bonds bearing issue dates of June 1, 1959, or thereafter. Such authority may also be exercised with respect to United States savings bonds issued before June 1, 1959, but in no case shall the interest rate, or investment yield, on any bond be changed pursuant to such authority for any period which begins before June 1, 1959.

SEC. 102. The heading and first sentence of section 454(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to matured United States savings bonds) are amended to read as follows:

68A Stat. 156.

"(c) **MATURED UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS.**—In the case of a taxpayer who—

"(1) holds a series E United States savings bond at the date of maturity, and

"(2) pursuant to regulations prescribed under the Second Liberty Bond Act. (A) retains his investment in such series E bond in an obligation of the United States, other than a current income obligation, or (B) exchanges such series E bond for another nontransferable obligation of the United States in an exchange upon which gain or loss is not recognized because of section 1037 (or so much of section 1031 as relates to section 1037),

31 USC 774(2).

the increase in redemption value (to the extent not previously includible in gross income) in excess of the amount paid for such series E bond shall be includible in gross income in the taxable year in which the obligation is finally redeemed or in the taxable year of final maturity, whichever is earlier."

Post, p. 623.
68A Stat. 302.

SEC. 103. Subsection (i) of section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U.S.C., sec. 757c(i)), is amended by inserting after the third sentence thereof the following: "Relief from liability shall be granted in all cases where the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine, under regulations prescribed by him, that written notice of liability or potential liability has not been given by the United States, within ten years from the date of the erroneous payment, to any of the foregoing agents or agencies whose liability is to be determined: *Provided*, That no relief shall be granted in any case in which a qualified paying agent has assumed unconditional liability to the United States."

Paying agents.
Relief from
liability.
57 Stat. 63.

SEC. 104. The following provisions of law are amended by striking out the words "on original issue at par" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "on original issue at the issue price":

(1) Section 6(g)(5) of the Act of March 24, 1934, as amended (22 U.S.C., sec. 1393(g)(5)), relating to the trust account for the payment of pre-1934 bonds of the Government of the Philippines.

53 Stat. 1226.

(2) Section 201(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C., sec. 401(d)), relating to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

(3) Section 904(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C., sec. 1104(b)), relating to the Unemployment Trust Fund.

(4) Section 15(b) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (45 U.S.C., sec. 228o(b)), relating to the Railroad Retirement Account.

(5) Section 209(e)(2) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U.S.C., sec. 173(e)(2)), relating to the Highway Trust Fund.

70 Stat. 397.
23 USC 120 note.
Tax exemption.

SEC. 105. (a) Section 3701 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C., sec. 742) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "This exemption extends to every form of taxation that would require that either the obligations or the interest thereon, or both, be considered, directly or indirectly, in the computation of the tax, except nondiscriminatory franchise or other non-property taxes in lieu thereof imposed on corporations and except estate taxes or inheritance taxes."

(b) The following provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, relating to the tax-exempt status of obligations of the United States, are repealed, without changing the status of any outstanding obligation:

Repeals.

(1) Subsections (b) and (d) of section 5 (31 U.S.C., sec. 754 (b) and (d));

46 Stat. 19, 775.

(2) The second and third sentences of section 7 (31 U.S.C., sec. 747);

40 Stat. 291, 1309.

(3) Subsection (b) of section 18 (31 U.S.C., sec. 753(b));

(4) The first sentence of subsection (d) of section 22 (31 U.S.C., sec. 757c(d)).

55 Stat. 7.

TITLE II—INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN EXCHANGES OF UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Part III of subchapter O of chapter I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to common nontaxable exchanges) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

68A Stat. 302.
26 USC 1031-1036.

73 Stat. 622.

“SEC. 1037. CERTAIN EXCHANGES OF UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS.

73 Stat. 623.

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—When so provided by regulations promulgated by the Secretary in connection with the issue of obligations of the United States, no gain or loss shall be recognized on the surrender to the United States of obligations of the United States issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act in exchange solely for other obligations issued under such Act.

40 Stat. 288.
31 USC 774(2).

“(b) APPLICATION OF SECTION 1232.—

“(1) EXCHANGES INVOLVING OBLIGATIONS ISSUED AT A DISCOUNT.—In any case in which gain has been realized but not recognized because of the provisions of subsection (a) (or so much of section 1031(b) as relates to subsection (a) of this section), to the extent such gain is later recognized by reason of a disposition or redemption of an obligation received in an exchange subject to such provisions, the first sentence of section 1232(a)(2)(A) shall apply to such gain as though the obligation disposed of or redeemed were the obligation surrendered to the Government in the exchange rather than the obligation actually disposed of or redeemed. For purposes of this paragraph and section 1232, if the obligation surrendered in the exchange is a nontransferable obligation described in subsection (a) or (c) of section 454—

“(A) the aggregate amount considered, with respect to the obligation surrendered, as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is not a capital asset shall not exceed the difference between the issue price and the stated redemption price which applies at the time of the exchange, and

“(B) the issue price of the obligation received in the exchange shall be considered to be the stated redemption price of the obligation surrendered in the exchange, increased by the amount of other consideration (if any) paid to the United States as a part of the exchange.

“(2) EXCHANGES OF TRANSFERABLE OBLIGATIONS ISSUED AT NOT LESS THAN PAR.—In any case in which subsection (a) (or so much of section 1031 (b) or (c) as relates to subsection (a) of this section) has applied to the exchange of a transferable obligation which was issued at not less than par for another transferable obligation, the issue price of the obligation received from the Government in the exchange shall be considered for purposes of applying section 1232 to be the same as the issue price of the obligation surrendered to the Government in the exchange, increased by the amount of other consideration (if any) paid to the United States as a part of the exchange.

“(c) CROSS REFERENCES.—

“(1) For rules relating to the recognition of gain or loss in a case where subsection (a) would apply except for the fact that the exchange was not made solely for other obligations of the United States, see subsection (b) and (c) of section 1031.

“(2) For rules relating to the basis of obligations of the United States acquired in an exchange for other obligations described in subsection (a), see subsection (d) of section 1031.”

(b) The table of sections for part III of subchapter O of chapter I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Sec. 1037. Certain exchanges of United States obligations."

73 Stat. 623.

(c) Section 1031(b) of such Code (relating to gain from exchanges of property not solely in kind) is amended by striking out "the provisions of subsection (a), of section 1035(a), or of section 1036(a)," and inserting in lieu thereof "the provisions of subsection (a), of section 1035(a), of section 1036(a), or of section 1037(a)."

73 Stat. 624.

68A Stat. 302.

(d) Section 1031(c) of such Code (relating to loss from exchanges of property not solely in kind) is amended by striking out "the provisions of subsection (a), of section 1035(a), or of section 1036(a)," and inserting in lieu thereof "the provisions of subsection (a), of section 1035(a), of section 1036(a), or of section 1037(a)."

68A Stat. 302.

(e) Section 1031(d) of such Code (relating to basis in the case of exchanges of property held for productive use or investment) is amended by striking out "this section, section 1035(a), or section 1036(a)," each place it appears in the first and second sentences thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "this section, section 1035(a), section 1036(a), or section 1037(a)."

72 Stat. 1641.

Sec. 202. Section 4(a) of the Public Debt Act of 1941, as amended (31 U.S.C., sec. 742a), is amended by striking out "under the Internal Revenue Code, or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto" and inserting in lieu thereof "except as provided under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954".

61 Stat. 180.

Sec. 203. The amendments made by this title shall be effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment of this Act.

Effective date.

Approved September 22, 1959.

EXHIBIT 12.—Portion of the act to increase for a one-year period the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes

[Public Law 86-564, 86th Congress, H.R. 12381, June 30, 1960]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960".

Public Debt and
Tax Rate Extension
Act of 1960.

TITLE I—PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT UNDER SECOND LIBERTY BOND ACT

SEC. 101. TEMPORARY INCREASE.

During the period beginning on July 1, 1960, and ending on June 30, 1961, the public debt limit set forth in the first sentence of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall be temporarily increased by \$8,000,000,000.

73 Stat. 156.

31 USC 757b.

Address on Federal Financial Policies

EXHIBIT 13.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, December 29, 1959, on financial policies for sustainable growth at a meeting of the American Finance Association and the American Economic Association, Washington, D.C.

I welcome this opportunity to speak before an audience of professional economists. During my few years in Washington, I have become more and more impressed with the need for better communication between Government officials and economists outside of Government, particularly those in universities and research organizations.

We need to encourage a greater interchange of ideas. Some of the most perplexing and crucial problems of public policy cluster around the economic problem. Thus the professional economist, more than ever before, has a significant and unique contribution to make to public policy.

In addition, the professional economist outside of Government can help Government officials maintain perspective in the approach to policy. Life in Washington is such that the broader aspects of policy problems can be obscured by day-to-day problems. It is your duty—both to your country and to your profession—to examine critically and objectively all of the economic policy actions in Government and to speak out forcefully on what you consider to be their merit or lack of merit. In particular, we should work together to guard against actions designed to cope with short-run problems, which may complicate the attainment of our more basic long-run goals.

Before we examine the use of Federal financial policies to promote our economic goals, I should like to discuss briefly the goals as such.

Sustainable economic growth—not just any kind of growth—is the major goal of economic policy. A forced, ultra-high-rate of growth is not an appropriate objective in a free choice, market economy. Economic freedom means the right to dispose of our incomes as we see fit—to consume or to save, to invest or not to invest. These decisions, arrived at freely and independently by millions of people and institutions, are a controlling factor in the growth process.

Undue emphasis on growth for its own sake can result in growth of the wrong kind, such as the production of goods that people do not want and which end up as surplus goods in Government warehouses—goods which represent inefficient and wasteful use of our economic resources. And heavy emphasis on growth for its own sake can contribute to distortions and imbalances that would hamper future growth.

It is sustainable growth that we seek, not solely as an overriding goal of policy, but primarily because its attainment implies success in achieving other highly important and long accepted goals. For example, we cannot achieve a high and sustained rate of growth if we are confronted with serious and long-lasting underutilization of labor and other resources. Thus the maintenance of adequate employment opportunities for those able, willing, and seeking to work—which is highly important for its own sake—is also an integral part of the growth process.

Nor can we, in my judgment, attain a high and sustained rate of growth in the face of either an actual or expected progressive decline in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The importance of avoiding inflation deserves special emphasis. Surely the rate of economic growth in the future—which depends so heavily on a high rate of saving and capital formation today—will be stunted if fear of inflation is allowed to impair the will to save in traditional, fixed-dollar forms. And surely an unsustainable upsurge in economic activity, based on expectation of inflation, is likely to be followed by a fall back to a lower level of activity and consequent underutilization of our economic resources.

Inflation, either in the form of a gradual, insidious upward creep in the price level, or as a rapid upthrust of costs and prices, is the enemy of growth.

Some people have interpreted this concern with inflation as reflecting a desire to roll back prices to some earlier level in order to restore the purchasing power of the dollar to its status ten or perhaps twenty years ago. This would be a highly unrealistic goal. While there is much to be said for a gradual decline in the price level as productivity increases, so that at least part of the fruits of greater efficiency could be passed on to the consumer, we have no desire to force prices drastically lower within a short period of time. The proper goal with respect to the price level is, first, to stop the erosion in the purchasing power of the dollar that has taken place over the past two decades and, second, to eliminate in the process any mistaken expectation that the value of the dollar will continue to decline.

Recent developments in the international economy also provide convincing evidence of the need for maintaining a strong dollar. The world economy of today is markedly different from that of the early postwar years. Reconstruction of the war-torn industrial economies abroad has been largely achieved. These industrial nations have made impressive and heartening progress in rebuilding, improving, and enlarging their productive facilities. The result has been a marked increase in the competitive capacities of industrial countries abroad. The financial counterpart of this change in the international economy has been a remarkable strengthening of the currencies of these industrial countries, and the disappearance of the foreign exchange difficulties that earlier plagued these countries.

These important economic and financial developments—coupled with a large outflow of dollars from this country in the form of private capital, Government

loans and grants, and military expenditures abroad—have been reflected in a series of deficits in this country's international balance of payments. The deficits, measured by gold and liquid dollar gains by foreigners on their transactions with the United States, have occurred in each year since 1950, with the exception of 1957, but in 1958 and 1959 rose to a very high level. The deficit for 1959 is likely to approach \$4 billion. Current trends indicate that our deficit in 1960 will be somewhat smaller, reflecting to an important extent a temporary increase in foreign demand for certain types of exports, but it seems likely that the deficit will continue to be relatively large. We should not interpret short-run improvements in our balance of payments position as necessarily indicating that our problems have ended.

The circumstances in which we find ourselves are novel from our standpoint. They require a reorientation of thinking in this country with respect to international economic and financial policies. It would not be responsible to conclude that the United States can continue safely to sustain for a long period of years deficits of the magnitude of 1958 or 1959, or the somewhat reduced deficit in prospect for 1960.

The dollar is the major reserve currency of the world. This function can be served efficiently only if foreign holders of dollar claims, who now have a sizable financial stake in the way in which we manage our affairs, continue to have confidence in the dollar's basic worth and stability. Under these circumstances a responsible government must adopt measures and encourage actions at home and abroad that, over time, will reduce the size of the deficit and have as their long-range objective a satisfactory equilibrium in our overall payments position. Such steps are essential if we are to maintain a sound basis for providing capital on a large scale to underdeveloped countries and to meet our other important national and international obligations.

This administration's attack on this problem will continue to be consistent with our vital goal of promoting multilateral world trade. It will, in short, be directed—not toward protectionism and restriction—but toward liberalization and expansion of world commerce. Basic to this goal are our efforts to control inflation and thus to maintain a competitive cost-price structure.

During recent months the administration has been reviewing the Government's policies of foreign loans and grants in the light of the basic shifts in the world's economic and financial situation. In light of these same shifts, we shall continue to search out appropriate ways of encouraging American exports of goods and services; to press for removal of discriminatory restrictions on dollar imports abroad; and to encourage other industrial countries to participate more adequately in the provision of capital to underdeveloped countries.

As a member of the United States' delegation to the NATO meeting in Paris earlier this month, I found broad support and approval for the actions this country has taken thus far to improve its balance of payments position. Responsible European observers and officials, recognizing the basic importance of a strong dollar to the future economic and military strength of the free world, have a keen awareness of the practical necessity for improvement in the U.S. balance of payments position.

Much more could be said concerning the significance of balance of payments developments for our internal economic policies. However, the major conclusion is that these developments provide another important reason for maintaining stability in the price level as we pursue our goals relating to growth and employment.

Federal financial policies, as I use the term today, include Government actions with respect to the budget, monetary management, and debt operations. In discussing budget policy, we are not looking at the tax structure as such, but at the overall relationship between Federal expenditures and revenues as reflected in a budgetary surplus, deficit, or balance.

Government financial actions have a significant impact on total demand. Recognizing this, a sizable group of economists advocates the active and coordinated use of the policies in an anticyclical manner. According to this view, a period of actual or threatening inflation, arising from pressures of demand, would call for a substantial surplus in the Federal budget. This would be achieved by an increase in tax rates, a relative decline in expenditures, or some combination of the two. Such a surplus, it is argued, would help dampen total demand inasmuch as Government spending would fall short of tax revenues. Monetary policy, appropriately directed toward restraint, would help prevent excessive credit expansion from adding unduly to total spending for goods and services.

In this scheme of things, debt management in an inflationary environment would play a supporting but nevertheless important role. Treasury cash and refunding operations would be concentrated in securities of relatively long maturity. In addition, the proceeds of the Federal surplus would be used to retire short-term debt. In boom periods, therefore, the average maturity of the public debt would be significantly lengthened and liquidity in the economy would be reduced, thereby helping further to dampen spending.

Consistent with this countercyclical approach, the program would be consciously reversed during a recession. Reductions in tax rates and increases in expenditures would contribute to a large deficit in the budget. Monetary policy would be directed toward ease in order to encourage expansion in credit and the money supply. Emphasis in debt management would be shifted strongly towards short-term financing, and a large portion of the securities sold to finance the deficit and in refunding operations would probably be taken up by the banking system.

In my judgment this approach to the problem of countering cyclical swings in order to promote sustainable growth has some serious shortcomings. I am not referring to the desirability of achieving budget surpluses in prosperous periods and deficits in recessions, nor to the flexible use of monetary policy to dampen credit expansion in booms and to stimulate expansion in recessions. What I am referring to are difficulties encountered in the use of budget policy and debt management in the described manner.

From the standpoint of budget policy, a basic consideration is that decisions as to taxes and spending programs often reflect many factors other than broad economic considerations. The timely use of budget policy as a conscious countercyclical weapon is also influenced by the fact that authority over taxation and spending is the joint responsibility of the Executive and the Congress and is not centered in one branch of the Government.

Furthermore, experience in the postwar period indicates that it is much easier to achieve a deficit in a recession than a surplus in a boom. Large deficits in recessions, only partially offset by modest surpluses in periods of high and rising activity, tend to complicate the task of achieving sustainable growth in two ways. First, the net deficit of the Federal Government over a period of years adds to inflationary pressures. Second, flexible and timely administration of monetary policy may become more difficult in view of the complications that are likely to arise from Treasury efforts to manage a growing public debt.

We must also recognize the burden that a large public debt can place on future generations. This burden does not refer to the resources used up by the Government spending financed through borrowing; the extent to which such costs can be shifted to the future is exceedingly limited. Rather, the burden consists of the economic effects of managing a large debt and the impact of the taxes that must be levied to service it. The transfer operation involved in interest payments on the debt is hardly frictionless; it involves additional Government expense, a considerable degree of taxpayer irritation, and—of primary importance—a significant effect on incentives in the private sector of the economy. We cannot, therefore, accept the false comfort of the view that, simply because “we owe most of the debt to ourselves,” a large public debt is of no real economic concern.

Moreover, attempts to vary tax rates and spending to help smooth the business cycle may well have perverse effects. Changes in tax rates and spending may sometimes take so long to plan, legislate, and put into effect that many months may elapse from the time the need for action becomes clear until the change in budget position affects total spending. By the time the actions become effective, the economy may have changed radically, with the result that large deficits have their major impact during periods of rising business activity, and vice versa. Any proposals for an arrangement that would permit some sort of administrative variation in tax rates to counter cyclical trends, such as vesting additional authority in the executive branch, do not seem to be feasible—or desirable—under our form of Government.

Do these considerations imply that we are left only with the alternative of attempting to achieve a rigorous balance in the budget, year in and year out? In my judgment they do not. The goal of a surplus in the budget during prosperous periods and, on the average, over a longer period of time also, is highly desirable. Moreover, in view of large automatic swings in tax receipts and spending over the cycle, budget deficits of moderate size are probably unavoidable—and, indeed, desirable—during periods of declining business activity.

Consequently, we should, in my opinion, give serious consideration to operating under some variation of the stabilizing budget proposal, in which budget policy, year in and year out, would be geared to the attainment of a surplus under conditions of strong business activity and relatively complete use of economic resources. On this basis, during a recession the automatic decline in revenues and increase in expenditures—reflecting in part the operation of the so-called “built-in stabilizers”—would generate a moderate deficit. In prosperous periods tax receipts would automatically rise and certain types of spending would contract, producing a surplus. Then, over the period of a complete business cycle, a surplus for debt retirement would be achieved, but without the disrupting effects of attempts to balance the budget in recessions. Intentional variations in tax rates or spending programs for cyclical purposes would thus be kept to a minimum, although conditions might well arise in which such variations would be desirable.

Monetary policy—the second Federal financial policy—should continue to be administered flexibly in combatting inflation and recession. Achievement of a net Federal surplus over the business cycle as a whole would significantly ease the task confronting the monetary authorities and, in addition, would reduce the extent to which we may be forced to rely on monetary policy as a stabilization device. In my judgment the lack of adequate surpluses in the prosperous years following the Second World War, which has resulted in a more than \$30 billion increase in the public debt since the end of war financing, has meant that monetary policy has been called upon to bear more than its proper share of the burden in promoting sustainable economic growth. This unavoidably heavy reliance on monetary policy may have contributed to wider swings in interest rates and capital values than would have been necessary if budgetary surpluses had been adequate. But it seems incorrect to argue that monetary policy has assumed too large a role; the conclusion is rather that the degree of monetary restraint has had to be greater than would have been the case if budgetary surpluses had been adequate.

To some economists Treasury debt management—the third Federal financial policy—affords a highly useful technique for promoting sustainable economic growth. They point out that, in contrast with budget policy, authority to manage the debt is centered in a single department of Government, so that many of the problems of lags involved in budget policy are not encountered. The positive use of debt management to promote sustainable economic growth would be as described earlier, involving heavy reliance on long-term financing during periods of high and rising business activity and a shift to short-term financing during recessions. The difficulties that would be encountered in this approach are by no means insurmountable, but they are certainly formidable.

An important practical consideration arises from the overriding need for the Treasury to meet the Government's fiscal requirements. Under some circumstances, a pressing need for cash may in effect force the Treasury to market short-term issues, for which there is a broad and consistent demand, even though spending in the economy may be rising rapidly relative to productive capacity.

It is not widely recognized that the marketable debt has increased by more than \$20 billion during the past 18 months. This expansion in the marketable debt reflected the need to finance, in effect, a \$12½ billion deficit in fiscal year 1959 and a \$5½ billion seasonal deficit in the past six months, as well as more than \$2 billion in maturing F and G savings bonds and other debt over the 18 months as a whole. Borrowing requirements of this magnitude, during a period of strong economic activity and sharply expanding private credit demands, make it exceedingly difficult to use debt management as an active anti-inflationary instrument. This is simply another way of saying that an inappropriate budget situation—such as a large deficit that must be financed during a period of vigorous economic recovery—can severely complicate debt management.

A second complicating factor arises from the current imbalance in the public debt structure and the tendency for the debt to grow shorter in maturity simply as a result of the passage of time. At the present time \$80 billion of the \$188 billion of marketable securities mature within one year. Even though this is the largest amount of under one-year debt since the end of 1953, we must realize that the liquidity requirements of our economy—reflecting the demands of commercial banks, nonfinancial business corporations, State and local government funds, and foreign investors—can support a relatively large short-term debt. This total may be higher than we would like to see it at the moment, but we do not view it as excessively high from a long-run standpoint.

The real problem revolves around the debt maturing in from one to five years, which has increased from \$33 billion in 1953 to \$61 billion at the present time.

Even if within the next five years the total marketable debt and the under one-year debt does not expand, \$22 billion of securities will tumble into the one- to five-year range simply as a result of the passage of time.

Debt lengthening must, therefore, continue to be a high priority goal of debt management. Otherwise, we shall ultimately arrive at a position in which the liquidity instruments of the economy embody a highly dangerous inflationary potential and, in addition, Treasury debt operations will occur even more frequently and in larger amounts. This would severely complicate the attainment of sustainable economic growth.

Rigid application of the countercyclical approach to debt management, as envisaged by advocates of the approach, would involve additional difficulties. Heavy reliance on short-term financing to help combat a recession would contribute to a large build-up of near-term maturities, which would very likely have to be refinanced in a period of rapid business recovery.

Of even greater importance is the possibility that the liquidity represented by the increase in short-term debt might unduly complicate our efforts to avoid an unsustainable upsurge during the succeeding business expansion. The existence of a relatively large volume of highly liquid short-term securities provides considerable scope for expansion in the velocity of money as economic activity improves. This is because the holder who desires to liquidate a short-term security—whether it be a financial institution obtaining funds for lending, or a business corporation or other holder obtaining funds to spend for goods and services—can sell the security in the market at a price very close to its maturity value, or simply allow the security to run off at maturity. Thus, even though the money supply may not increase, there would probably be a shift in idle balances, from buyers to sellers of short-term securities, that would facilitate an increase in total spending. The greater the potential increase in velocity during a boom period—as reflected in part in the existing volume of short-term Treasury debt—the less the effectiveness of a given degree of restraint on the money supply in limiting inflationary pressures.

One method of avoiding so large a buildup in liquidity during a recession is to rely heavily on new Government security issues of intermediate-term maturity. Such issues tend to be bought by commercial banks in their attempts to bolster earnings in the face of a slackening loan demand and falling interest rates. As banks purchase these obligations with reserves made available by an expansive monetary policy, bank credit and the money supply tend to grow, thereby helping to counteract recessionary pressures. If in a later period of business expansion interest rates rise and market values of these intermediate-term issues decline, banks may continue to hold a large portion of the obligations to avoid taking losses. Monetary policy would thereby be reinforced, rather than hampered, as might be the result of large-scale bank liquidation of short-term Government securities. In addition, some badly needed lengthening in the maturity of the debt could be achieved.

Treasury debt management in the recession of 1957-58 was consistent with this approach. Only \$3½ billion of truly long-term bonds—over ten years' maturity—were sold in the last two months of 1957 and the first half of 1958, but \$17½ billion of securities maturing in four- to ten-years were marketed. Banks subscribed heavily to these intermediate-term securities; their total loans and investments expanded at a rapid rate; and, as a consequence, a substantial amount of monetary growth occurred. In addition, significant progress was made in lengthening the average maturity of the debt.

During periods of rapid business expansion, the opportunities to sell substantial amounts of long-term Treasury securities—as would be required under the countercyclical approach—are often quite limited. This may in part reflect the impact of expectations of higher interest rates and rising prices for goods and services. In addition the competition for long-term money may be especially severe. Part of this competition has, in effect, been created by the Government itself, as reflected in the large expansion in federally guaranteed or insured mortgages and other securities that bear some sort of Government support. The competitive position of State and local government issues is enhanced by the tax-exemption privilege. Moreover, the relative attractiveness of nearly all types of private securities, as compared with Government issues, has been increased by growing confidence that severe recessions and depressions will be avoided.

These impediments to marketing large amounts of long-term issues are likely to exist in any period of strong business activity. As you know, however, there exists today a wholly artificial restriction on the ability of the Treasury to achieve

debt lengthening. I refer to the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest-rate ceiling on new issues of Treasury bonds, enacted in 1918, which under today's market conditions prevents the Treasury from issuing any new marketable securities of more than five years' maturity for cash or in exchange for securities at maturity or in advance of maturity.

Thus the ceiling completely prevents us from any significant amount of debt lengthening, either for the purpose of reducing the volume of liquidity instruments in the economy or contributing to a better balance in the debt structure by selling a reasonable amount of longer-term issues. In addition the existence of the ceiling contributes to higher rather than lower interest rates on Government securities, simply because the Treasury must aggressively compete with other borrowers in a limited sector of the market, rather than prudently spreading its issues over other maturity sectors. Sole reliance by the Treasury on short-term financing tends to drive short-term rates to higher levels than would otherwise prevail. This not only reacts quickly on the cost of carrying the public debt because of the large amount of securities that must be refunded each year, but also unduly raises the cost of short-term financing to all other borrowers.

We in the Treasury have attempted to cope with this situation by relying as much as possible on new issues in the four- to five-year maturity range; \$10 billion of these issues have been sold in the past six months. But there is a limit to the amount of funds that can be raised in this sector of the market without driving interest rates on such maturities to very high levels. Moreover, the rates that we have had to pay on such issues—ranging as high as 5 percent—are in our judgment higher than the rates that would have been necessary to market a moderate amount of longer term securities. In our opinion the shift of even a moderate amount of debt from the one- to five-year area to longer term status, because of its marginal impact, would have significantly dampened the sharp rise in short-term rates that occurred in 1959.

Some of those who oppose removal of the interest-rate ceiling maintain that, judging by experience in recent years, the Treasury would not offer a large amount of longer term issues even if the ceiling were eliminated. This is true. We told the Congress last summer that, if and when the ceiling is removed, we would have no intention of unduly competing for long-term funds by flooding the market with Treasury bonds; the amount of new cash issues, or those offered in exchange for maturing securities, would probably be relatively modest in amount.

But we do believe that we could make significant progress in debt lengthening by engaging in another type of debt operation, referred to as "advance refunding." In the long-term sector, advance refunding would involve the exchange of new long-term Treasury securities for outstanding bonds which still have a number of years to run until final maturity. Investors participating in the operation would simply exchange existing bonds from their portfolios for newly issued longer obligations of approximately equal market value. Although the maturity of the debt, on average, would be extended, this would occur without the disruptive effects of new cash issues, or the market churning that accompanies refunding offerings of long-term bonds for maturing issues as the short-term investors who hold the maturing securities sell their "rights" to long-term investors. Similarly, holders of Government obligations maturing in two- to three-years could be offered the opportunity of exchanging for new issues in the five- to ten-year range.

Legislation passed in the last session of Congress, which permits the Secretary of the Treasury to allow holders of securities refunded in advance to postpone for tax purposes any gain or loss on the operation, will facilitate this type of exchange. Unfortunately, however, this promising technique cannot be used for refunding beyond five years until the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling is removed, or alternatively, until the cost of long-term borrowing declines below $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent. This is because the true cost to the Treasury of any long-term financing—whether through advance refunding or other methods—would under current conditions be greater than $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

Last summer the President, in referring to his request for removal of the interest rate ceiling, stated that no more important issue had come before that session of Congress. The need for removal is even more pressing today. In the forthcoming session of Congress, we shall urge action on the request with all the vigor that we can command.

The economics profession is today confronted with a challenge in restudying and arriving at sound and constructive conclusions with respect to national financial problems. Some of the thinking about budget and debt management policies may not always be sufficiently cognizant of certain practical considera-

tions, as well as the perverse effects that can easily occur as economic conditions shift rapidly and policies have to be changed. As you reach your conclusions I can assure you that your ideas will always receive a responsive audience from those of us who share responsibility for Federal financial policies.

The question of fiscal and monetary discipline—because of both its domestic and international implications—may well become a great issue in the 1960's. This is an issue that should be above partisan considerations; the stakes are much too high for anything other than a nonpartisan approach. This means that you must redouble your efforts in helping to broaden public understanding of the operation of our fiscal and monetary system. It means also that the role of the professional economist in Government or as an adviser to Government, which has expanded so greatly during the past three decades, may be destined to become even more important. The skill and objectivity with which you fulfill these vital obligations may well be the determining factor in the world-wide struggle between economic systems and ideologies.

We have before us the greatest opportunity in history. We are a rich country with vast resources. We occupy a leading position among the nations of the world. All that is required of us is that we manage our affairs prudently and abide by the disciplines of economics that the past has proved to be sound. If we will do that, there is no reason why we do not stand on the threshold of the greatest opportunity this Nation has ever known.

Public Debt Management

EXHIBIT 14.—Press release, September 22, 1959, letter from the President to Secretary of the Treasury Anderson approving the new savings bonds program, a message from Secretary of the Treasury Anderson to all savings bonds workers, and a summary and tables of the improved redemption values and investment yields for Series E and H bonds

Following his signing earlier today of legislation recently passed by the Congress, President Eisenhower approved Treasury recommendations for the issuance of United States savings bonds which will earn at the rate of 3½ percent instead of the previous 3¼ percent.

Attached is a letter from the President to Secretary Anderson approving the new program, and a summary sheet detailing the new bond offerings directed to all the Federal Reserve Banks and other issuing and paying agents who transact U.S. savings bonds business with the public. A printed circular will later be distributed. Also attached are tables showing redemption values and investment yields for Series E and H Bonds issued beginning June 1, 1959. All new savings bonds purchased since June 1, 1959, will earn at the new rate of 3½ percent.

In addition to the issuance of Series E and H savings bonds at interest rates above the previous rate, the new law and subsequent actions by the President and the Treasury raised the earnings after June 1, 1959, of all outstanding E and H savings bonds.

A message from Secretary Anderson to all savings bonds staff workers and the numerous volunteers throughout the country is also attached.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In accordance with legislation signed into law earlier today, I am returning with my approval your proposal to increase the interest return on all United States Series E and H savings bonds.

In approving your recommendation, I take this opportunity to reaffirm my enthusiastic support of the savings bonds program. This is one of our country's finest and most worthwhile activities. It contributes to the sound management of the Nation's finances. It gives millions of American families the opportunity to save safely and regularly—while investing in their Nation's future.

To my mind there is no better way of saving, no more effective way of strengthening our power for peace, than to own United States savings bonds. To buy these bonds is to express faith in America. It helps provide the economic strength in both our Government and in individual families on which our freedom depends. I hope that the making of both old and new savings bonds even more attractive

will serve as a renewed invitation to every citizen to buy and hold these "Shares in America."

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,

To All Savings Bonds Workers:

We cannot stress too often the importance of the U.S. savings bonds program in the management of the Nation's financial affairs.

The legislation signed today by the President makes it possible to offer American citizens a more up-to-date and more profitable savings bonds program. A higher return on new E and H Bonds is provided, and the future interest earnings of outstanding E and H bonds are improved.

The following points are important for you to stress in your sales efforts:

1. The new earning rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent is applicable to all E and H savings bonds bought since June 1 of the year.

2. In practically every instance it is to the advantage of those who already hold savings bonds to retain them, rather than to redeem them to purchase new bonds.

3. The purchase of U.S. savings bonds is a practical way for every American to help guard against the threat of inflation, thus protecting the buying power of the dollar.

The action taken today will help all engaged in savings bonds sales, staff members and volunteers alike, to increase your sales of savings bonds. Your record has been splendid despite the difficult period we have been through. I know you will experience deep satisfaction in the future as your efforts produce even greater results.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUMMARY SHEET

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERIES E AND H SAVINGS BONDS, EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1959

1. New Series E bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1959, and after—earn $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent compounded semiannually, if held to maturity (instead of former $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent). The increase from $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent to $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent is accomplished by reducing the term of the bond to 7 years, 9 months (instead of former 8 years, 11 months).

2. New Series H bonds with issue dates of June 1, 1959, and after—earn $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent if held to maturity (instead of former $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent). The new H bond, like its predecessor, is a current-income bond, issued at par, redeemable at par (on one month's notice after six months' holding), and maturing at par at the end of its ten-year life.

There are also improved redemption values and investment yields if the new E bonds are held for less than the $7\frac{3}{4}$ years to maturity. Here are some examples of the new values and yields:

When held for:	Redemption value per \$100 bond	Yield for:	
		Period held	Period re- maining to maturity
		Percent	Percent
1½ years.....	\$78.04	2.67	4.01
3 years.....	82.64	3.26	4.05
5 years.....	89.60	3.59	4.03

As before, interim yields on the new H bonds are approximately the same as the new E's for equal periods of holding. Interest checks after the first three will be level providing 4 percent current income after 1½ years of holding.

3. All outstanding E and H bonds purchased prior to June 1, 1959—earn at least $\frac{1}{2}$ percent more than before from now to next maturity. Present bonds

earning $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent or 3 percent for their full current maturity periods will earn $\frac{1}{2}$ percent more. Those earning 2.9 percent will earn $\frac{1}{10}$ percent more. There will be lesser improvement in yields if redeemed earlier. The increase will be on a graduated scale, starting with next full interest period beginning June 1, 1959, or after. There is no retroactive increase in interest rates for periods prior to June 1, 1959.

4. Extension privileges on E bonds:

(a) Unmatured bonds:

1. Issued June 1949 through April 1957 (which had not reached maturity before June 1, 1959) on which a 10-year 3 percent extension had already been promised, will now earn $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent for the entire extension period if held the full 10 years, with lesser yields (beginning at approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent) if redeemed earlier. (The redemption value of any bond at the beginning of the new extension will be the base upon which interest will accrue during the 10-year extension period.)

2. Issued beginning with May 1957 will have a 10-year extension privilege, interest rates and other terms and conditions to be determined as they approach maturity.

(b) Matured bonds, issued May 1941 through May 1949, which are already in their extension period and which will begin to reach second maturity in May 1961, have been given a second 10-year extension. (Other terms and conditions including interest rates to be determined as they approach extended maturity.)

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

TABLE OF REDEMPTION VALUES AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1959

Table showing: (1) How bonds of Series E bearing issue dates beginning June 1, 1959, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value— Issue price—	\$25.00 18.75	\$50.00 37.50	\$100.00 75.00	\$200.00 150.00	\$500.00 375.00	\$1,000.00 750.00	\$10,000 7,500	Approximate investment yield	
Period after issue date	(1) Redemption values during each half-year period ¹ (values increase on first day of period shown)							(2) On purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period ¹	(3) On current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period ¹ to maturity
								Percent	Percent
First $\frac{1}{2}$ year—	\$18.75	\$37.50	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$375.00	\$750.00	\$7,500	0.00	² 3.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 year—	18.91	37.82	75.64	151.28	378.20	756.40	7,564	1.71	3.89
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ years—	19.19	38.38	76.76	153.52	383.80	767.60	7,676	2.33	3.96
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years—	19.51	39.02	78.04	156.08	390.20	780.40	7,804	2.67	4.01
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years—	19.90	39.80	79.60	159.20	398.00	796.00	7,960	3.00	4.01
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years—	20.28	40.56	81.12	162.24	405.60	811.20	8,112	3.16	4.03
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ years—	20.66	41.32	82.64	165.28	413.20	826.40	8,264	3.26	4.05
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 years—	21.07	42.14	84.28	168.56	421.40	842.80	8,428	3.36	4.06
4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years—	21.50	43.00	86.00	172.00	430.00	860.00	8,600	3.45	4.06
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years—	21.95	43.90	87.80	175.60	439.00	878.00	8,780	3.53	4.04
5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ years—	22.40	44.80	89.60	179.20	448.00	896.00	8,960	3.59	4.03
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 years—	22.86	45.72	91.44	182.88	457.20	914.40	9,144	3.64	4.02
6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ years—	23.32	46.64	93.28	186.56	466.40	932.80	9,328	3.67	4.01
$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 years—	23.79	47.58	95.16	190.32	475.80	951.60	9,516	3.70	4.01
7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ years—	24.27	48.54	97.08	194.16	485.40	970.80	9,708	3.72	3.99
$7\frac{1}{2}$ years to 7 years and 9 months—	24.75	49.50	99.00	198.00	495.00	990.00	9,900	3.74	4.06
Maturity value (7 years and 9 months from issue date)—	25.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	500.00	1,000.00	10,000	3.75	-----

¹ 3-month period in the case of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ year to 7 year and 9 month period.

² Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES H

TABLE OF CHECKS ISSUED AND INVESTMENT YIELDS FOR BONDS BEARING ISSUE DATES BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1959

Table showing: (1) Amount of interest checks paid on United States savings bonds of Series H bearing issue dates beginning June 1, 1959, by denominations, on each interest payment date following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the face value from issue date to each interest payment date; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the face value from each interest payment date to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Face value	(Maturity value.....)	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Approximate investment yield on face value	
	(Redemption value.....)	500	1,000	5,000	10,000		
	(Issue price.....)	500	1,000	5,000	10,000		
Period of time bond is held after issue date		(1) Amount of interest check for each denomination				(2) From issue date to each interest payment date	(3) From each interest payment date to maturity ²
						Percent	Percent
½ year.....		\$4.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80.00	1.60	3.88
1 year.....		7.25	14.50	72.50	145.00	2.25	3.95
1½ years.....		8.00	16.00	80.00	160.00	2.56	4.00
2 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	2.91	4.00
2½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.12	4.00
3 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.26	4.00
3½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.36	4.00
4 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.44	4.00
4½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.49	4.00
5 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.54	4.00
5½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.58	4.00
6 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.61	4.00
6½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.64	4.00
7 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.66	4.00
7½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.68	4.00
8 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.70	4.00
8½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.71	4.00
9 years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.72	4.00
9½ years.....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.74	4.00
10 years (maturity).....		10.00	20.00	100.00	200.00	3.75	4.00

¹ At all times, except that bond is not redeemable during first 6 months.

² Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity is 3.75 percent per annum.

EXHIBIT 15.—Letter from Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, February 17, 1960, to Representative Curtis on the sale at auction of the new one-year Treasury bills

DEAR MR. CURTIS: This letter is in response to your request for amplification of my testimony before the Joint Economic Committee yesterday, in which I discussed our recent experience with the sale of the new one-year Treasury bills at auction. As I pointed out to the committee, we are convinced that such experience casts serious doubts on the advisability of an early extension of the auction technique to the sale of longer term Treasury securities.

Our willingness to extend the auction technique, where feasible and appropriate, is indicated by the fact that the Treasury has made more use of auctions during the past 15 months than at any time in the past, and by the fact that the amount of Treasury bills outstanding at the present time exceeds \$41 billion or more than double the amount outstanding five years ago. All of these bills were sold at auction. New series of bills instituted within the past 15 months include the 26-week bills, which total \$10.8 billion, and the four issues of 1-year bills, which mature quarterly and amount to \$7.5 billion.

Our experience in auctioning the one-year bills, however, raises serious questions as to whether the auction technique is the most economical way of handling Treasury short-term financing. Since January 1, 1959, for example, the Treasury has on five occasions offered bills at auction in its new cycle of quarterly maturities. The average rate of discount in these auctions was 4.38 percent, as compared with an average yield of 4.22 percent on outstanding securities of comparable maturity available in the market. This indicates a spread of 16 basis points or 0.16 percent. (These figures, along with other data on the subject, are presented in the attached table.)

This 4.38 percent rate of discount, however, understates considerably the true yield on the bills to the investor, as well as the true interest cost to the Treasury. This is partly because Treasury bills are traded in the market on the basis of bank discount rather than actual investment yield (the bills are issued at a discount from par), and partly because the market yields quoted on bills are based on 360 days rather than the actual number of days in the year. (The Treasury, in its public announcements of the results of all bill auctions, states the yield both in terms of the normal market practice and the true investment return.) When adjustment is made for these two factors, which are much more important when interest rates are relatively high and on the longer maturities, the true yield to the investor and the true cost to the Treasury on these five issues since January 1, 1959, comes to 4.60 percent, rather than 4.38 percent. Viewed from this standpoint, therefore, the average spread between yields on outstanding Government issues of comparable maturity and the new quarterly bills sold at auction amounted to 38 basis points instead of 16 basis points.

Moreover, since January 1959 the Treasury has offered six issues of certificates and short-term notes with maturities of approximately one year. The average interest paid on these issues—on which the Treasury fixed the interest rate rather than submitting the securities to auction—was 4.26 percent, as compared with an approximate yield available in the market at the time on outstanding issues of comparable maturity of 4.08 percent. In these instances, the spread averaged 19 basis points or exactly half of the spread of 38 points on the new bill issues.

Two additional factors should be mentioned. In the first place, the average size of the five bill issues in terms of public participation (that is, excluding the Federal Reserve Banks and Government investment accounts) was \$1.9 billion; the average amount of the offerings of certificates and notes taken by the public was \$3.1 billion. It would be logical to expect that the larger issues would require a larger spread as compared with yields on outstanding issues of comparable maturity. It should be noted, on the other hand, that all but one of the certificate and note issues were refunding operations, while all but one of the bills issues were, in effect, cash issues. Although refundings on many occasions cause almost as much market churning and realignment of investor positions as cash issues, it is true that the market impact of a refunding is usually somewhat less than a cash issue of comparable size. Consequently, this characteristic of all but one of the note and certificate issues may, from the standpoint of yield comparisons of the type presented in this letter, offset the somewhat smaller size of the bill operations.

Secondly, all but one of the bill auctions (as contrasted with only one of the other offerings) involved the privilege of commercial bank payment for the securities by credit to the Treasury's tax and loan accounts at the banks. This means that a subscribing commercial bank could, if it so wished, buy between \$5 and \$9 of the new issue for every one dollar it had available in excess reserves, the precise amount depending on the reserve classification of the subscribing bank. Inasmuch as bids by commercial banks for all but one of the bill issues reflected the value of the tax and loan privilege, which induced the banks to act as underwriters and distributors of the securities and to bid lower interest rates (higher prices) than would otherwise be the case, it is reasonable to conclude that the true spread, adjusted for the effect of the tax and loan privilege, was something like 50 basis points on the bill auctions. This contrasts markedly with the spread of only 19 basis points on the offerings of certificates and notes, although this spread might perhaps be adjusted upward slightly in view of the fact that one of these 6 issues carried tax and loan privilege.

After carefully studying the results of the operations described above, we have concluded that under conditions as they existed during the past year or so the Treasury, on average, might well have saved 1/4th of 1 percent or more if it had offered fixed rate certificates rather than the new one-year bills at auction. Admittedly, this experience may not be conclusive inasmuch as the issuance of the one-year bills at auction represented a new departure in Treasury debt management—namely the introduction of a much longer Treasury bill than had ever been offered before. We hope that these results are not conclusive; we much prefer, where feasible, to use the auction method of pricing Treasury securities because it avoids the difficult problems involved in pricing a new issue of securities. Thus, we shall continue to use the auction technique whenever the prospects for its economical application seem favorable, and we intend to maintain the new cycle of one-year bills.

We do believe, however, that this experience with auctioning securities of only one year maturity raises serious questions with respect to recent proposals to auction even longer term Treasury securities—even including long term bonds. As we have stated before, we are convinced that auctioning of longer term securities could only result in a much higher interest cost to the Treasury—a judgment strongly supported by the experience with the one-year bills—along with other serious disadvantages referred to in my testimony yesterday and described in detail in written material furnished earlier to the committee.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you desire to receive any further information on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Comparison of interest cost on auction of bills (one-year bill cycle) and fixed price coupon issues (one-year maturity area) 1959-60

Issue date	Maturity date	Term	Amount issued		Average offering rate or coupon	Equivalent yield ¹	Yield indicated on market pattern of rates ²	Difference between market pattern of rates and:	
			Total	Private investors				Average offering rate (col. 4—col. 6)	Equivalent yield (col. 5—col. 6)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bills:			<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
4/1/59.....	1/15/60	289 days.....	³ 2,006	2,006	3.39	3.52	3.40	-.01	+ .12
5/11/59.....	4/15/60	340 days.....	³ 2,003	2,003	3.84	4.01	3.81	+.03	+ .20
7/15/59.....	7/15/60	366 days.....	³ 2,001	2,001	4.73	4.99	4.07	+.66	+ .92
12/2/59.....	10/17/60	320 days.....	³ 2,007	2,007	4.86	5.11	4.72	+.14	+ .39
1/15/60.....	1/15/61	366 days.....	³ 1,502	³ 1,384	5.07	5.36	5.07	0	+ .29
Average.....		336 days.....	1,904	1,880	4.38	4.60	4.22	+.16	+ .38
Certificates:									
2/15/59.....	2/15/60	1 yr.-0 mo.....	11,363	5,717	3½	3.76	3.56	-----	+ .20
5/15/59.....	5/15/60	1 yr.-0 mo.....	1,269	1,114	4	4.05	3.90	-----	+ .15
11/15/59.....	11/15/60	1 yr.-0 mo.....	7,037	1,967	4¾	4.75	4.56	-----	+ .19
2/15/60.....	2/15/61	1 yr.-0 mo.....	³ 6,928	³ 3,272	4½	4.88	4.73	-----	+ .15
Short notes:									
1/21/59.....	5/15/60	1 yr.-4 mo.....	³ 2,738	2,738	3¼	3.45	3.32	-----	+ .13
8/1/59.....	8/15/60	1 yr.-½ mo.....	9,561	3,936	4¾	4.75	4.40	-----	+ .35
Average, CI's and short notes.....		1 yr.-¾ mo.....	6,483	3,124	-----	4.26	4.08	-----	+ .19

³ Preliminary.

¹ On bills, equivalent yield on coupon issue; on CI's and short notes, yield based on issue price.

² Estimated yield for maturity of new issue at time of announcement.

³ Cash offerings.

EXHIBIT 16.—Letter from Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, February 19, 1960, to Senator Bush on the Treasury issuance of long-term bonds subject to call

MY DEAR SENATOR: This letter is in response to your request for additional information with respect to the question of Treasury issuance of long-term bonds subject to call some time in the future, a subject which I discussed in my testimony before the Joint Economic Committee on February 16. Recently a number of suggestions have been made that, inasmuch as interest rates are relatively high, the Treasury should not offer any considerable amount of intermediate- or longer-term bonds without retaining an option to call the securities in the event interest rates decline appreciably.

This point of view has considerable merit, and the Treasury would consider it unwise to issue large amounts of new long-term bonds under today's conditions. For one thing, we have no reason to believe that a market for a large amount of long-term bonds actually exists today. Consequently, large-scale issuance of long-term Treasury bonds might force interest rates to higher levels and also drain off a substantial portion of the savings that would otherwise flow into

homebuilding, State and local government projects, and business expansion and modernization of plant and equipment.

It is noteworthy that the Treasury issued only \$10 billion of bonds running 10 years or more to maturity during the period from the beginning of 1953 through the spring of 1959, when the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest rate ceiling effectively halted the sale of new bonds. Thus the average amount issued in the $6\frac{1}{2}$ -year period was about \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion a year. The Treasury would not expect, under current market conditions, to exceed by any great amount that volume of long-term bond issues, either in raising new cash or by refunding maturing securities. As I pointed out to the committee, a large portion of the debt extension that we desire to achieve—and which we believe is so highly important in our efforts to prevent a dangerous shortening in the maturity of the public debt—would be obtained through "advance refunding," in which case the actual coupon rates of interest paid by the Treasury could be kept well within the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling.

Moreover, it is especially significant that since 1952 most of the debt extension that has taken place has resulted from issuance of securities in the 5- to 10-year maturity range, of which \$39 billion were issued. The case for a call feature in connection with these 5- to 10-year issues—which will probably be used to a considerable extent in the future as a part of any debt-lengthening program—is much less apparent than the case for optional call privileges with respect to securities running for more than 10 years.

The Treasury is seriously considering the desirability of incorporating optional call features in new long-term bond issues (over 10-year maturities), once the ceiling is removed. We would, however, strongly oppose any legislative action that would compel the use of callable bonds exclusively. There may well be many occasions when the issuance of callable bonds would not be in the public interest, inasmuch as use of the feature involves several disadvantages as well as advantages. In addition, we believe that maintenance of the desirable degree of flexibility in debt management requires that legislation restricting the types of issues that the Treasury can sell be held to a minimum. The Treasury now possesses full authority to issue callable bonds, when conditions are appropriate, and in fact most of the long-term bonds issued in the past have contained a call feature. Since the late 1920's, however, the call privilege on long-term issues has been limited to the last two to five years before maturity.

If the Treasury, once the interest rate ceiling is removed, decides to issue bonds callable at par, it must be recognized that the securities will have to bear a somewhat higher effective rate of interest than noncallable issues of similar maturity. The existence of a call feature tends to make securities less attractive to many long-term investors in comparison with fixed maturity issues. Most of the larger insurance companies, for example, prefer to invest in negotiated loans of definite maturity (private placements) rather than to buy callable corporate bonds (or, at least, bonds callable for refinancing). Thus long-term investors tend to buy callable securities only if they believe that the increased interest which the borrower pays for the call feature is sufficient to compensate them for the risk of loss of future earnings in the event the bonds are called before maturity. It is possible that even with the attractiveness of a higher interest rate many investors (particularly those such as pension funds and insurance companies, which try to obtain a guaranteed long-term rate of return to meet actuarial requirements), who would otherwise purchase long-term, fixed maturity Government bonds, would refrain entirely from buying callable issues unless the call period were confined to a relatively short span of time before final maturity.

An alternative technique would involve long-term bonds which are callable at a premium above par. Many business corporations—particularly public utilities—have been quite successful in selling this type of security, which is callable at a sliding scale of premiums, depending on when the call is made. Despite considerable dissatisfaction on the part of investors, a study made in 1958, covering the preceding 32 years, indicates that the added initial interest cost to borrowers on bonds subject to immediate or early call was relatively small in comparison with costs on bonds which were not callable for a number of years. This study has not been fully completed. Furthermore, it relates primarily to issuance of callable bonds in a period of low interest rates in the earlier years, and of rising interest rates through 1957. It does not reflect, therefore, the effect of the fall of rates in the 1958 recession in causing greater reluctance on the part of investors to purchase bonds callable at an early date.

We must also keep in mind, as I pointed out in my testimony before the committee, that the Treasury, in its debt management role, is in a much different

position from a public utility corporation attempting to schedule its debt maturities. The typical public utility relies very largely on long-term bonds to finance its fixed capital requirements. The number of issues outstanding for any one firm is usually not large, and the average length to maturity typically exceeds 10 years. Thus the public utility finds the call privilege highly desirable, for it avoids the necessity of having to refinance all, or a sizable portion, of its debt during a period of high interest rates.

The Treasury debt structure, on the other hand, involves an automatic "averaging" process. We now have eleven issues of bonds outstanding with more than 10 years to final maturity, and these issues are spaced from 1970 to 1995. That in itself provides for a broad spread for the \$25 billion of Treasury bonds in this category. But this \$25 billion amounts to only 13 percent of the Treasury marketable debt outstanding, and the average length to maturity of this marketable debt is only 4½ years. If the artificial restriction on long-term Treasury financing is removed, and if a reasonable amount of long-term securities can be marketed in most years, the Treasury will receive the benefit of an average level of rates over time, without any large bunching of long-term financing during a period of high rates.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize again that the Treasury has no intention, once the ceiling is removed, of issuing large amounts of long-term bonds for cash or in exchange for maturing issues, but intends to rely to a considerable extent on "advance refunding." Also, with the ceiling removed, the Treasury will be able, if conditions so warrant, to issue bonds callable either at par or at a premium above par. We shall continue to study the question of which type of callable bond would be most appropriate under different types of conditions, and any decision in this respect would, of course, depend primarily upon market circumstances at the time the offering is made.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if there is any other aspect of this subject that you would like to discuss.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 17.—Remarks by Under Secretary of the Treasury Baird, October 15, 1959, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.

Two major problems are facing the people of this country today. They are not the only problems confronting us as a nation, but I would submit that, in many ways, they overshadow all others in dimension at the present time. The solution of most other questions of national significance depends on our finding the right answers to these two major problems.

The first is, of course, our national security. We are living in a period of great international tension. We can expect that the situation as we have known it since World War II will vary in intensity. But I believe we must recognize that the cold war, in one form or another, may be with us for a long time.

Adequate defense in such a period is a massive job and a many-sided one. Military power, economic strength, and world leadership on a number of different fronts are all called for to an extent unprecedented in our peace-time history.

This, then, is our first major task—national security. The second is so closely linked with it that I have some hesitation in speaking of the two as separable issues. But, for emphasis, it may be well to do so. This second problem—and the one with which I am mainly concerned this morning—is the maintenance of financial policies, or, more particularly, fiscal, monetary, and debt management policies, that will preserve the purchasing power of our currency and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth.

The basic health of the American economy provides powerful support for a strong currency. We have recently weathered a recession without serious interruption to long-term growth and without the need for Government intervention on any massive scale. Prior to the steel strike, recovery had been proceeding for 14 months and new all-time records were reached in industrial production, employment, incomes, retail sales, construction, and various other measures of economic activity. With prudent management of our affairs, we need have no fears as to the strength of the economic forces which underpin our currency.

As bankers, you need not be told that the element of confidence is an essential ingredient in financial matters, and that is particularly so where the value of money is concerned. What must we do to continue to maintain confidence in the value of our money both at home and abroad?

Let me take up the international aspect of it briefly and then turn to the domestic side. Whether we happen to like it or not, this Nation finds itself a leader of the free world—economically, financially, militarily. The American dollar has become the most widely used currency in settling international payments, and dollar reserves supplement gold in support of most of the currencies of the free world.

In short, we have become a world banker, performing the essential function of the banker by borrowing short and lending long. Our long-term claims arise out of our extensive private and Government loans and investments throughout the world. The short-term claims on us in the form of dollar balances and short-term investments in this market arise in considerable part out of our adverse balance of payments in recent years. These short-term claims against us tend to be concentrated in the industrial nations of Western Europe, nations that, with the initial help of the Marshall Plan, have now, by their own efforts, rapidly regained a position of economic and financial strength. This we welcome, as it buttresses the free world. However, the other side of the coin is that it does create more active competition for us in our foreign trade.

As a nation, we have to face up to these problems in our balance of payments position. I shall not enlarge on that statement here, as this subject was covered by Secretary Anderson two weeks ago in his notable address at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

The point I would make is this: that, while our position is one of great basic strength, it is apparent that we must conduct our Nation's financial affairs in a manner that will help maintain confidence, not only of our own citizens but of the rest of the world. Any loss of confidence in our fidelity to sound monetary principles can cause our foreign short-term creditors to shift their balances with a resulting strain on our gold reserves. This need not happen and we do not expect that it will.

Now how about here at home? Where do we stand on domestic policies which are required to protect the value of the dollar?

It is becoming evident to those of us who have been in the thick of things in Washington this year that one of the greatest monetary debates since the days of William Jennings Bryan has been shaping up. In 1896 the people of this country overwhelmingly endorsed sound money and a stable currency. Will they do so now in this new set of circumstances?

As I have already indicated, the stakes are high. The maintenance of confidence in our currency is, quite simply, essential to both sound and sustainable economic growth and to our position of world leadership. Like the broad issues of foreign policy, sound money should not be made a partisan matter. It far transcends in significance the questions that can appropriately be debated on a party basis.

Foreign financial institutions, businesses, and individuals have a strong practical interest in the way we handle our affairs; they are, in effect, looking over our shoulder to the tune of about \$17 billion.

The United States is a rich country. In many instances, a nation can afford mistakes in policy—even costly mistakes—and still get back to shore. But loss of confidence in the value of the dollar is not one of these instances. It is a different type of problem entirely. The social and economic losses sustained through serious or prolonged erosion of the currency—which is another term for serious or prolonged inflation—are not easily regained. At best, the damage can be repaired only at the cost of a program of austerity. The hardships and inequities which result from inflation cannot be readily equalized; they deeply injure the moral fiber of the Nation. Worst of all, if the example of many other nations means anything, we would be in danger of losing some of our economic freedoms in a drift toward socialism.

At this point let me say that we must recognize first that a sound money program is not solely a responsibility of the Government. An approach on the part of both business and labor which goes beyond just short-run considerations, as well as an informed public opinion, are primary requirements for keeping our economy on a steady upward course. Perhaps I am an optimist, but it seems to me that we can discern progress, even if slow progress, in these directions.

In the Government area, the achievement of monetary stability rests on three closely interrelated factors: First, fiscal responsibility in the sense of a balanced budget, or a budget that is at least balanced on the average over a period of years; second, an independent Federal Reserve System that will pursue effective monetary policy; and, third, a sound management of the public debt, which, among other things, requires that the Treasury be granted appropriate latitude in carrying out debt management policy.

The President, the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve stand firmly together in pursuit of these objectives. I would emphasize this because there was mounting evidence in the last Congress that the Federal Reserve had been singled out as the main target for those advocating easy money.

As for a sound fiscal policy, the results of the recent "battle of the budget," as it has sometimes been called, give us confidence that policies aimed at protecting the dollar will receive widespread public support, once there is an understanding of the real issues that are involved. It seems clear that public sentiment, in response to President Eisenhower's leadership, tipped the scales against excessive Government spending in the last Congress. This is a battle which never ends. But, thanks to the good sense of the American people, we can report progress on the budget front.

Perhaps the reason why so much attention is centered on the Federal Reserve is that during the war period and up to 1951, the System was not free to put an effective monetary policy into operation. As you know, the low-interest rate structure and the support policies which were necessary to maintain these rates during the war years, however justified at that time, did act, particularly after the war when direct wage and price controls were removed, to nullify monetary policy as an anti-inflationary instrument. We are all aware of the results. There are sincere advocates today of once more fixing interest rates by Government fiat, supported by heavy Federal Reserve purchases of Government securities. Surely our own experience, as well as that of other nations, should warn us against such a course.

I come now to the third essential of a sound governmental financial program; freedom of the Treasury to conduct a flexible and prudent program for management of the public debt.

As you are aware, debt management is being hampered under present circumstances by the existence of the 41-year-old interest rate ceiling of $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent on offerings of marketable Treasury issues having a maturity of 5 years or more. At the President's request, the ceiling on savings bond interest rates was raised to $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent by the last Congress, and certain technical provisions were enacted to facilitate Treasury refunding of outstanding debt issues in advance of maturity. The ceiling on marketables, however, was untouched, despite extended congressional hearings and the President's statement in a special message to Congress on August 25 that "No issue of greater importance has come before this session of Congress."

Developments since that time have underlined the pressing need for, and the basic wisdom of, early action by the Congress to remove the present ceiling, both to control future inflation and to hold down the cost of interest on the public debt.

Those who advocate holding the Treasury to a rigid interest rate ceiling argue—and I am sure many of them sincerely believe—that such a restriction will hold down interest rates and Government borrowing costs. Paradoxical as it seems, however, the interest rate ceiling does not help to keep down interest rates. The most important reason why it does not is that such a ceiling forces the Treasury into the most inflationary type of borrowing—short-term borrowing. Nothing will act more surely to raise long-term rates for all types of obligations, public and private, than a lack of confidence on the part of investors in the future purchasing power of the dollar. And nothing more surely will undermine that confidence than continued inflationary borrowing on the part of the Government. Confining the Treasury's borrowing to the short maturity area undoubtedly creates a bias toward inflation.

So long as the present prosperity contributes to a strong demand for credit, the effect of the interest rate ceiling is to lock the Treasury into the one area of maturities—the area up to 5 years—which is already seriously congested and, therefore, subject currently to excessive upward pressure on interest rates. As a practical matter, the ceiling largely nullifies the Treasury's ability to do advance refunding, a subject I now want to comment upon.

Without going too much into the technicalities of the matter, the purpose of advance refunding is to enable the Treasury to keep long-term investors as holders

of its securities by offering them an opportunity to exchange for new securities of longer maturity before the passage of time brings the maturity of their current holdings down into the short-term area. It is at this point that the typical long-term investor disposes of his holdings and replaces them with longer-term obligations. Too often at this point he will shift to investments other than Governments. We believe advance refunding affords an excellent technique for debt lengthening with a minimum market effect.

I am sure I need not explain to this audience why the existing $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling is forcing us to concentrate offerings in the under-5-year maturity area. As we have told the Congress, we interpret this ceiling to practically tie our hands in planning advance refundings.

As you know, an important objective of the Treasury, in the national interest, is to lengthen the debt whenever conditions are appropriate. Debt lengthening is not an end in itself. The Treasury wants to reduce to a minimum the frequency of new Treasury offerings so as to interfere as little as possible with the orderly marketing of corporate and municipal bonds and to give the widest possible scope to the Federal Reserve for conducting an effective monetary policy. The mere passage of time constantly shortens existing maturities. Thus, the Treasury must take advantage of every appropriate opportunity to push out into the intermediate and long-term areas. But, under the strictures at present placed on us, we are boxed in.

Let me be specific. Out of a total marketable debt of \$187 billion at the present time, \$76 billion matures within 1 year; \$64½ billion matures within 1 to 5 years; and \$46½ billion matures in 5 years and over.

In the very short-term sector, securities maturing within 1 year, the problem is, of course, how to keep more and more of the debt from piling into this short-term area.

If the Treasury does nothing to extend the debt as it comes due and refunds everything within the 1-year area, the passage of time will increase the volume of under-1-year debt by more than \$35 billion in the next 2 years, raising the total from the current figure of \$76 billion to over \$110 billion in October 1961.

The problem which the Secretary of the Treasury faces is how to prevent this from happening. Over the last few years, we have been able to live with a short-term debt that runs in the neighborhood of \$70 billion; the liquidity needs of the economy seem to justify a short-term debt of about that size. If liquid instruments were not provided by the Treasury, it seems clear that they would be supplied by other liquid market instruments such as commercial paper, acceptances, or time deposits.

However, real difficulties would result if the economy had to absorb over \$110 billion of such very short-term debt. Such an occurrence would, first of all, tend to increase rates unduly in the short-term area. In addition, the resulting increase in the volume of liquidity instruments—the next thing to cash—would present serious problems to the Federal Reserve System in its management of the money and credit needs of the economy.

I mentioned before that the issue of a balanced budget received wide popular approval because it was felt that for the Government to continually operate in the red was inflationary. It is pertinent to point out here that, if business continues to expand, the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest ceiling, if not removed, will have, over a period of years, the same damaging effect on the economy as continued budget deficits. Both an unbalanced budget and the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling tend to result in excessive financing through short-term instruments, which have much the character of money, even if not taken by the banks.

Now to consider the 1-to-5-year area where the Treasury is forced to do all of its current financing beyond the very shortest maturities. This area, as I have indicated, is already seriously congested, and our major problem lies right here. During the next 2 years another \$8 billion of longer-term issues will drop down into it as a result of the passage of time.

To mention one more complication, the heavy financing during World War II in the form of long-term bonds is bringing a very substantial volume of such securities, through the lapse of time, down into the intermediate area where they appeal to a different class of investor. Every counsel of sound debt management requires that attempts should be made to extend this debt while it is still in the hands of holders who prefer long-term bonds.

Clearly, the most hopeful means that we in the Treasury have been able to find of moving toward a more desirable pattern in the distribution of the debt is the advance refunding technique. You will see from my discussion of the various

maturity areas that our debt extension problem is not actually a massive one. The Treasury has, in the period since December 1953, done a pretty good job of minimizing growth of the debt in the under-1-year area. The essential job in the period ahead—if we had the freedom to finance at the going rates of interest over a range of maturities—is to work toward relieving the congestion in the 1-to-5-year area. I hesitate to specify an exact figure, but, if, in addition to the extension required to keep even with the erosion caused by the passage of time, we were able, over the next two or three years, to move something of the general magnitude of \$20 billion out of the 1-to-5-year area into longer maturities, it is our judgment that we would have a reasonably satisfactory structure of the marketable debt.

This is not an easy task, but we believe that it is of much more manageable proportions than many observers assume.

I would say here that we have no intention of trying to go as far as Canada, for example, in attempting to restructure the debt. There are very good reasons why such an extensive plan, involving about 40 percent of their national debt, would not be practicable here. The Secretary has indicated to the Congress that, when we are able, through removal of the ceiling, to enter into an advance refunding program beyond the 5-year area, it is our intention to do so through a series of modest and experimental steps.

The concentration of borrowing in any single area of the market, such as we are now being forced to do, inevitably creates distortions of rates in that area; such distortions spill over and adversely affect the whole market. That is what has been happening in the very short-term area in the last few months. It will happen increasingly in the area up to 5 years if we are compelled to concentrate our borrowings short of 5 years by reason of the legislative straitjacket.

It was because the Treasury felt it was so imperative to take some of the pressure off the heavy congestion in the under-1-year area that we decided, 2 weeks ago, to offer a note issue maturing in 4 years and 10 months and to pay a rate of 5 percent that assured that we would draw \$2 billion of true investment funds into the issue. We feel the results have been salutary. Certainly the very short-term rates would have been still higher had we not modestly extended this \$2 billion. The results would have been even more salutary had we been able to get some extension beyond 5 years.

Here let me say that the commercial banks of this country did an outstanding job in marshalling and processing 130,000 separate subscriptions for the note issue—the largest number of subscriptions to any marketable issue since World War I.

So far, I have confined my discussion to marketable issues. Now a word about savings bonds.

We in the Treasury consider our savings bonds program to be the very heart of our efforts to manage the debt in a noninflationary manner. Not only has the program served the Nation well in this respect but, supported by a tremendous corps of volunteers, it has been a powerful instrument for the teaching of thrift. Millions of Americans would not have started on the road to accumulating savings were it not for the payroll savings and school stamp plans.

We are grateful that the Congress, before its adjournment last month, raised the ceiling on the interest rates we are able to pay on savings bonds, even though it would have been preferable to take the rate ceiling off entirely, as we had recommended. As you are aware, the President approved both an increase in the rate on newly purchased E and H bonds to 3½ percent if held to maturity and an upward adjustment in the rate on outstanding E and H bonds. In practically every instance, it is to the owner's advantage to hold his bonds rather than cash them and purchase new savings bonds.

We are aware that there are some who believe the Treasury should have fixed a higher rate for savings bonds in view of the current rate on marketables. We believe our decision was correct, and I want to tell you why.

Savings bonds are a hybrid type of instrument. On the one hand, they share one characteristic of the marketable bonds, namely, that the holder has a contract to pay him an agreed rate to maturity which cannot be abrogated by the Government if and when interest rates decline. On the other hand, the holder has the right to demand payment at any time 60 days after issue with no loss of principal. This gives savings bonds much more the character of a savings account than of a bond. In addition, the holder of an E bond may postpone paying any income tax until final redemption. With the extensions of maturity

that have been granted, many holders can postpone redemptions until a time of life when they may be in a lower tax bracket or subject to no tax at all.

Therefore, because savings bonds by their nature more nearly resemble savings accounts, it would seem that the rate of interest on the bonds should be more closely related to the rates paid on institutional savings rather than to the fluctuating rates on marketable bonds. Our statistics show that a rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent compares very favorably with the average rate paid over the Nation by savings institutions, particularly since the savings account interest or dividend rate may be revised downward, whereas the savings bond rate is guaranteed for the full term of the bond.

I realize that I have covered a good deal of ground this afternoon, and some of it may have been rather rough going. I hope you will take my excursions into some of the technical aspects of debt management for what they are—a tribute to the intelligence and specialized experience of this particular audience.

I have cited so many problems the Treasury faces, both currently and for the long run, that it may appear that I am concluding on a pessimistic note. That is not my intention.

A nation as strong and productive as the United States should have no serious problem in carrying a debt the size that we have. A balanced budget, or at least surpluses in our good years to offset deficits in occasional bad years, should solve many of the problems that have beset us in the year just passed, when we have had to finance a \$12½ billion deficit in the recovery period. Problems such as the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling, the competition our direct Government obligations meet from other quasi-government obligations and tax-free bonds, are, after all, the result of legislative enactments rather than fundamental economic factors. Some of these enactments serve the American people well. Some of them, like the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling, do not.

Prudent management of our financial affairs—a basic condition of economic well-being in all free countries—is certainly not beyond our reach. All that is needed is a public understanding of what is involved and a determination on the part of our entire people to achieve it.

We are entering what is being widely forecast as the most prosperous period of our entire history. Within the next 25 years, we can virtually double the producing capacity of America. We will be creating some 35 to 40 million new jobs to take care of our expanding population. We will have to develop an energy base to meet a demand which may well treble. We and other advanced nations will be sharing know-how and offering a helping hand to the 700 million people in 22 countries who have won political independence in the past 16 years.

These are dazzling opportunities. Barring a serious worsening in the international situation, I believe these goals are attainable—but only if we have the informed public opinion, the will, and the courage to maintain sound financial policies which are essential to healthy and sustainable growth.

Because of your knowledge and background, you men can make a real contribution to a better-informed public opinion on this subject. I hope and believe you will.

EXHIBIT 18.—Letter from Under Secretary of the Treasury Baird, March 16, 1960, to Representative Ikard on the current need for removing the interest rate ceiling on marketable Government bonds

DEAR MR. IKARD: This letter is in response to your telephone request for information that may be used in reply to queries you have been receiving as to the current need for legislation with respect to the interest rate ceiling in view of the recent decline in market yields on outstanding Government bonds.

The case for removal of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent interest rate ceiling is fully as strong as when the President first made the request last June; in fact, quotations for Government bonds in the current market are almost exactly the same as when the request was first made. It is not possible, in our opinion, to sell any significant amount of long-term bonds today within the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent ceiling, even though a number of outstanding long-term issues are now selling at yields below $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

This results primarily from the fact that the quotations on outstanding long-term bonds cannot be taken as the precise basis for establishing interest rates on new issues. For one thing, interest rates on outstanding Treasury bonds today must be examined in the light of the fact that no new bonds have been

sold for almost a year. Consequently, an artificial scarcity value has become associated with outstanding long-term Treasury bonds—many of which are solidly held by State pension funds and other investors which by law must invest heavily in Government obligations—and this is reflected in lower yields on long-term bonds than those of somewhat shorter maturity. A better interpretation of the market for possible new issues of long-term Government bonds can be made by referring to the pattern of rates in the high-grade corporate securities market, which has been characterized by a relatively steady flow of new long-term issues into the hands of investors. In this case, no scarcity value exists, and as a result the pattern discloses no tendency for yields to decline as maturities lengthen.

Another factor that must be considered stems from the tax aspects of Government bonds traded in the market at discounts. All outstanding Treasury long-term bonds are now selling at a discount from par. When an investor buys such a bond, therefore, the difference between the price he pays and the maturity value of the bond is for tax purposes a capital gain rather than ordinary income. This makes a long-term bond selling at a discount more attractive to a taxable business corporation than a new bond issued at par, carrying the same yield to maturity. As is reflected in the attached table, which compares market yields on outstanding Treasury bonds of more than five years' maturity with the so-called "tax-equivalent yield" on the same securities (that is, taking into consideration the capital gains feature of discount bonds), this difference can sometimes be quite substantial, ranging to more than 1 percent interest on some issues.

In the third place, it should be emphasized that almost all Treasury bonds now outstanding can be turned in at par on the death of the owner to pay Federal estate taxes. While the precise effect of this tax privilege on market prices of outstanding bonds is difficult to measure, it is obvious that it also tends to make discount bonds more attractive than new bonds issued at par.

In addition to these three factors, it should be understood that any new bonds offered by the Treasury would have to carry an interest return somewhat higher than outstanding bonds of comparable maturity, partly because investors would be interested in obtaining a new Treasury security in preference to outstanding issues only if the return were slightly higher, and partly because any increase in the supply of securities in a given sector of the market tends to cause slightly higher rates for such maturities. Viewed within the context of the current market situation, however, such an increase in rates would probably be temporary, inasmuch as increased investor confidence in sound, noninflationary debt management would tend to stimulate the flow of savings into long-term investments.

In view of these considerations, it is our judgment that long-term interest rates have not fallen sufficiently in recent weeks to permit the issuance of any significant amount of new bonds within the ceiling. The question then arises, of course, as to whether rates might continue to decline during the next few months, thus permitting some sales of securities of more than 5 years' maturity. Some people might argue that, if this were probable, congressional action on the interest rate should be postponed.

Such a "wait-and-see" attitude would, in our judgment, be a very serious mistake. Several factors lie behind the recent decline in interest rates. Seasonal developments have played a part, as is the usual case in January and February of each year. Moreover, the prospect of a much reduced amount of Treasury cash borrowing in the next year or so, in view of the projected surplus in the Government's budget, has also been important. In addition, pressures on interest rates have been reduced by the growing judgment that 1960, instead of being a year of strong inflationary pressures and an unsustainable upsurge in economic activity, is more likely to be a year of normal, healthy economic growth. While the Treasury never undertakes to predict trends in interest rates, it is clear that unless we are willing to forecast that we are entering an economic recession—a development which is belied by the basic strength of consumer and business demands for goods and services—the prospects for significant declines in interest rates in the near future, which would permit flexible financing beyond five years within the ceiling, are not very favorable.

Furthermore, the recent decline in interest rates, in the face of widely held market expectations to the contrary, should remind us that interest rate trends are quite unpredictable. Interest rates in the future, depending upon the shifts in market forces of demand and supply, may remain at present levels, they may go down, or they may go up. It would be unfortunate indeed if Congress were to

delay action on the interest rate legislation at this time, only to find after adjournment that rate developments had even more securely locked the Treasury out of the long-term market. This would mean even further shortening of the average maturity of our huge public debt and a continuation of the undesirable debt management operations that the restrictive ceiling has forced us to pursue.

If the Government securities market improves to the point where the Treasury can undertake long-term financing at rates of $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent or less, then we shall certainly do so. We cannot, however, afford to gamble on this development, and it is to be hoped that the Congress will act as speedily as possible to provide the appropriate flexibility for debt management, once and for all. Otherwise, the difficulties with which we have been confronted during the past year may well prove to be a recurring situation whenever pressures of demands for credit tend to force interest rates to higher levels.

In this connection, it is heartening that several important groups in the country, especially those associated with the mortgage and homebuilding industry, have strongly supported legislation to permit flexible management of the public debt. On Monday of this week, the National Association of Homebuilders, representing 43,000 builders throughout the Nation, strongly urged passage of the Ways and Means bill (H.R. 10590) in order to stimulate a larger flow of credit into mortgages to finance the purchase of new homes. This endorsement of the legislation, added to similar resolutions passed by the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is convincing evidence that people in the homebuilding industry recognize that the existence of the ceiling can only hamper our efforts to provide adequate housing for the American people.

Please feel free to call upon us if you have any additional questions on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

JULIAN B. BAIRD,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Market yields of U.S. Government bonds having five or more years to maturity as of Mar. 11, 1960¹

Coupon rate	Date of maturity	Market yield	Comparative yield of new par issue of tax-equivalent value ²
		Percent	Percent
3%.....	8/15/66.....	4.25	4.95
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	6/15/62-67.....	4.31	5.33
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	12/15/63-68.....	4.35	5.39
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	6/15/64-69.....	4.38	5.44
4%.....	10/1/69.....	4.27	4.42
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	12/15/64-69.....	4.36	5.41
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	3/15/65-70.....	4.35	5.39
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	3/15/66-71.....	4.24	5.22
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	6/15/67-72.....	4.08	4.97
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	9/15/67-72.....	4.10	5.00
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	12/15/67-72.....	4.04	4.91
3 $\frac{1}{8}$ %.....	11/15/74.....	4.23	4.43
4%.....	2/15/80.....	4.18	4.28
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	6/15/78-83.....	4.15	4.66
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ %.....	5/15/85.....	4.16	4.67
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %.....	2/15/90.....	4.14	4.50
3%.....	2/15/95.....	3.82	4.28

¹ Closing bid yields as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

² On basis of 52% corporate tax rate on coupon and 25% on excess of yield over coupon.

EXHIBIT 19.—Memorandum to the Press, April 14, 1960, and a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, April 6, 1960, to all district chief national bank examiners on collateral margins on credits extended against Government securities

The attached letter has been sent by the Comptroller of the Currency to all district chief national bank examiners. (For any background information contact should be made with the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Ray M. Gidney, EXecutive 3-6400, extension 2104 or Deputy Comptroller L. A. Jennings, EXecutive 3-6400, extension 2821.)

A Treasury spokesman, in announcing increased debt management flexibility with regard to handling of maturing issues (preemptive rights) in a background briefing on March 31, said that the Government also had other devices and procedures under study as a means of controlling undue speculation in the Government securities market when and if it may occur. The letter being released today is a further step in this program.

We have reviewed the relative adequacy of collateral margins generally required against loans and other credits in the light of the findings of the enclosed Treasury-Federal Reserve Study of the Government Securities Market (which will provide you with background information).¹

One of the findings of the study was that the extension of credit without adequate margin for the purpose of carrying speculative positions in Government securities was a contributing factor to the disruptive fluctuations in Government securities prices during the late spring and summer of 1958.

While there can be no ultimate loss in connection with Federal Government securities carried to maturity, fluctuations in the price of Government securities in certain instances may raise questions as to the propriety and soundness of loans made by banks secured by and dependent on such securities without adequate margin. For this reason it is deemed desirable to establish discretionary guide-lines for the use of examiners in considering and appraising such loans.

While only a very small proportion of the total number of banks is engaged to any substantial extent in extending credits against United States Government securities, it seems desirable that views along the lines set forth herein be communicated to your examiners for their use in considering and appraising such loans.

As a general principle:

(a) Collateral margins required on credits extended against U.S. Government securities should be equal to at least 5 percent of the amount of the loans.

(b) Lower margins may be adequate for loans on securities of short maturities.

(c) Need for higher or lower margins may be indicated by the circumstances of a particular credit.

(d) In the event that maturing securities are to be exchanged for longer term securities while the credit is still outstanding, the bank should require that adequate margin be provided before such an exchange is made.

(e) Adequate margins should be required regardless of whether the credit is extended in the form of a loan, repurchase agreement, or other form.

In view of the importance of a smoothly functioning Government securities market, and in view of the fact that dealers who make primary markets in Government securities report daily to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York their positions with respect to Government securities and borrowings thereon, appropriate exceptions or adaptations of this margin policy need to be made with respect to credits extended to such dealers.

Very truly yours,

RAY M. GIDNEY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

EXHIBIT 20.—Press release June 6, 1960, preliminary announcement of advance refunding of marketable Treasury bonds

The Treasury Department is for the first time, in respect to marketable securities, making use of advance refunding legislation passed last fall in offering holders of a specific issue of marketable bonds the option, well in advance of maturity, to exchange such bonds for either a marketable note or bond of longer maturity.

Accordingly, the Treasury Department is offering the holders of \$11,177,152,000 of the outstanding 2½ percent Treasury bonds maturing November 15, 1961, the option to exchange them during the period from June 8 to June 13, inclusive, for like face amounts of either 3¼ percent Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1964, or 3½ percent Treasury bonds maturing May 15, 1968.

Exchange subscriptions to the 3¼ percent notes of May 15, 1964, are invited up to an amount not to exceed \$3½ billion, and subscriptions to the 3½ percent bonds of 1968 are invited up to an amount not to exceed \$1½ billion. However, if subscriptions to the respective issues exceed these amounts by more than 10

¹ Omitted here.

percent, they will be subject to allotment. As is customary, the lowest denominations of the new note will be \$1,000 and of the new bond will be \$500.

The new 3½ percent notes and 3½ percent bonds will be dated and bear interest from June 23, 1960, payable on November 15 and May 15. Accrued interest from May 15, 1960 to June 23, 1960 on the 2½ percent bonds of November 15, 1961, will be paid on the bonds accepted for exchange.

No gain or loss shall be recognized for Federal income tax purposes upon the exchange of the 2½ percent bonds of 1961. The official offering circulars applicable to the new notes and new bonds contain the following provision:

"Pursuant to the provisions of section 1037(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as added by Public Law 86-346 (approved September 22, 1959), the Secretary of the Treasury hereby declares that no gain or loss shall be recognized for Federal income tax purposes upon the exchange with the United States of the 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1961 solely for the 3½ percent Treasury notes of Series D-1964 (or 3½ percent Treasury bonds of 1968). Gain or loss, if any, upon the obligations surrendered in exchange will be taken into account upon the disposition or redemption of the new obligations."

Exchange subscriptions to the new 3½ percent Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1964, and to the new 3½ percent bonds maturing May 15, 1968, will be received subject to allotment, and will be received from banking institutions for their own account, Federally insured savings and loan associations, States, political subdivisions or instrumentalities thereof, public pension and retirement and other public funds, international organizations in which the United States holds membership, foreign central banks and foreign States, Government Investment Accounts, and the Federal Reserve System without deposit. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by the deposit of 2½ percent bonds of 1961 in the amount of not less than 10 percent of the face amount of the notes or bonds applied for.

The Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have indicated that they intend to issue rulings advising banks under their supervision that they may place the securities received in exchange on their books at an amount not greater than the amount at which the securities being tendered by them for exchange are carried on their books.

The subscription books will be open only on June 8 to June 13, inclusive, for the receipt of subscriptions for the new issues. Any subscription for the new notes or bonds addressed to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States and placed in the mail before midnight, June 13, will be considered as timely.

EXHIBIT 21.—Memorandum to the Press, July 11, 1960, on the method to be used in future Treasury refunding operations

In response to inquiries as to the method to be employed in future Treasury refunding operations, Under Secretary Julian B. Baird stated today that, "As previously indicated, the Treasury intends to remain completely flexible to make either an exchange offering (with preemptive rights) or a cash offering, whichever seems most desirable from the standpoint of the Government in the light of market conditions as they exist at the time of the announcement.

"The Treasury has not as yet made a decision as to which method will be employed in handling the August 15 maturities (\$9½ billion of 4¾ percent notes) of which \$4 billion are held by the public. This decision probably will not be made until the latter part of July.

"It should be reemphasized that those investors who hold maturing issues now or in the future, or who are thinking of acquiring such issues, should not assume the existence of a preemptive right to any new issue."

EXHIBIT 22.—"Debt Management and Advance Refunding," white paper issued by the Treasury Department September 1960

I. Summary

Debt management is an important link in the vital chain of Federal financial responsibility. The objectives of debt management are threefold: to contribute to an orderly growth of the economy without inflation, to minimize borrowing costs, and to achieve a balanced maturity structure of the public debt. The latter

has been the most pressing problem confronting the Treasury as there has been a relentless increase in the short-term debt. Related to this, the Treasury has found it increasingly difficult to retain as customers long-term investors in Treasury bonds (pars. 1 to 16).¹

Advance refunding makes possible significant progress toward the twin goals of a better maturity structure and ownership distribution of the public debt. In essence, it involves offering all individual and other holders of an existing U.S. Government security selected for advance refunding the opportunity to exchange it, some years in advance of maturity, for a new security on terms mutually advantageous to the holders and to the Treasury (par. 17).

Broadly speaking, two types of advance refunding may be distinguished: (a) "senior" advance refunding, in which holders of securities of intermediate maturity (5 to 12 years) would be offered the opportunity to exchange into long-term issues (15 to 40 years), and (b) "junior" advance refunding, in which holders of securities of shorter maturity (1 to 5 years) would be offered the opportunity to exchange into securities in the intermediate range (5 to 10 years). The two types of operations are related and keyed to the differing investor needs and demands in terms of investments of varying maturity (pars. 18 and 19).

Prior experience with advance refunding in this country—such as the operations in 1951–52 and in June 1960—has been limited. These operations were not directly analogous to a senior advance refunding in which investors in medium-term marketable bonds would be permitted to exchange for long-term marketable securities (pars. 20 to 27).

Advance refunding offers significant advantages to the economy, to long-term investors, and to the U.S. Treasury.

Advantages to the economy

By facilitating significant debt extension with a minimum change in ownership, advance refunding:

- (a) Minimizes the adverse market impact of debt extension such as that which occurs in the case of comparable cash offerings (pars. 28 to 30);
- (b) Avoids the absorption of new, long-term funds in cash offerings and consequently does not interfere with the flow of new savings into the private sector of the economy (pars. 28 to 32);
- (c) Improves the functioning of the U.S. Government securities market by contributing to a better maturity structure of the marketable public debt (par. 31);
- (d) Helps to minimize inflationary pressures by reducing the amount of highly liquid short-term debt, especially in the case of junior advance refunding (par. 32).

Advantages to the investor

By participating in an advance refunding, the investor:

- (a) Gains an immediate increase in interest return, in consideration of his acceptance of a longer-term security (pars. 33 and 37);
- (b) Avoids any immediate book loss for tax purposes and, if nontaxable, in most instances is not required to take a book loss (par. 36);
- (c) Acquires a security whose market yield is at least equal to, and in most instances slightly higher than, that on outstanding issues of comparable maturity (par. 34);
- (d) Earns a rate of return over the life of the new security only equaled, if he does not exchange, by reinvesting at maturity of the old security at higher than present market yields (pars. 35 and 37 to 39).

Advantages to the U.S. Treasury

By using advance refunding as a debt management technique, the Treasury:

- (a) Achieves substantial improvement in the present unbalanced maturity structure of the marketable public debt (par. 40);
- (b) Reduces its dependence on inflationary bank borrowing (par. 41);
- (c) Retains its customers for long-term securities (par. 43);
- (d) Helps keep down the long-run cost of managing the public debt by avoiding concentration of maturities in a given area (pars. 41 and 42);
- (e) Reduces the size and frequency of Treasury refunding operations and minimizes interference with timing of appropriate monetary policy actions (pars. 12 and 40).

¹ The numbers refer to the paragraphs which follow the summary.

An important impediment to the earlier use of advance refunding was the tax treatment of the exchanges. This obstruction was remedied by new legislation enacted in 1959 which permits the postponement of the tax consequences of any capital gain or loss resulting from the exchange (pars. 24 and 36).

Another important obstacle to advance refunding has been the $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent statutory interest rate limitation. Although this limitation still exists, recent declines in interest rates now permit advance refunding of selected issues (pars. 44 to 50).

Advance refunding, therefore, offers much promise at the present time as a way of implementing sound debt management policy as an integral part of Federal financial responsibility (par. 51).

II. Debt Management and Advance Refunding

1. The ability of the American economy to sustain orderly growth without inflation, to generate increased employment, to provide sufficient real capital to finance expansion, and to function as a source of strength for the entire free world—all of this depends on the maintenance of responsible financial policies. There are three main links in the chain of Federal financial responsibility. Debt management is only one, but an important one, of these links. The two strongest links in the chain of financial responsibility are a sound fiscal policy—in terms of the relationship between revenues and expenditures—and an independent and responsible monetary policy. Without strength in these areas there is little that debt management alone can do. Combined with effective fiscal and monetary policies, however, appropriate debt management can contribute substantially to our overall financial strength. Inappropriate debt management inordinately increases the burdens of fiscal and monetary policy.

A. THE OBJECTIVES OF DEBT MANAGEMENT

2. Debt management policy has three major objectives.

3. First, management of the debt should be conducted in such a way as to contribute to an orderly growth, without inflation, of the economy. This means that, except in periods of recession, as much of the debt as is practicable should be placed outside of the commercial banks (apart from temporary bank underwriting). Restraint must be exercised in the amount of long-term securities issued, particularly in a recession period, in order not to preempt an undue amount of the new savings needed to support an expansion of the economy. A related aim should be to minimize, as far as possible, the frequency of Treasury trips to the market so as to interfere as little as possible with necessary Federal Reserve actions and also with corporate, municipal, and mortgage financing.

4. A second important objective of Treasury debt management is the achievement of a balanced maturity structure of the debt, one that is tailored to the needs of our economy for a sizeable volume of short-term instruments but also includes a reasonable amount of intermediate and long-term securities. There must be continuous efforts to issue long-term securities to offset the erosion of maturity caused by the lapse of time, which otherwise results in an excessively large volume of highly liquid short-term debt.

5. A third objective of debt management relates to borrowing costs. While primary weight must be given to the two objectives just noted, the Treasury, like any other borrower, should try to borrow as cheaply as possible. Unlike other borrowers, however, the Treasury must consider the impact of its actions on financial markets and the economy as a whole. Consequently, the aim of keeping borrowing costs at a minimum must be balanced against broader considerations of the public interest.

6. These several objectives are not easily reconcilable at all times; nor can a priority be assigned to one or another of them under all circumstances.

7. There is some merit, for example, in the view that Treasury debt management policy should take account of cyclical considerations—pressing long-term securities on the market to absorb investment funds when the economy is expanding and, conversely, issuing short-term securities attractive to banks so as to increase liquidity in a period of recession. Yet in practice it has proved both impracticable and undesirable to adhere strictly to this view in disregard of other considerations. The Treasury's first obligation is to secure the funds needed to meet the Government's fiscal requirements; these requirements cannot be postponed. A pressing need for cash may force it to market short-term issues—for which there is usually a substantial demand—even when the economy is expand-

ing rapidly. The constant shortening in the maturity of the public debt means however, that the Treasury also must take advantage of every reasonable opportunity to issue long-term securities despite the cyclical aspect. From a purely housekeeping standpoint the Treasury needs to do some funding of short-term debt into longer term securities whenever market conditions permit.

8. Similar difficulties arise with respect to following only the objective of keeping borrowing costs as low as possible. Against any gain in terms of interest cost there must be weighed the loss in terms of economic effects. For example, aggressive issuance of long-term securities in recessions, when interest costs are low, would absorb too large a part of the investment funds needed elsewhere for recovery and could even prevent desirable reductions in interest rates. It would unduly increase the burden on the Federal Reserve and necessitate much greater monetary ease, complicating the subsequent problem of curbing the excesses that may develop in a boom.

9. Clearly, the Treasury must follow a middle course in attempting to reconcile its various objectives. Its concern with the public interest requires that minimum reliance be placed on short-term financing during periods of expansion. Similarly, financing in a recession should be handled so as to minimize interference with national efforts to promote economic recovery. At all times, attention should be given to the objective of borrowing as cheaply as possible consistent with the other objectives. Finally, constant effort must be directed toward achieving a balanced maturity structure of the debt.

B. THE PROBLEM OF THE SHORT-TERM DEBT

10. For some time, the most pressing debt management problem facing the Treasury has been that of securing a better maturity structure of the public debt. Long-term securities, with the passage of time, grow constantly shorter, bringing about a relentless increase in the short-term debt. Despite persistent efforts in recent years to offer longer term securities (some \$51 billion maturing in over 5 years have been sold since the beginning of 1953), as of June 30, 1960, almost 80 percent of the marketable public debt of \$184 billion maturing within five years, as contrasted with less than 50 percent at the end of 1946 and 71 percent in December 1953. Moreover, if the total amount of marketable debt does not change, and no securities of more than 5 years' maturity are issued, the under-5-year debt will swell to 87 percent of the total by the end of 1964. This obviously is a maturity structure—both present and prospective—which is far too heavily concentrated in the under-5-year maturity area. However, the \$70 billion of debt maturing within one year is *not* a major problem since the liquidity needs of the economy require a very short-term debt of this general magnitude; the real problem is the excessive amount of securities maturing between 1 to 5 years. (See par. 19, which explains how both senior and junior advance refundings assist in reducing the concentration of maturities in this range.)

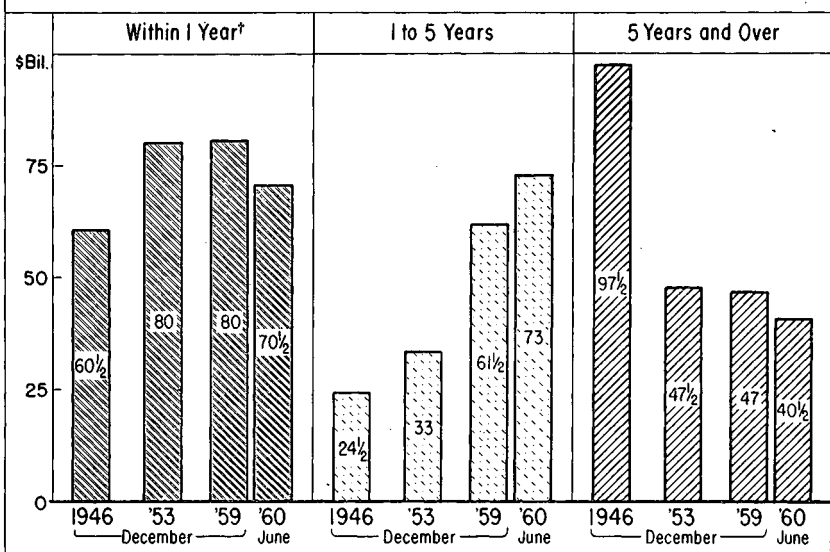
11. Chart A illustrates the changes in the maturity distribution of the marketable public debt since 1946. The most significant changes, of course, are the decline in the 5-year-and-over maturity category from \$97.5 billion in 1946 to \$40.5 billion in 1960 and the rise in the maturities between one and five years from \$24.5 billion to \$73 billion.

12. The undue and growing concentration of the public debt in the under-5-year area has important implications both for the money and capital markets and for the economy as a whole. If the composition of the debt is permitted to grow continuously shorter, Treasury refunding operations will occur more frequently and in larger amounts. The Treasury might often be forced to refund excessively large maturities under unfavorable conditions with unduly large repercussions on the structure of interest rates. This would tend to interfere with orderly marketing of corporate and municipal bonds. Moreover, the emergence of a larger amount of highly liquid, short-term Government debt than the economy requires could create inflationary pressures. Excessive liquidity in the economy and frequent and large Treasury operations in the market can unduly complicate the flexible administration of Federal Reserve credit policies essential to sustainable growth. A balanced maturity structure of the debt, therefore, can make a major contribution toward sound financial policy by reducing the frequency, size, and adverse consequences of Treasury financings, by helping to forestall potential inflationary pressures, and by enabling monetary policy to function more effectively.

CHART A

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARKETABLE DEBT*

1946, 1953, 1959 and 1960



*Partially tax-exempt bonds to earliest call date.

†Including savings notes.

C. THE PROBLEM OF RETAINING THE TREASURY'S CUSTOMERS

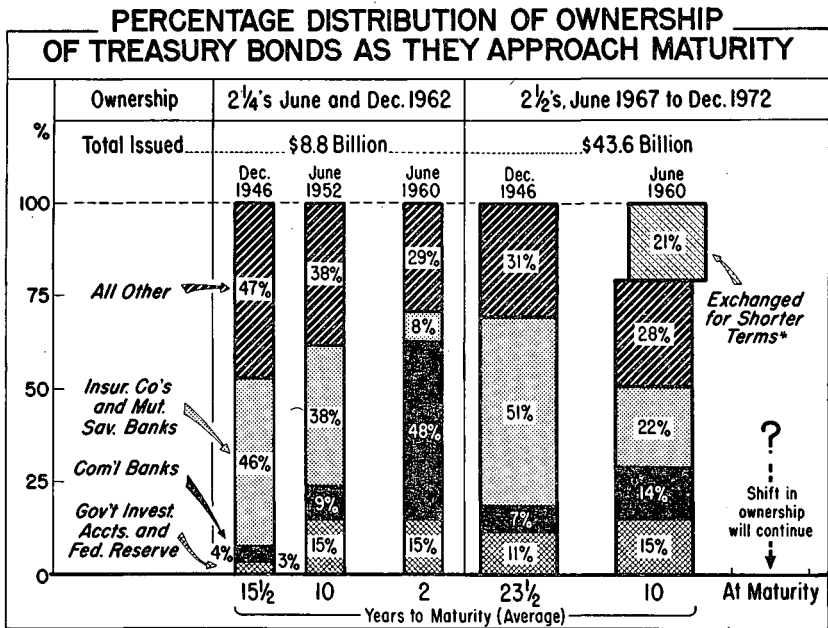
13. The constant shortening of the debt also has very practical consequences for the Treasury, since it has made it difficult to retain as customers many long-term investors who once were buyers of Treasury bonds. Long-term investors who have found their holdings of Government securities moving nearer to maturity have had a tendency to dispose of them and to turn to other types of long-term investments. As a result, the Treasury has found that it has lost customers as the passage of time has eroded the long-term characteristics of Government bonds. The securities that were once long-term but which have become short-term have passed into the hands of commercial banks, nonfinancial corporations, and other short-term investors, while holdings of Government securities by long-term investors—savings institutions and individuals—have been reduced. Even in those cases where the securities have been retained by long-term investors, such investors have tended to regard them as part of their *liquid* holdings. Consequently, by maturity there is little demand for new long-term Treasury bonds from the holders of the maturing securities.

14. The case of the 2½ percent bonds maturing in June and December 1962, as shown in Chart B, illustrates what has happened to the ownership of Treasury bonds with the passage of time. When these bonds were originally sold during World War II, they were in the 15- to 20-year maturity area and were purchased largely by longer term investors. At the end of 1946, almost half of them were held by insurance companies and mutual savings banks. Most of the remainder were held by individuals, some savings and loan associations, pension funds, etc. Only 4 percent were held by the commercial banks.

15. The picture is strikingly different today. Commercial banks now own 48 percent of the 2½ percent bonds of 1962, and holdings of savings institutions and individuals are down very sharply. As is shown in Chart B, much the same sort of shift in ownership has been taking place with respect to the 2½ percent bonds maturing between 1967 and 1972; but with maturity still some time off, the shift has not gone so far.

16. These changes in ownership distribution over time illustrate the problem that the Treasury has in retaining its customers, but the statistics alone do not

CHART B



tell the whole story. In many cases, as longer term Government bonds shorten up, they come to serve a liquidity function within the portfolios of savings institutions and other long-term investors. On maturity, consequently, little replacement demand for long-term securities may be expected from these holders.

D. ADVANCE REFUNDING—A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD SOLUTION

17. Advance refunding is a debt management technique that makes possible significant progress towards the twin goals of a better maturity structure and ownership distribution of the public debt. In essence, it involves offering all individual and other holders of an existing U.S. Government security selected for advance refunding the opportunity to exchange it, some years in advance of maturity, for a new security on terms mutually advantageous to the holder and to the Treasury. Such exchanges promote debt lengthening with a minimum change in ownership, thus helping the Treasury to retain its customers for long-term securities. Advance refunding contributes to these objectives with a minimum of adverse effects on the financial markets and the economy as compared with alternative ways of debt lengthening. In turn, the investor is offered an opportunity to exchange for a new, longer term bond with a higher coupon rate and without an immediate taxable capital gain or loss.

Types of advance refunding

18. Within the context of the current debt structure there are two separate but related types of advance refunding that are of particular interest to the Treasury. They are (a) "senior" advance refunding, in which holders of securities of intermediate maturity (5 to 12 years) would be offered the opportunity to exchange into long-term issues (15 to 40 years), and (b) "junior" advance refunding, in which holders of securities of shorter maturity (1 to 5 years) would be offered the opportunity to exchange into securities in the intermediate range (5 to 10 years).

19. The relationship between these two types of operations is important in the successful use of advance refunding at certain times to implement needed

debt lengthening. To accomplish best the major purpose of advance refunding the use at different times of senior and junior type advance refunding seems desirable. The reasons for this rest on the fact that securities in the 1- to 5-year range are not suitable obligations for advance refunding into long-term bonds; yet it is the relatively large amount of securities (\$73 billion) maturing in 1 to 5 years that constitutes the hard core of the debt management problem. These securities are now held primarily by short-term investors, such as commercial banks and business corporations, which for the most part would not desire to exchange for long-term issues. Consequently, a two-phased approach, sometimes described as a "leapfrog" process, involving over time both senior and junior advance refunding, appears necessary.

(a) A senior advance refunding would be undertaken first to shift a substantial amount of the 5- to 12-year maturities into the longer-term area. For this purpose the securities most often referred to as likely candidates are the 2½ percent bonds issued to help finance World War II. These securities, often referred to as the "tap issues," originally totaling \$43.6 billion, are now outstanding in the amount of \$28 billion; and the Treasury's ownership studies indicate that a substantial portion is still in the portfolios of the original long-term investors. Consequently, no significant changes in ownership would be necessary for a successful extension. In fact, a major purpose in an early undertaking of a senior advance refunding of some significant part of these securities would be to prevent the lapse of time from changing their ownership such that holders would no longer be long-term investors who could be attracted by a new long-term offering. In addition to forestalling the inroads of time on ownership, this senior advance refunding would provide additional space in the intermediate sector and facilitate a junior advance refunding at a later date.

(b) A junior advance refunding would shift an even larger amount of securities now in the 1- to 5-year range into the intermediate area. Just as an example, such a shift might involve an offering of 6-year bonds to holders of an issue now maturing in 2 or 3 years; an 8-year security for issues maturing in 3 or 4 years; and so on. It should be noted that a junior advance refunding can be successfully carried out in much larger amounts due to the characteristics of the intermediate market. There is a much larger market in the 5- to 10-year area, so that some greater amount of the debt extension ultimately achieved by use of advance refunding presumably would represent a shift from the 1- to 5-year into the 5- to 10-year area, with a significantly smaller amount moved out from the 5- to 12-year area to the very long area in order to retain long-term investors as Treasury customers.

Experience with advance refunding

20. The Treasury-Federal Reserve Accord of March 4, 1951, included an advance refunding of existing marketable bonds as one of its agreed upon provisions. In order to eliminate what appeared to be an overhanging supply of long-term marketable bonds, holders of the two longest issues of bank-restricted bonds (the 2½s of June and December 1967-72) were offered—21 years before maturity of their bonds—an optional exchange into 29-year, nonmarketable 2¼ percent Investment Series B bonds convertible before maturity into 5-year, 1½ percent marketable Treasury notes. A total of \$19.7 billion bonds eligible for exchange into Investment Series B bonds were outstanding, of which \$13.6 billion were exchanged. (About \$8 billion were exchanged by private investors and the balance by the Federal Reserve Banks and Government investment accounts.) In effect, then, the Treasury did advance refund this amount of its 1972 maturities when it issued the 2¼ percent Investment B bonds back in 1951.

21. Although the major purpose of the 1951 advance refunding was not to extend debt, it is significant that almost \$14 billion of the 1972 maturities were shifted to 1980—an extension of 8 years. However, the privilege of converting the new 2¼ percent bonds into 5-year marketable notes in effect reduced the accomplishment in terms of debt lengthening. In fact, since 1951 more than half of the 2¼ percent bonds have been so converted into the 5-year notes.

22. In May 1952 the Treasury made another offering of the 2¼ percent nonmarketable investment bonds to the holders of the remainder of the June and December 1967-72s and to the holders of the 2½s of 1965-70 and 1966-71. About \$1.3 billion was exchanged. (However, one-fourth of the amount subscribed for had to be paid for in cash.)

23. Other than as a precedent, this experience in 1951-52 is not analogous since at that time the securities involved in the first exchange were still at or

slightly above par and were not much below par in the second exchange. The reluctance of investors to take capital losses was not a material consideration. Moreover, the new issue was nonmarketable and could be liquidated only under penalty.

24. In the interim period since 1951 an advance refunding of the tap 2½s, for example, would not have been particularly attractive to investors because—except for short periods in 1954 and 1958—they would have had to take book losses. (See footnote to par. 36 as to investor reluctance to incur such losses.) Legislation in the fall of 1959 permits the Treasury to provide exchanges with postponement of tax consequences. This again made practicable (subject to the 4¼ percent statutory interest rate limitation) the undertaking of advance refunding of marketable issues.

25. On June 6, 1960, the Treasury Department offered the holders of \$11.2 billion of the outstanding 2½ percent Treasury bonds maturing November 15, 1961, the option to exchange—with the privilege of deferring the tax consequences—for either 3¼ percent Treasury notes maturing May 15, 1964 (limited to \$3.5 billion), or 3¾ percent Treasury bonds maturing May 15, 1968 (limited to \$1 billion). Holders of approximately \$4.9 billion of the 2½ percent Treasury bonds submitted exchange subscriptions, but the bulk of the subscriptions (\$4.6 billion) was for the new 4-year note, of which \$3.9 billion were allotted, and only a relatively small part (a little over \$300 million) for the new 3¾ percent bond.

26. This advance refunding, undertaken in June 1960, provided a testing ground for use of the technique in this country under prevailing market conditions and ownership characteristics.² This particular advance refunding was designed primarily to obviate the difficult problem that would have arisen in refunding the 2½ percent bonds of November 1961 at maturity, as this issue totaled \$11 billion publicly held—the largest single outstanding issue. It was not undertaken to preserve ownership nor with the expectation of achieving substantial debt lengthening of the type desired.

27. This refunding clearly demonstrated the feasibility of debt extension by advance refunding but also demonstrated the difficulty of extending beyond 5 years under the 4¼ percent interest rate ceiling in the market environment then prevailing. The significant investor response to the note offering enabled the Treasury to reduce the size of the November 1961 maturity from \$11 billion to \$7 billion, thus making it much more manageable at maturity. However, the interest rate ceiling did not permit a significant amount of extension beyond the seriously congested 1- to 5-year area because the 8-year bonds could not be made sufficiently attractive to induce larger acceptance of the issue. This advance refunding also served a very useful purpose in familiarizing the market generally with the technique of advance refunding; it gave investors, dealers, and investment advisers the opportunity to study the different problems which an advance refunding offering presents.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVANCE REFUNDING TO THE ECONOMY

28. Advance refunding can be accomplished in worthwhile amounts with a minimum of disturbance to financial markets and to the economy as a whole. This is because most of the new long-term bonds taken in the refunding will simply be substituted for shorter-term issues held by investors who are essentially long-term holders. Because only a small change in ownership is involved, little if any new savings will be absorbed and the impact on the markets for mortgages and corporate and municipal securities should be relatively small. (See par. 32 for further discussion of this point.)

29. In contrast, if the Treasury were to offer a significant amount of long-term bonds for cash it would capture funds that otherwise would be available for investment in other types of long-term securities, and the increased supply of long bonds competing for those funds would have a marked impact on the interest rates of all such securities. Similarly, when a long-term bond is offered in exchange for maturing securities the economic and market effects are as pronounced as those on a cash offering. The maturing securities by that time are almost entirely held by short-term investors (or as liquidity protection by long-term

² The advance refunding technique was used in the Canadian conversion loan operation in the summer of 1958. Some \$6 billion of Dominion of Canada securities having from 6 months to 8 years to run to maturity were exchanged for securities with maturities ranging from 3 to 25 years—an operation involving over half of that country's direct marketable debt. Because of the fundamental differences in the financial systems of Canada and the United States this experience is of only limited applicability in this country. No operation of similar scope in relation to the total debt of this country would be either feasible or desirable.

investors) who do not want long-term bonds. This involves churning in the market as the holders of the rights (maturing securities) sell to investors who want to exchange for the long bond. Since the securities are obtained by long-term investors through their purchases of rights, there is a net absorption of long-term funds with much the same results as in the case of offering a new long-term issue for cash.

30. In an advance refunding, however, this adverse market impact would be largely avoided. Under conditions such as exist today, when the securities to be refunded are selling at a discount, the holder's motive in taking the longer security in exchange is to get a better immediate return, as well as a satisfactory return to maturity, and to do so without registering a loss on his books (if depreciation from cost exists). The combination of a higher coupon and longer maturity on the new security being offered in exchange is designed so that it will tend to sell in the market at a price comparable to that of the old security. As a result it is reasonable to assume that few of the securities taken would be sold in the market in the period immediately following the exchange, and, indeed, the greater part would probably not be sold for many years. The effect on available market supply is, therefore, distinctly less than in the case of either a cash offering or a refunding at time of maturity. Assuming that the Treasury offers investors in exchange a somewhat higher coupon in consideration for their taking a longer bond, they can better their current income and still carry the new bond on their books at the price paid for the old bond. On balance, then, much more substantial debt extension may be achieved with no more immediate market impact than would occur in the case of a cash offering of a nominal amount of long-term bonds.

31. From a longer-run standpoint, the addition to the supply of long-term Government securities, and the relief of the congestion in the area between 1 and 5 years, should also contribute to a smoother functioning market for all U.S. Government securities. The principal market improvement, of course, would eventually be reflected in the 1- to 5-year area, which has been distorted by the unduly heavy concentration of issues in this maturity range, but the entire market structure would be brought into better balance. The breadth, depth, and resilience of the market should also reflect the improved maturity distribution, including the additional supply of long-term issues which presumably would result in a broader and more continuous long-term market.

32. Similarly, the economic consequences of an advance refunding involving substantial debt extension would be less pronounced than cash offerings (or refundings at maturity) since such an advance refunding would not immediately result in the absorption of additional amounts of long-term funds that usually are being generated currently in relatively limited amounts. It would minimize the interference with the flow of new savings into the private sector of the economy, such as would result from an equal offering for cash. At the same time, postponing the shortening process on this portion of the debt would further reduce the possible movement of these securities into the hands of short-term investors, thus diminishing the inflationary potential of the public debt. Although this would tend to reduce somewhat the flow of funds from intermediate credit markets to long-term private (non-Treasury) investment, as long-term investors might otherwise sell their holdings in order to acquire long-term private and municipal investments, the immediate absorption of new savings still would be much less than in the case of a cash offering of equal magnitude. Stated differently, there is no denying that senior advance refunding would reduce somewhat the shift of funds from the intermediate area into long-term corporate, municipal, and mortgage financing which otherwise might occur; but the impact would be spread over a period of years, in much the same manner as if the Treasury were able from month to month to market relatively small amounts of long-term bonds for cash. This latter program does not, however, seem feasible from a market standpoint.

Advantages of advance refunding to investors

33. An advance refunding offers tangible advantages to the investor who is willing to exchange for a longer-term security. Most importantly, the investor would obtain a better immediate return on his security since the Treasury would offer a higher coupon to make the exchange attractive. One immediate advantage to the investor, therefore, is an improvement in current income—to a rate level that for many institutional investors would more adequately cover interest income requirements. The investor is guaranteed the higher coupon for the entire life of the new security.

34. It should be noted that the investor also obtains a new bond that at least is equal to, and in most instances a better value than, the current market for comparable maturity issues. In most cases the Treasury would be offering a bond with a yield slightly higher than the current market rate for existing bonds of comparable maturity when computed at the *same price* (prior to announcement) as the bond being exchanged in advance of maturity. Or, viewed another way—in terms of price—the price of a new bond offered by the Treasury in an advance refunding, if computed at the *same yield* as existing bonds comparable in maturity to the new bond, generally would be slightly higher than the current price of the old bond.

35. The increased coupon for the full term of the new issue carries an additional implication. The investor who did *not* elect to exchange would have to replace his existing security at maturity at higher than present market rates to net the same return as that being offered over the entire life of the new security. Reinvestment at the maturity of the old bond would be required at a coupon rate for the extension period which, if averaged with the lower coupon rate on the old security to maturity, would be equal to the coupon rate the Treasury is offering on the new security for the entire period to maturity. (See pars. 37-39 for an example.)

36. Finally, one further benefit accrues to the investor who extends in an advance refunding. Under title II of Public Law 86-346 passed in September 1959 in preparation for advance refunding, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate an exchange of one Treasury security for another as a nontaxable exchange.³ Generally, this means that in the exchange the value of the existing security on the books of the investor becomes the book value of the new security. Therefore, the exchange causes no immediate tax consequences and investors are *not* required to take a loss for tax purposes merely because they exchanged. The gain or loss is deferred until the new security is redeemed (or disposed of prior to maturity). However, if a payment to the investor—other than an adjustment of *accrued interest*—is involved (which might be the case in some advance refundings), the book value of the new issue would *not* be the same as that of the existing issue and part or all of the payment becomes immediately taxable.

37. A simple example of an advance refunding offer by the Treasury will make these added advantages to the investor clear. This example is *purely hypothetical* and intentionally has no relationship to any possible or prospective offering. Assume that nontaxable holders of a 2½ percent bond due in 5 years were offered an opportunity, at a time when the market interest rates on 10-year issues were 4 percent, to exchange in advance of maturity into a 3¼ percent bond maturing in 10 years. The nontaxable holder of the 2½s who takes advantage of the advance refunding offer has an immediate increase of ¾ percent per annum over the period (5 years) to the maturity of the original security. This would amount to \$37.50 on a \$1,000 bond, which could be reinvested as received at compound interest. As a result, if the nontaxable holder of the 2½s did *not* elect to accept the advance refunding offer, he would have to reinvest the proceeds of his 2½s on maturity at a rate of at least 4.16 percent on this hypothetical issue in a 5-year maturity to earn as much as he would by accepting the exchange offer. This 4.16 percent minimum rate of investment is the rate of return for the extension period.

38. An analysis of the advantages in return to a taxable holder of the 2½ percent bonds is somewhat more complicated. The effect of tax provisions varies among different investors, depending upon the price at which the security being refunded was originally acquired and the investor's tax status and plans. On the one hand, assuming a par for par exchange of the 10-year, 3¼ percent bond for the 2½s, if the holder had originally acquired his 2½ percent bonds at a price of, say, 96, he would have realized a capital gain of \$40 per \$1,000 at time of maturity in 5 years. This would involve a \$10 tax liability per bond at a 25 percent capital gains tax rate at the end of 5 years. By electing to exchange for the new issue of 3¼s he could postpone this tax for an additional 5 years and continue earning interest on the amount of the postponed tax for that period. If this investor did *not* exchange,

³ Paradoxically, this legislation was designed primarily to induce exchanges by nontaxable or partially taxable investors, regulated by Federal or State authorities, rather than taxable institutions. These nontaxable or partially taxable investment institutions are usually quite reluctant to incur book losses because of the resulting decrease in the stated value of their assets. However, the regulatory authorities are typically willing to permit such exchanges with postponement of recognition of capital gain or loss on the investors' books, provided that a change in the Internal Revenue Code establishes an appropriate precedent. Thus, while the legislation directly affected only holders subject to Federal income taxes, it gave sanction to an accounting practice for public authorities to apply in the regulation of certain types of financial institutions even though they may not pay Federal income taxes. The advantage to such nontaxable investors is that they may be permitted to carry the new, higher rate securities at the same price as the old.

the capital gains tax would lower the amount he had available for reinvestment at the maturity date of the 2½s; on an equivalent taxable basis he would have to reinvest at a rate higher than 4.13 percent to earn as much as he would by participating in the advance refunding. For the taxable investor who elected to exchange, the tax on ordinary income would work in the opposite direction, since the investor after taxes would net something less than the ¾ percent additional coupon over the period (5 years) to the maturity of the original security.

39. Based on the assumptions in the hypothetical example, the following table illustrates the rates at which investors who held the 2½s at varying book values would have to reinvest at the end of 5 years to be as well off as they would be by accepting an advance refunding offer of 3¼s, assuming a par for par exchange.

	Cost (basis) of 2½ percent bond due in 5 years	Rate of return for the extension of maturity (5 years)
To nontaxable investors (or before tax)-----	Any cost---	4.16 percent. ¹
To taxable investors ² -----	101-----	(Taxable equivalent). ³ 4.08
	100-----	4.09
	99-----	4.10
	98-----	4.11
	97-----	4.12
	96-----	4.13
	95-----	4.14
	94-----	4.14
	93-----	4.15
	92-----	4.16

¹ Based on semiannual compounding at 4 percent (from assumed pattern of market rates).

² Assuming coupon income is subject to 52 percent tax and capital gain is subject to 25 percent tax.

³ Coupon rate during extension which, combined with 2½ percent until maturity of old bond (5 years), would provide the same return *after tax* as 3¼ percent for 10 years.

Advantages of advance refunding to the U.S. Treasury

40. From the standpoint of the Treasury, advance refunding is the best means of achieving an urgently needed improvement in the maturity structure of the marketable public debt. An improved debt structure, which is the principal advantage accruing to the Treasury from use of advance refunding, would afford much needed flexibility in financing operations. It should also result in lower over-all costs to the Treasury over the years ahead. The size and frequency of Treasury borrowings will be reduced to the extent the debt can be funded at long term. In turn, this would minimize the interference of Treasury financings with the timing of appropriate monetary policy actions.

41. As noted, advance refunding permits substantial debt extension with a minimum disturbance to financial markets and the economy generally. It makes Government bonds more attractive to long-term investors, thus reducing the Treasury's dependence on inflationary short-term bank borrowing. It avoids many of the disadvantages involved in selling long-term bonds for cash or in exchange for maturing issues. Specifically, it reduces market interference of heavy refundings (or of resorting to alternative sizeable cash offerings) in relation to corporate, municipal, and mortgage financing. As a result, the direct interest cost to the Treasury of placing a given amount of securities in the long-term area by means of advance refunding should be significantly less than if an *equal amount* were sold for cash or in exchange for maturing issues. This is because the market process of mobilizing the cash to buy new bonds or the process of effecting the redistribution that must accompany a refunding at maturity requires a relatively high interest rate commensurate with the amount issued. In an advance refunding, however, there should be little market churning and no need for mobilization of new cash, thereby resulting in a lower interest cost than on a cash offering or routine refunding of equal amount.

42. It may be noted that only when debt operations are supported by all types of investors purchasing and holding a wide range of maturities can the Treasury finance on the most economical basis. An undue concentration of the debt in one area is almost immediately reflected in higher interest costs in the area

affected and experience has shown that this tends to fan out across the maturity spectrum. This was clearly demonstrated in the past year when as a result of the interest rate ceiling the Treasury was forced to concentrate its financing in the under-5-year area. Any increased interest cost is on only a small portion of the debt and very likely will be more than offset by lower costs on subsequent routine debt operations (totaling many billions of dollars each year) as the maturity structure of the debt is brought into better balance. In addition, in viewing the cost aspect of advance refunding from the standpoint of the Treasury it should be noted that the increased coupon over the remaining life of the maturing security (e.g., 5 years in the case of a hypothetical issue maturing in 1965) would be offset by a lower coupon for the remaining years of the new security (e.g., the five years following 1965 in this particular case) than would have to be paid now to sell a new security at a comparable maturity.

43. Finally, keeping present holders of Treasury securities as investors in the years ahead is an important task for the Treasury in managing the debt. Advance refunding makes a major contribution toward this goal; specifically, it greatly improves the Treasury's chances of retaining its long-term customers, who in recent years have been liquidating Treasury securities, as they move toward maturity, and reinvesting in non-Treasury securities. The use of advance refunding recognizes the preference of each class of investors for securities of suitable maturity. Thus a principal merit of advance refunding is that it enables a long-term holder whose bond is shortening in maturity an opportunity to extend *before* the maturity shortens to the point where he decides to sell. In effect, it enables the Treasury to keep typical long bondholders in long bonds and typical intermediate holders in intermediates.

Advance refunding and the statutory 4½ percent interest limitation

44. Advance refunding is the least costly method for the Treasury to retain its customers and to achieve a significant extension of the debt. Achieving these twin objectives involves some cost, however, and in setting the terms of an advance refunding the Treasury must consider whether the cost involved would in any way conflict with the 4½ percent interest rate ceiling established by Congress on Government bonds (the only obligations the Treasury can issue maturing in more than 5 years).⁴ Until recently, in fact, the existence of the ceiling precluded any attempt to undertake an advance refunding involving a new issue of Government bonds since the maximum return of 4½ percent the Treasury could have offered was below market rates.

45. In relating the interest rate ceiling to advance refunding it is obvious that the coupon rate on the new security does not represent the true interest cost to the Treasury of obtaining the debt extension. To consider only the coupon cost ignores the fact that the Treasury could allow the existing lower coupon security to remain outstanding for whatever number of years remain to maturity under the terms of the original contract with the investor. On the other hand, the coupon that could be placed on an advance refunding, say for 10 years, would normally be substantially below the 10-year market rate either on outstanding bonds or new issues.

46. The following is a simple illustration—*again purely hypothetical*—of the dollar cost to the Treasury of a 10-year, 3½ percent bond offered to holders of a 2½ percent bond maturing in 5 years. Over 10 years the Treasury would pay out in interest \$325 per \$1,000 bond at 3½ percent per annum. On the other hand, if the 2½s were allowed to run to maturity and then refunded after 5 years, the Treasury would pay out only \$125 on the 2½s for the first 5 years. The Treasury could, therefore, offer a 5-year bond at the maturity of the 2½s and pay out \$200 in interest without exceeding the total interest paid out on a 10-year 3½ percent bond offered in exchange for the 5-year 2½ percent issue. This would be equivalent to selling a 4 percent, 5-year obligation to refund the 2½s at maturity. This 4 percent rate, ignoring compound interest, would be the cost of the 5-year extension to the Treasury.

47. This example is oversimplified, however, since the additional coupon cost to the Treasury takes place in the first 5 years while the saving in coupon does not take place until the next 5-year period. If interest is compounded semi-

⁴ This interest rate limitation was established by Congress in 1918, in connection with a particular financing operation of World War I. Except for the years 1919-22, it did not restrict Treasury debt management until 1959, when the cost of long-term borrowing rose above 4½ percent in response to strong pressures of demand in credit markets. The net effect of the interest rate ceiling, during most of 1959 and the first half of 1960, was to force the Treasury to rely almost exclusively on new issues of Treasury bills, certificates, and notes, which mature in five years or less and on which no interest rate ceiling exists.

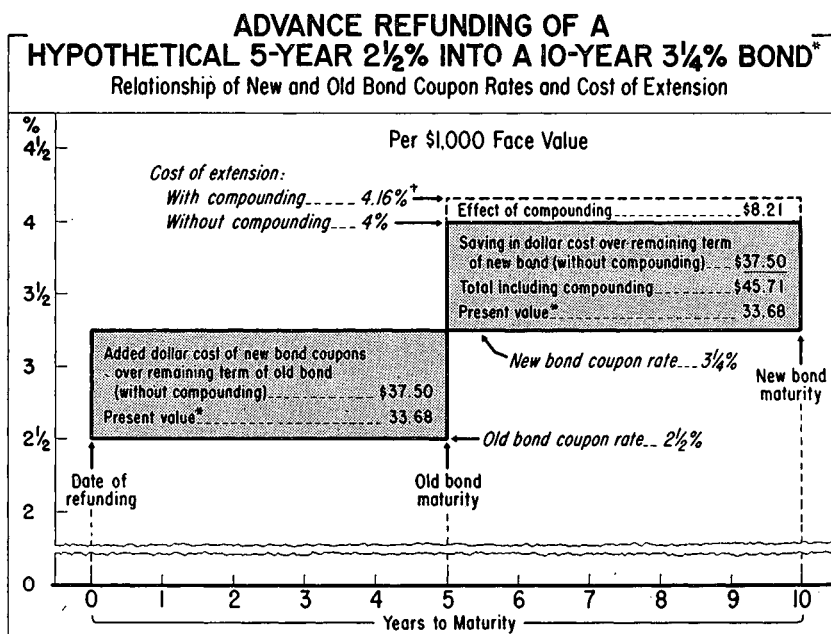
annually (at 4 percent per annum) the cost to the Treasury of the 5-year extension in advance is 4.16 percent rather than the 4 percent cost in the simplified illustration. It is this derived interest cost of 4.16 percent that the Treasury would have to take into account in determining whether or not an advance refunding issue would be within the 4½ percent interest rate ceiling.

48. It should be further emphasized that this interest cost to the Treasury results only from the fact that the Treasury could have allowed the old issue to continue to maturity. In that sense it is a derived cost computed only to determine whether the advance refunding complies with the intent of the legal interest limitation. The cost of refunding 5 years from now cannot, of course, be determined in advance. If the cost of refunding in 5 years should turn out to be greater than the derived cost of advance refunding, the Treasury would have made a real saving in interest costs by undertaking an advance refunding. On the other hand, if market interest rates 5 years from now are lower, then the additional dollar cost to the Treasury would be greater than if no advance refunding had been undertaken.

49. To illustrate these calculations graphically, Chart C shows the true cost of an extension of a 2½ percent, 5-year bond into a 3¼ percent, 10-year bond. The left-hand block shows the additional cost to the Treasury of the 3¼ percent coupon over the 2½ percent coupon for the 5 years to maturity. The right-hand block shows the true cost of the extension to the Treasury, i.e., 4.16 percent, which is simply the coupon rate (including compounding) which, if averaged with the 2½ percent return on the security being refunded (for the 5 years to maturity), equals the 3¼ percent return the Treasury is offering on the new security for the 10-year period. The right-hand block also shows the saving to the Treasury in the extension period in terms of the coupon cost on the new issue relative to either the derived cost of extension or a 4 percent market yield (assuming that the market yield curve in the 10-year area is 4 percent).

50. Finally, it may be noted that regardless of the actual level of market yields, alternative use of cash offerings (or refundings at maturity) to extend an equal amount of debt would exert upward pressure on yields. To obtain a substantial amount of debt extension, the coupon rate on such issues would have to be con-

CHART C



* Assuming 10-year market rate of 4%, which is also the rate for compounding or discounting to present value.

* Rounded from 4.1642%.

siderably higher than the market yield prior to announcement—how much above depending upon the size of the offering. On the other hand, if the amount offered were limited to avoid market impact, then a cash financing becomes relatively more “costly” in the broader context of a lesser achievement in attaining a better debt structure. Also, it is more “costly” from a broader economic standpoint, particularly during any recession when interest rates are low, to turn to cash offerings or refundings at maturity which absorb new savings that otherwise could contribute to economic recovery.

E. CONCLUDING COMMENT

51. The advance refunding technique offers much promise in terms of the achievement of a better maturity structure of the marketable public debt and the retention of the present long-term holders as investors in Government securities. It is not a panacea for all the problems of debt management under all circumstances, since it is chiefly applicable when large outstanding issues are selling at substantial discounts and in a market in which there is willingness on the part of investors to extend the maturity. It is clearly the best method of bringing about significant debt lengthening, so essential in the light of the unbalanced debt structure, and at the same time retaining intermediate and long-term investors in Government securities. It would accomplish this with a minimum of adverse market and economic effects. Alternatively, the Treasury could offer long-term bonds for cash or in exchange for maturing issues of Government securities. While both of these other techniques may be useful under certain circumstances, advance refunding has great promise at the present time as a way of implementing sound debt management policy as an integral part of Federal financial responsibility.

Taxation Developments

EXHIBIT 23.—Letter from Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, December 18, 1959, to the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee at the conclusion of the panel discussions on tax revision

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The panel discussions on tax revision concluded this afternoon by the Committee on Ways and Means after five weeks of hearings cover practically every area of Federal income taxation. They make a major contribution to our understanding of the operation of the income taxes, their strength and weakness, their potential for the future.

The three volumes of papers submitted in advance by tax experts from all parts of the country, together with the panel discussions, including the experts' responses to the committee members' searching questions, comprise a large storehouse of valuable information on the diverse aspects of the income taxes. Many thoughtful suggestions were developed.

The Treasury, and the taxpayers of the Nation, are indebted to these students of taxation. We want especially to express appreciation to you and to the members of the committee who devoted so generously of the short respite between congressional sessions to the important undertaking.

As you know, we in the Treasury have worked closely with the committee in preparation for the hearings and have followed with keen interest the panel discussions. The majority of witnesses appears to be agreed that the climate for economic growth would be improved if tax rates were reduced.

Most of the experts also appear to agree that this must be accomplished without sacrificing revenues required for responsible financing of government and to provide needed debt retirement in prosperous times.

The consensus on how this is to be accomplished is less apparent. Some experts believe that several provisions of present law give undue advantage to particular groups or activities, others are just as convinced that these provisions are essential to tax fairness and to promote desirable economic or social objectives.

The Treasury looks forward to cooperating with the committees of Congress and their staffs in analyzing the testimony and developing sound and attainable legislative proposals to improve the tax laws. We concur in your view that this analysis by the staffs will necessarily take time. In the meanwhile, prudence counsels that we avoid piecemeal tax relief amendments which may well jeopardize future opportunity for general tax reduction so ardently desired by all.

Sincerely,

FRED C. SCRIBNER, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 24.—Statement by Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, March 2, 1960, before the House Ways and Means Committee on the tax treatment of gain from the sale of depreciable property

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to present the Treasury's views on H.R. 10491 and H.R. 10492, "To provide for the treatment of gain from the sale or exchange of tangible personal property used in the trade or business."

In his recent budget message, submitted to the Congress on January 18, the President recommended that consideration be given to an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code which would treat the gain from the sale of depreciable personal property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deduction previously taken on the property. On February 12, the Secretary of the Treasury sent identical letters to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House on this subject, enclosing a draft of proposed legislation to carry out the President's recommendation. This proposal has since been embodied in the two similar bills introduced, respectively, by the chairman and by Congressman Mason, which are now before your committee.

This proposal would guard against unfair tax advantage by those who depreciate property overrapidly. It would be of major assistance in the sound administration of the depreciation provisions of the Code. It would eliminate a vexing source of dispute and disagreement between revenue agents and taxpayers.

From the standpoint of economic growth it is important that depreciation practices do not place unnecessary impediments in the way of capital investment, replacement, or modernization. We believe that this legislative recommendation is an important one for the fairness of the tax system and for effective administration.

As stated by Secretary Anderson in his recent letters to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House:

"Under existing law, gain realized by a taxpayer upon the sale of depreciable personal property used in business is taxable as long-term capital gain even though part of all of the gain may be attributable to depreciation allowances which have been taken as ordinary deductions. This has hampered the sound administration of the depreciation laws because through the medium of the depreciation deduction ordinary income may be converted into capital gain. Accordingly, agents of the Internal Revenue Service have been zealous in insisting upon full proof that depreciation rates and salvage values claimed by a taxpayer can be substantiated by expert opinion or actual experience.

"Informed opinion often differs as to the period of time over which an item of machinery or other depreciable property may reasonably be expected to be useful to the taxpayer in his trade or business. The necessity of establishing a salvage value for an item of personal property also causes innumerable problems for industry and the Internal Revenue Service.

"The proposed statutory change which would require that gains from sale of depreciable personal property be treated as ordinary income, to the extent of depreciation previously claimed, would make it possible for agents of the Internal Revenue Service to accept more readily taxpayer judgments and taxpayer practices with respect to depreciation rates and salvage value. In short, if enacted the proposed legislation, by eliminating the opportunity which now exists of converting ordinary income into capital gains, would contribute to the sound administration of the depreciation laws."

The present rule, which permits net gains from sale of depreciable personal property to be considered as capital gain while net losses are deductible as ordinary losses, was adopted in 1942. Prior to 1942, the depreciable property used in a trade or business had been excluded from the definition of a capital asset, so that both gains and losses from the disposition of such property were treated as ordinary gain or loss items. Considered alone, this provision was advantageous to taxpayers in the event of loss but was disadvantageous in the event of gain. However, during the depression years of the 1930's, sales of depreciable property at a gain were relatively infrequent.

With the advent of the World War II period, sales involving gain became increasingly frequent. Sales of used machinery, ships, and other business properties as a result of wartime demands often resulted in substantial gains. At the same time, the increase in involuntary conversions during the war, chiefly shipping losses and condemnation of property for military purposes, presented the problem of the tax treatment of involuntary conversions resulting in taxable gain where the proceeds were not reinvested. The enactment of section 117(j), now section 1231, was in large part a wartime relief measure.

The proposed amendment would not indiscriminately reverse the existing rule that net gains from sales of depreciable property are treated as capital gain. It would not affect intangibles, such as patents, copyrights, or trademarks. Nor would it apply to real estate. Moreover, it would treat as ordinary gain only that portion of the gain on machinery and equipment which reflects depreciation previously taken. Let me illustrate with a few examples the way in which the proposal would operate. Assume that an item of property costing \$1,000 and having an estimated service life of 10 years is depreciated under the double-declining balance method for three years and then resold. The annual depreciation allowances on such property would be \$200, \$160, and \$128 in the three years respectively, or a cumulative total of \$488 depreciation. The remaining tax basis of the property is therefore \$512. If the property were sold for \$700, the entire gain of \$188 would be taxable as ordinary income under the proposal. However, if the property were sold for \$1,200, or a net gain of \$688, \$488 of the gain would be treated as ordinary income. The remaining \$200 or the portion of the gain in excess of the depreciation previously taken would be treated the same as under present law. That is, the \$200 gain in excess of depreciation previously taken would be aggregated with gains and losses from similar transactions and if the result was a net gain it would be taxed as a capital gain. If the overall result was a net loss it would be deducted as an ordinary loss.

The proposed rule treating gain on sale of depreciable personal property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deduction previously taken, has a precedent in the special rule under section 1238, relating to gain from the sale of property which has been subject to the accelerated amortization deduction for emergency facilities. Both under present law and under the previous accelerated amortization program in World War II, the portion of the gain on sale of emergency facilities, representing the excess of accelerated amortization over normal depreciation, has been taxed as ordinary gain. The necessity of such a rule to prevent obvious abuse has generally been recognized.

At this point I believe a general review of recent developments in the field of depreciation might be helpful. Substantial progress was made in the depreciation reforms introduced under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The double-declining balance and the sum of the years-digits methods provided by the 1954 legislation concentrated deductions in the early years of service life and resulted in a timing of allowances more in accord with the actual pattern of loss of economic usefulness. As compared with the older, more rigid straight-line approach, the new liberalized methods permit the tax-free recovery of about half the cost of an asset during one-third of the service life and about two-thirds of the cost over the first half of the life. These more liberal depreciation methods have made a significant contribution in encouraging modernization and expansion of productive capacity, with resulting economic growth, increased production, and a stronger economy.

An additional first-year depreciation allowance of 20 percent on the first \$10,000 of expenditures for new or used equipment was provided by the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958. Designed to be of particular assistance to small business, the first-year allowance is equally available to all business concerns and farmers, subject to the prescribed dollar limitation.

In the field of administrative policies, the Treasury has continued its efforts towards a realistic application of the statute. Since the issuance of Revenue Rulings 90 and 91 in 1953, it has been the policy of the Internal Revenue Service not to disturb depreciation deductions unless there is a clear and convincing basis for change. It was specifically recognized that in many of our industries today technological improvements and rapid economic changes have magnified the importance of obsolescence in determining depreciation rates. In Revenue Ruling 91, revenue agents were instructed in determining depreciation rates to consider carefully evidence presented by taxpayers with respect to obsolescence.

As part of our continuing review of obsolescence and service life questions, careful consideration has been given to possible revision of Bulletin "F". The latest edition of this bulletin, which outlines suggested service lives for the guidance of taxpayers, appeared in 1942. We have tentatively concluded that the reissuance of Bulletin "F" would not serve a useful purpose at this time. On a straight engineering basis and in terms of past historical experience, which excludes prospective technological developments, it seems erroneous to assume that a restudy of average lives would result in many reductions apart from the obsolescence factor. On the other hand, many taxpayers have, on the basis of their own experience and of evidence submitted to revenue agents, satisfactorily established for themselves shorter lives than a revised Bulletin "F" might sug-

Under the circumstances, a reissuance of a revised bulletin might lead to misunderstanding, overemphasis on suggested schedules, and even more prolonged disputes whether the Bulletin "F" life, some prospective estimated life, or other measure should control the depreciation period in any particular situation.

Mindful of the critical importance of the depreciation provisions to business and investors at this time and of the opportunities for constructive reform in this vital area, the Treasury, after completing and analyzing the results of a "pretest" survey, has undertaken a survey to obtain additional general statistical information on current practices and present opinions on depreciation. This survey is being conducted in cooperation with the Small Business Administration to insure coverage of both large and small firms. In connection with this survey a questionnaire is being circulated among some 6,000 businesses which provide a cross section of American industry with respect to depreciation problems and practices.

In our letter of transmittal to those covered by this survey, we note the great importance of the treatment of depreciation for business and for the expansion of job opportunities and of the economy generally. We are confident that the businesses included in this survey will recognize that it is essential to have a sound factual basis in order to improve the administration of depreciation or to change the statutory provisions in this area as urged by many business groups.

A number of business and professional organizations were consulted in the planning and developing of the survey. The great majority of these organizations indicated their support for such a study. We believe that the information and the more up-to-date understanding which we hope to obtain through the survey will furnish guidance in case of further administrative or legislative change.

Certain tentative conclusions may be drawn from the limited and fragmentary data already obtained from the pretest survey covering 26 companies. One of the principal findings was the diversity in depreciation practices, rates, and attitudes among these corporations. Outside certain special situations, the pretest survey showed that the great bulk of all new property installations by these taxpayers since 1954 was being depreciated under the new liberalized methods. Comparison of the service lives and depreciation rates used by the large companies with Bulletin "F" disclosed some service lives longer and a number of others substantially shorter than Bulletin "F" standards.

Again, I wish to reemphasize that unrestricted capital gain treatment of the profit on the sale of depreciable assets is a troublesome barrier to sound administration of depreciation allowances. Many of the problems and controversies in the application of the depreciation provisions have centered around the estimate of service life of equipment, including the obsolescence factor which injects such a high degree of uncertainty into the determination of useful life.

In attempting to estimate the average life of a piece of equipment, it is possible for experts in the field to make reasonable estimates although there is inevitably a substantial margin of error. We frequently hear the contention that meticulousness on the part of the revenue agents on the question of service life is misplaced, since depreciation after all is merely a matter of timing allowances. It is not true that the rate of depreciation is merely a matter of timing if an over-depreciated property may be sold subject to capital gain rates so as to afford the taxpayer an unintended advantage by juxtaposing ordinary tax rates and the reduced rates on capital gains with respect to the same item of income. Consequently, so long as capital gain treatment applies to the entire profit on resale of depreciable equipment, the administrators of our tax laws are required to be meticulous if they are to be faithful to the clear intent of the statute in providing a reasonable allowance for capital recovery.

The practice of charging off an item of equipment over a relatively short period of time, and at the end of the charge-off period disposing of the item at a relatively substantial gain, has grown up in many sections of industry. Some taxpayers, ignoring salvage value and claiming to rely on section 1231 of the Code, have reported this gain as a long-term capital gain. The problems created by this practice are serious. They transcend the artificial tax savings sought by some taxpayers since they have unfortunate effects on the approach to the determination of service lives, depreciation rates, and estimated salvage values for taxpayers generally.

Treasury regulations based on the long-standing principle that an asset may not be depreciated below salvage value have had some success in checking distortions of the depreciation allowance in specialized areas chiefly involving property with very short service lives. But such regulations, which have been litigated in the courts, do not adequately resolve the more general issues in-

volving the relationship between depreciation and resale of equipment at capital gain rates.

The suggested change in the treatment of gain on the sale of depreciable property would facilitate sound administration of the present depreciation rules. As previously stated it would work against unfair tax advantage by those who depreciate property overrapidly. Before we undertake any long-range consideration of getting more flexibility into the depreciation schedules, either administratively or by statute, this step should be taken first. The proposal is in keeping with suggestions received from a number of witnesses in the course of the panel discussions on tax revision which your committee conducted last November and December.

The recommended legislation would be an important step in the direction of both fairness and simplification. It would eliminate friction between the Service and taxpayers in areas where reasonable men may differ and where the resolution of differences would be possible except for the extraneous factor of capital gain treatment.

The restriction of capital gain treatment would check some existing sources of revenue loss and prevent possible permanent revenue losses in the depreciation area. The resulting simplification of administration should result in economies and better utilization of the Internal Revenue Service staff in the application of the tax laws.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the need for the proposed legislation and the important benefits which it may produce within the existing general system of depreciation. Within the present framework we believe that the proposed legislation will encourage a fairer and simpler administration of the existing law, reduce controversy and abuse, and thereby encourage the growth of our industrial resources.

The staff of the Treasury will be available to work cooperatively with the staff of your committee in furnishing whatever information and technical assistance the committee may require in exploring all aspects of this important piece of legislation.

EXHIBIT 25.—Letter from Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, March 21, 1960, to the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee setting forth steps taken by the Internal Revenue Service and the payers of dividends and interest to secure more complete reporting of dividend and interest income by taxpayers

For your information, I enclose herewith an interim report setting forth steps taken by the Revenue Service and the payers of dividends and interest to secure a more complete reporting by taxpayers of dividends and interest received or credited.

In the current program most helpful cooperation has been received from many corporations and individuals paying interest and dividends.

More than 75 million special notices have been mailed in the last several weeks to recipients of dividends and interest. These distributions have been supplemented by a coordinated information campaign using newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. These educational programs are producing most helpful results.

Several enforcement actions have also been taken by the Service, as reported on page 6 of the enclosure.

A new and expanding matching program—matching 1099's against the returns of individual taxpayers—is now being carried out in each of the 61 revenue districts throughout the country.

The Justice Department is also giving special attention to dividend and interest cases. More than 200 such cases are now in various stages of investigation or prosecution. There are more than a score of cases in which indictments or convictions have already been obtained. Fourteen recent convictions in such cases resulted in the imposition of sentences of imprisonment and fines ranging up to \$20 thousand.

We will keep you informed of further developments in the continuing programs in this area.

Sincerely yours,

FRED C. SCRIBNER, JR.,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

REPORT OF STEPS TAKEN IN COOPERATIVE PROGRAM TO BRING HOME TO ALL
TAXPAYERS THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS COVERING THE REPORTING OF DIVI-
DENDS AND INTEREST RECEIVED OR CREDITED

I. Treasury and Revenue Service Action

A. Changes in Tax Forms

A number of changes were made in tax forms and instructions in order to emphasize the requirements concerning the reporting of dividend and interest income. Among these were:

(1) On Form 1040A, the simplified card form, the item formerly designated "Other Income" has been changed on the 1959 return to read "INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, AND OTHER WAGES."

(2) The Form 1040A instructions were revised to stress the reporting requirements with respect to dividend and interest income.

(3) On Form 1040, the words "dividends and interest" on line 10 have been printed in boldface type. Schedule B on page 3 titled "INCOME FROM INTEREST" has been expanded to read "INCOME FROM INTEREST (This includes interest credited to your account)."

(4) The instructions for page 3 of Form 1040 have been reworded to highlight and explain more fully the reporting requirements with respect to dividend and interest income.

(5) On the new Form 1040W, a shortened version of Form 1040, dividends and interest are given specific lines and the accompanying instructions call attention to these items.

(6) A special message from the Commissioner to corporate payers of dividends and interest was printed on the back cover of the corporate tax package containing Form 1120 and instruction sheet. This message requested the payers of dividends and interest to undertake certain actions set forth designed to bring to the attention of all dividend and interest recipients the legal requirements relating to the reporting on individual income tax returns of dividend and interest income received or credited. A copy of the statement is attached hereto.

B. Filing Period Publicity

The IRS developed for use during the filing period publicity material concerning tax requirements for dividends and interest. It includes:

(1) A number of press releases, radio and television spots, question and answer transcripts, and other similar materials emphasizing dividends and interest. This material will be available to all IRS field offices for placement with local news media (newspapers, radio stations, TV stations, industrial house organs, etc.);

(2) Articles in many national and local magazines on the dividends and interest program;

(3) An article on dividends and interest income for inclusion this year in the annual tax information series run by the major news services which appear in 3,200 newspapers across the nation;

(4) A number of speeches and interviews by Commissioner Latham and Under Secretary Scribner which emphasized the dividend and interest programs;

(5) Numerous interviews and statements by other IRS officials dealing in whole or in part with the dividend and interest program;

(6) Five major Revenue Service press releases issued to news media on various aspects of the dividend and interest program. (See copies of releases attached hereto.)

C. Document 5219, Income Tax Reminder Notice

The Internal Revenue Service prepared the following notice (Document 5219) concerning the taxability of interest and dividends:

TO ALL TAXPAYERS

Interest and dividends, whether paid to you or credited to your account, must be included in your U.S. income tax return. Accuracy in reporting such amounts, even if small, will benefit both the recipient and the Government, and will avoid expensive enforcement action that might otherwise be necessary.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DOCUMENT NO. 5219

The Revenue Service requested that copies of this notice or similar notices prepared by payers of dividends and interest be sent to dividend and interest recipients. It was suggested that this notice might be sent with a dividend check or an interest payment or included in some other regular mailing during the December 1959–March 1960 period; or handed out to the recipient where this is more convenient (e.g., in the case of savings accounts when the depositor presents his pass book for the crediting of interest).

In this regard it is obvious that the possibilities for use of these notices by dividend-paying institutions such as corporations which make regular mailings, would be far greater than for other types of organizations.

Some 42 million copies of Document 5219 were requisitioned by dividend and interest payers. In addition, many payers printed reminder slips similar in purpose to Document 5219. All cooperating associations urged member institutions to distribute these or similar slips developed by the individual member institutions. Some indication of the effectiveness of this program may be derived from the following examples:

The United States Savings and Loan League printed a special slip of this type and made it available to member institutions without charge except for packaging and mailing expenses. In response, 3,303 member institutions requested 13,904,800 of these forms.

The National League of Insured Savings Associations reported that their members distributed nearly 10 million slips. Some of these were reminder notices printed by the Washington office of the League, while others were printed by individual members of the League.

The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks advised that it has printed and sent to its members 6 million reminder slips. In addition, an unknown number of its largest member banks have printed their own slips.

The American Bankers Association reported that almost all of its members have sent out either Form 5219 or a form developed by the Association itself. Their New York office has furnished members with 2½ million copies of the ABA form and it estimates that many times this figure were printed locally for individual banks.

The New York Stock Exchange reported that companies representing 10 million shareholders are cooperating in mailing either IRS Form 5219 or a similar notice to their shareholders.

The Credit Union National Association also printed its own slip and while they are unable to tell the exact number of slips distributed, they are confident that a majority of their 10 million members have been reached either through these slips or through other forms of notification.

The National Association of Investment Companies advised that the holders of the more than 4 million shareholder accounts of management investment companies which are members of the Association have received complete tax information with respect to dividends paid to them by these companies including explicit information concerning the tax nature of the distributions to them and their obligations with respect thereto.

The reminder slips mentioned above are *in addition* to the 42 million copies of Form 5219 distributed by the IRS. Even these figures are too low, however, since many dividend payers seem to have handled the notification by adding a special message on the dividend enclosure slip printed by the individual company. The dividend enclosure slip contains, in addition to the special message, the dates and amounts of dividends paid out during the year.

D. *Document 5244, Savings Bond Interest Income Tax Reminder Notice.*

IRS prepared the following notice (Document 5244) concerning the taxability of savings bond interest:

(FACE)

FEDERAL INCOME TAX INFORMATION

You have just cashed a United States Savings Bond, Series E. The difference between the amount you originally paid and the amount you have just received is interest which is subject to Federal income tax. If you are required to file a tax return, you must include the interest you received as part of your gross income.

For most taxpayers, this will require the interest to be included in the year in which payment is received. A few taxpayers have elected to report interest on U.S. Savings Bonds each year. If you are one of these few, then you would include in the year of surrender of the bond only the amount not previously reported.

The schedule on the reverse side will assist you in keeping a record of the reportable bond interest for income tax purposes.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Document No. 5244 (1-60)

(BACK)

COST OF SERIES E BONDS

Face amount	Issue cost	Face amount	Issue cost
\$25. 00	\$18. 75	\$500. 00	\$375. 00
50. 00	37. 50	1, 000. 00	750. 00
100. 00	75. 00	10, 000. 00	7, 500. 00
200. 00	150. 00		

INTEREST COMPUTATION

Date bond(s) redeemed.....

1. Total amount received..... \$.....

2. Total cost of bonds.....

3. Interest* (Line 1 less line 2)..... \$.....

*NOTE.—Make the above record EACH time you redeem bonds and total the "Interest" items at the end of the year. This total must be reported on your U.S. income tax return. However, if you have been reporting interest from Series E Bonds as it accrued each year, you need report only that portion of the interest not previously reported.

This form is supplied for the convenience of the taxpayer

Twenty million copies of this notice have been printed and distributed to the District Directors' Offices throughout the country.

A memorandum from Commissioner Latham to the 22,591 paying agents for Series E Savings Bonds has been distributed through the Federal Reserve System. (See copy of the Commissioner's memorandum attached hereto).

All paying agents for Series E Savings Bonds have been requested to give persons cashing bonds on which interest has accrued a slip reminding them of the taxability of this interest. On the reverse side of this slip there are spaces in which the amount of interest and the date of payment may be inserted as a tax reminder.

E. The Internal Revenue Service has instructed personnel in field offices engaged in auditing returns or in assisting taxpayers in filling out their returns to check specifically about dividend and interest income.

II. Enforcement Actions

1. The Internal Revenue Service has in progress an expanded program for checking information Forms 1099 (the reports received from payers of dividends and interest) against the returns of individual taxpayers.

Under the new and expanded matching program, matching of 1099's against the returns of individual taxpayers is now going on in every one of the 61 IRS districts throughout the nation. A vigorous follow-up audit will be made of any discrepancy revealed. Criminal prosecution will be recommended in flagrant cases.

2. In addition to the nationwide matching program, Commissioner Latham has expedited the investigation of existing fraud cases involving dividends and interest.

3. In all routine audits greater emphasis will be placed on checking dividend and interest items.

4. As a part of the enforcement program, the Department of Justice has agreed that dividend and interest cases fall into the category of cases which should be given special attention.

Accordingly, plans for vigorous enforcement are under way, and a substantial number of cases are being prosecuted at the present time charging willful omission

of dividend and interest income from tax returns. More than 200 such cases are now in various stages of investigation or prosecution, including more than a score in which indictments or convictions have already been obtained. Fourteen recent convictions in such cases have resulted in the imposition of periods of imprisonment, and fines ranging up to \$20,000.

A special message to corporate payers of

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST—

Studies recently conducted by both the Internal Revenue Service and independent research groups have shown that a significant portion of the total taxable dividends and interest paid each year to individuals is not being reported on individual income tax returns.

It is believed that much of this failure to report is the result of misunderstanding of the law or oversight due to inadequate records. Consequently, it is important for the payer of the income to advise the recipients of the amounts paid or credited, their taxable nature, and the necessity of full and complete reporting.

As you know, payers of interest in excess of \$600 and dividends in excess of \$10 are required to report these payments to the Internal Revenue Service on Form 1099. The giving of a copy of each such form to the income recipient would be the most effective way to remind taxpayers of their obligations and to assist them in keeping adequate records. Furthermore, in the case of interest payments between \$10 and \$600 where no Form 1099 is required, we recommend that payers complete the form but send it to the taxpayer instead of to the Internal Revenue Service.

In the event that it is not feasible to comply with this recommendation, we suggest sending a year-end notice to shareholders and depositors which will indicate that:

- (1) Interest and dividends either paid to the taxpayer or credited to his account are reportable on the taxpayer's individual tax return;
- (2) In the case of dividends, show the per share payment record for 1959;
- (3) Indicate that most of such payments have to be reported by you to the Internal Revenue Service on Form 1099;
- (4) Point out that (in the case of dividends) there are certain exclusions and credits; and
- (5) Suggest that the notice be retained for use in preparing the individual's tax return.

As a further aid in this program, we have prepared an insert notice (Document 5219), shown below, which can be requisitioned from the District Director of Internal Revenue or you may reproduce it, whichever is more convenient.

Regardless of the notice or combination of notices used, the material should be distributed during the period January–March, 1960, when it will be most effective in connection with the individual income tax filing period. A separate mailing would probably achieve the best results, but the material could be inserted in any regular distribution that you might be making during this period.

Obviously, we are, at the present, concerned with providing the taxpayer with a reminder record for 1959. However, to be of continuing value, the same program must be pursued during 1960 and subsequent years.

We sincerely solicit your cooperation in this voluntary program which we feel to be of vital importance.

DANA LATHAM,
Commissioner.

(Specimen of Insert Notice—Document No. 5219)

TO ALL TAXPAYERS

Interest and dividends, whether paid to you or credited to your account, must be included in your U.S. income tax return. Accuracy in reporting such amounts, even if small, will benefit both the recipient and the Government, and will avoid expensive enforcement action that might otherwise be necessary.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

DOCUMENT NO. 5219

EXHIBIT 26.—Address by Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, August 30, 1960, before the American Bar Association on the economic outlook, depreciation, and tax matters

Economic outlook

We meet today with less drive behind inflationary pressures than at any time in the last twenty years. The American economy is now functioning without the artificial stimulus of inflationary expectations. The quieting of these expectations dates almost precisely from the President's state of the Union message in January when he confirmed the prospects for a surplus for fiscal 1960 and presented a budget with a projected \$4.2 billion surplus for fiscal 1961.

Businessmen are now justified in making plans and calculating costs on the basis of a stable dollar rather than on the false illusion of inflation engendered profits. This is precisely what is required if we are to achieve in this Nation a long period of healthy noninflationary growth.

For the first time in twenty years the economy is moving along that desirable middle ground which avoids inflation on the one hand and deflation on the other. If the American people had not accepted the disciplines required for the maintenance of sound money, the situation today, in my judgment, would be far different. Inflationary psychology would probably have spread, the healthy advance in economic activity could have been converted into unsustainable upsurge based on speculation, and the international position of the dollar would have been weakened.

The lesson of this experience is not that we have won a final victory in the battle against inflation. The maintenance of financial integrity is not an on-again off-again task; it requires the utmost diligence at all times. Complacency is our number one enemy in the battle for sound money.

Because to many of our citizens, fiscal and monetary policies seem complicated and remote, none of us can too frequently call attention to the time-tested Government financial policies necessary to help promote sound money, job opportunities and to provide the basis for a healthy and sustainable economic growth.

At the very minimum, during a period of strong business activity such as now exists, we must achieve a moderate surplus in the Federal budget. Sensible economics justifies this type of policy to help dampen those pressures which, through inflation, would destroy the value of people's savings and the stability of our money. During periods of strong business activity when spending by consumers, businesses and State and local governments is substantial, the Federal Government can help to keep spending from outrunning productive capacity by restraint in its own fiscal activities. In times of good business, spending by the Federal Government should be matched by taxes with a margin left over, a surplus to be applied to debt retirement.

A determination to maintain fiscal discipline is consistent with and vital to this country's determination to meet our domestic and international responsibilities. Such a determination is a recognition of the fact that in meeting those responsibilities—whether they consist of national defense, of desirable domestic programs, or assistance to the developing nations of the Free World—we must do so in a way that will not impair the functioning of our free enterprise economy. And we must be ever mindful of the fact that this Nation's greatness has resulted, not from the operation of a paternalistic government that seeks every opportunity to broaden its activities, but from giving maximum free play to individual initiative.

In addition, if we maintain fiscal discipline we shall be in much better position to counter effectively fluctuations in business activity that sometimes can occur in a free enterprise society.

Monetary discipline is the second indispensable pillar of financial integrity. To the individual, more money means a greater ability to buy the things he wants and needs for better living. But to the economy as a whole, more money in circulation does not necessarily mean that everybody will be better off. If the additional money is not matched by more goods and services available to be purchased, the inevitable result is higher prices. And, as prices rise, more and more people with relatively fixed incomes, or who live on past savings, find it difficult to purchase the bare necessities of life.

Monetary discipline, then, requires conscious government policies which tend to prevent money from being too freely available at one time, too restricted at another.

The vigor of the business upturn in mid-1958 threatened to push economic activity rapidly ahead at an unsustainable pace. Credit demands multiplied as businesses and consumers borrowed heavily to support spending. Under these

circumstances, growth in the money supply had to be restrained; otherwise, spending would have tended to rise much more rapidly, excessive speculation could have been stimulated, and the chances of a sharp cutback to lower levels of activity would have been greatly increased. In short, monetary discipline was essential, and it was achieved through the courageous and timely actions of the Federal Reserve authorities, who are charged by Congress with the responsibility for monetary management.

What we do as a government—the policies we pursue—affect not only the American people but all the people of the free world. Since the second World War we have become, in effect, one of the world's major bankers. We are in this international financial position, not as a matter of deliberate choice, but as a consequence of the course of world development.

The dollar has become the principal reserve currency for many friendly nations abroad. It supplements gold as a basic monetary reserve. It is a currency in which other nations of the free world have confidence. This confidence has been earned over a period of many years.

A strong dollar can perform the function of a reserve currency; a weak dollar cannot. We will retain confidence, if we continue to follow the time-tested and wise governmental financial policies that have proved their worth over so many years. We can lose this confidence if, because of an unwillingness to face up to the economic facts of life, we permit inflation to undermine the real value of the United States dollar.

Inflation, therefore, can be a thief at home; it can undermine our position of world leadership and hamper the entire free world in its struggle against communism.

Tax matters

For the 1960's we need not only a stable currency but also a tax climate which will encourage our people to save and to make their savings available to assist in meeting plant and equipment requirements both at home and abroad. In the current fiscal year, it is estimated that the Federal Government will collect from individuals and businesses \$99.3 billion. Total Federal taxes are equivalent to about one-fifth of the gross national product of our economy or one-quarter of national income. The bulk of this sum represents sums collected to pay for the 1961 budgeted expenditures voted by the Congress. The balance consists of taxes collected to maintain the trust funds, through which the social security and highway construction programs are financed.

In our concern with the mounting Federal tax burden we must not overlook developments on the State and municipal levels. Tax revenues of the fifty State governments hit a record high of \$18 billion in fiscal 1960, up 14 percent from taxes collected in the previous year. Taxes collected by the States have doubled since 1951. Local taxes were also at an alltime high last year, totaling nearly \$18.5 billion. While totals here seem small compared to Federal collections, the annual rate of increase is substantial and steady.

The existing tax burden is extremely heavy. Nevertheless, the possibility of relief through any general tax reduction must be carefully weighed in the light of expenditures approved by the Congress, the level of our national debt, and the effects of the Government's financial policies upon economic activity and upon the value of the dollar. Financial discipline in limiting spending and fiscal responsibility in maintaining revenues, while often irksome and unpopular, are necessary to serve the broad public interest.

It is a truism to say that our Federal tax structure is like Topsy—"It just grew." Time after time a new tax has been imposed or an existing tax increased to meet the demands for additional revenues which were then presented to the Congress. Many of our taxes imposed as war measures or intended to be in effect for a limited time are still in existence.

In the early days of our Federal income tax, the major, if not the entire, interest of those drafting and submitting such legislation was directed to obtaining the necessary funds through legislation which would be certain and simple, would impose the tax with fairness to all and in a manner which would permit its collection with a minimum expenditure of funds. Tax rates were low and the total Federal tax take was such a small portion of the gross national product, that only the most limited attention was required to be given to the question of whether or not a particular tax would in some way impede the expansion of our economy through discouraging the accumulation of savings and the investment of such savings in areas which would make them available to finance the expansion of our industrial plant.

Today we have quite a different approach to tax legislation. No change in the tax law is considered without major attention being given to the question of whether or not it will aid and assist in strengthening and expanding our economic system.

The elimination of a tax or the reduction of a tax rate by allowing individuals and businesses to retain more of their earnings is, in my judgment, the most effective contribution which we can make to this basic objective.

The 1954 Code, in addition to making many major and necessary changes which altered the impact of the Federal tax burden, did provide for major reductions totaling \$7.4 billion annually in the total Federal income tax collected from American taxpayers.

Some have forgotten the magnitude of the relief which the 1954 changes brought about. Structural changes in the Code reduced taxes annually in the amount of \$1.4 billion. Elimination of the excess profits tax reduced the Nation's annual tax burden by \$2 billion. Reductions in excise taxes accounted for \$1 billion and reductions in individual income tax rates \$3 billion.

The major benefit of the 1954 reductions went to individuals. In addition to the cut of \$3 billion in individual taxes flowing from rate reductions, individuals shared to a substantial extent in the savings from the excise tax reductions and in the benefits provided by the structural changes in the system. Each tax change which allows an individual to retain more of his earnings makes the individual a potential investor and a source of funds, particularly for equity financing.

The structural changes made in the 1954 Code, and in subsequent years, have made the tax burden easier and fairer for many, and reduced tax barriers to long-term economic growth.

While all of us have a most immediate and personal interest in those tax changes which reduce our own tax burdens, all of you, because of your professional responsibilities, have, I am sure, an even greater interest in the changes made in 1954 and subsequent years, which have contributed to the growth and increasing efficiency of American business. There are many of these, far more than most taxpayers and businessmen appreciate. Some of the most important include: (1) The granting to taxpayers the option to deduct research and experimental expenditures or to capitalize them and write them off in a period of not less than five years; (2) extending the period for carryback of losses, thereby providing, in combination with the five-year carryforward, a total span of eight years for absorbing a loss; (3) liberalized the provisions permitting the accumulation of surplus.

Substantial relief for small business was provided by the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958, including more liberal loss deductions for investors in certain small business corporations; further extension of the net operating loss carryback; more liberal depreciation allowances; more time to pay estate taxes attributable to investment in closely held business enterprises, and an increase in the amount of earnings a small business may accumulate without being subject to tax on improper accumulation of surplus.

Depreciation

Many believe that the major contribution made to the Nation's economy by the 1954 Code was in the liberalized treatment of depreciation. Liberalized depreciation has the unique advantage of providing its benefits to those who invest in the productive plant and equipment of the Nation which is the keystone of our economic strength.

The number of western countries which have liberalized depreciation allowances in the postwar period demonstrates the widespread recognition of the key role of tax depreciation in a free enterprise economy. Many of these countries have shown great ingenuity, as well as a disposition to experiment with this form of tax legislation.

Under the system of taxation applicable to our British friends there appears to be much less controversy over depreciation or capital allowance than exists in the United States. Under English law a balancing charge is imposed or allowed, as required, in the year of disposition of an asset. This brings back into income any profit on sale, up to original purchase price, or gives an additional deduction for previously undepreciated cost. Thus depreciation becomes a matter of timing.

Over and above the regular depreciation, English tax law allows initial and investment allowances on certain classes of new investment. An investment allowance is given over and above the original cost which can be recovered in full irrespective of the investment allowance.

Among the combined allowances established in England in 1959 and unchanged in the budget of April 1960, is an investment allowance of 20 percent plus an

initial allowance of 10 percent on new machinery and plant. For machinery receiving an ordinary 12½ percent rate, this gives a total allowance in the year of acquisition of over 40 percent.

The notable things about English depreciation are the large allowances in the year of acquisition and the use of broad categories of depreciable property.

The example of foreign countries must necessarily be kept before us. Basically, however, our depreciation system should be determined by what is best for this country and under our own conditions and circumstances.

The 1954 Code for the first time authorized use of the double-declining balance method of depreciation, with the alternative of the sum of the years-digits method. This permitted greater deductions in the early years of service life and resulted in a timing of allowances more in accord with the realities of modern industry. As compared with the more rigid straight line approach, the new liberalized methods permit the tax-free recovery of about half the cost of an asset during the first third of its service life and about two-thirds of the cost over the first half of the life. These more liberal depreciation patterns have neutralized to some extent the deterrent effect of taxes and one is justified in concluding that a part, perhaps a considerable part, of the modernization and expansion of productive capacity in the last several years is due to these more liberalized methods of determining depreciation.

In the area of administrative policy, the Treasury in the last several years has also made changes which give recognition to the fact that in many industries today technological improvements and rapid economic changes have magnified the importance of obsolescence in determining depreciation rates. The issuance of Revenue Rulings 90 and 91 in 1953, the substance of which was embodied in the 1956 regulations under section 167, laid down clear new ground rules for administrative policy. Under this new policy the Internal Revenue Service will not disturb depreciation deductions unless there is a clear and convincing basis for change. Revenue agents are instructed to consider carefully evidence presented by taxpayers with respect to obsolescence on a forward-looking basis, rather than in the static light of the past.

Our efforts to secure greater flexibility in the estimate of service life and the application of the depreciation rules have encountered a serious stumbling block in the provisions of section 1231 of the Code which provide capital gain treatment on the disposition of depreciable plant and equipment. It is now possible to depreciate an item of equipment or machinery taking the amount of depreciation as an ordinary deduction, thereafter dispose of the property for more than its depreciated value, and take the resulting gain as a capital gain. This effectively shifts corporate income from a 52 percent bracket to a 25 percent bracket. In certain areas major use is made of this method of shifting income.

Earlier this year the President recommended to the Congress legislation which would treat the income from the sale of depreciable property as ordinary income to the extent of the depreciation deduction previously taken on the property. Such legislation, if adopted, would make it possible for revenue agents to accept more readily business judgments as to the useful life of depreciable property. Faster depreciation, in the absence of corrective change in the capital gain rules, would not only impair revenues but encourage wasteful and artificial turnover of depreciable property with an eye to tax savings.

The proposed legislation on capital gains would have made for both a better administration of the existing law and a better climate in which to consider further legislation on the basic issue. I deem it unfortunate that this legislation was not generally supported and failed of passage. I am convinced that if it had become law it would have been possible in this year to have taken further administrative and procedural steps which would have been of material assistance to business in the depreciation area.

Turning to the prospects for the future, responsible action must take account of a great many factors on which neither the Treasury nor business has accurate or timely data. Mistakes could be very costly for all concerned. The dollar amounts involved are large. The most effective use must be made of available revenue margins. Taxpayers and Government alike want to know the respective stakes of different groups.

To obtain a better and more up-to-date factual basis for appraising the future direction of depreciation policy, the Department has initiated a survey of the depreciation practices and opinions of business. I want to report to you briefly on this survey.

Depreciation allowances "finance" a large part of business capital expenditures. Corporate depreciation is nearly twice the amount of retained corporate earnings

at present levels. Both the adequacy of depreciation funds and their continuous flow into investment are important factors in keeping the economy moving forward on an even keel.

Even a small change in the depreciation deduction item would have a large immediate impact on the revenues. For 1960, the total depreciation of corporations, unincorporated businesses, and farmers is about \$30 billion and is constantly increasing with the expansion of the economy. A 10 percent across-the-board increase in depreciation deductions at present levels would, in the short run, reduce revenues by about \$1.5 billion.

There has been a divergency of opinion on the relative merits of speeding up the write-off of historical costs as against some specific recognition of increased replacement costs. We want to know more exactly how businessmen feel on this issue.

There has been a large response to the new methods provided by the 1954 Internal Revenue Code and the additional first-year allowances under the Small Business Tax Revision Act. However, use of the available benefits has been less than 100 percent. We want to know more about the extent of adoption of the new methods and allowances and the reasons why some taxpayers still cling to the straight line method.

The survey got under way on July 5 with the mailing of statistical schedules and questionnaires to thousands of firms in all lines of industry. The Small Business Administration is cooperating to ensure coverage of smaller firms. Altogether about 6,000 replies to the questionnaire are expected, from firms accounting for nearly two-thirds of the corporate depreciation deductions.

Although it is too soon to report in any detail on the results which we have obtained from the early returns, the response has been excellent. The large number of calls and written inquiries we have received indicates high interest on the part of business and an earnest desire to furnish accurate and unbiased information.

The early returns show a great variety of depreciation practices and a wide variety of opinions about what should be done. The final results will be informative and valuable. Some may prove surprising.

One important question is, would faster depreciation materially affect investment decisions? Some have answered that it would help by placing capital recovery ahead of tax payments, but many feel it would not because investment is determined primarily by business needs and technology.

The responses to date generally indicate a willingness to conform book depreciation with tax depreciation as a condition for liberalization. The majority also indicate they are willing to forego capital gain treatment as a condition for liberalized depreciation allowances.

This review of developments is not intended to imply any statement of Treasury position on future depreciation policy. The basic decisions will be made after the facts are in and are analyzed. We hope to carry the work of tabulation and analysis forward so that they will be available for Congress and the Treasury early next year.

The depreciation changes which have been made here since 1953 have made a substantial contribution to the economy of the 1950's. We must now give careful thought to further changes in the depreciation provisions which will meet the new problems and challenges of the next decade.

Tax reduction

Changes within our tax structure to eliminate burdens on individuals and business, a tax and fiscal policy geared to provide strong restraints on inflationary pressures, and the prompt elimination of tax provisions found to provide relief to special groups or areas of business in ways not contemplated by the Congress when the legislation was adopted, must all have constant and first attention by those charged with the responsibility for the Nation's tax system. We must never lose sight of the fact, however, that an overall tax reduction benefiting all taxpayers is the ultimate goal of those struggling to control Federal expenditures and Federal employment, to maintain a sound budget policy, and to bring about reduction in the Federal debt.

These goals must be achieved if we are to put the Nation in a position which will permit a responsible proposal that the time has arrived for a broad-based tax cut. As our economy continues to expand and our tax receipts rise, we must exert every effort to keep Federal spending within reasonable limits.

We will need something else on the Federal level in addition to economy, however, if we are soon to reach the point where a broad-based tax cut is practical.

We must resist the many limited tax cuts proposed in ever increasing numbers for special segments of the American economy or for some particular taxpayer or group of taxpayers—individual or corporate.

The piecemeal reduction of excise taxes which has occurred since 1954 has reduced our annual tax take by more than three-quarters of a billion dollars. It is reductions like these which move us away instead of toward the time when a general tax cut may be proposed.

It is interesting to note that this reduction in annual collections of more than three-quarters of a billion dollars is about equal to the amount of tax which would be lost if the top bracket in the individual income tax schedule was set at 50 percent.

We in the Treasury believe that except in the most unusual cases involving gross inequities, we can best work for comprehensive tax reduction by vigorously opposing special legislation which will give tax relief to only a few or only in limited situations. This is not an easy posture in which to be. It can only be effective if we have support of the taxpayers of the Nation. We do need an understanding that we can best improve our tax system by resisting relatively small piecemeal cuts and bringing our fiscal picture into such shape that a tax cut program which will give general relief to individuals and corporations and provide tax incentives to business can be supported and duly legislated.

Neither in the Congress nor at the Treasury should we for a moment take our eyes from this ultimate goal. I am convinced that we can and will have a general tax cut if we can secure an understanding by the majority of our taxpayers and voters that such a tax cut will come only after we have determined to practice sound economy in operations and to resist special legislation which, by reducing the tax take, can only postpone the day on which a general tax cut becomes effective.

Economic prospects throughout the 1960's as a whole are most favorable, providing only that we continue to conduct our fiscal affairs responsibly.

If the American people understand the facts, I am certain the choice of the great majority will be to support sound budget policy, prudent Government spending, a program of gradual debt reduction, and ultimately a tax cut benefiting all classes of taxpayers.

Under this course, the 1960's will see our Nation rewarded with healthy, long-lasting, and sustainable growth.

EXHIBIT 27.—Letter from Under Secretary of the Treasury Scribner, April 1, 1960, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Treasury alternative approach to H.R. 10, concerning the tax treatment of retirement savings of self-employed people

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: After the close of the hearings on H.R. 10 before the Finance Committee last year, you requested the Treasury Department, in cooperation with the Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, to search for a better approach to the treatment of the retirement savings of self-employed people than H.R. 10. We are accordingly responding to your request with a discussion of an approach which would grant self-employed individuals treatment comparable to that received by employees covered by qualified pension plans and at the same time avoid the many serious problems inherent in H.R. 10.

Pension plans under present law

Present law accords favorable tax treatment to pension plans, established for the exclusive benefit of employees or their beneficiaries, which qualify under the Internal Revenue Code. Covered employees under qualified plans are not taxed currently on employers' contributions made on their behalf to these plans. Instead, the employees generally include the benefits from such plans in taxable income in the year they are received or made available. The deferment of tax until ultimate distribution provided for employees with respect to employer contributions under qualified plans applies whether or not the employee has vested rights in the contributions. Typically, the employee does not have vested rights to such contributions, although plans vary considerably from immediate vesting to vesting after reaching specified years of service, or a specified age, or until actual retirement age. Trusts established to administer qualified pension plans are exempt from tax. Similarly, the Life Insurance Company Income Tax

Act of 1959 granted exemption, fully effective in 1961, to income earned on insured reserves established in connection with qualified pension plans. In addition, employers are permitted to take tax deductions, within specified limits, for their contributions to qualified plans, regardless of whether the employees have a forfeitable or nonforfeitable right to such contributions at the time they are made.

The law grants this favored tax treatment only to pension plans which do not discriminate as to coverage, contributions, or benefits in favor of employees who are stockholders, officers, supervisors, or highly compensated. There are alternative tests for determining whether the coverage requirements are met. Under the first alternative, the coverage requirements are satisfied if the plan covers 70 percent or more of all the employees, or 80 percent or more of all the employees who are eligible to benefit if 70 percent or more of all the employees are eligible to benefit under the plan. Before applying these percentages, there may be excluded individuals who have been employed not more than 5 years, employees whose customary employment is for not more than 20 hours in any one week and employees whose customary employment is for not more than 5 months in any calendar year.

Under a second alternative under the law, instead of meeting the percentage requirements, the plan can qualify if it covers employees under a classification found by the Internal Revenue Service not to be discriminatory in favor of employees who are officers, shareholders, supervisors, or highly compensated. Most plans satisfy the coverage requirements for qualification under this option rather than by meeting the percentage of employees test. The law specifies that a plan shall not be considered discriminatory merely because it is limited to salaried or clerical employees.

A qualified pension plan cannot provide a higher rate of contribution or benefit for higher paid employees than for lower paid employees or for shareholder-employees than for those who are not shareholders. However, the dollar amount of benefits or contributions for the higher paid employees may be larger than for the lower paid employees provided that such amounts constitute a uniform percentage of the compensation of participants. Under appropriate circumstances, the private plan may be integrated with the social security system whereby the portion of social security benefits which is not attributable to the employee's own contributions is taken into consideration in determining whether the benefits paid by the private plan meet the nondiscrimination test. The portion of social security benefits not attributable to the employee's own contributions is considered equivalent to a benefit which can be financed by a 9½ percent contribution rate on wages up to \$4,800 under money purchase types of plans. In terms of benefits this portion has been valued at 37½ percent of wages covered by the social security system, up to \$4,800 a year. Under the integration rules, the benefits of the higher paid employees, after being combined with the designated portion of social security benefits, must not be larger in relation to salary than the similarly combined benefits of lower paid employees.

The Income Tax Regulations point out that a pension or similar plan which is so designed as to amount to a subterfuge for the distribution of profits to shareholders will not qualify as a plan for the exclusive benefit of employees. The plan must benefit the employees in general. This contemplates coverage of a wider range of employees than the limited participation of a group consisting predominantly of shareholders where there are other full-time employees who have met a reasonable service requirement. The "exclusive benefit of employees" requirement is not met if, by any device whatever, discrimination is effected in favor of the shareholders. Thus, approval has been denied to plans in a number of cases where the effect of the plan provisions, including those designed to integrate with social security benefits, is to exclude nonowner-employees leaving shareholder-employees as the sole beneficiaries. However, a qualified plan may be maintained only for shareholder-employees if there are no other permanent employees.

The present problem of how to treat the retirement savings of self-employed individuals arises because they are not permitted by law to participate in qualified pension plans. Under the Internal Revenue Code, only employees are permitted to participate in such plans. It has been asserted that under some circumstances the grounds for making self-employed people ineligible for coverage under qualified pension plans are somewhat artificial. Working proprietors and partners engaged in activities which can be incorporated under the laws of their respective States may form corporations and become employees for pension plan purposes. Certain unincorporated organizations also might, for a variety of reasons, be treated as an

association taxable as a corporation so that for tax purposes the members may become "employees." Indeed, under Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code, proprietors and partners may incorporate, be taxed substantially as partnerships or proprietorships without corporate tax liability, and nevertheless be treated as "employees." The Internal Revenue Service has administrative problems in dealing with partnerships which attempt to be treated as associations in order to allow the members to obtain coverage under qualified pension plans. This constantly raises difficult questions of substance over form.

Defects of H.R. 10

As we indicated on June 17, 1959, in our statement before your committee, we do not believe that H.R. 10 represents a satisfactory approach to the tax treatment of the retirement savings of self-employed people. This bill would allow self-employed individuals to establish their own voluntary pension plans with tax advantage without making any provision for the retirement needs of their employees. For the first time it would permit the establishment of voluntary retirement plans conferring tax advantages for the exclusive benefit of the employer. Even if H.R. 10 were adopted, there would still remain substantial differences between the tax treatment of self-employed individuals covered by voluntary retirement plans and employees, including owner-managers of corporations, covered by qualified pension plans. Moreover, a precedent would be created for allowing individuals to take tax deductions for retirement savings even though historically such favored tax treatment has been allowed only in the case of nondiscriminatory plans for the benefit of employees. Such a precedent could have very severe repercussions on the fundamental nature of the individual income tax and on tax revenues. We have estimated the revenue loss of allowing self-employed people tax deductions for their retirement savings under H.R. 10 at \$365 million on a full year's basis. However, the extension of comparable tax deductions to other taxpayers for their retirement savings could involve a revenue loss up to \$3 billion depending on how the principle would be extended.

In view of these problems, we have concluded that it would be unwise to add the unique benefits and precedent of H.R. 10 to our existing laws pertaining to retirement income.

Alternative approach

Serious difficulties raised by H.R. 10 would be avoided under an alternative approach which, with appropriate safeguards described below, would allow self-employed individuals the right to be covered by pension plans like employees. This would permit self-employed individuals (including the partners of a partnership) to establish a qualified pension plan for themselves and their employees and thereby secure treatment similar to that accorded to owner-managers of corporations covered by such a pension plan. It would also eliminate the problems now resulting from attempts by partnerships to secure classification as a corporation for tax purposes in order to be eligible for coverage in a qualified pension plan. This approach would allow self-employed individuals to secure the benefits of a qualified pension plan only by establishing a plan meeting the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code as to nondiscrimination of benefits and coverage. Moreover, since the retirement needs of the self-employed would be met within the framework of the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to pension plans, it should not create a precedent for allowing individuals to take tax deductions for a wide variety of individual savings for different purposes. As under present law, the qualified pension plans covering self-employed individuals could be funded through contributions to a trust or by purchase of an annuity contract directly from an insurance company. Self-employed individuals establishing such plans for themselves and their employees could, if they chose to do so, use associations to pool their separate funds for investment purposes.

Any legislation allowing self-employed individuals to be covered under qualified pension plans should provide adequate safeguards to prevent unwarranted advantages. To a considerable extent, the fact that such pension plans covering self-employed individuals would be required to fulfill all the present requirements in the Internal Revenue Code as to nondiscrimination in regard to coverage and benefits would substantially reduce the possibilities for abuse. However, because the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code were designed for plans covering only employees, the extension of such provisions to plans covering the

self-employed would require additional provisions to meet the new problems that would result from such extended coverage. Some of the features that such legislation would have to contain are outlined below.

(1) A proprietor or partner should be covered under a qualified pension plan only if he performs personal services. Since the objective of such pension plans is to provide retirement benefits, it would be entirely inappropriate to allow inactive owners who derive their income entirely from investments to participate. A corporate shareholder can participate in a qualified pension plan only if he is an employee of the corporation. Benefits and contributions for covered self-employed individuals engaged in activities involving significant capital investment should be based only on the part of business income attributable to personal services. Unless this is done, self-employed individuals would be given an advantage over other covered employees, including owner-managers of corporations, whose benefits under present law are based solely on their earned income. This means, for example, that pension benefits or contributions for self-employed individuals should not be based on the amount of their self-employment income for social security purposes as proposed under H.R. 10 where such income includes investment income as well as personal service income.

(2) Unless, as outlined below, the vested benefits provided for employees are substantial in relation to those provided for the owners of the business, limitations should be placed on the pension contributions that self-employed individuals (individual proprietors and partners who have a partnership interest exceeding a specified percent, say 10 percent) should be allowed to make for themselves. Similar limitations, with a transition period for existing plans, should be applied to contributions on behalf of stockholder-employees who own a specified percent of the voting stock or of all classes of stock. In applying these rules, the ownership interests of close relatives should be taken into consideration. The application of these limitations to contributions on behalf of such stockholder-employees is basic to the plan both in terms of equity and revenue. It is an essential part of the plan to provide comparable treatment for the retirement savings of self-employed persons and owner-managers of corporations and to avoid reintroducing the problems inherent in attempts by partners to be treated as associations in order to secure more favorable pension treatment. Moreover, while the estimates are difficult to make at this time, as noted below, applying these limitations to pension contributions on behalf of stockholder-employees would over the years provide some offset to the cost of extending similar pension coverage to self-employed people.

Appropriate limitations would include the following:—(a) A basic employer contribution on behalf of each self-employed individual or corporate owner-manager would be permitted, amounting up to 10 percent of earned income, or \$2,500, whichever is less. Such contributions, however, could not be discriminatory in favor of the owners as compared with employees.

(b) Nevertheless, nondiscriminatory contributions on behalf of self-employed individuals and corporate owner-managers would be permitted to exceed this basic amount under certain conditions where there are substantial contributions made on behalf of other employees. Regardless of the 10 percent—\$2,500 limit, pension contributions on behalf of each self-employed individual or owner-manager of a corporation could be as much as the largest annual deductible contribution vested in any covered employee who is neither an owner nor a close relative of an owner.

(c) Moreover, there would be no special limitation on nondiscriminatory contributions for self-employed persons and corporate owner-managers if the total amount of such contributions did not exceed one-half of the total annual deductible contributions vested in all employees who are neither owners nor close relatives of an owner.¹

(d) Individuals should not be permitted to arrange to increase the allowable amounts that can be contributed on their behalf to qualified pension plans merely because they split their activities into several businesses each with a different pension plan.

Under these limitations, contributions made on behalf of a self-employed individual or an owner-manager of a corporation could exceed 10 percent of his earned

¹ This limitation is roughly similar to the so-called 30-percent rule (I.T. 3674) which was applicable in limiting the deduction of owner-managers of corporations prior to 1950. Under the latter rule no more than 30 percent of the total employer contributions under a qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock-bonus plan could be used to finance benefits for stockholder-employees who own more than 10 percent of the voting stock. This rule was held invalid by the Tax Court in *Volkering Inc.* (1949 13 T.C. 723) since there was no specific statutory authority for the rule.

income or \$2,500 a year only where the pension plan provides vested rights for at least some employees. Where employees have vested rights there is an automatic safeguard that funds contributed ostensibly on their behalf will not as a result of forfeitures, eventually accrue to the individuals establishing the plan. This helps both to prevent abuses and to reduce problems of administration. Moreover, except where he is a part of a large enterprise with numerous partners, the self-employed individual, as a practical matter, has what amounts to a vested right in the amounts set aside for him under a pension plan, even though the plan nominally provides only forfeitable rights. Thus a self-employed person would have to give other covered employees comparable vested rights if he wished to increase contributions on his own behalf above the basic allowance.

(3) Pension plans providing benefits for self-employed individuals or owner-managers of corporations should be specifically precluded from taking credit for social security payments under the integration rules so as to exclude from benefits all other individuals. For example, a self-employed individual earning a substantial income whose employees all earn not more than \$4,800 a year (the amount covered by social security) should not be permitted to establish a qualified pension plan which nominally covers himself and all his employees but which, in effect, provides no contributions for the latter on the grounds that their retirement needs are met by social security benefits. To allow this would be contrary to the fundamental purpose of qualified pension plans which is to provide retirement benefits for employees generally and not merely for the owners of a business. Such problems would be reduced if plans with total contributions for self-employed individuals and corporate owner-managers exceeding one-half of the total contributions made for all other employees were required to provide nondiscriminatory pension contributions or benefits for all covered employees starting with the first dollar of earnings regardless of social security benefits.

Moreover, even where the contributions for the owners do not exceed one-half of the total contributions made for their employees, a special problem would arise when a self-employed individual who is not covered by the social security system establishes a plan under which benefits for his employees are integrated with social security benefits. The present integration rules might be interpreted to permit such a self-employed person to contribute to the plan at a higher rate with respect to the first \$4,800 of his earned income than he contributes for his employees under the social security system. This discrimination in favor of such self-employed individuals could be avoided by covering such individuals under the social security system or by restricting their pension contributions on their own behalf to their earned income in excess of the level covered by social security.

If this alternative approach were to be enacted, your committee may wish at some latter date to consider allowing all qualified plans covering corporate owner-managers and self-employed people to take credit for social security benefits in determining whether the private benefits are nondiscriminatory. This might be considered as part of a program to provide uniform integration rules for all qualified plans, including those covering working owners. There is some indication that in certain cases the present rules have resulted in reducing unduly the benefits derived from the private plan by employees whose entire wages fall within the limits covered for social security purposes. One possibility which merits study would be to allow all pension plans to take credit under the integration rules for only the amount of the employer's social security contributions on behalf of employees.

(4) Under contributory plans, self-employed individuals and owner-managers would be permitted to make additional nondeductible contributions consistent with those permitted for employees. To prevent unwarranted tax advantages through the deferment of tax on the earnings of large accumulations of funds, the additional nondeductible contributions by such individuals would be limited to 10 percent of earned income up to \$2,500 a year. However, self-employed individuals without employees would not be permitted to make such additional contributions. To discourage self-employed individuals and owner-managers from contributing nondeductible amounts in excess of the allowable limits, some penalty should be imposed where such excess contributions are made.

(5) Where the pension plan does not provide all covered employees with vested rights, forfeitable contributions made on behalf of employees would not be permitted to accrue eventually to the self-employed person or the corporate owner-manager establishing the plan. Instead, as under present Income Tax Regulations relating to pension plans, any forfeitures resulting under the pension plan would be used to reduce the employer's contributions and would not be used to increase benefits for the remaining participants.

(6) In the absence of special provisions, some self-employed individuals might seek to increase the tax advantages resulting from coverage under a qualified pension plan by overfunding the employees' benefits under the plan. The tax deductions for the excess contributions, for example, might be taken in high-income years and the excess amounts on termination of the plan might be withdrawn and included in the self-employed individual's taxable income in a period when his income is relatively low. To reduce the amounts reverting to an employer on termination of a plan, all employees covered at the time of termination would be given vested rights to benefits, as under present administrative rules.

(7) A somewhat similar problem would arise if a covered self-employed individual could terminate the plan at any time or could keep the plan in effect beyond his expected lifetime. Although the plan is established to provide retirement benefits, the self-employed individuals, if they could terminate the plan at will, could secure special averaging advantages; they could reduce their taxes in high-income years by reason of their contributions to the plan and withdraw the funds from the plan in low tax years. This unintended tax benefit could be avoided by requiring that the plan be irrevocable and by imposing penalties on any withdrawals other than for disability before some normal retirement age, say 60. Such penalties could include an increased tax on such early withdrawals and a denial of the opportunity to participate in a qualified plan for some period such as five years. There should also be included a requirement that the self-employed individuals start withdrawals before some maximum age, say 70.

(8) The prohibited transaction rules provided by the Internal Revenue Code to prevent abuse through the misuse of pension funds should be strengthened for plans covering self-employed individuals and owner-managers of corporations. For such plans it might be desirable to apply the type of prohibited transaction rules proposed in H.R. 10 to prevent any opportunity for self-employed individuals to take a deduction for funds contributed to a pension plan and then, in effect, take back these funds for their own use while such funds are ostensibly still in the pension plan.

(9) With appropriate safeguards, instead of participating in a pension plan providing for specific contributions or benefits, self-employed individuals might be permitted to participate in a form of retirement plan which would allow them to set aside funds in profitable years and yet not commit them to do so in non-profitable years. If self-employed individuals are allowed to be covered by retirement plans providing such flexibility, contributions on their behalf should be subject to the limitations described above to prevent abuse. In addition, plans of this type should be permitted for the self-employed only if they (1) provide a definite formula for contributions, (2) grant all covered employees immediate vested rights to employer contributions, (3) do not permit contributions on behalf of self-employed individuals to be lumped in one year through the carryover of unused deductions in prior years, and (4) provide that benefits to covered self-employed individuals are not to be paid before the age of 60, except in the case of earlier disability. It would be basic to the approach to apply similar limitations to qualified profit-sharing plans covering owner-managers of corporations, with a transition period for existing plans.

(10) The present long-term capital gains treatment accorded to lump-sum distributions by qualified plans at termination of the employee's service or at his death should be removed. Instances have come to our attention where employees have received lump sums in excess of \$800,000 taxable at capital gains rates. These lump-sum distributions are not true capital gains and the present capital gains treatment seems to have been extended to them primarily to mitigate the impact of the progressive tax rates on sums which have accumulated over long periods of time. This aim would be served better by providing some form of direct averaging treatment for these lump-sum distributions, such as would be provided by H.R. 10 for lump-sum distributions received after the age of 65.

The exemption from estate and gift taxes of pension rights attributable to employer contributions under qualified plans should also be reexamined.

The revenue loss resulting from the basic approach outlined in this letter, insofar as it is attributable to the tax relief provided for the self-employed, would be less than the \$365 million estimated annual revenue loss involved under H.R. 10. Utilization of the legislation would be reduced because self-employed people would be able to secure the tax relief for their retirement savings only by establishing qualified pension plans providing comparable benefits for their own employees on a nondiscriminatory basis. Under this approach, self-employed individuals making substantial pension contributions for their employees could

make larger contributions on their own behalf than under H.R. 10. However, the additional cost attributable to this factor would be more than counterbalanced by the fact that the approach would base the allowable deductions of the self-employed only on their earned income and would not allow extra deductions to be taken automatically by older people without employees.

A portion of the revenue loss resulting under this approach would also be due to the coverage under new pension plans of employees of self-employed persons. While it is difficult to estimate the total revenue effect, we believe that the annual overall revenue loss attributable to the coverage of self-employed people and their employees in new pension plans as outlined above would range between \$150 million and \$250 million before taking into account offsets due to corresponding changes in the corporate pension and profit-sharing area. In the long run some part of this revenue loss would have resulted apart from the approach since, with the rapid growth of pension plans, a significant number of the employees covered under the new pension plans might eventually have been covered by pension plans in any event. The long run revenue loss resulting from the approach we have described should be considerably less than that resulting from H.R. 10 in its present form, particularly since it avoids the precedent that the latter would offer.

It is difficult to estimate the increase in revenue that would result from placing the limitations described above on qualified plans covering owner-managers of corporations and from elimination of the present capital gains treatment of lump-sum distributions. However, the revenue effect of these changes should over the years provide significant offsets to the revenue loss from extending coverage under pension plans to self-employed people.

The Treasury believes that the alternative approach as outlined is more sound and equitable than the measure now under consideration. However, the committee and Congress in considering the alternative approach must also consider whether, if the tax base is to be further limited and legislation which will reduce tax collections enacted, this particular area is entitled to first priority. Any legislation should also take into account current and future budgetary requirements and the essentiality of substantial debt reduction in fiscal 1961 and subsequent years.

If your committee desires to recommend legislation along the lines of this approach, the Treasury staff will cooperate with the Joint Committee staff in drafting a bill. This plan represents a different approach to the problems involving the self-employed and, as an integral part of the approach, concerns (1) corporate plans covering stockholder-employees with substantial proprietary interests, (2) the capital gains treatment now accorded to certain lump-sum distributions by pension and profit-sharing plans, and (3) possibly, the gift and estate tax exemptions now provided for pension rights attributable to employer contributions under qualified plans. While the Treasury is not advised as to whether in the discretion of the committee it is intended that hearings be held concerning all aspects of the approach as outlined, we should point out that the changes suggested are both substantive and important.

Sincerely yours,

FRED C. SCRIBNER, Jr.,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 28.—Statement by General Counsel of the Treasury Lindsay, May 11, 1960, before the Senate Finance Committee on the Treasury alternative approach to H.R. 10

It is a privilege to appear before this committee. We had the opportunity to state our views on H.R. 10 in its present form before this committee last June and therefore will not repeat our objections to the bill at this time. We are mindful of the committee's announcement that these hearings are on that part of the Treasury alternate to H.R. 10 which proposes amending existing law by limiting benefits of pension plans covering owner-managers of corporations.

Before discussing the proposed limitations, it is necessary briefly to describe, in general terms, the alternate to H.R. 10.

General description of alternate to H.R. 10

The alternative approach is described in Under Secretary Fred C. Scribner, Jr.'s letter of April 1, 1960, to the chairman of this committee. In brief, it would

allow, subject to limitations, self-employed individuals (including partners) the right to be included in qualified pension plans. This would permit self-employed individuals to secure the benefits of such a pension plan only by establishing a plan meeting the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code as to non-discrimination of benefits and coverage. In other words, a self-employed person would have to give his employees, if any, access to pension benefits on a comparable basis in order to obtain these benefits himself. His plan, however, would not necessarily have to cover all employees, but could exclude seasonal and part-time workers as well as full-time employees with not more than five years of service. While an owner without employees could establish a qualified pension plan for himself, the terms of the plan would have to provide for granting comparable benefits to any future employees.

As under present law, the qualified pension plans covering self-employed individuals could be funded through contributions to a trust or by purchase of an annuity contract directly from an insurance company. Self-employed individuals establishing such plans for themselves and their employees could, if they choose to do so, use associations to pool their separate funds for investment purposes.

In order to simplify administration from the standpoint of not only the individuals concerned but also the Internal Revenue Service, consideration should be given to permitting self-employed individuals to invest their pension funds directly in special nonnegotiable Federal Government retirement bonds without the use of a trust. This would make possible the investment of pension funds with a minimum of complexity and expense. It would also be likely to reduce abuses in the misuse of pension funds and attendant complexity in the application of so-called prohibited transaction rules.

Need for limitations

Historically, pension and profit-sharing plans have been accorded special tax treatment on the premise that they are for the exclusive benefit of employees. As we have already noted, the statute confines this special treatment to qualified pension plans which meet certain tests as to nondiscrimination in favor of shareholders, executives or highly paid employees. Moreover, from the outset, the regulations have provided that a pension plan which is so designed as to amount to a subterfuge for the distribution of profits to shareholders will not qualify as a plan for the exclusive benefit of employees.

Though a self-employed person cannot now be covered by a qualified pension plan, an owner-manager of a corporation may be covered by such a plan. This is because technically the latter is an employee of the corporation even though he owns it. This means that an owner-manager of a corporation may now arrange to secure all the tax advantages associated with coverage in a qualified plan despite the fact that, as the owner, he can establish the plan and arrange the conditions including the size of the contributions and benefits for covered individuals.

As a practical matter, where there are a substantial number of employees beside the owner, there are limits to the amounts that an owner-manager can afford to have contributed for himself under a qualified plan. Since qualified pension plans must not discriminate in regard to coverage and benefits, an owner-manager of a corporation with many employees generally can receive substantial pension benefits only by going to the considerable expense of providing other employees pension benefits on a comparable basis.

However, owner-managers of corporations who have no employees or a relatively small number of employees earning modest salaries can now provide themselves with substantial pensions under qualified plans without incurring considerable extra costs to pay for comparable pension benefits for others. Under such conditions, therefore, the contributions under the plan in effect may benefit only or mainly the owner of an enterprise. The tax avoidance possibilities in this type of situation can be substantial.

In an effort to deal with this problem, the Service, in 1944, ruled as follows:

"A pension or profit-sharing plan shall not generally be considered to be for the benefit of shareholders if contributions which are required to provide benefits for employees, each of whom owns, directly or indirectly, more than 10 percent of the voting stock of the corporation, do not exceed, in the aggregate, 30 percent of the contributions for all participants under the plan. For the purpose of determining stock ownership, an individual shall be considered as owning the stock owned by the spouse and minor lineal descendants of such individual." (I.T. 3674, C.B. 1944, 315)

However, this 30 percent rule, which was designed to prevent owner-managers of closely held corporations from using pension plans as a device to provide benefits principally for themselves, was held invalid by the Tax Court in *Volkening Inc.* (1949-13 T.C. 723) since there was no specific statutory authority for the rule.

The House version of H.R. 8300, the bill which was adopted into law as the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, would have restored, in modified form, the 30 percent limitation on contributions made for stockholders as part of a thoroughgoing revision of the pension provisions. However, in view of the very fundamental changes involved in the House bill, at the recommendation of the Treasury Department, your committee decided to postpone them pending further study.

Accordingly, quite apart from the extension of coverage under qualified pension plans to self-employed individuals, legislative provisions are now required to prevent owner-managers of corporations from securing unwarranted advantages by establishing pension plans providing benefits mainly for themselves.

For similar reasons it would be essential to impose similar limitations on the pension contributions or benefits that self-employed individuals would be permitted to provide for themselves if they are permitted to be covered by qualified pension plans. Moreover, in order to provide equal tax treatment it is necessary to apply the same limitations to pension contributions on behalf of owner-managers of corporations and self-employed people. Unless there is such equal treatment of both groups, there will be a continuation of the very troublesome problems that now result from attempts on the part of partners to be treated as corporations in order to secure pension advantages. The result would be to grant owners different tax treatment with regard to retirement savings depending upon the form of doing business.

Proposed limitations

Under Secretary Scribner's letter of April 1, 1960, indicates the kinds of limitation that should be placed on pension contributions on behalf of self-employed individuals and owner-managers of corporations in order to prevent unwarranted tax advantages from accruing to such individuals under qualified plans.

The Treasury Department believes that these limitations should be put into effect immediately for pension plans covering self-employed individuals and corporate owner-managers which are established after the effective date of the legislation. To allow a transition period, existing plans covering owner-managers which were established before the effective date of the legislation should be allowed a two-year grace period before being required to comply on a prospective basis with the new rules. Such action would permit, if found necessary, further extension of the grace period and in the meantime focus adequate continuous attention to the problem to insure that the soundest possible solution is developed. We do not believe that legislation that does nothing more than grant benefits to the self-employed is justified at this time in terms of either competing priorities for tax relief or sound budgetary requirements. Legislation may be justified, notwithstanding loss in revenue, if it accomplishes needed reforms and points the way to equalization in the pension area on a sound basis.

Under the Treasury's approach, deductible contributions to a qualified pension plan for self-employed individuals or owner-managers with an ownership interest of 10 percent or more would be permitted up to 10 percent of earned income but not more than \$2,500 a year. This basic allowance is the same as under H.R. 10 except that (a) consistent with the treatment of employees under pension plans, the allowance under the Treasury approach is based on earned income rather than on self-employment income which may include earnings from investment; (b) H.R. 10 limits the total lifetime deductions for any self-employed person to \$50,000 (the Treasury alternative does not impose any lifetime ceiling on deductions); and (c) H.R. 10 allows all self-employed individuals over 50 on the effective date of the legislation to invest and deduct extra amounts.

The 10 percent—\$2,500 limits are intended to provide a basic allowance for contributions to a pension plan on behalf of owners who do not provide substantial contributions for employees. However, it would be consistent with the purpose of pension plans to allow deductible contributions for owners to exceed these basic limits where the plan provides substantial contributions for other employees. Accordingly, we have suggested that a self-employed person or an owner-manager of a corporation should not be bound by the 10 percent—\$2,500 limits otherwise applying to deductible contributions on his own behalf if the deductible contributions vested in employees are at least twice the amount he contributes for himself. This does not mean all contributions must be immediately vested. The test

could be met under a graduated vesting plan. Under such conditions the owners would be permitted to make contributions exceeding the basic amounts without any special limitation provided all contributions and benefits are nondiscriminatory.

* * * * *

Two additional limitations recommended in our letter of April 1, 1960, are intended to give more concrete statutory backing for administrative positions in the pension-plan area which thus far have not been seriously challenged but which, if upset in future litigation, would create serious additional problems.

First, where the pension plan does not provide all covered employees with vested rights, forfeitable contributions made on behalf of employees should not be permitted to accrue eventually to the self-employed person establishing the plan. Instead, as under present Income Tax Regulations relating to pension plans, any forfeitures resulting under the pension plan should be used to reduce the employer's contributions and should not be used to increase benefits for the remaining participants.

Second, to reduce the amounts reverting to an employer on termination of a pension plan, all employees covered at the time of termination should be given vested rights to benefits, as under present administrative rules.

Under the statute, employers may establish pension plans geared to social security benefits and in so doing take credit for social security benefits relating to the first \$4,800 of salaries. However, we take the position that if only the owner of the business is covered by the private contributions and all or almost all employees are in reality deprived of benefits under the plan because they earn \$4,800 or less or small amounts in excess of \$4,800, the plan is inherently discriminatory. While this is generally the present administrative position, it is not as firmly defined as the rules on forfeiture and termination. Accordingly, we recommend that the pension plan should not take credit for social security benefits if the total amount of the contributions for self-employed persons and corporate-owner-managers exceeds one-half of the total annual deductible contributions vested in all employees who are neither owners nor close relatives of the owner. Further recommendations pertaining to the integration of pension plans with social security are suggested in our letter of April 1, 1960, for future consideration.

* * * * *

In our letter of April 1, 1960, we did not suggest that covered employees be granted vested rights where the contributions under the plan for owners do not exceed the basic 10 percent—\$2,500 limitation. If vesting were required for all plans subject to this limitation, it is possible that some hardships might arise. It may be possible that where there are several owners of a business, contributions made on their behalf could be made truly forfeitable. By and large, however, where there is a single owner of a business, whether or not the business is incorporated, amounts set aside on behalf of the owner are as a practical matter vested. It would seem, therefore, that contributions on behalf of such an employer's employees should be similarly vested if we are to keep faith with the requirement that the plan is not to be discriminatory and that the employees must receive benefits comparable to those accorded the owner. From the point of view of administration, the simplest rule is one which would require immediate vesting, at least in the area where the owner of the business, by reason of his controlling position, has in substance vested rights under the plan.

* * * * *

As stated in our letter of April 1, 1960, we recommend, but with appropriate safeguards, that self-employed individuals might be permitted to participate in a form of retirement plan which would allow them to set aside funds in profitable years but would not require them to do so in nonprofitable years. This suggestion, described in more detail in our letter of April 1, would, in effect, tighten the rules of existing law applicable to profit-sharing plans for the owners of a corporate enterprise, at least to the extent that the bulk of the benefits go to such owners. While profit-sharing plans are often lumped together with pension plans, there are a number of problems in the profit-sharing area that call for special attention. Particularly in the case of an owner of a business or a self-employed individual without substantial employees, profit-sharing plans may in operation be highly discriminatory in favor of the owner because of the timing of contributions and the fact that forfeitures increase benefits to remaining employees.

Profit-sharing may be an appropriate device for permitting employees to share more in the profits of an enterprise than would be the case if the total compensa-

tion were based on commitments regardless of profits. In the case of an owner of a business or a self-employed individual without substantial employees, profit-sharing is more in the nature of a tax-saving device since such persons in any event are entitled to all of the profits of the enterprise.

Even with respect to the larger plans where the bulk of the benefits go to the employees, future consideration should be given to restoring the rule that a qualified profit-sharing plan must set forth a definite formula for determining the profits of the employer to be shared and for distributing such profits among his employees or their beneficiaries.

Additional recommendations

The foregoing highlights the major proposed limitations recommended by the Treasury with the exception of those items which, due to insufficient time, have been postponed for future consideration. In addition, the April 1, 1960, letter contains recommendations pertaining to contributory plans, premature withdrawals, and prohibited transactions. While important, these recommendations should not require further elaboration in the context of these hearings.

In our letter of April 1, 1960, it was suggested that pension contributions on behalf of each self-employed individual or owner-manager of a corporation could be as much as the largest annual deductible contribution vested in any employee who is neither an owner nor a close relative of an owner. On further examination, this recommendation appears troublesome and we recommend against its adoption.

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We appreciate the committee affording us an opportunity to discuss the alternative approach and more particularly that part of the approach which on a transition basis would make it possible to cope with the pressing problems in the corporate area.

EXHIBIT 29.—Statement by Assistant to the Secretary Glasmann, February 1, 1960, before the House Committee on Ways and Means on the taxation of cooperatives

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to present the Treasury's views on the troublesome problem of taxation of cooperatives.

In the President's budget message last year and again this year, the President recommended amendments to the Internal Revenue Code to provide equitable taxation of cooperatives. As you know, during the past five years the Treasury has several times called to the attention of the committee the fact that a series of court decisions have made largely ineffective the 1951 legislation which was intended to assure that all cooperative income would be taxed either to the cooperative or to its members as earned.

Corrective legislation is clearly needed because under existing law it is possible for a cooperative to exclude from its taxable income certain noncash patronage dividends paid to its members which, at the same time, are not taxable to the members who receive them. As Secretary Anderson stated in testimony before your committee on January 16, 1958, the Treasury Department, while fully aware of the importance of cooperatives to our agricultural and farming communities, believes that the cooperative's income should be taxed currently at either the cooperative or patron level and that legislation which is fair and reasonable, both from the standpoint of the availability of retained earnings for expansion and tax benefits to cooperative members, should be developed.

During the last session of the Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the Congress a legislative proposal which was intended to insure the ultimate payment of a single tax on cooperative income and which, at the same time, would limit the cooperative's ability to expand from retained earnings that have not been taxed at the cooperative level.

The Treasury recommendations in this area were released to the public by your committee last February and are embodied in H.R. 7875, a bill introduced last session by the late Representative Simpson of Pennsylvania. Under the Treasury's proposal, cooperatives would be permitted to deduct amounts paid to the patron during the taxable year if paid (1) in cash, or (2) in the form of "qualified" patronage certificates which bear interest at the rate of at least four percent and are redeemable in cash within three years. The patron would include in his income only the cash amounts received. At the time Secretary Anderson submitted this suggested method of taxing cooperative income, he also

suggested that the committee might want to consider other alternative methods of achieving a single tax liability for cooperative income which would provide an effective solution to the problem.

Before I discuss the Treasury proposal in detail, let me first make a few general observations about the cooperative form of doing business and how the present need for corrective legislation came about.

Operation of cooperatives

A cooperative is simply a type of business organization formed for the purpose of providing goods and services to its patron-owners or selling their products. While farmers' cooperatives are the principal type of cooperative association, almost any business can be carried on under the cooperative form. Thus, there are many cooperatives in this country which are not engaged in business relating to farming. These include urban consumer cooperatives, cooperative wholesaling businesses owned by retailers, and the like.

I want to emphasize again, the Treasury Department is fully aware of the importance of cooperatives to our agricultural and farming communities. It has long been national policy to encourage farmers to help themselves through cooperative associations which provide a means for farmers to join together to obtain the advantages of volume and marketing strength, which the individual lacks.

Broadly speaking, the major tax difference between cooperatives and other forms of doing business lies in the special treatment which cooperatives enjoy with respect to amounts allocated as patronage refunds or dividends. Ever since 1914 cooperative organizations have been allowed to exclude from gross income patronage refunds paid or allocated to patrons on the basis of business done with the cooperative if such payments or allocations are made pursuant to preexisting contractual obligations. This treatment is based upon long-standing Treasury rulings which hold that the refund payments or allocations are to be regarded as discounts or rebates which reduce the taxable net income of the cooperative.

While cooperatives are said to obligate themselves to return their net margins or savings (i.e., the excess of receipts over costs) to their patrons, this obligation is viewed by many as being a legal fiction in those cases where the patronage dividend takes the form of a book allocation rather than an actual distribution of cash or other property having any ascertainable value. In practice, the average farm cooperative pays more than half of its patronage refunds in noncash or paper dividend form. These paper dividends may take the form of capital stock, interest or noninterest bearing certificates with or without due dates, allocation certificates, a promise to pay a stated amount of cash when so decided by the board of directors, or merely a notification that the patron has received "credit" upon the books of the organization. In our view, the critical issue before the committee is the question of how to tax the net margins which are, in fact, retained by the cooperative although allocated or credited to the patron's account.

In retaining earnings through the use of noncash patronage refunds, cooperatives often use a system called the "revolving fund" plan of financing. A 1957 publication of the Department of Agriculture indicates that of 1,157 farmer cooperatives studied, 62 percent were using the revolving fund method of operation. The revolving fund plan of financing is described in the report as follows:

"Through the revolving capital plan individual patron's contributions of capital are allocated on the books of cooperatives for return to them at a later date. Patrons are generally advised of their individual equities in cooperative revolving funds at the close of each fiscal year. When, in the judgment of the manager and board of directors, sufficient capital has been built up, a cooperative may use current capital retains, savings, or operating margins to retire the oldest outstanding revolving fund contributions."¹

While practices vary widely, on the average cooperatives retain earnings for 9 or 10 years before redeeming the certificates which were issued against those earnings under the revolving fund system.

Recent studies by the Treasury Department of the returns of certain cooperatives for the five years 1954-58 also suggest the extent to which cooperatives have expanded by retaining their earnings through the use of noncash patronage dividends. These cases are tabulated in table I. Although the sample was of limited size, in some of the cases we found that cooperatives had retained their entire net margins over the five-year period with no cash refunds to patrons. In

¹ Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Methods of Financing Farmer Cooperatives*, p. 39 (General Report 32, June 1957).

the aggregate, the cooperatives studied retained approximately 48 percent of their net margins.

The use of noncash refunds to build up capital, as indicated above, has been used very extensively by cooperatives. The Department of Agriculture's 1957 study revealed that at the end of 1954 over 60 percent of the total equity of the 1,157 cooperatives studied was derived from retained earnings. The total of equity capital so retained by all farmers' cooperatives was about \$1.2 billion by the end of 1954, if the 60 percent ratio for the sample studied by the Department of Agriculture prevailed for farmers' cooperatives as a whole. By this time the amount would be somewhat larger but data are not available as to exactly how much larger. The Department of Agriculture study, and a tabulation by the Treasury of cooperative income tax returns for 1953, indicated that in each of the years 1953 and 1954 farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives retained about \$125 million of earnings by paying noncash patronage refunds. It appears that in each of those years the farmers' cooperatives probably redeemed in cash about \$60 or \$65 million of previously issued noncash patronage dividends, or an amount equal to about 50 percent of the new retentions (table II).

In 1954, it is estimated by the Department of Agriculture, farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives had assets of \$3.6 billion. The Department has also estimated that their gross volume of business was \$13.5 billion in 1956 (table III). About \$10.1 billion of this represented sales of farm products, or \$8.0 billion on a net basis after eliminating sales between cooperatives.² This \$8 billion is over 25 percent of farmers' receipts from farm marketings and Government payments in that year.³

Tax treatment

For income tax purposes cooperatives are divided into three categories. Certain cooperatives are fully exempt from income tax under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, the fully-exempt cooperatives are public utility type organizations, the most notable being the rural electrification cooperatives. These section 501 or fully-exempt cooperatives are not affected by the Treasury's legislative proposal and no further mention will be made of them. A second group consists of the so-called exempt farmer marketing and purchasing cooperatives which are listed in section 521 of the Code. All other cooperatives are commonly referred to as taxable cooperatives although they are not specifically mentioned in the Internal Revenue Code.

Let me discuss taxable cooperatives first, since their tax treatment is basic to the whole existing approach to cooperative taxation.

A taxable cooperative, irrespective of its exact legal form, is considered a corporation for Federal income tax purposes. Its income and expenses are computed in the same manner as those of an ordinary corporation with the very important exception of the treatment of patronage dividends. The excess of receipts over costs constitutes the income of the organization and is taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Thus any dividends paid on capital stock must be paid from income previously subject to corporate income tax. Income from sources not directly related to the business carried on with patrons, such as capital gains, interest, rents, dividends on stock, and business done with the United States, also is taxable at the cooperative level. Income derived from business carried on with or for patrons is taxable at the cooperative level unless it is paid or allocated as a patronage refund pursuant to a preexisting obligation in the year in which earned or by the time the corporate income tax return must be filed for such year.

As I previously indicated, ever since 1914 cooperative organizations have been allowed to exclude from gross income patronage refunds paid or allocated to patrons on the basis of business done with the cooperative if such payments or allocations are made pursuant to preexisting contractual obligations. At the cooperative level, no attempt has been made by the Treasury to draw a distinction between patronage refunds paid in cash and in the form of stock, revolving fund certificates, or other paper allocations. All such noncash forms of distribution or allocation have been regarded as the equivalent of cash distributed to the patron and immediately reinvested by him in the cooperative association.

The exempt cooperative is a farmers', fruitgrowers', or like association which meets certain statutory requirements as to operation and financial structure. The so-called exempt cooperative is not actually fully tax exempt, since it may be taxed on some of its income unless allocated as patronage dividends. It does,

²Department of Agriculture, *Statistics of Farmer Cooperatives, 1956-57*, p. 17.

³Department of Agriculture, *The Farm Income Situation*.

however, have the following tax advantages which are not enjoyed by the non-exempt or taxable cooperative:

(1) Amounts distributed by it in payment of dividends upon capital stock (if not in excess of 8 percent) are deductible by it;

(2) Nonoperating earnings (such as rents, interest, dividends on capital stock etc.) distributed or allocated to its patrons upon a patronage basis are deductible by it; and

(3) Income derived from business with the United States and distributed or allocated to its patrons on a patronage basis are deductible by it.

As for the tax treatment of the patrons of the cooperative, the Treasury Department for a long time took the position that the patrons were required to report all patronage dividends (including paper distributions or allocations) as income provided the dividends were attributable to an income-producing transaction. Thus, if a farmer received a dividend attributable to the marketing of his farm products, he was expected to take it into income as an increase in receipts from the sale of his products. On the other hand, if he received a refund from a purchasing cooperative with respect to fertilizer which he bought, he was expected to reduce his deduction for the cost of the fertilizer on his return, or report the refund as income. Where the business transaction involved the purchase of a capital asset, such as a tractor, the cost basis of the asset had to be reduced by any patronage refund received thereon. In the case of patronage refunds attributable to personal living expense items, such as the purchase of food or clothing, however, the patron was not regarded as having received taxable income.

The fact that patronage refunds often are paid in paper which has no market value was disregarded and patrons were expected to report all noncash patronage refunds at their face value. The theory was that the patrons had in effect received cash, or the right to cash, and then, under the terms of their membership with the cooperative, had reinvested such cash in the noncash document actually received. This is known as the "immediate reinvestment theory."

The assumption by the Treasury that noncash patronage refunds were taxable at full face value to the recipients in the year of receipt because such noncash payments were evidences of the reinvestment of cash was cited with approval by the Congress in 1951. At that time Congress made certain changes in the tax status of "exempt" farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, which were expected to result in current taxation at either the cooperative or patron level of all cooperative income, except that related to personal purchases by patrons. But the effectiveness of the immediate reinvestment theory was being tested in the courts even before the Revenue Act of 1951 became effective.

As I stated earlier, the court decisions have now nullified the intent of the 1951 legislation and have held that the patron does not realize income upon receipt of a noncash document having no market value. These decisions essentially result in a holding that the immediate reinvestment theory is unrealistic in that the patrons have no alternative but to take the noncash patronage refund in view of the discretion in the board of directors of the cooperative to determine the form of the refund to be paid and the terms of payment. This position was stated very clearly by the Court in *Long Poultry Farms, Inc. v. Commissioner*, 249 F. 2d 726 (5th Cir. 1957). There the Court said:

"It is argued that under implied agreement arising out of the provisions of the bylaws taxpayer in effect received in cash the amount of the credit and reinvested it in the revolving fund of the cooperative; but this is simply to exalt fiction and ignore reality." 249 F. 2d at 728.

As a result of the various adverse court decisions, the Internal Revenue Service announced on February 14, 1958, that it would no longer attempt to assess an income tax on patrons with respect to noncash patronage refunds having no market value. The income tax regulations, under both the 1939 and 1954 Codes, have since been revised to reflect this change in position. In view of the obvious intent of the 1951 legislation, the Treasury Department continued to allow all patronage refunds paid under preexisting contracts to be excluded by cooperatives. Thus, at the present time, cooperatives are permitted to exclude from gross income noncash patronage dividends of a character which are not taxable to the patron.

Policy reasons for legislation

The Treasury Department believes that the full deduction now allowed to cooperatives for all forms of noncash patronage refunds affords them an unwarranted tax advantage over many competing businesses. A growing business ordinarily finances all or a large part of its additional capital needs from retained

earnings. Cooperatives are just like other businesses in this respect, except that under present circumstances they can expand on before tax earnings, whereas competing forms of business enterprise must depend upon after tax income and outside capital for this purpose. Thus, the larger corporation subject to the maximum corporate rate of 52 percent would need to earn twice as much as a cooperative to retain an equal amount for expansion. The smaller corporation subject to the 30 percent rate would need to earn 43 percent more than a cooperative to have the same amount left after tax.

It should be noted that the average business corporation is actually somewhat smaller than the average cooperative, in terms of assets and dollar volume of business (tables IV and V). The average farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperative did over \$1 million worth of business in 1956. The average corporation had receipts of less than \$750,000. A greater proportion of corporations in general also fall into the small category when size of assets is considered. About 40 percent of all corporations filing balance sheets with their 1956 income tax returns had assets of less than \$50,000. The latest Treasury tabulation of farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives' tax returns, which was for 1953, shows that only 28 percent of the cooperatives had assets of less than \$50,000.

In many cases a local cooperative may be competing with a small corporation engaged in the same business. Such a local business with equity of, say, from \$50,000 to \$250,000 is at a relative disadvantage in expanding its facilities since it has to pay corporate tax on its earnings. Of course, certain of these corporations (if owned by no more than ten individual shareholders) may now elect under subchapter S to be taxed as proprietorships or partnerships thus eliminating the corporate tax and reducing in such cases the advantage now enjoyed by the cooperative. The election under subchapter S, however, is conditioned upon all the shareholders filing an election with the Treasury wherein they agree with the Treasury to be taxed on the corporate income. Moreover, as noted earlier, under present law a large part of cooperative income is not taxed when it is earned either to the cooperative or to its patron owners. This situation is unfair both to competing businesses and to taxpayers in general.

At this point I might add that while there are very good policy reasons for granting some form of favorable tax treatment for farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, there appears no such policy reason for affording such relief to the nonfarmer cooperative which competes with ordinary business corporations. Perhaps, as to these other cooperatives deduction should be allowed only for patronage refunds paid in cash or merchandise; this method of taxing cooperatives is sometimes referred to as the "cash compromise."

Various proposals

As you know, a variety of other proposals dealing with the taxation of cooperatives has been presented to this committee. Many of these proposals were discussed before this committee last December by panelists in the tax revision hearings. I would like to comment briefly on some of the principal considerations involved in three of the more important proposals.

One proposal is presently before this committee in the form of H.R. 3848, a bill introduced by Congressman Davis. Under this proposal, no patronage refunds would be deductible by a cooperative and all of the income of the cooperative would be subject to a tax at the applicable corporate rate. The patrons, however, would be allowed a credit against tax for the amount of tax paid by the cooperative if they elected to include in income the amount of tax paid by the cooperative with respect to the patronage refund they received. This proposal is apparently patterned after the British income tax approach to corporate dividends. In most cases the corporate income will be subject to a higher tax rate in the hands of the cooperative than in the hands of the farmer so that the farmer will benefit by claiming the tax credit.

Those favoring this type of proposal argue that tax equity requires that cooperatives pay the corporate tax on their net margins before patronage dividends. They argue that patronage dividends more closely resemble corporate dividends than price rebates or adjustments; that much of the net margin is attributable to manufacturing facilities and other capital investments and that part of the cooperative net margin arises from business transactions between the cooperative and nonpatrons.

On the other hand, this proposal raises the question of whether all net margins are income of the cooperative. A technical problem may also be presented by the proposal because of the structure of our corporate tax system. Unlike the

British tax system which has a single tax rate, as applied to dividends received by a stockholder, under our law, we have two tax rates. The first \$25,000 of corporate income is taxed at the 30 percent rate, and all income in excess of \$25,000 is taxed at the 52 percent rate. For this reason, there may be a problem in determining the effective tax to be claimed as a credit by the patrons of the cooperatives.

As you know, many cooperatives are urging the Congress to enact legislation designed to accomplish the intent of the 1951 act by taxing patrons, under the reinvestment theory, on all patronage allocations. It is argued that cooperatives have no income, that the cooperative is merely an agent for the patrons, that it is similar to a partnership, or that a debtor-creditor relationship exists between the cooperative and its patrons which precludes the existence of taxable income at the cooperative level. We believe that such arguments ignore the realities. The cooperative frequently takes title to the goods it sells and determines the prices at which they shall be sold. The amounts returned to a patron are not determined by the profit or loss realized by the cooperative with respect to goods received from that patron, but rather by the overall profits or losses of the business. The discretion vested in the directors of the cooperative as to the amount and form of payment the patron will receive is so broad that, in our judgment, the "fixed obligation" to make patronage refunds has no substance for Federal tax purposes.

Enactment of the immediate reinvestment theory into law will create three serious problems: First, it will operate inequitably; second, it will create serious administrative problems; and finally, it may raise a constitutional problem.

First, the farmer will be required to include in income amounts which he does not in fact receive. This will raise a serious question of equity since the farmer will have the burden of raising money to pay a tax on the noncash patronage refunds which will be includable in his income. As the Court said in the *Long Poultry Farms* case, "Apart from the question of constitutionality of such a requirement, which would be a serious one, it is a safe assumption that Congress never intended to impose upon the patrons of cooperatives the hardship and burden which the taxability of these contingent credits would involve."

Second, there would naturally be serious administrative difficulties in collecting the tax from many farmers who might not have the funds needed to discharge their liability, and who might also find it difficult to believe that the paper allocations were actually regarded as taxable income to them.

Finally, there would be a constitutional question as to the validity of such legislation. The courts have already held that noncash patronage refunds which have no market value do not constitute income to the farmer. The paper which the farmer receives is often nontransferable and its redemption terms are so much subject to the discretion of the board of directors of the cooperative that the courts have held the immediate reinvestment theory to have no reality. In *Commissioner v. Carpenter*, 219 F. 2d 265 (5th Cir. (1955)), the Court said:

"It is abundantly clear that the taxpayer's receipt of revolving fund certificates was not the equivalent of the actual receipt of cash, because the certificates had no fair market value. Furthermore, it is obvious that the funds withheld by the cooperative were not subject to the demand of the respondent. The respondent could control neither the amount of the funds that he would ultimately receive nor the time at which he might receive them. These matters were left to the discretion of the cooperative's directors, and even the directors could not pay off the certificates without written consent of the mortgagee. Therefore, the respondent never actually or constructively received or had any right to receive anything but the certificates. It is fundamental in income taxation that, before a cash basis taxpayer may be charged with the receipt of income, he must receive cash or property having a fair market value, or such cash or property must be unqualifiedly subject to his demand. We are of the opinion that the certificates, when issued to the respondent, did not constitute income." 219 F. 2d at 636.

The representatives of cooperatives argue that one of the reasons for the court decisions is the fact that the bylaws or marketing agreements of the cooperatives are not properly drawn. I can only say that it is difficult to conceive of a more clearly drawn bylaw which attempts to put into effect the reinvestment theory than that found in the *Long Poultry Farms* case where the court refused to accept the validity of the theory.

In the tax field, as you know, the courts do not mechanically accord controlling effect to the language of a legal document in determining the tax consequences

of a transaction. The court in the *Long Poultry Farms* case recognized this when it stated:

"'Economic realities, not legal formalities, determine tax consequences.' The truth is that the taxpayer never received anything except a credit on the cooperative's books which did not entitle it to receive anything except upon the conditions enumerated, and only then if the directors of the cooperative should so determine." 249 F. 2d at 728.

A number of the panelists who discussed the subject of cooperatives before this committee in the tax revision hearings suggested that a cooperative be taxed on profits derived from any business activities which are distinct from its essential purposes. An analogy was drawn to the tax now imposed on the income of certain exempt organizations. Certainly this proposal merits consideration by your committee, although it may present troublesome administrative problems.

We believe that the proposal offered by the Treasury, embodied in H.R. 7875, avoids some of the difficulties encountered in the various other proposals. Under H.R. 7875, cooperatives would be allowed a deduction for patronage refunds paid in cash or in the form of a document constituting an unconditional promise to pay in cash the face amount thereof, with interest at the rate of four percent per annum, within three years after the close of the taxable year. Patronage refunds allocated and represented by documents which do not meet these requirements would be deductible when paid in cash. Exempt cooperatives will still be permitted to deduct dividends paid on capital stock and they would also be permitted to deduct payments or allocations of income not derived from patronage which are paid in the same form as deductible patronage refunds.

The Treasury's proposal has a number of objectives. It is intended (1) to assure approximate current taxation of all cooperative income, (2) to restrict to a reasonable degree the competitive advantages cooperatives now have of expansion on untaxed retained earnings, (3) to ease the compliance problems of patrons, and (4) to simplify administration of the law for the Treasury.

Under the Treasury proposal, all cooperative income would be taxed currently either to the cooperative or its patrons except to the extent that it is allocated to patrons in the form of interest-bearing documents redeemable in three years. Even as to these documents, payment of tax by either the cooperative or the patron cannot be deferred beyond three years.

The Treasury recognizes the important function performed by cooperatives in our agricultural economy, and the need to strike a balance between the interests of farmers on the one hand, and of business organizations which are in competition with cooperatives. The Treasury proposal seeks to strike a fair balance by imposing one single tax on cooperative earnings and by permitting cooperatives to retain earnings for three years with no tax at the cooperative or patron level. Of course, this three-year period is much shorter than the nine or ten-year period that earnings are now typically retained by cooperatives. However, we believe that it provides sufficient opportunity to accumulate a reasonable reserve out of tax-free earnings. Thus, if a cooperative earns ten percent per year on its equity, before taxes and patronage refunds, it could continually retain as much as 30 percent of its beginning equity by a three-year rotation of its noncash patronage refunds. Moreover, an expanding organization could add additional amounts to its tax-free reserve.

Opponents of the Treasury proposal, H.R. 7875, will argue that a cooperative, because of its legal relationship to its patrons, has no income. As I pointed out earlier in discussing the proposal advocated by representatives of cooperatives, we do not believe that such an argument is well founded. Moreover, H.R. 7875 permits a deduction for cash refunds when paid. Thus the cooperative is taxable only with respect to retained net margins not paid out in deductible form. During the period of retention, the cooperative has possession of the taxable net margins and full enjoyment of their use. As mentioned earlier, the time and mode of payment of those net margins is so much subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of the cooperatives that for Federal income tax purposes, the cooperative's obligation to return its profits to its patrons is frequently one of form rather than substance. In fact, the patron may never see those net margins for the cooperative might suffer losses before redeeming its paper allocations. In this connection, it is interesting to note the provision of the bylaws in the *Long Poultry Farms* case. In that case the cooperative bylaws provided that:

"In the event the association suffers a loss in any year, the Board of Directors shall prescribe the basis on which the capital furnished by patrons shall be reduced

on account of any such loss, so that it will be borne by the patrons on as equitable a basis as the Board of Directors finds practicable." See 294 F. 2d 727.

Opponents of H.R. 7875 may also argue that the proposal ignores the immediate reinvestment theory. As I have stated before, the courts have rejected that theory. Opponents may also criticize the proposal on the ground that it does not tax patrons on the fair market value of noncash patronage distributions. This is true. However, it must be recognized that there are serious administrative difficulties in valuing noncash patronage refunds. H.R. 7875 completely avoids this problem by providing that the patron of a cooperative is required to include in income only cash distributions.

Objection also might be raised against the requirement that the paper refund carry interest at the rate of four percent per annum and be redeemed within three years. This requirement is an attempt to balance the favorable treatment to be granted cooperatives against the proposition that competing businesses should be taxed equally. Further, if the cooperative obtains a deduction for \$100, it seems only fair to require that the patron receive something fairly equivalent to \$100.

Summary

In summary, I would like to emphasize the urgent need for legislation in this area. We believe that H.R. 7875 presents a fair and workable method of taxation both from the standpoint of the cooperative and its members and from the standpoint of competing business and the general tax-paying public. This is not to say that there may not be other methods of achieving fair and equitable taxation of cooperative income. The staff of the Treasury will continue to work cooperatively with the staff of your committee in developing whatever method your committee may decide is most appropriate for handling this troublesome problem.

TABLE I.—Allocation of earnings of 21 farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives for the 5-year period, 1954-58, and relation of untaxed retained earnings to assets and equity at the beginning of the period.

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Amounts
1. Earnings before dividends and income tax for the 5 years.....	\$99.3
2. Income tax.....	.7
3. Earnings after income tax.....	98.6
4. Dividends on stock.....	7.8
5. Dividends from nonpatronage income.....	.3
6. Patronage refunds—total ¹	91.0
Cash.....	39.7
Noncash.....	51.3
Redemptions.....	4.0
Net retentions.....	47.3
7. Assets at beginning of period.....	185.7
8. Equity at beginning of period ²	113.8
	Ratios
9. Effective rate of income tax.....	0.8%
10. Proportion of earnings before income tax retained (net) as noncash patronage refunds.....	48%
11. Ratio of net noncash patronage refunds to beginning assets.....	25%
12. Ratio of net noncash patronage refunds to beginning equity.....	42%

¹ Total patronage refunds exceed income after income tax and dividends on stock because patronage refunds during a year sometimes exceeded income.

² Includes patronage refunds payable if they had not been converted to a formal debt instrument.

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TABLE II.—Data on net income and allocation of net income of farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Agriculture (1954)	Treasury ¹ (1953)
Number of cooperatives.....	9,793	8,311
Gross receipts.....	\$8,500	\$7,419
Net income before income tax.....	332	270
Less: Noncash patronage refunds received.....	57	17
Net income less intercooperative noncash patronage refunds.....	275	253
Less: Income tax.....	14	10
Net income after tax.....	261	243
Allocation of net income after tax:		
Cash distributions:		
Dividends on capital stock.....	18	15
"Interest" on other equity.....	1	—
Patronage refunds.....	103	100
Total cash distributions ²	122	115
Noncash distributions:		
Patronage refunds (net of intercooperative).....	127	123
Total distributions.....	249	238
Net income retained.....	12	5

¹ Returns for nonexempt cooperatives do not show patronage refunds and they are estimated on the basis of data for "exempt" cooperatives.

² In addition, cash distributions are made to retire patronage refunds declared in noncash form in previous years. Such payments were about 50 percent of noncash payments during the period 1950-54.

SOURCES.—Department of Agriculture, *Methods of Financing Farmer Cooperatives*, pp. 34 and 41; Treasury Department, *Farmers' Cooperative Income Tax Returns for 1953*.

TABLE III.—Number and volume of business of farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, 1940-56

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Year ¹	Number of cooperatives	Volume of business ²	
		Gross	Net ³
1940.....	10,600	\$2,280	
1945.....	10,150	6,070	
1950.....	10,051	10,519	8,144
1951.....	10,166	12,132	9,404
1952.....	10,114	12,299	9,517
1953.....	10,058	12,193	9,462
1954.....	9,887	12,456	9,626
1955.....	9,876	12,692	9,740
1956.....	9,872	13,478	10,359

¹ Figures are for the marketing seasons for crops produced in the specified year.

² Data for 1940 and 1945 not completely comparable to subsequent years. The earlier figures are somewhere between the gross and net figures shown for later years.

³ Gross volume less the volume of business done between cooperatives. Both the gross and net figures include the total value of products handled on a commission basis.

SOURCE.—Department of Agriculture, *Statistics of Farmer Cooperatives, 1956-57*, pp. 3, 16, 71, 73.

TABLE IV.—Corporations classified by size of assets, 1953

Size of assets (thousands)	Returns		Assets	
	Number	Percent distribution	Amount (millions)	Percent distribution
Under \$50.....	261,920	40.9	\$5,625	0.7
50 under 100.....	115,719	18.1	8,339	1.1
100 under 250.....	127,949	20.0	20,306	2.7
250 under 500.....	55,447	8.7	19,387	2.5
500 under 1,000.....	31,845	5.0	22,239	2.9
1,000 under 5,000.....	33,805	5.3	72,960	9.6
5,000 under 10,000.....	6,181	1.0	43,046	5.7
10,000 under 50,000.....	5,550	.9	112,999	14.8
50,000 under 100,000.....	742	(¹)	51,984	6.8
100,000 or more.....	915	(¹)	404,992	53.2
Total.....	640,073	100.0	761,877	100.0

¹ Less than .05 percent.SOURCE.—Treasury Department, *Statistics of Income for 1953*, Part 2, p. 67.TABLE V.—Farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives classified by size of assets, 1953¹

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Size of assets	Returns					
	Number			Percent distribution		
	Total	Exempt	Non-exempt	Total	Exempt	Non-exempt
Under \$50.....	2,329	1,413	916	30.2	30.0	30.5
50 under 100.....	1,423	812	611	18.4	17.2	20.3
100 under 250.....	2,171	1,254	917	28.1	26.6	30.5
250 under 500.....	1,033	662	371	13.4	14.0	12.3
500 under 1,000.....	434	325	109	5.6	6.9	3.6
1,000 under 5,000.....	272	204	68	3.5	4.3	2.3
5,000 under 10,000.....	33	27	6	.4	.6	.2
10,000 under 50,000.....	22	14	8	.3	.3	.3
50,000 under 100,000.....	2	1	1	(²)	(²)	(²)
100,000 or more.....	1	1	0	(²)	(²)	-----
Total.....	7,720	4,713	3,007	100.0	100.0	100.0

Size of assets	Assets					
	Amount			Percent distribution		
	Total	Exempt	Non-exempt	Total	Exempt	Non-exempt
Under \$50.....	\$50,014	\$27,280	\$22,734	1.9	1.5	2.7
50 under 100.....	104,739	60,886	43,853	4.0	3.4	5.3
100 under 250.....	352,032	204,864	147,168	13.3	11.4	17.7
250 under 500.....	360,915	232,983	127,932	13.7	12.9	15.4
500 under 1,000.....	302,151	225,617	76,534	11.4	12.5	9.2
1,000 under 5,000.....	519,023	388,787	130,236	19.7	21.5	15.6
5,000 under 10,000.....	220,607	176,474	44,133	8.4	9.8	5.3
10,000 under 50,000.....	507,892	320,395	187,497	19.2	17.7	22.5
50,000 under 100,000.....	102,809	50,375	52,434	3.9	2.8	6.3
100,000 or more.....	117,977	117,977	-----	4.5	6.5	-----
Total.....	2,638,159	1,805,638	832,521	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ "Exempt" cooperatives are those meeting the requirements of section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code.² Less than .05 percent.SOURCE.—Treasury Department, *Farmers' Cooperative Income Tax Returns for 1953*, p. 9.

NOTE.—Returns for "nonexempt" cooperatives selected by sampling and data therefore are subject to sampling error.

International Financial and Monetary Developments

EXHIBIT 30.—Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, February 8, 1960, at the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, San Salvador, El Salvador

First of all, I wish to express our deep appreciation to the Government and people of El Salvador, who are making us feel so much at home in this beautiful capital city. It is a great pleasure for me to have the opportunity of meeting once again with so many of my colleagues from Latin America in one of the American Republics. We are here for an important purpose; yet I am happy that, thanks to the excellent work which was done in advance—first, by the negotiating committee and, more recently, by the preparatory committee—we have not found our task so burdensome that we are unable to enjoy the delightful climate and the gracious hospitality of our hosts.

This meeting is truly a momentous one for all of our countries. The inauguration of the Inter-American Development Bank brings into being an institution that should become a dramatic instrument of responsible and progressive financial cooperation among the American Republics. It was a little more than two years ago that many of us were present in Buenos Aires, when the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Economy adopted the resolution which has led directly to this meeting. As time is measured in international affairs of this nature, we have moved swiftly.

We have also moved with sure and careful steps. In the United States, we were able to submit the agreement creating the Inter-American Bank to the Congress of our country in full confidence that we were presenting a workable blueprint for a dynamic institution through which the countries of the Americas could further implement and improve their mutual cooperation in the field of economic development. I am sure this has been true for each of you in presenting the agreement to your own governments.

The agreement, as you know, is drawn in broad terms in order to leave a large measure of flexibility in carrying out the day-to-day work of the institution. This, I believe, is the most practicable way to insure that the institution can be a vital force in a changing world.

The Washington meeting which negotiated the agreement creating the Bank is a good augury for the future. Many divergent points of view were brought to the meeting; yet, above all, there prevailed a spirit of effective cooperation and of mutual devotion to a basic common goal which has produced an instrument well conceived to help meet the economic problem of the Americas.

From all of this we can see that while the road ahead is not easy, there is sound cause for optimism. The creation of the Bank does not in itself solve any of the problems with which we are all so concerned; yet it does provide us with an effective framework in which men of good will can join with the confidence that through the exercise of thought, diligence, and mutual respect they can achieve great benefit for their peoples.

In the context of these thoughts let us look at a few of the problems of the future. It is essential, in my opinion, that the Bank should build its organization with great care. We should be concerned as much with the position and prestige which this Bank will enjoy in the decades ahead as with the speed with which it undertakes its first operations. It is a matter of overriding importance that through sound planning and sound operations this new institution should earn the confidence of the credit markets of the world.

Another matter to which the most careful attention must be given from the outset is that of relationships between the Bank and other institutions, both national and international, which are already providing capital for the development of the Americas. A deep concern of many of our representatives, both in the negotiating committee and in the Committee of Twenty-one, which endorsed the idea of establishing this Bank, was that the total of public and private funds available for development in Latin America should be increased. Nothing would be gained, they wisely pointed out, if lending by the Inter-American Development Bank should simply replace lending by existing national or international institutions. It should be emphasized in this regard that, in addition to its own lending operations, the Bank can serve valuably by assisting in the sound planning of projects and by helping to develop other appropriate sources of financing for such projects.

We shall have to marshal all our experience and ingenuity in order for the Bank to realize this aim—that of effectively augmenting and not merely supplementing existing resources. The same spirit of cooperation and good will which characterized the preparation of the agreement for the Bank will, I am sure, enable us to arrive at a solution which is both acceptable and fruitful to our member countries.

It should be recognized that by its very charter, the Bank is a pioneer in one kind of economic-development financing. The Bank's Fund for Special Operations represents the first concrete realization by a multilateral organization of an approach to development which is sure to be extremely significant.

As we envision the future of the Bank, we can see many other questions to which it must devote its attention. It is obvious, for example, that the Bank should so shape its policies and practices that it will help attract a far greater volume of capital investments of all kinds into Latin America than it would be able to finance solely with its own resources. The total capital sought for industrialization, agricultural expansion and diversification, transportation, power, and other purposes is many times the figure represented by the capital of this Bank. A major share of the capital needed must be raised within the area where the investment is to take place. The Bank should always be alert to assist in stimulating the formation and channeling of internal capital into useful productive development projects.

In considering the formation of capital it is imperative that we not overlook the necessity of linking economic stability with dynamic growth. The rate of economic development in the future for all countries depends on a high rate of saving and capital formation in the present. The will to save must not be impaired. The need for a stable currency cannot be ignored in any country, either industrialized or less developed.

There are many other problems which could be discussed. However, it seems more fitting that today we should give our main attention to the fact that we are meeting on a most auspicious occasion. We are celebrating an outstanding event in the economic history of the world.

The noble purpose for which we are assembled has great promise of good for all the people of the Americas. In the spirit of devotion and mutuality which has characterized the Bank, we will go forward together to realize these objectives in ever increasing measure.

EXHIBIT 31.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, March 15, 1960, before Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Banking and Currency Committee on the proposed International Development Association ¹

The bill before you authorizes the President to accept membership for the United States in the proposed International Development Association. It would also give the necessary authorization, subject to later appropriation, of the funds necessary to pay the United States initial subscription. I wholeheartedly support enactment of this bill.

The Congress and the President have on many occasions expressed the great interest of the United States in the economic advance of the less-developed countries. In these countries there is a large and unsatisfied demand for the capital goods needed for the development of their resources and the effective utilization of their labor forces. These resources in the less-developed countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America cannot now be utilized effectively for lack of the capital equipment and industrial skill which would enable them to produce more efficiently.

While economic progress in the less-developed countries must come in large part from their own efforts, they need outside assistance in financing their imports of capital goods. With increasing productivity they will be in a better position to utilize and mobilize their own resources. As President Eisenhower recently said in his State of the Union Message, referring to the less-developed countries, "These people, desperately hoping to lift themselves to decent levels of living must not, by our neglect, be forced to seek help from, and finally become virtual satellites of, those who proclaim their hostility to freedom." This means

¹ Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton read a statement by Secretary Anderson on the same subject before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 18, 1960.

that the economically stronger countries of the free world must, individually and collectively, provide a share of the capital goods needed.

The proposed International Development Association is intended to complement the development financing now provided by private investors and national and international agencies providing capital to the less-developed countries. It will not finance projects which can be undertaken by private investors on reasonable terms, or which should be financed by the International Bank or other conventional lending agencies under their usual terms.

Our own Export-Import Bank has over the years loaned over ten billions of dollars, which have contributed enormously to economic advance abroad. The International Bank, maintained by its 68 member countries, has provided over four billions in development loans. These two banks have represented a great advance in international financial relations. Their investments have not only paid off, in the sense that the borrowers have been able to meet interest and amortization, but in addition the banks have provided sound financing for some of the basic needs in terms of transportation, power, and communications. These investments have made possible as well the productive use of other equipment and the utilization of local resources. Their contribution to economic development is more than the record of dollars loaned and dollars repaid.

The terms of repayment and interest at which the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank can lend are determined in large part by the conditions under which the two banks obtain their funds for lending. The International Bank is now financed almost entirely by selling its securities in the financial markets of the United States and of the other industrialized countries. In making loans the rate of interest charged must cover the Bank's interest and administrative costs and provide reserves. The term of its loans must bear some fairly close relationship to the maturities at which the Bank itself borrows. Similarly, the Export-Import Bank, which secures its funds from the Treasury, must cover the cost of money to the Treasury as well as other costs, and also provide for reserves.

To maintain their position as sound financial institutions, these Banks make their loans only when there is reasonable prospect that the loans can be serviced at the terms which they can offer. They make loans for sound projects in countries which can be expected to repay the loans in the currency loaned. The Export-Import Bank must be repaid in dollars, and the International Bank in dollars or other hard currency. The banks can meet the requirements of many projects, but they cannot in practice deal with some important cases. Some countries are today in a balance of payments position which gives little prospect that they could in the foreseeable future repay hard currency loans. Many of the less-developed countries have needs for capital in excess of their capacity to repay on the terms at which the Banks can lend. The International Development Association has been proposed as one means of dealing with some of these problems.

Undoubtedly these factors were considered when the Senate, in July 1958, suggested that the National Advisory Council study the possibility of establishing an International Development Association, as an affiliate of the World Bank, to make loans for economic development which otherwise could not be made. The Council undertook this study and has submitted several reports to the Congress on the matter. The feasibility of an international agency of this sort depends in good part on the willingness of other countries to contribute to its resources. In accordance with the President's direction, we in the Treasury have held discussions with other countries which are in a position to make resources available, and we were so encouraged by their responses that the Council, in the summer of 1959, suggested outlines of the project. In the fall the United States introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Boards of Governors of the International Bank, calling upon the Executive Directors of the Bank to formulate Articles of Agreement for an International Development Association for submission to the member governments. The Directors completed their work on January 26, and their proposal has been put before you in the annex to the special report of the National Advisory Council.

The International Development Association represents a forward-looking step in international cooperation within the free world. All the member countries of the International Bank are expected to contribute to its resources, but the bulk of its convertible currency assets is to be paid in by 17 member countries, which today are the more advanced economically. I should like to stress the importance of this contribution by other countries. The United States is scheduled to

pay in \$320 million of the initial subscriptions, while the other more-developed countries are scheduled to provide \$443 million.

These 16 countries have recovered from the effects of the war; they have expanded their trade, and they have acquired adequate, or more than adequate, monetary reserves. They are in a position today to help the less-developed countries. Hitherto, capital on flexible terms of repayment has been provided almost entirely by the United States through the Development Loan Fund. In the International Development Association, other countries will provide a larger share of the convertible currency resources than will the United States. These countries will include most of the Western European countries as well as Canada, Japan, Australia, and South Africa—countries which are also in a favorable position to provide funds.

The International Development Association, it is hoped, will include all of the members of the International Bank. The countries which are most advanced economically—Part I countries in Schedule A of the Articles—will make their payments entirely in gold or convertible currencies which IDA may use for purchases in any country. The less-developed countries, on the other hand, will pay 10 percent of their subscription in convertible currencies and the balance in their national currencies. They will participate to this extent as contributors of resources as well as borrowers. IDA may thus have in a 5-year period at its disposal some \$785 million in freely convertible currencies from which it may make loans. The national currency contributed in its subscription by a less-developed country will be usable to defray local currency costs on projects in that country and may be used for exports for IDA-financed projects in other countries only with its consent. This provision appears reasonable. The less-developed countries, which are expected to receive loans from IDA, are not generally in a position to provide net resources for use in other countries. There will be, however, some occasions in which they can supply goods needed at a reasonable cost, and in these instances their national currency subscriptions can be used elsewhere on IDA projects by agreement.

The Articles of Agreement allow the Executive Directors a great deal of flexibility in setting the terms and conditions of the loans. The IDA will be empowered to make loans wholly or partly repayable in the borrower's own currency. It will also be empowered to make loans repayable in hard currencies, but with longer maturities than are possible for International Bank loans in view of the Bank's own financing conditions. Loans may be made at rates of interest which will be below the rate on Bank loans. In short, it must be understood that the IDA is to make loans which will bear less heavily on the balances of payments of the borrowing countries than loans of the type now made by the International Bank or the Export-Import Bank. This indeed is the purpose of an International Development Association.

The IDA Articles specify that it will not provide financing when it is available from private sources on reasonable terms for the recipient or could be provided by a loan of the type made by the Bank.

The effect on the balances of payments of the borrowing countries will vary somewhat, depending upon the policy which the IDA evolves within the flexibility as to terms of loans that is provided by the Articles. Long schedules of amortization or lower interest rates enable countries to pay off hard currency loans at a lower annual cost. When the repayment is made in local currencies, there is, of course, no burden on the balance of payments of the borrower. By these methods the developing countries will be able to obtain more finance than they could otherwise obtain. Their economic development will be accelerated, and in time they can be expected to become more self-sustaining and sounder risks for more conventional financing and be able to attract more private capital investment.

It will be apparent at once from the terms of its loans that the original resources of IDA will not revolve in the same way as the resources of the International Bank or the Export-Import Bank, whose loans are repaid in the currency loaned at maturities corresponding approximately to their own borrowings.

In the IDA the longer the term of loans, the more slowly the resources will revolve. The larger the percentage of the loans made repayable in borrower currencies, the less prospect there is that the repayments to IDA will be in currencies which can be relent for new projects in other countries. It is, therefore, evident that if IDA is to continue its work over a long period of time, its hard currency resources will need replenishment from time to time.

The Articles provide that the member countries, by a two-thirds majority of the total voting power, may increase the resources by providing for additional

subscriptions. The terms of any such additional subscriptions will have to be determined at the time, and there is provision for a review of the adequacy of IDA's resources at 5-year intervals. This provision should be noted, because it points to the likelihood that if IDA's operation is successful, requests for additional congressional authorizations may be made in future years. I should like to point out that the United States is not obligated under the Articles to subscribe additional resources, unless it wishes to do so, even if they are authorized by an IDA resolution, and that the bill before you expressly provides that additional resources may not be subscribed by the United States under this provision without congressional authorization. It should also be noted that any resolution to provide additional resources requires a two-thirds majority of the total voting power, and the United States alone has approximately 28 percent of the votes.

The Articles of IDA also provide arrangements whereby the United States can make some of its holdings of foreign currencies available to IDA for development projects. The Association may make arrangements with member countries to receive currencies of another country to be used as supplementary resources, when the Association is satisfied that the member whose currency is involved agrees to such use of its currency.

The United States, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, has acquired considerable amounts of the currencies of the less-developed countries and will continue to acquire such amounts annually as long as this program is in effect. Up to the present a large portion of the local currency receipts from our sales of surplus agricultural commodities is earmarked for loans for economic development to the country concerned. With IDA in existence, it will be possible to channel part of these local currencies to it to be used in defraying local costs on projects whose foreign exchange is otherwise financed, or for use in projects requiring local currencies wholly or in major part.

The arrangements for the use of local currencies which the United States might provide to IDA will be worked out in individual cases. To use local currencies effectively for advancing economic development, there will have to be a coincidence of the need for a currency by IDA and its availability to the United States for transfer to IDA. Many of these currencies are those of countries which need additional external resources and are themselves rarely in the position of offering assistance to other countries. There will be some cases, however, in which these currencies will be usable for exports. But the agreement of the country is necessary for such use by IDA, and in many cases these countries may prefer to sell their exports on world markets for foreign exchange rather than to make them available to IDA against payment in their own currency.

In order to transfer to the International Development Association local currencies received in payment for our surplus agricultural products, the agreement of the purchasing country will, of course, have to be secured through the sales agreement. By agreement in future sales contracts, these resources can be made available in part to IDA.

While IDA is to be created as a separate financial entity, it is to be an affiliate of the International Bank. The President of the Bank will be ex officio President of IDA and will be responsible for its administration. The Executive Directors of the Bank representing the countries which are members of IDA will function as the Executive Directors of IDA. To the greatest extent possible, IDA will utilize the Bank's existing officers and staff, so that a large new organization will not be created. In brief, IDA will be administered very closely in conjunction with the International Bank's operations. Its activities will complement the Bank's, and it will enjoy the advantages of the Bank's prudent management.

It is our view that the operations of IDA will not conflict with the operations of the International Bank or the Export-Import Bank or the private capital market, since IDA will not make loans to countries or for projects which should properly be financed by these Banks or the private capital market. The size of IDA, in comparison with the Bank, in itself, will mean that the resources of IDA will have to be reserved for those priority projects which cannot be financed on more conventional banking terms but will make a significant contribution to economic development. The possibility of "bad loans driving out good" has been recognized and will be avoided by careful use of the limited resources of IDA and good judgment on the part of its management.

Closely related is the question of our own Development Loan Fund, which was created by the Congress to make loans on terms which also do not impose too heavy a burden on the balance of payments of the borrower. The DLF makes its loans only when a given project cannot be financed under the usual terms by

the private market, the Export-Import Bank, or the International Bank. IDA and DLF will have somewhat similar functions. The important difference is that the DLF is a purely United States institution. It operates under the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State, and its Board of Directors includes the Under Secretary of State, as well as other officials of the Government. The DLF resources are provided entirely by the United States through appropriations made by the Congress. In IDA, on the other hand, the United States will provide only about one-third of the total resources, while the other economically advanced countries of the world will provide considerably more than the United States. This, we believe, is an important step in giving due weight to the economic strength of other countries and their interest in assisting economic development. The extent to which IDA is to finance a project, or the DLF is to finance a project, or whether IDA would participate in combined efforts with other lending agencies would depend in large part on the nature of the project and other considerations which may be relevant at the time.

It will be necessary to have appropriate coordination of the United States representatives in IDA with United States lending agencies. The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems was established by the Congress to coordinate the activities of the U.S. representatives on the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund with the activities of the Export-Import Bank and other agencies of the United States engaged in foreign lending and exchange transactions. The Council has now for a period of 14 years coordinated these activities by reviewing general policies and passing on particular transactions. It has advised the U.S. Governor and the U.S. Executive Director of the Bank on matters of policy in its operations. By the charter of IDA these officials will serve in the same capacity, ex officio, as they do in the Bank. The enabling legislation for IDA provides that similar coordination will be assured with the new institution.

It should be noted also that the U.S. Executive Director of the International Bank, who will represent us in the day-to-day operations of IDA, is also a member of the Board of DLF, which will be a further assurance of harmonious operation and cooperation.

The enabling legislation, which you are considering, also provides that IDA be granted privileges and immunities in the United States in the same way as the Bretton Woods Agreements Act has provided these privileges for the International Bank. The terms are identical and they have created no problem as far as the International Bank is concerned, and they need create no problem with regard to IDA.

The legislation also contains the authorization of the appropriation of \$320,290,000 which will be our subscription in the IDA. I recommend that this authorization of appropriations be made at this time, though it will be necessary to appropriate only \$73,666,700 for the fiscal year 1961. This amount represents the portions of our subscription which will fall due in fiscal 1961. In the following four fiscal years the appropriations required to meet our obligations will in each year amount to \$61,655,825.

The President has urged the Congress to act promptly in passing this authorizing legislation. The IDA was proposed by the United States, and to maintain our position of leadership, it is necessary for us to proceed firmly. If we do so, we may well expect that other countries will adopt the necessary legislation for their acceptance of the IDA agreement. They will have until December 31, 1960, to take the necessary steps, though, if necessary, this time can be extended for an additional six months. The Articles will not become effective until countries providing 65 percent of the total subscription will have accepted the Articles of Agreement. This requirement is analogous to the procedure used in the recent increase in the capital of the International Bank. The agreement cannot become effective before September 15, 1960, but it will become effective any day after that time, when 33 percent of the total subscriptions is obtained from other countries, provided the United States, with 32 percent of the total, has deposited its instrument of acceptance before that date.

The IDA inaugurates a new phase in international financial help for the less-developed countries. We have recognized their need. We have recognized that many of them cannot develop their economies effectively unless they can obtain capital on terms which bear less heavily on their economies than the types of loans which are now available. In this cooperative venture, other countries will join with us. We feel that the economic development of the less-developed countries must go on at a more rapid pace. This will be a source of hope to the

peoples in these countries. It will serve to advance their economic life under free institutions, which we all desire. It is up to the United States to take the initial steps to bring this venture into active operation.

EXHIBIT 32.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson, July 1, 1960, before the Senate Appropriations Committee on the U.S. subscription to the International Development Association¹

I wish to support the appropriation request for \$73,666,700 for payment during fiscal 1961 of the first installment of the U.S. subscription to the International Development Association. I urge your favorable consideration of this important item. Funds for four additional annual installments, each of \$61,655,825, will be requested in the future. All together, the U.S. subscription to the IDA payable over the 5-year period amounts to \$320.29 million.

The President, in a message to the Congress on February 18, 1960, recommended legislation authorizing U.S. membership in the IDA and providing for payment of the subscription obligations. Final action on this legislation was completed yesterday.

The IDA is to be an international organization, affiliated with the International Bank, to provide development financing on flexible terms for its less developed member countries. Most of its initial resources will be provided by countries other than the United States. While the U.S. subscription is about \$320 million, the other economically stronger member countries would provide about \$443 million of the \$763 million to be subscribed by the economically stronger countries as a group. The total subscriptions, including those of the less developed countries, are scheduled at \$1 billion.

The articles of agreement will enter into force when signed on behalf of governments whose subscriptions comprise not less than 65 percent of the total schedule of subscriptions; the agreement cannot, however, enter into force before September 15, 1960. The U.S. subscription represents about 32 percent of this total. We are confident that the agreement will enter into force and that the IDA will begin operations this year, if the Congress at this session approves the legislation necessary for paying the first installment on our subscription. We have been informed that good progress is already being made on legislative action in a number of countries.

The IDA would provide financing in such forms and on such terms as may be appropriate for a particular project in a particular area. It could provide foreign exchange, local currency, or a combination of various currencies. Repayment terms and grace periods may be somewhat longer than under conventional financing. Its loans may be at lower interest or interest-free. Repayment may be in hard currencies or wholly or partly in the currency of the borrower. This flexibility will permit the IDA to operate under circumstances not possible for conventional lending agencies. It will, in this way, help to meet important needs.

To assure appropriate safeguards in connection with such financing, and to assure that the financing provided by the IDA shall be for sound projects of high developmental priority, for which private capital on reasonable terms and conventional loans are not available, the close affiliation with the International Bank is especially significant. The President, the Board of Governors and the Executive Directors of the International Bank will serve in the same capacity, ex officio, on the IDA. In being able to call upon the experience and competence of the International Bank's staff, the IDA will maintain technical standards in connection with its operations similar to those maintained by the Bank. The IDA is to be, nevertheless, a separate entity, and the funds of the IDA are to be kept separate and apart from those of the Bank.

The proposal for an IDA grew out of consideration in the United States of the pressing financial problems in the less developed areas and the impact of these problems on the entire free world. At the same time, we were convinced that additional efforts, in particular by the other economically stronger countries, were needed to provide more of the essential capital requirements in the less developed areas. It was clear that substantially greater efforts could well be made by these countries. An important contribution to this thinking was made by the U.S. Senate, which on July 23, 1958, adopted a resolution suggesting that prompt study be given to the establishment of an International Development Association as an affiliate of the International Bank. Under the terms of this

¹ Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton read a statement by Secretary Anderson on the same subject before the Special Subcommittee on Deficiencies of the House Appropriations Committee, June 8, 1960.

resolution, the study was undertaken by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. Shortly thereafter, with the approval of the President, Secretary Anderson as Chairman of the NAC began a series of informal discussions on the proposal with representatives of other member governments of the International Bank. In October 1959 the Bank's Executive Directors were instructed to formulate articles of agreement of an IDA. This was accomplished, and in January the Directors approved the agreement for submission to member governments.

For the purposes of membership in the IDA, the 68 countries presently members of the International Bank are divided into two groups, part I and part II of schedule A of the IDA agreement. This schedule of subscriptions, which I have attached to this statement, is based upon subscriptions in the Bank. Among the part I members are those economically stronger countries which are able to provide significant amounts of capital for overseas development financing. The less developed countries, those eligible for IDA financing comprise part II.

Each member's subscription is divided into a 10 percent portion and a 90 percent portion. The part I members, the economically stronger countries, must pay the 10 percent portion and the 90 percent portion in gold or freely convertible currency to be used in its operations by the IDA without restriction.

The part II members, the less developed countries, pay only the 10 percent portion in gold or freely convertible currency. The 90 percent portion of the part II members is to be paid in their own national currencies. These latter currencies may be used by the IDA in connection with projects within the territory of the subscriber. In addition, these currencies may be used, to the extent agreed by the subscriber and the IDA, for projects located in the territories of other members.

I have prepared, for insertion into the record at this point, a table which shows the breakdown of the subscriptions, to be paid by the part I and part II members, respectively.

IDA initial subscriptions, by membership group and by currencies

[Data in thousands of dollars]

	Part I countries	Part II countries	Total membership
10 percent portion: Gold or convertible currency.....	76,307	23,693	100,000
90 percent portion:			
Gold or convertible currency.....	686,763	-----	686,763
National currency.....	-----	213,237	213,237
Total subscriptions:			
Gold or convertible currency.....	763,070	23,693	786,763
National currency.....	-----	213,237	213,237
Total.....	763,070	236,930	1,000,000

Subscriptions are to be paid in by the membership in five annual installments. The 90-percent portion is payable in equal installments. The payment schedule requires, however, that one-half of the 10-percent portion be paid in the first installment; the remaining half of this portion is to be paid in equal installments over the following 4 years. The IDA may provide financing from these subscribed resources only in the form of loans.

The U.S. subscription obligations will, as I have said, require the payment of about \$74 million as the first installment. I should like to emphasize here that this is a fixed amount, established in the articles of agreement, as are the subscriptions and the installments on the subscriptions of all members. It is essential that the full amount of our first installment be appropriated to enable us to become a member.

The agreement specifies that the first installment is to be paid within 30 days after the date on which IDA begins operations, or on the date on which the original member becomes a member, whichever shall be later. For the United States, this payment will undoubtedly be timed with the beginning of operations, since there is little likelihood that the IDA could begin operations without U.S. membership. The agreement remains open for signature until December 31, 1960, although if it has not entered into force by that date the executive directors of the Bank may extend the period by not more than 6 months.

The agreement permits any member to issue nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing notes in place of any part of that member's 90 percent subscription portion. These notes are to be payable at par value on demand to the IDA when required for its operations.

Favorable action on the appropriation item now before this committee will complete the legislation necessary for the United States to join the IDA. However, as I have noted earlier, it would then be necessary in the future to request additional funds to be appropriated to be able to complete the payment of the \$320.29 million U.S. subscription.

Periodically during the course of IDA's operations, the adequacy of its resources will be reviewed and consideration given to the desirability of general increases in subscriptions, that is, beyond the \$1 billion of initial subscriptions. The first such review will be undertaken about 5 years after the beginning of operations. In addition, individual increases in subscriptions may be considered at any time, but only at the request of the member involved. No schedule for future subscriptions or any terms and conditions under which such subscriptions would be paid are established in the agreement. Neither the United States nor any other member of the IDA would be committed to increase its subscription. The agreement expressly requires, however, that in connection with any additional subscriptions, each member shall be given an opportunity to subscribe an amount which will enable it to maintain its relative voting power. Further legislative authority would be required before the United States could make any subscription beyond the \$320 million currently to be authorized.

In addition to the schedule of initial subscriptions, there are specific provisions under which IDA may receive "supplementary resources" from one member in the currency of another member. We anticipate that the United States will, under these provisions, make available to the IDA small portions of the foreign currencies accruing from the sales of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. Separate legislation is now before the Congress for an amendment to Public Law 480 which would make explicit authorization for the transfer of some of these currencies to the IDA.

In urging the favorable consideration of the appropriation request covering the first installment on our subscription to the IDA, I wish to emphasize the importance to the United States and to the free world generally of this new institution. Moreover, I wish to stress the importance of early action by the United States as an evidence of continued leadership in an endeavor so thoroughly and carefully worked out in cooperation with the great majority of the free nations. A significant aspect to the United States is that the IDA will rely upon funds to a great extent provided by the other industrial countries. The IDA will represent the first cooperative approach by the important capital exporting nations to assist the economic development of other nations by providing finance on flexible terms. Dependence for such assistance has up to now been upon the United States alone.

The importance of the objectives of the IDA is well known. As President Eisenhower has said, "The peoples of the world will grow in freedom, toleration, and respect for human dignity as they achieve reasonable economic and social progress under a free system. The further advance of the less developed areas is of major importance to the nations of the free world and the association provides an international institution through which we may all effectively cooperate toward this end."

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Schedule A.—Initial subscriptions[U.S. dollars in millions] ¹

PART I

Australia.....	20.18	Luxembourg.....	1.01
Austria.....	5.04	Netherlands.....	27.74
Belgium.....	22.70	Norway.....	6.72
Canada.....	37.83	Sweden.....	10.09
Denmark.....	8.74	Union of South Africa.....	10.09
Finland.....	3.83	United Kingdom.....	131.14
France.....	52.96	United States.....	320.29
Germany.....	52.96		
Italy.....	18.16	Subtotal.....	763.07
Japan.....	33.59		

PART II

Afghanistan.....	1.01	Korea.....	1.26
Argentina.....	18.83	Lebanon.....	.45
Bolivia.....	1.06	Libya.....	1.01
Brazil.....	18.83	Malaya.....	2.52
Burma.....	2.02	Mexico.....	8.74
Ceylon.....	3.03	Morocco.....	3.53
Chile.....	3.53	Nicaragua.....	.30
China.....	30.26	Pakistan.....	10.09
Colombia.....	3.53	Panama.....	.02
Costa Rica.....	.20	Paraguay.....	.30
Cuba.....	4.71	Peru.....	1.77
Dominican Republic.....	.40	Philippines.....	5.04
Ecuador.....	.65	Saudi Arabia.....	3.70
El Salvador.....	.30	Spain.....	10.09
Ethiopia.....	.50	Sudan.....	1.01
Ghana.....	2.36	Thailand.....	3.03
Greece.....	2.52	Tunisia.....	1.51
Guatemala.....	.40	Turkey.....	5.80
Haiti.....	.76	United Arab Republic.....	6.03
Honduras.....	.30	Uruguay.....	1.06
Iceland.....	.10	Venezuela.....	7.06
India.....	40.35	Viet-Nam.....	1.51
Indonesia.....	11.10	Yugoslavia.....	4.04
Iran.....	4.54		
Iraq.....	.76	Subtotal.....	236.93
Ireland.....	3.03		
Israel.....	1.68	Total.....	1000.00
Jordan.....	.30		

¹ In terms of U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on Jan. 1, 1960.

EXHIBIT 33.—Statement by Secretary of the Treasury Anderson as Governor for the United States, September 28, 1960, at the discussion of the Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund

In many ways the past year has been one of continued economic and financial progress. As the Annual Report has stated, world industrial production and trade have increased and there has been broad success in sustaining expanded output and real income within the framework of reasonable price stability. These gains have not been shared by all countries, however, and continued relative weaknesses in the markets for some primary products and foodstuffs have presented serious problems for a number of the less developed countries. Even in these cases pressures have been eased by sharp recovery in industrial countries in 1959 and continued high levels of economic activity in 1960.

The work of the Fund during the year focused on several matters which are of great interest to the United States. We welcomed the Executive Board's decision on discriminatory restrictions last October, which recognized that progress toward general convertibility of currencies had very largely eliminated the basis for discriminatory restrictions on payments. In the past two years we have come much closer to the end of the postwar period which in the field of international finance was characterized by widespread discrimination, especially directed at the dollar area. The Fund deserves a great deal of the credit for the concerted and successful effort which has been made to reduce restrictions and eliminate discrimination. Some discriminatory restrictions still remain, however, and we hope that the Fund and the members will devote attention to rapid completion of the task of doing away with them.

In another important decision foreshadowed at the last annual meeting the Executive Board in June agreed on the guidelines which might be useful to members as they consider undertaking all of the obligations of Article VIII. We can anticipate that during the coming year a number of additional countries will take that action, which will be especially important as a formal evidence of the approach to full convertibility of currencies.

In the past year, Fund members in very large part completed the process of increasing the resources of the Fund, which had its inception in the resolution adopted by this Board at the New Delhi meeting in 1958. Scarcely half a dozen members have not yet consented to quota increases, and some of them are in the process of taking the necessary legislative and administrative action. We may therefore anticipate that very nearly all Fund members will in the end consent to quota increases. This near-unanimity of action is another important recognition by members of the great usefulness of the Fund. The increase in resources has put the Fund in a much better position to deal with the exchange shortages which from time to time confront individual countries, and with broader difficulties in the field of foreign exchange.

To my mind, one of the most heartening and important aspects of the work of the Fund is its patient, close, and intensive collaboration with members in efforts to achieve financial stabilization. Countries have long needed an impartial and reliable ally in the struggle against financial instability and the inflation which accompanies it. The Fund has demonstrated that it is such an ally and we can draw great encouragement from the fact that members from all parts of the world continue to turn to the Fund for support and technical advice. There has been evident and encouraging progress in stabilization during the year, and we have reason for much satisfaction that so many countries—industrial and less developed alike—have participated in these vital efforts to establish and maintain sound and reliable currencies. Substantial completion of the task of dealing with excess internal liquidity inherited from World War II and resulting from inflationary practices, and the advent of much wider convertibility, have helped create the more favorable conditions for success which have emerged in the past few years.

I agree with the general conclusion in the Annual Report that the policies of the Fund relating to the use of its resources continue to be appropriate and beneficial. They comprise a successful merging of two important considerations. On the one hand, members must have assurance that Fund resources are available to them when need arises. On the other hand, the Fund must have assurance that members are taking reasonable and effective steps to deal with the causes of imbalance and to maintain or re-establish internal and external stability. The wide range of members which have drawn on the Fund year by year, and the great variety of circumstances under which they have drawn, serve as good

evidence that Fund resources are fulfilling the purposes for which they have been subscribed.

We have studied with close interest the consideration given in the Annual Report to broad developments in balances of payments and in the levels of reserves. I shall shortly have something to say about what has happened in the United States in this respect during the year. But it may be noted at this point that international liquidity improved during 1959. The increase in Fund resources was, of course, one element in this improvement. Other important aspects were the growing strength of the reserve positions of industrial countries and the continuing relaxation of exchange restrictions, and particularly restrictions on movements of capital. These favorable developments have meant that the free world's banking system, which plays such an important role in the financing of international trade in goods and services, has been able more effectively to add to international liquidity when it is needed.

During the year there has been much discussion of the way in which the international financial system is functioning. A number of suggestions have been made for changes which might be made in that system. My own conclusion is that the international system has continued to function efficiently in financing trade and providing increased freedom of movement of short-term funds among a widening group of convertible currencies. This emerging convertibility, together with the renewed vigor of commercial banking institutions in the international field and the strengthening of the Fund resources, has contributed to the flexible and smooth operation of the system. Taken as a whole, the system has been able to finance a growing volume and value of world trade in commodities and services, and to provide standby and emergency assistance to countries in need of it. We are not confronted with any immediate need to consider changes in the system as a whole or in the International Monetary Fund.

Less rapid progress has been made in the field of longer-term financing of economic development. In my remarks a year ago I pointed out that there must be a reorientation of the policies of the earlier postwar period and a new determination by all the industrial countries to face the common obligation to share in the task of providing capital to the less developed parts of the free world. Since that time the large capital-providing nations have made a step forward in the formation of the Development Assistance Group, the third meeting of which will take place next week where means and techniques for speeding up the flow of capital to the less developed countries will be under active discussion. However, a number of industrial countries have continued to increase their reserves and certain ones have accumulated substantial gold and foreign exchange holdings. This is particularly true of the Federal Republic of Germany. It therefore becomes even more vital than before for the strong surplus countries to take adequate steps to facilitate the movement of international capital on longer terms to the less developed areas of the world. I believe it is considerably more important to seek ways to deal with this problem than to concern ourselves at this time with proposals for new facilities which may build still larger accumulations of a liquid character.

One fundamental point must be reemphasized—and on this I believe there is general agreement. The international financial system should and does provide help in times of emergency and assist countries which are striving to deal with their own problems. But I am sure we have all learned that there is an inexorable rule applying to all countries. Regardless of the technical and mechanical aspects of the international financial system, each country is always confronted with the stern necessity of achieving and maintaining reasonable equilibrium in its own balance of payments. Each capital-exporting country—whether it is in overall surplus or deficit—must achieve reasonable balance over time between its current receipts from abroad and its current expenditures abroad plus the total which it is prepared to lend, invest, and provide through grants. And each capital-importing country must strive for a reasonable equilibrium between its net current deficit and the amount which it can reasonably expect to obtain from abroad in the form of loans and grants.

I should like again this year to describe briefly the present course of economic and financial events in the United States, and to report on the way our balance of payments appears to be developing, as we approach the end of the third quarter of 1960.

In evaluating the performance of the United States economy thus far in 1960, as well as prospects for the future, it is essential to maintain perspective. Excessive optimism colored some forecasts early in the year and some observers

have now altered their opinions and suggest that the economy is trending downward. While judgments of reasonable men can differ, it is my strong view that the outlook for economy activity in this country is favorable, both for the near future and for many years ahead.

Unquestionably, there are some sectors of our economy which give concern. The problem of unemployment is still troublesome and deserves continued attention, especially in those areas which have not shared fully in national gains because of special circumstances. In addition, steel production has continued at a low level relative to our greatly enlarged productive capacity. But, especially considering the fundamental readjustments that have been taking place in the United States economy in 1960, it can be said that our free enterprise system has once again demonstrated its great underlying strength and resilience.

In speaking of fundamental readjustments in our economy, I refer to the fact that the economic environment of 1960 is a new environment. After almost twenty years of recurrent inflationary pressures, it is understandable that a free economy would have to undergo some deep-seated adjustments once appropriate fiscal and monetary policies had struck down both the fear and the fact of inflation. It is indeed heartening that, despite the impact of this adjustment to a new economic environment, total output and the income of individuals have advanced to all-time peaks. Moreover, civilian employment in August established a record for the month, with over a million more persons employed than a year earlier. Industrial production, which has been most directly affected by the adjustments occurring this year, has shown little change. In the aggregate it is only slightly below its January peak and, when production of iron and steel is excluded, is somewhat above the first quarter level.

The most important single fact leading to the decline in inflationary expectations was the realization, last January, that the \$12.4 billion Federal deficit of fiscal year 1959 would be replaced by a surplus in fiscal year 1960. This surplus actually totaled \$1.1 billion. Thus, the domestic economy is now functioning without the dangerous stimulus of inflationary expectations or fears of shortages. Businessmen can now make plans and calculate costs on the basis of a reasonably stable dollar.

This is precisely what we have been striving for throughout the postwar period. It is precisely what is required if this Nation is to achieve the maximum rate of sustainable economic growth without inflation.

As reflected in business attitudes and practices, the major impact of this fundamental readjustment to the decline in inflationary pressures and expectations has been on business spending for inventories—that is, buying of goods for industrial use or resale. In the first quarter of 1960, businesses were accumulating inventories at the near-record annual rate of \$11.4 billion. This rapid rate of accumulation was partly the result of resumption of steel output after a long strike, and partly the result of expectations of limited supply, rising prices, and vigorous demand in 1960. But, as it became clear in ensuing months that most industrial goods and materials would continue to be readily available at reasonably stable prices, the rate of accumulation began to decrease. The available evidence now indicates that inventories are no longer rising but are perhaps declining slightly. Overall, therefore, the annual rate of inventory spending has fallen by \$11 to \$12 billion. This sharp decline in inventory spending is the key fact in our domestic business picture and accounts for the relative stability of industrial production in 1960, despite a substantial expansion in final demand.

It is highly significant that the recent decrease in inventory spending is even larger than the drop in inventory buying in 1957–58, which was the most important factor depressing spending and output at that time. It is apparent, therefore, that in the past eight months we have experienced another major postwar shift in inventory spending. But in contrast to some of the earlier experiences—notably, 1948–49, 1953–54, and 1957–58—the recent inventory adjustment has proceeded smoothly and, of primary importance, has been offset by strong final demand. Even with this major shift in inventory spending, total economy activity, measured by gross national product, has risen in 1960.

The inventory adjustment appears now to be nearing completion. Business spending for new plant and equipment, according to the latest Government survey, continues at a high and sustained level. Governmental spending for goods and services, embracing State and local as well as Federal outlays, continues to advance. Recent surveys indicate that consumer buying plans were well maintained during the summer and that consumers increasingly regard their financial positions as favorable. As already noted, personal income has continued to rise

and, with inflation under control, rising personal income means rising purchasing power for the consumer.

Of considerable importance from a financial standpoint has been the significant easing of monetary policy in recent months, which was appropriate in view of the shift to a budget surplus and the accompanying decline in inflationary pressures. The Federal Reserve authorities have twice reduced the rate of interest on loans to member banks; margin requirements for stock market loans have been lowered; reserve requirements of member banks have been reduced; and, of primary importance, the reserves of the banking system have been supplemented through purchases of Government securities.

The results of these monetary actions are clearly discernible. Since May, the privately held money supply, which had been declining, has grown by more than \$1 billion, or at an annual rate of about 3 percent. Time deposits in banks and share accounts in savings and loan associations, which constitute important types of "near-money," have also been increasing at a substantial rate. Business loans at banks have not grown as much as usual since midyear, largely due to the decline in inventory spending, but banks have used the additional reserves to add significantly to their holdings of Government securities and other liquid assets. Interest rates have declined from the peaks of early winter.

The easing of credit and the decline in interest rates are encouraging new long-term bond flotations by State and local governments and business corporations, and the Treasury has succeeded in extending a significant amount of its intermediate-term debt to longer maturity, through an advance refunding. Credit to support residential and other construction is more readily available, at lower interest rates. This in turn has helped sustain the level of housing starts. Construction contract awards have also increased recently. Thus, the outlook for a rising volume of construction is favorable.

These facts, in my judgment, reflect the basic underlying strength of the United States economy. The adjustments that our economy has undergone this year provide the base for a long period of sustainable, non-inflationary growth. Primarily because of effective attention to our domestic fiscal and monetary policies, we can view the future of our economy with confidence.

Let us now turn to the United States balance of payments. You may recall that the United States balance of payments showed an overall deficit of \$3.5 billion in 1958 and \$3.8 billion in 1959. You may also recall that this very unsatisfactory situation resulted from three main factors. First, our merchandise imports had increased very sharply from a level of around \$13 billion per year to more than \$15 billion in 1959. Secondly, our merchandise exports had declined from more than \$17 billion in 1956 and \$19 billion in 1957 to \$16 billion in 1958 and 1959. Third, three important elements in our balance of payments were large and, in view of our general international responsibilities, were not susceptible to easy adjustment. These three elements were military expenditures overseas, a net outflow of U.S. private capital, and Government loans and grants. These have in total ranged about \$8 billion in recent years.

What has been happening in 1960? First, our exports at midyear were running at an annual rate of about \$20 billion, which was equal to the peak reached in 1957 and up almost one-fourth from the level of 1958 and 1959. There has been good progress in expanding our exports, covering a very wide range of commodities and markets. With imports at about the same level as in 1959, our net export surplus is accruing at an annual rate of more than \$4 billion, exceeded in the past decade only in 1956 and 1957. But the movements of capital and other nontrade items have left us with an overall payments deficit which appears to be running this year at an annual rate of something like \$3 billion. This is a substantial deficit, even though it represents a reduction from the deficit of \$3.8 billion recorded in 1959.

The outflow of gold continued in 1960, and has now reached about \$700 million. In the same period foreign countries increased their total holdings of short-term dollar claims, and the gold flow has generally reflected the normal reserve practices of foreign financial institutions.

During 1960 short-term interest rates have moved sharply and in some cases in opposite directions, notably downward in the United States and upward in the United Kingdom and Germany. We cannot expect that liquid funds would be unresponsive to these changes, and, as I have just mentioned, there has been a substantial outflow of short-term funds from the United States chiefly to Europe, although some of it comprises a United States liquid claim on other countries.

We have made real progress toward the continuing and essential objective of reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments. But we have not reached that objective. As we advance toward it, our aim is to merit continued confidence at home and abroad. We shall do this by resolute adherence to domestic and foreign economic and financial policies which will maintain the dollar at its existing gold parity as a sound and reliable currency. However, I should like to venture a little broader comment. International trade is increasing and the interdependence of the economic and monetary policies of all nations is becoming ever more apparent. This obliges all of us as we frame and pursue our policies to realize that the free countries of the world must have the common objective of maintaining stability and convertible currencies, and must keep ever in mind that the actions of each affect and concern all of the others.

We are taking certain steps, notably in expanding our export insurance facilities and in more intensive display of our products overseas, to encourage our exporters to search more actively for markets. We believe they are doing so with good results. In this connection, we hope and expect that other countries and groups of countries, such as the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Area, will pursue liberal commercial policies with respect to imports from the rest of the world. This is especially needed with respect to agricultural products. The negotiations which have recently started in Geneva will be concerned with the tariffs of the Common Market as well as those of other countries in the GATT, and will provide an opportunity for real progress in that direction. We have high hopes for a successful outcome.

I have so far been talking about the United States balance of payments. Last year I mentioned the very large payments surpluses which a number of other industrial countries were recording not only with the United States but also with the less developed countries, and I ventured to say that this did not represent a satisfactory pattern of world payments and could not be expected to persist. I am glad to see that the Annual Report has very properly directed attention to this important imbalance in international payments arising out of the continuing payments surpluses of these industrial countries. This is a most important, indeed a crucial, problem now facing us in world finance. Both the less developed countries and the strong industrial countries have a vital and mutual interest in bringing about a more reasonable equilibrium in the payments relationships between these areas. One important need is an increase in the flow of capital, and particularly of long-term capital, from these countries to the less developed areas, which I have already mentioned. Another form of adjustment of a mutually beneficial character could result from the expansion of imports of goods and services by the surplus countries from the less developed areas and from the United States as well. As one example, consideration could be given to reducing internal taxes on commodities imported from the less developed countries.

We are very acutely aware of the importance of securing for ourselves that freedom of action which is essential if we are to use fiscal and monetary policy flexibly as a major means of dealing with both inflationary and deflationary forces. This is another and very important reason which will impel us over the years through proper policies to maintain a sound balance of payments position and an adequate reserve level. We rely on our large reserves to provide this freedom of action, and we have exercised it during 1960 as we have applied our fiscal and monetary policies. But we can preserve it over the long run only as we succeed in our objective to achieve and maintain a reasonable equilibrium in our balance of payments.

The free world is moving through an epoch of vastly significant economic, social, and political events. In every field, health, technology, transportation, social welfare, new achievements stream from the minds and the labor of men. People who in the past could expect little of life see horizons of which they never dreamed; they are moved by aspirations which they never before dared to have. Out of this has appropriately emerged a surging demand for higher living standards and a drive for the economic development which will make them possible. This drive is pressing on the resources of all countries, because in even the most highly developed there is a demand for improved production facilities, better roads, more schools and hospitals, and more housing.

All of this is of the most intensely practical concern to us, as Treasury officials and as central bankers. We have a vital role to play in the fulfillment of this compelling urge for economic expansion. On the one hand, we must encourage adherence to the time-tested rule that economic and social progress and sound currencies are inseparable—that one cannot exist without the other. On the

other, we must demonstrate that our financial and monetary policies and institutions, operating within a free economic system, can contribute to the objectives of economic growth, social progress, and the security of the free world, and thus help meet the great challenges of our time.

EXHIBIT 34.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton as Temporary Alternate Governor for the United States, September 29, 1960, at the discussion of the Annual Report of the International Finance Corporation

This is my second opportunity to address this distinguished group at an annual meeting, and I am gratified to find before us, as we found last year, an Annual Report which records definite further growth by the Corporation. Happily, this growth has not been limited to the Corporation's investment portfolio alone. It extends as well, and as importantly, to the Corporation's fund of operating experience.

President Garner's report is a well-considered statement of the problems, and the promise, of private enterprise investment in the less developed areas of the world. We might all take particular note of his statement that, regardless of the special difficulties involved in introducing new techniques into the developing areas, "the sound principles of business and finance are the same everywhere." This is the conviction on which the Corporation was founded four years ago, and we have no reason to doubt its general applicability. Human energy, talent, and judgment exist in abundance around the world; properly applied to the challenging opportunities for private enterprise that exist in similar abundance, they offer the prospect of important increases in production, wealth, and well being. In my own country, the prospect has been repeatedly fulfilled. In many other countries, the private enterprise approach remains far from being fully accepted. Here the IFC, with the perspective gained in the past four years, can perhaps make its most significant contribution. It can, I am confident, continue to an increasing degree to stimulate, lead, counsel, and caution. It can, and I am sure it will, bring about a wider realization of the full potential of productive private investment.

The Corporation's investment activity, as described in the Report, is quite apparently beginning to gain the momentum we have anticipated. We note the significant fact that the volume of net commitments in the last fiscal year exceeded net commitments of all previous years combined. Similarly, last year's disbursements exceeded the total of all disbursements made previously. Indeed, it is my understanding that investments made since the close of the fiscal year and investments in prospect will shortly push the total gross commitments past the halfway mark of the Corporation's authorized capital. Eleven enterprises have been added to this year's list of investments by the Corporation, and six more countries now have IFC-assisted enterprises within their territories. We anticipate continued growth in this respect now that the Corporation has firmly established itself.

The "catalytic" function of IFC we have talked about frequently in the past continues to be performed. An examination of the investments made in the past fiscal year shows that funds totaling roughly three times the amount of the Corporation's investment have been put into these same projects by other investors, both local and foreign. IFC's resources cannot, of course, be fully effective without this important companion flow of private investment.

In this regard there is good reason to welcome the \$6 million of participations arranged by the Corporation in connection with two of its investments. A portion of these participations represent true portfolio sales, having been arranged for after the Corporation undertook its own firm commitment. Although the sums involved are small as yet, this development is of major importance as a means whereby the Corporation can more rapidly revolve its funds.

In their remarks today Mr. Garner and others have laid before us one of the important problems confronting the Corporation, that of investment in equity securities. It is a problem whose outlines have become clear only after considerable experimentation on the part of the Corporation with convertible debentures, stock options, and other techniques. My Government recognizes that for the Corporation to perform its function new tools must be made available to it. The arguments for the proposed change are persuasive and we are happy to join with others in supporting a thorough examination of its merits. I might note that a similar examination was carried out recently with respect to IDA which led to such a satisfactory conclusion.

As we enter the fifth year of IFC's existence, new problems loom and new opportunities beckon. Certainly there is a need for alertness to the structural and institutional changes taking place in the world of international finance. International capital markets are reviving. Restrictions on the flow of private capital are being relaxed, and new organizations are emerging. We may hope that the Management and Directors of the IFC will always search for opportunities to work in close cooperation with international and national institutions under these changing conditions, and that this cooperation will prove constructive and will facilitate the economic development of the private sector of the less developed countries.

The validity of the ideas of personal freedom and of private enterprise is being tested today in many places. I commend the Corporation for its efforts to demonstrate the soundness of the principles to which we collectively subscribe, and at the same time give it our sincere support in its renewed labors in the demanding year ahead.

EXHIBIT 35.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton, September 16, 1959, before the Foreign Traders Association on development *versus* inflation, Philadelphia, Pa.

I should like tonight to touch briefly upon three subjects all of which are closely related to each other and all of which are of vital importance to members of this audience. The first of these is the problem of the economic development of the less developed areas of the world. The second is the balance of payments position of the United States and the vital role in this of U.S. exports. The third is the subject of inflation and its relationship to the international scene.

You will recall that in the early postwar years the United States turned its attention first to assisting in the recovery of the war-torn industrial areas of the world. The prompt and generous action of our country under the Marshall Plan to help restore the war-torn economies not only of our friends but also of our ex-enemies will stand as a bright spot in world history for centuries to come. I do not wish, by these words, to seem to claim a larger share than we deserve in the postwar recovery of the industrialized countries. Our assistance, substantial as it was, was only marginal in terms of the total investment of capital, reduced consumption standards, the hard work and sacrifice which the people of those countries themselves undertook to restore and rebuild what the war years had destroyed.

The "recovery" period in Western Europe and Japan has ended; the first of the postwar economic tasks which the United States voluntarily shouldered has been accomplished.

Some of you may have noticed recent press references to Secretary Anderson's belief that in the period since he took office there have been considerable changes in the world business situation. These changes include the postwar recovery of Western Europe and of Japan to the extent that the productive capacity of those countries has been not only restored but modernized and expanded. Their industrial plant is now able to meet domestic requirements and at the same time to supply a wide range of goods for export. World competition for export markets has increased.

As the recovery of Western Europe neared completion, the United States turned its attention increasingly to a second task no less important and perhaps even more difficult than the first. This was the job of helping the less advanced nations of the world move into the industrial era and share the increased productivity which industrialization provides.

There was no sharp break between the period of reconstruction of war-torn nations and the period of increased concentration on the problem of developing the less industrialized countries. Since the early fifties the balance has increasingly shifted and the larger share of U.S. economic assistance for several years has gone to the less developed countries.

There is an increasing body of opinion that the recovery of the other industrialized nations and the recent substantial increase in their foreign exchange reserves makes it appropriate that they should be urged to play a larger role in the task of helping to finance economic development throughout the world.

This is a part of the background against which the United States has proposed for discussion at the forthcoming annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development creation

of an International Development Association. This proposed Association would be a unit within the International Bank and would be prepared to stimulate economic development in the less developed countries by granting loans on easier terms than those which the International Bank is now prepared to make. The International Bank, drawing the bulk of its funds from private capital markets, is required to satisfy itself that each loan it makes is "bankable" in the sense that the borrower will be able to repay on schedule, and in the money in which the loan is made.

In some instances and in some countries, this means that the International Bank is not able to lend for some projects which do not meet its criteria. Productive as loans for roads into the interior of a particular country may prove to be, for example, they may not be high enough on the scale of priorities to warrant incurring debt service charges in foreign exchange on the Bank's regular terms. Over a long and indeterminate period they may indeed increase the foreign exchange income of the country in which they are placed. But they are almost certain to increase internal production, to stimulate development of new areas, to widen the opportunities for commerce, and to further the social and economic integration of the area into which they run.

As announced in August, the United States has reached the conclusion that here is an area for economic assistance that can best be handled through the mechanism of loans which can be repaid in whole or in part in the local currency of the borrower and which, to that extent, will not constitute a drain on that country's international reserves until such time as the ability of the borrower to repay in foreign currency has been established.

In the past, only the United States has been prepared to make this type of loan for economic development. In part such loans have been made bilaterally through the ICA and more recently the Development Loan Fund. In the International Development Association the United States will propose that all members of the IBRD join with us in creating an international fund which can be used in this way, and that the less developed countries also share in their own development through IDA. In the years immediately following World War II, the reconstruction of the industrialized countries was a first necessary step to recovery of world trade and world prosperity. Now, the United States is saying: "The continuing prosperity of the world will be furthered if all of us together cooperate in speeding the economic advance of the less developed countries."

Probably no subject is receiving greater attention in the field of international economics today than that of ways and means for stimulating economic development. Economists are turning out a growing volume of literature seeking answers to complex and difficult questions. What are the prerequisites to rapid economic development in terms of social attitudes, education, political institutions, traditions? What are the prerequisites for local accumulation of capital? To what extent will central direction of investment, central planning of the development process help or hinder economic growth? What is the principal bottleneck to progress in various stages of development? Is it a shortage of capital? Of entrepreneurial ability? Of economic stability? Of political confidence?

These studies are thought-provoking because they deal with problems of vital importance. In the longer run, they may lead to discovery of some general patterns of economic development which will provide practical guidance to the developing countries, in varying stages of growth.

At the moment, however, development is not prepared to wait upon the theory of development. Many of the less developed countries are experiencing rapid population growth which will sharply reduce per capita living standards unless productivity can be promptly increased. In many countries social and political changes have taken place which have shattered ancient patterns of thought and ancient customs. In some areas newly independent countries are experiencing for the first time both the pride and the problems of self-government. In other countries population shifts and economic changes have transferred political power from the old land-owning class to the new urban labor class. Insistent demands for improved living standards are permeating the social, economic, and political life of vast areas of the world.

While there are many unresolved problems as to the most effective way to stimulate rapid economic advance in the less developed areas, there is general agreement that an important element is foreign capital. In the past three years U.S. Government nonmilitary grants, loans, and short-term capital outflow to foreign countries have amounted to about \$2½ billion per year.

I would like to use that figure as a point of departure for some remarks on the balance of payments of the United States. As individuals interested in foreign trade, you gentlemen are far better informed than the general public concerning current developments in the foreign trade field.

You are doubtless aware, at least in a general way, that nonmilitary exports from the United States reached a record level in 1957. U.S. exports in the last part of 1956 and in 1957 were greatly stimulated by certain temporary factors. The closing of the Suez Canal caused important but transitory shifts in world trade patterns. U.S. exports of petroleum and petroleum products, for example, were twice as high in the first half of 1957 as they were in the first half of 1956. A poor grain harvest in Europe in 1956 raised U.S. grain exports very substantially in that year and the following year. Under the influence of factors such as these, total U.S. exports in 1957 amounted to some \$19.4 billion.

You are probably also aware that exports in 1958 fell to \$16.2 billion, more than \$3 billion below the 1957 high.

There was no such rapid shift in the import figures. Imports in 1958 declined by only some \$350 million. Despite the appreciable, if relatively brief, slump in business activity in the latter months of 1957 and the early months of 1958, consumer incomes were maintained at a relatively constant level and U.S. imports showed very little decline.

As I have intimated, there are many factors that can be cited to explain some of the sharp drop in exports in 1958. The decline was from an abnormally high figure. The reduced exports of 1958 were still \$2 billion higher than those of 1955. They were about \$1 billion lower than those of 1956, the closing months of which were also affected by the special factors which I mentioned in connection with 1957. In 1958, moreover, U.S. exports of merchandise continued to exceed imports by a substantial margin and U.S. sales of goods and services in 1958 exceeded goods and services purchased (excluding military purchases and military expenditures abroad) by more than \$5 billion.

Against this net excess of goods and services, however, the United States paid out nearly \$3.4 billion for support of U.S. military forces abroad, including purchases of military equipment in foreign countries; \$2.6 billion in nonmilitary grants, loans, and short-term capital movements on Government account; and \$2.8 billion in private capital investment abroad. Those three figures add up to \$8.8 billion, paid out through public and private channels.

When all of these figures are put together, the net result is that U.S. outpayments far exceeded the total sum that foreigners were spending for U.S. goods and services. A total of \$3.4 billion was thus added to the liquid resources of foreigners in the form of dollar balances, official and private, or taken in the form of monetary gold. This is a significantly larger figure than in the years before 1957.

Available data covering the first quarter of this calendar year 1959, reflect a roughly comparable story and a continuation of a large net deficit, which we as a Nation are in effect covering by borrowing abroad. A considerable number of newspaper articles, magazine editorials, and public statements have called attention to this balance of payment situation and have asked, in one form or another, either "What are we going to do about it?" or perhaps more frequently, "What is the Government going to do about it?"

Certainly in a private enterprise economy, "we" in the sense of the general public, the thousands of manufacturing concerns, the millions of workers in industry, agriculture, and commerce, the thousands of exporters, have a never-ending responsibility to do our part in keeping American production efficient; in devising new and better techniques; in reducing production costs; in foreseeing consumer trends and producing what foreign buyers want to buy. In short, if we are to continue to provide capital for the less developed nations on a significant scale, we must do this by continually providing a surplus of exports. Our ability to export competitively, therefore, assumes very great importance.

Exporters should recognize, as I'm sure all in this room have done, that there is no shortage of dollars as compared with other major currencies. The dollar gap is a concept which has long since been left far behind. Increasingly you face competitors from many nations able to offer adequate supplies of comparable products at comparable or more competitive prices. To put it in familiar terms: "How many new foreign doorbells have you rung in the past twelve months?"

Now as to the role of Government in the present situation. The Government has many responsibilities and I can do no more than touch upon some of them here. The Government has a responsibility for presenting to the public and to

the Congress its best estimate of the role which the United States should play in world affairs and the international responsibilities it must assume.

After the nature of our part in world affairs has been determined and the cost has been fixed by the Congress, the administration has the further responsibility of seeing that every dollar expended brings maximum value in terms of accomplishing the objectives we have set. To this end the concept, the scope, the administration, and the costs of all of our programs should be and are under constant review.

In the balance of payments field the Government also has a responsibility for assuring that U.S. commerce is treated fairly by other countries. Discriminatory restrictions against U.S. trade still exist; some of these represent a residue from the period when foreign countries imposed controls to protect inadequate gold and dollar reserves. We are urging prompt removal of such discrimination, and you will hear more of this in coming weeks.

The final point I wish to make as to the Government's responsibility in the foreign trade field is one which I feel is of surpassing importance and it is one in which the Treasury Department is vitally interested. I refer to the avoidance of inflation. As we follow international economic developments around the world we are constantly aware of the devastating effect which domestic inflation may have upon a country's balance of payments and upon the pace and soundness of its economic development.

Inflation in the United States is currently under control—but we must look to the future and not to the past. In this respect I would like to quote for you one of the questions and answers included in the press interview with Secretary of the Treasury which *U.S. News and World Report* published on August 31.

"Q. The public is getting the impression that there isn't anything too much wrong with inflation. They read in the papers that corporations have been making tremendous profits and that unemployment is vanishing, that this country is prosperous and personal incomes are up. The average man is asking, 'What is this inflation thing doing that's wrong?'"

"A. Looking back over the past 17 or 18 months, we have had about as relatively a stable period of prices as we have had in some time. The all-commodity price index has been about level. There has been practically no change in the value of the dollar. Food prices have tended to be a little bit lower; some other prices have risen. There has been practically no change in the cost-of-living index. Therefore, there is a tendency for people to say, 'Where is the inflation that you are concerned with?'"

"We are not concerned about the fact that we are remedying a situation in the past, but rather to be sure that we do not in the future allow inflation to become a problem. If a person is reasonable and prudent, he does not wait until he has a difficulty and then take measures to get out of it. You don't lock the barn after the horse is stolen. You do it first.

"The reasonable and prudent man should be thankful we have a period of relative stability. We will try to conduct our country's affairs so that we will maintain this price stability and at the same time a period of growth at a rate which can be maintained."

The desire to lock the barn before the horse is stolen has been evident in the policy of the administration throughout the past year. Early in January the President submitted his balanced budget to the Congress for the current fiscal year. The President put the issues squarely to the Congress and the people. Hardly a week went by that he did not stress the fact that fiscal responsibility requires that the Government not only live within its income during periods of high national prosperity but also that as national prosperity grows we must seek to achieve surpluses for debt reduction. Fortunately, in large measure the people and the Congress responded, with the result that a balanced budget is in prospect for the current fiscal year that ends next June 30, and all efforts are being made to balance it in 1961. We must continue to exercise budgetary discipline.

The administration's determination to manage the Government's financial affairs soundly in the interest of price stability and economic growth is also evident in the debt management legislative program which the President submitted to the Congress in early June. It included, as you know, a request for removal of the 4½ percent interest-rate limitation set by a 1918 statute on Government borrowing for more than 5 years, as well as the removal of the 3¼ percent limitation on interest paid on savings bonds.

Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Anderson repeatedly stressed the urgency of this legislation. Under present money market conditions the Treasury can not borrow long-term money at these ceiling rates. The result is that the Treasury is forced to rely exclusively on short-term borrowing, where no interest rate ceiling exists, which not only adds substantially to inflationary pressures but makes the whole \$290 billion debt, as it grows shorter and shorter in maturity, that much harder to handle.

Shortly before winding up its recent session, Congress did take action to permit the Treasury to pay the increased yields it had proposed on Series E and H savings bonds. We are hopeful that this will ease our problems in maintaining a widespread distribution of an important segment of the debt in the hands of millions of small savers. But Congress failed to take action on the entire debt management proposal. While our hands are tied temporarily from taking advantage of opportunities as they present themselves to extend the maturity of the marketable debt, we will continue to try to make clear the need for flexibility in Government borrowing in order to handle our financial affairs in a sound manner.

Let me now summarize my thoughts as follows:

First, we are living in a world where the importance to the United States of its export effort has changed—a change which many people and perhaps many of our foreign friends have not yet fully comprehended. Second, our responsibilities for mutual development and mutual protection remain heavy and are of vital national interest.

It is clear that the ability of the United States to shoulder its responsibilities in these areas is affected by its export and payments position. This means that we must look closely at the remaining discrimination against the United States on the part of the now reconstructed industrial nations. It also means that American export industries must make every possible effort to maintain and improve their competitive position. Goods must be designed for the foreign market, promotion must be stepped up, top management must give exports an equal rating with domestic markets, and not simply consider them as a stepchild, to be favored when there is a domestic surplus, and ignored when there is heavy domestic demand. You as foreign traders are now in the forefront of the economic interests of the United States.

Finally, we must continue to hold inflation in check and maintain a stable price level. The administration will continue to seek the necessary authority in the field of debt management to help achieve this. For if we cannot continue to restrain inflation we not only undermine the foundations of our whole domestic economy, but we weaken our ability to export competitively, and thus our capacity to assist in the vital development of the emerging world. Our exports of capital must bear an appropriate relation to our export and payments surpluses.

In the year 1959 we have been, I believe, relatively successful in maintaining stable prices. With the continued backing of an enlightened citizenry in which the great city and the great port of Philadelphia must play its role—I am confident we will continue to be successful in the coming months.

EXHIBIT 36.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upton, March 22, 1960, before the International Executives Association Convention on America's stake in world trade, New York, N.Y.

It is both an honor and a pleasure for me to present the keynote speech for your convention which opens today. The keynote I will sound will be that the United States is facing a new and pressing problem in its international economic relations and that the experience, skill, hard work, and leadership of members of this conference and of industrialists and exporters throughout the country must make a major contribution to solution of this problem. I hope that when this conference is over you will have given these propositions not only intellectual acceptance but your vigorous and enthusiastic support.

The next two speakers are scheduled to examine "Labor's stake in world trade" and "management's stake in world trade." As keynote speaker, I would like to ask you to think in still broader terms—of "America's stake in world trade."

The pressing national problem I wish to discuss with you is that of strengthening the balance of payments position of the United States. I shall be referring more than once to the message President Eisenhower sent to the Congress last Friday.

It began with the words "Because increased exports are important to the United States at this time, the administration has developed a program to promote the growth of our export trade."

Probably few audiences could be found in this country more competent than this one to understand—in all its complexity—the course of recent development of the U.S. balance of payments position. I do not intend to examine the complexities, but only to touch upon the broad outline.

In 1959 the United States experienced an overall deficit in its balance of payments of \$3.7 billion. In 1958 the deficit amounted to \$3.4 billion. In the two years together our balance of payments deficit exceeded \$7 billion; this was offset by the sale of some \$3 billion in gold and by an increase of some \$4 billion in liquid dollar assets held by foreign claimants in the United States.

Many of you know the background of this deficit. I would like to call your attention to Treasury Secretary Anderson's article "The Balance of Payments of the United States" in the spring issue of *Foreign Affairs* which is being distributed today. The Committee for Economic Development has examined the same subject in its pamphlet—*National Objectives and the Balance of Payments Problem*. These and other discussions point out that the pattern of our balance of payments in the last decade has been one of a surplus on current commercial account but a surplus which was not sufficient (with the exception of 1957) to cover: (1) United States private investments abroad, (2) United States Government grants and loans, and (3) United States military expenditures abroad.

The three categories of private and public expenditure which I have just mentioned averaged \$8.3 billion per year in the three years 1957–59 as follows:

Military expenditures abroad.....	\$3.2 billion
Private capital outflow.....	2.7 billion
Government grants and loans.....	2.4 billion

Any one of these items taken alone would represent a large portion of the annual deficit of 1958 or 1959. But to relate any of these figures to the deficit would be an exercise in simple arithmetic—not in logic. One could equally well point out, for example, that U.S. merchandise exports were more than \$3 billion lower in 1959 than in 1957 or that U.S. merchandise imports were \$2.0 million higher in 1959 than in 1957. Simple arithmetic here shows a deterioration of more than \$5 billion in our merchandise balance of payments as compared with 1957. I hasten to add that 1957, partly because of the Suez crisis, should not be regarded as a typical year.

The logical rather than the arithmetical approach to our balance of payments problem calls for us to look at the broad canvas of our national objectives, our national needs, and our national ideals. It calls for us to appraise very carefully our position of leadership in the defense of the free world and our contributions, private and public, to the more rapid growth of the less developed countries of the world.

A distinguished visitor to this country recently commented that the U.S. balance of payments problem appeared to him to be "a problem of the balance of generosity." This was a gracious thing for a guest to say and we appreciate it. We appreciate even more the fact that he and other European experts recognize that our overall deficit of the last two years is not evidence of a weakness of the U.S. dollar. The deficit has been less than the sum of our public and private capital outflow and the cost of our military and economic assistance to the rest of the world. In that recognition lies much of the world's confidence that the United States will be able to correct its balance of payments position in a reasonable time. And that confidence, in turn, has meant that foreign countries are prepared to continue to hold much of their recent increase in gold and dollar reserves in the form of dollar deposits or liquid dollar investments in this country.

However, I cannot accept the "balance of generosity" concept as a basis for our own appraisal of our balance of payments problem. True, the United States has been generous—and the U.S. taxpayer has been generous—in contributing, first, to the economic recovery of Europe and Japan; then to the strengthening of the defense posture of the Western world; and presently to the more rapid economic development of the less developed areas of the world.

But generosity merges rapidly into enlightened self-interest. I do not believe we would support and defend our military assistance program or our private capital investment abroad on the basis of generosity. There is far more to these items of foreign expenditure than generosity. There is a recognition of leadership and of the responsibilities of leadership. There is a recognition that the

security of the United States is closely involved with the strength and security of our allies. There is appreciation of the vast requirements of the U.S. economy for imported goods.

There is awareness that a world struggle is presently being waged between advocates of freedom and advocates of totalitarian control. This battle is being waged on many fronts. One of the most important—and one which we would neglect at our peril—is the economic front.

In many of the less developed areas of the world advocates of totalitarian methods are preaching that an acceptable rate of economic progress can only be obtained if the State assumes complete responsibility and authority to direct all forms of economic activity; to make all investment decisions; to set prices; to control imports and exports; to determine wages; to direct labor to this task or that.

It would be inaccurate to say that all the advocates of such centralized methods are Communists. I think there may be sincere nationalists in many countries who do not recognize that the fabric of freedom in political, religious, and social life would not be strong enough to withstand the strain if economic freedom were snatched away. In any case such advocates of totalitarian methods frequently find themselves joined by the Communists, encouraged by them, supported by them, and sometimes supplanted by them. When this happens, the dream of rapid economic progress may all too often be replaced by the reality of economic retrogression, social disruption, the eclipse of personal initiative, and the disappearance of personal freedom.

Under these circumstances, a decline in the ability of the United States—one of the most richly endowed nations of the earth—to provide a margin of production to assist its friends—in defense and in economic growth—cannot be viewed merely as a threat to our capacity for generosity; it must be viewed as a threat to our capacity for leadership of the free world and to the defense of our own security in both military and social terms.

I do not wish to suggest that our minds should be closed to any particular method for reducing our balance of payments deficits. Examination of the costs of and the benefits from our military expenditures, from our economic assistance programs, and from our private and public capital flows abroad is appropriate. Such examination is carried on continuously in so far as Government operations are concerned.

You will recall certain policy changes which have been announced in recent months and which reflect this continuing review. For example, in the mutual security bill of last year Congress changed the investment guarantee authority of ICA so that in the future the investment guarantee program will concentrate on encouraging U.S. capital investment in the economically less developed areas of the world. Previously, guarantees were available to cover the risks of expropriation and nonconvertibility of currencies on long-term investment anywhere in the world. Partly under the stimulus of this program, U.S. private investment in highly industrialized countries reached a peak in 1958. Such investment does not always carry with it the export of U.S. capital equipment or U.S. services. Dollars are frequently transferred abroad to buy local products and services which give concrete form to the investment project. On the other hand, investment flows to the less developed areas of the world do normally result in the export of goods and services from the United States and are to that extent less of a strain on the U.S. balance of payments. A more rapid rate of growth in the less developed countries is also consistent with our national aims.

I might mention, also, the policy statement issued in October by the Development Loan Fund concerning that agency's procurement policy. That statement said "There is now a fair presumption that other industrialized countries which export capital goods to the less developed countries are in a financial position to provide long-term loans on reasonable terms to assist such countries in their development programs. It has therefore been decided that, particularly in financing the foreign exchange costs of development projects and programs, the Development Loan Fund will place primary emphasis on the financing of goods and services of U.S. origin."

It is clear, however, that, barring drastic changes in the role which the United States is prepared to play in world affairs, a major part of a satisfactory solution of our balance of payments problem must be found in an improvement of our current commercial accounts, an increase in the surplus we are able to realize from an excess of sales of goods and services over our purchases from other countries. Accordingly, a substantial part of our present need is a need to increase our exports. What are the prospects for such an increase?

As the general theme of this Conference, your program lists "Abundant dollars abroad—your share and where." In that phrase "abundant dollars" lies a suggestion of a major change in the environment for U.S. exports in recent years.

It was not many years ago that the term "dollar shortage" was invariably heard in any meeting such as this. The proper interpretation of that phrase was that dollars were short relative to the strength of world demand for U.S. goods and services. Under these conditions foreign governments adopted various discriminatory measures to insure that dollars were conserved for expenditures judged to be in the national interest. Many U.S. products were effectively excluded from the markets of western Europe and elsewhere.

These dollar restrictions were tolerated in certain provisions of the IMF and GATT which were designed for the "postwar transitional period" and which permitted discrimination by a country that could demonstrate balance of payments problems and inadequate reserves. Last October, following a strong statement by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual meetings of the IMF and IBRD, the IMF declared that balance of payments justification for discrimination against the dollar no longer exists and asked member countries to remove any remaining discrimination in a reasonable, but short, time. It is true that many countries had already reduced their discrimination prior to that time, but many discriminatory restrictions still remain. We will continue to press for removal of discrimination against U.S. goods until this practice ceases to be a factor retarding sales of our exports in the leading trading nations of the world.

This is one aspect of what "abundant dollars abroad" means; a negative factor is being removed in order that U.S. exporters may compete freely with exporters from other nations. I need not remind a group of export-minded executives that the removal of a barrier to competition does not, in and of itself, increase sales. Sales will be increased only by exploitation of the newly opened market. Every producer and sales manager who, in the past, has put aside the prospect of foreign sales because of the existence of discriminatory restrictions should now reexamine his position.

Just as the term "dollar shortage" could only refer to the relation between available dollars and the demand for U.S. goods and services, the term "abundance of dollars" also has meaning only in relation to the strength of foreign demand for U.S. products. We must ask ourselves whether the U.S. economy is fully competitive with the resurgent economies of Western Europe and Japan.

We must ask this question, but I am not sure we can answer it—until we have really begun to compete! I would like to quote for you a couple of paragraphs from the study of the Committee for Economic Development which I mentioned earlier. It is a description in very broad terms of the relation of American industry to the foreign market in recent years. It shows what I mean when I suggest that we haven't really begun to compete.

"During most of the postwar period the potential foreign market for U.S. products was limited by the small supply of dollars, and this potential market was assured to the United States by the inadequacy of alternative sources. Foreign entry into the American market was limited by low foreign production and high foreign costs. For most American industries there was little opportunity for gaining foreign markets by being more competitive and little danger of losing markets, at home or abroad, to foreign competitors.

"This condition had a number of important consequences. In wage negotiations neither labor nor management had to worry about keeping American labor costs per unit of output from exceeding foreign labor costs in the same industry. In price policy businesses had to keep an eye only on their domestic competitors—who generally operated under the same wage conditions. Businesses could design their products for the requirements of the American market and count on the hungry foreign market to be satisfied with the same products. Selling efforts could be tailored exclusively to the American market."

That quotation is followed by the understatement—"All this has changed substantially and will change further."

It has been twenty years and more since U.S. industry has received a broad challenge to intensify its efforts to compete in world markets in order to strengthen the balance of payments position of this Nation. Some of you will remember the period 25 to 30 years ago when nations all over the world faced sudden and drastic deterioration in their balances of payments and when the disorderly struggle for recovery led to what came to be called "beggar my neighbor" policies. Imports were restricted, tariffs were raised, bilateral trade agreements were entered into,

strange currency devices were introduced to limit convertibility and to insure that each import would result in an equivalent export.

Fortunately the situation today bears no resemblance to that of the thirties. And we must make sure that the self-defeating weapons of the thirties are not called into use. World trade has been increasing from year to year. Near boom conditions exist in most of the industrialized nations. Vast requirements for industrial products characterize the less developed areas of the world and capital from public and private sources is helping to turn these requirements into effective demand.

The challenge then is for us to get a slightly increased share of a rising market. The task is primarily one which U.S. industry and the U.S. export community must undertake. What can the Government do to help?

The statement which President Eisenhower sent to the Congress last week concerned a number of steps which are to be taken within the Government to strengthen the services of the Departments of State and Commerce and Agriculture to the American business man and exporter. Secretary of Commerce Mueller is to be your principal speaker at this evening's banquet. It would be impolite—and probably impolitic as well—for me to anticipate the elaboration of that message which I am sure Secretary Mueller will provide with reference to the very important role which his department will play.

The President's message referred also to a new policy of the Export-Import Bank. The details of this policy have been somewhat further elaborated in a press release put out by the Bank last Friday. I commend that press release to the attention of all of you. Not only does it explain two new types of service which the Bank will provide, but it reviews in a clear and succinct form types of credit and guarantee assistance which have long been available through the Bank; you may find that some of these could be used more extensively than in the past.

The first of the new services which the Bank is offering will be a system of export guarantees covering political risks in short-term transactions where credits are not in excess of 180 days. The Bank's announcement says that the guarantees will be limited to political risks in order to encourage private capital to provide the necessary financing and the guarantees or insurance with respect to the normal commercial risks. The political risk guarantee contract covers the risk of non-transferability of nonconvertibility of foreign currencies, losses resulting from the imposition of import restrictions or the cancellation of import permits and losses resulting directly from war, civil commotion, and expropriation. Detailed guidance for the administration of this new service will shortly be issued by the Bank. It is expected that the plan will be in operation within the next two months with foreign departments of commercial banks acting as agencies for the Export-Import Bank in dealing with the exporter.

The second innovation announced by the Export-Import Bank relates to the field of medium-term credits. It represents a step for still closer cooperation of the Bank with the Nation's commercial banks and the Nation's exporters. The Export-Import Bank undertakes to participate in the financing of medium-term transactions in reliance upon the credit judgment of a U.S. commercial bank under certain conditions. Two sets of prerequisites are proposed: One is that the commercial bank be prepared to finance for its own account, and without recourse to the exporter, the early installments on three- to five-year credits; the second is that the commercial bank and the exporter, separately, are prepared to participate on their own accounts for a modest proportion of the credit throughout the life of the loan. Certain conditions will be set as to the appropriate size of the down payment made by the foreign buyer, other terms of the credit, and the eligibility of markets. More detailed information on these new credit and guarantee mechanisms will be available in the very near future through the Export-Import Bank and through your own bankers.

Another activity in which your Government has recently been engaged is that of consulting with other industrialized and financially strong countries on ways to facilitate the mobilization of national resources for development assistance as well as the provision of such assistance to recipient countries in the most useful manner. This activity ties in somewhat with the adjustment in DLF policy which I mentioned previously. In recent meetings in Washington of the newly formed Development Assistance Group, the United States expressed its hope that other industrialized countries would accept an increasing share of responsibility for speeding the growth of the less developed areas of the world and that, in this connection, they would supplement their contributions to the multilateral lending agencies by making available an increased bilateral flow of long-term development lending.

There is another field of Government responsibility which will have a vital effect upon our efforts to strengthen our balance of payments position. This is the task of preserving a stable, noninflationary domestic economy. Without this the competitive ability of our manufacturers and exporters would be seriously prejudiced. Secretary Anderson says the following in his *Foreign Affairs* article:

"There has been much concern of late as to the competitive position of our goods in world markets. An examination of price and wage trends and of changes in our share of world trade (especially in manufactures) does not provide clear evidence that the United States has priced itself out of world markets. However, there are examples which can be cited, on the other side; and there is ample indication of intensified competition in world markets and of increased world capacity to produce goods for export. What we can conclude is that the United States has little margin of competitive superiority. This means that we cannot risk any erosion in the stability of United States prices if American producers are to succeed in expanding their exports."

On the fiscal front we are entering a period of greater strength than that of recent years. The President's budget for the fiscal year beginning in June calls for a \$4 billion surplus in contrast to the large deficit experienced in fiscal 1959 and the approximate balance expected in fiscal 1960. The Federal Reserve will doubtless continue to seek to prevent excessive credit expansion from creating major inflationary pressures. In this connection we continue to feel that, in the management of our public debt, the Treasury should have greater flexibility and freedom from arbitrary restrictions. In addition every effort must be made to insure that wage and price movements are consistent with increases in productivity.

With all the help which the Government can appropriately give in this free economy of ours, the fact remains that private industry must deliver the goods if we are to improve our balance of payments position. I have spoken primarily of the need for an expansion of exports, both because that is the area in which I believe we can best tackle this problem and because it is an area of particular relevance to this conference. On the import side I would not favor any artificial means of reducing our purchases from foreign suppliers but I would applaud every effort to increase our own efficiency to the end that domestic consumers find in domestic products increasing satisfaction of their needs and desires.

The December issue of *Survey of Current Business* listed 16 selected groups of products representing finished manufactured goods which the United States both exports and imports. For ten of these groups our net balance had deteriorated since 1956. In some instances imports had increased more rapidly than exports. In other items exports had dropped while imports had increased. Many of the categories of goods shown were those in which we had long felt that this country had had an appreciable competitive and technological advantage.

The task of expanding exports will not be an easy one. The industrialized Western European countries and Japan have reconstructed their industries in the postwar period and in the reconstruction have modernized plant and procedures and have adopted the most advanced techniques. Many of these countries at one time or another in the postwar period have instituted specific export drives aimed at world markets and with particular attention to the U.S. market. The fact that there are "abundant dollars" abroad does not mean that they can be had for the asking. Many individual U.S. industries and many individual firms have been working hard in foreign markets in recent years and realize the increasing strength of our foreign competitors. There are many other industries, some of them products of the postwar era, which, for one reason or another, have never tested the demand for their products in foreign markets. One of the principal purposes of the actions which the Government is now undertaking is to help the inexperienced exporter to explore the potentialities of foreign markets.

As you know, many other countries of the world are far more dependent upon their foreign trade than is the United States. For recent years our total imports have represented between 3 and 3½ percent of our gross national product while exports have represented a little less than 4 percent of our GNP. A very modest increase in the percentage of domestic production sold in foreign markets would represent a substantial increase in export earnings.

We are not, accordingly, in the position some countries have found themselves in in the past. The British, you may recall, once popularized the slogan, "Export or die." The United States' objective in seeking to strengthen its balance of payments position is in many respects unique in world history. Our ability to purchase our import needs is not in jeopardy. Our gold reserves remain large and world confidence in the dollar remains strong.

We must make absolutely certain, however, that these facts continue to be true. For beyond our immediate need, America's stake in world trade lies in its determination to maintain America's position of world leadership; to preserve America's ability to strengthen the defensive shield of world freedom; and to assist in the more rapid growth of the less developed areas of the world—thus helping in the realization of the deep aspirations for economic progress with freedom which inspire many millions of people. We believe that America's stake in world trade could also appropriately be called "The world's stake in America's trade." Our effort to improve our position is not, and need not be, a threat to a sound balance of payments position for other nations; it is rather a necessity for our continued close cooperation with them in building a stronger, freer, and happier world.

EXHIBIT 37.—Statement by Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Von Klemperer, April 26, 1960, before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on exports in relation to the balance of payments

I am glad to appear before you to testify on the subject of "Exports in relation to the balance of payments."

Among the many items which make up our balance of payments, our trade account, that is, our exports and imports of merchandise, is the largest. To illustrate the importance of these factors, our merchandise exports generally account for about 70 percent of our total receipts in the balance of payments and our imports for about 50 percent of our total payments. Any important and lasting changes in the magnitude of our foreign trade are thus bound to affect our balance-of-payments position importantly and to have repercussions on the other activities which make up our balance of payments.

Traditionally, the United States has had a very sizeable surplus in its goods and services account, exclusive of military expenditures abroad. This surplus contributed importantly to our ability during most of the postwar period to support very substantial U.S. private and public capital outflows and military expenditures abroad, with fairly limited losses of gold and liquid dollars to foreigners. To illustrate, during the years 1951–1956, our export surplus on nonmilitary goods and services averaged roughly \$5 billion per year. In comparison, our expenditures for the three most important categories of out-payments, i.e., economic aid, military expenses, and private investment abroad, averaged about \$6 billion. Since other payments and receipts largely canceled out, we lost an average \$1.2 billion per year in gold and liquid dollars during that period.

1957 was the year of the "Suez crisis" and we developed a small gold and dollar surplus. In 1958 our export surplus on nonmilitary goods and services was above the pre-1957 average and amounted to \$5.4 billion. On the other side of the ledger, however, expenditures abroad for our military forces and through the outflow of U.S. public and private capital rose much more sharply to \$8.8 billion. When all other transactions were taken into account, we had lost \$3.4 billion in gold and liquid dollars in 1958. In 1959 our payments situation deteriorated further largely because our merchandise trade surplus was very sharply reduced to about \$1 billion. We lost \$3.7 billion in gold and liquid dollars during that year.

When we look for the causes of this deterioration, we find that it is not so much that our exports have declined. In 1959, at \$16.2 billion, they were as high as they had been in 1958 and higher than they had been in any previous postwar year except 1956 and 1957 when they were inflated as the result of the Suez crisis and other special factors. What has happened is that our merchandise exports have failed to keep pace with our merchandise imports. The latter, in 1959, suddenly rose by almost \$2.5 billion to a record level of over \$15 billion while our exports just managed to equal those of the previous year.

In our overall balance of payments for 1959, there were a number of offsetting factors of a special nature in our favor, such as over \$400 million in unexpected debt prepayments by foreign countries to the U.S. Government; nevertheless, the increase in our merchandise imports was large enough to raise our total payments abroad to a new annual high and we lost a record \$3.7 billion in gold and liquid dollars. Thus, we are today confronted with a situation where exports during 1958 and 1959 have fallen short of providing the very large trade surpluses needed to help finance the three important items of outpayments mentioned above, i.e., outflow of public and private funds and our military expenditures abroad.

Our export figures for 1960 have so far shown a considerable improvement and our imports have fallen off somewhat. While this is in itself an encouraging development, we must suspect that at least part of this improvement is due to temporary or nonrecurring factors such as jet aircraft and cotton. It would not be responsible to assume that all of this improvement is necessarily of a lasting nature and that it will continue and thus lead to a sufficiently rapid reduction in our balance-of-payments deficit towards the goal of reasonable equilibrium which we must reach. We therefore must work for higher levels of export earnings than those which we have shown during the early months of 1960.

Losses of \$7 billion of gold and dollars in the last two years indicate a balance-of-payments problem for us which we cannot afford to disregard. We think that such losses cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely. Today the U.S. dollar is the major reserve currency of the world. Foreign countries have accumulated about \$17½ billion in liquid dollar claims against the United States, of which about \$9 billion are held by foreign governments and central banks and represent under our present monetary system a potential claim on our gold stock. \$7 billion of foreign holdings represent private short-term dollars owned by foreigners here in the form of bank balances or U.S. Government securities, and there are also about \$1.5 billion in holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes on foreign government and private account. Our gold stock today is just below \$19.5 billion, of which about \$12 billion are required reserves against our Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities. Our gold reserve is still roughly 50 percent of the total amount held by the monetary authorities of all the nations of the free world. A reserve of this size is sufficient to give us time to make the necessary adjustments in our international payments position in an orderly manner. However, these adjustments must be made before additional heavy deficits have brought about a further deterioration.

There are two things which the administration is attempting to do in this connection:

(a) By continually seeking adequate monetary and fiscal measures, we must continue to merit the full confidence of those foreigners who keep an important part of their monetary reserves with us, and

(b) We are working towards helping bring about the necessary adjustments in our balance of payments with a view of reaching a reasonable equilibrium.

It is not within the scope of my subject to deal in detail with the various measures which the administration has taken in its attempt to help make these adjustments. With respect to foreign trade, the administration has agreed that one of the basic solutions to our payments problem is a large increase in our exports. Through higher export earnings we hope to obtain an important degree of improvement in our trade account along lines consistent with our international economic policy of expanding world trade to the maximum possible. In many of the other industrialized countries exports are one of the important national objectives. It must be one of ours.

Our concern with exports is, of course, a relatively new thing. It has grown out of necessity. There are still many who do not realize the important role which exports play in our domestic economy as well as in our balance of payments. It has often been said that our merchandise trade is only a very small part of our gross national product and is therefore not a matter of important concern to us. It is true that a \$16 billion export figure and a \$15 billion import figure work out to barely 3 percent each of our gross national product. Even a 20 percent increase in our exports would serve to raise the percentage which they bear to our GNP by only six-tenths of one percent. By looking at this from a balance-of-payments point of view, however, we get an entirely different picture. If all other items in our balance of payments remain constant, this same 20 percent rise in our exports would virtually eradicate our payments deficit. Conversely, of course, a very small worsening in our trade in terms of GNP as occurred in 1958 and 1959 can create a very sharp deterioration in our international payments position.

Furthermore, as a percent of the movable and therefore exportable goods produced in the United States our exports generally amounted to around 9 percent of GNP in most years of the postwar period. For the last year for which data are available, 1958, the percentage was 8.8. In addition, the impact of our export markets on particular commodities in diversified sectors of our economy is frequently very high. In 1958 we exported 46 percent of the rice we grew and 42 percent of our wheat. We exported 53 percent of raw cotton grown and in spite of all our imports, 27 percent of our sardine catch. We exported 44 percent

of our manufactures of tracklaying tractors, 49 percent of the DDT produced here, 21 percent of motortrucks and busses produced, and 28 percent of molybdenum mined.

The foregoing very briefly reflects the important position of exports in our balance of payments and in our economy.

EXHIBIT 38.—Statement by Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Von Klemperer, April 28, 1960, before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on present export credit facilities and proposals for new mechanisms

I am happy to testify before your committee on the subject of "Present export credit facilities and proposals for new mechanisms."

With respect to present export credit facilities, the U.S. Government today provides a considerable amount of financial assistance to U.S. exporters through a number of devices. Closest in nature to a true system of export credits have been the operations of the Export-Import Bank of Washington which since its inception has financed a total of approximately \$7 billion of U.S. goods and services. The Bank has done this financing in two ways: One, through a system of specific lines of credit to American exporters under which the exporter himself takes the initiative in approaching Export-Import Bank to cover proposed sales to foreign countries. The bulk of the Bank's aid to exporters, however, has been extended through a second device, i.e., its large postwar reconstruction loans and a large volume of developmental project loans to foreign governments and other organizations. Under these loans the initiative is taken by the foreign borrower, but since disbursement of the loans is tied to the payment of U.S. produced goods and services, the full benefit of these loans goes to the American exporter.

Similar to the Export-Import Bank, the Development Loan Fund has been of assistance to American exporters through its foreign lending operations. This has been particularly true since last September when a new policy was established by the administration under which the bulk of future assistance provided by the Fund would be subject to procurement from the United States. This policy should be of benefit to U.S. exporters as disbursements under the DLF loans increase during the coming years.

Other programs of the United States have similarly benefitted U.S. exporters in an incidental manner. Most important among these activities are Public Law 480 and the operations of the International Cooperation Administration and its predecessors. Under Public Law 480 a total of approximately \$4.3 billion of agricultural surpluses have been sold in world markets including the cost of ocean transportation. Payment for these shipments is made in local currencies of the foreign countries, 55 percent of which in the past has been loaned or granted back to the latter. By not requiring cash dollar payments, Public Law 480 thus makes possible exports which otherwise would not have materialized and such exports have been running at between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of our total exports of agricultural commodities.

With respect to ICA and its predecessors, the U.S. Government either on a grant or a loan basis has created the financial means which enabled foreign governments to buy a total of about \$13 billion of U.S. exports since 1948.

Aside from these important aids to American exporters, bills have been introduced in the Senate from time to time in the postwar years to establish more formal export credit facilities to service the direct needs of American exporters, similar to the organizations maintained by other industrialized nations, notably the UK, Canada, and Germany. As the members of this committee know, the executive branch opposed these various proposals. It believed that no significant demand for new facilities had been demonstrated, and that the existing governmental and private enterprise organizations were able to take care of the existing needs. In fact, these proposals received only small support from exporters or bankers.

The conditions which were responsible for this administration position have changed considerably within the past two years. The testimony of the witnesses which you have heard earlier this week has shown the rapid deterioration which has taken place in our foreign trade position during the past two years and the effects of these changes on our balance-of-payments deficit.

It is largely because of this development that the administration undertook late last year to investigate the possibility that export credit insurance or guarantees might be helpful in improving our international payments position by contributing to a general governmental effort to increase U.S. exports. A subcommittee of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (NAC) was established to look into this question. It has recently concluded a survey of our present export credit facilities and the need for additional measures of this type. The findings of the subcommittee have been endorsed by the National Advisory Council and thus reflect the considered opinions of those departments of the executive branch most intimately concerned with the problem. I will outline for you the work of this committee and the conclusions which it reached.

In the course of its study, our subcommittee examined the practices of other leading countries which operate export credit insurance plans. We undertook to explore with a number of U.S. exporters the problems which they have encountered in competing credit-wise with exporters from these countries. We endeavored to cover a representative sample of agricultural as well as industrial exporters, and we solicited the views of small as well as large firms, and of representatives of banking and of an insurance firm. In addition to these interviews, we have received a considerable number of unsolicited communications from a wide variety of business firms. The subcommittee has also had the benefit of reports from the U.S. Foreign Service with regard to the general view held abroad by foreign importers on the question of the adequacy of the credit terms being offered by U.S. exporters compared with terms being offered by other competitive countries. We did not attempt an exhaustive survey but rather a selective one with the purpose of obtaining a general indication of what a cross section of organizations in the field believed to be advisable.

The conclusions which our subcommittee reached from these discussions can be summarized in this way: There seems to be a very considerable unfilled demand for export credit guarantees and financing for medium and long-term transactions, running from one to 25 years, and being particularly strong in the 1-10-year field. Facilities for such transactions, however, are already being provided by the Export-Import Bank. The evidence of this demand was helpful to us mainly in pointing out the steps which might be taken to assure more effective use of the existing possibilities; a number of changes in present techniques will be the result of this evidence. We decided against recommending any new facilities in this field because we felt that our aim of improving our balance of payments would not be achieved if we provided guarantees and financing not offering reasonable possibilities of repayment.

The only form of credit insurance provided by other countries which we have not made available to our exporters in the past in any important degree is the insurance for short-term transactions of a maturity of less than one year. The subcommittee came to the conclusion that there was a good deal of support for an expanded program covering such transactions. There were some exporters who doubted the need for these facilities. They thought that the political risk is not a determining factor in the case of short-term transactions, and that, in general, adequate financing is available for short-term transactions. On the other hand, we found a number of firms which felt that they had lost business to exporters from other countries because they could not give the type of credit terms which their competitors could offer under the protection of their governmental facilities. There was considerable evidence, too, that many importers abroad felt that they could increase their purchases of U.S. goods if longer credit terms could be obtained.

It is the judgment of the subcommittee that the introduction of a system of short-term export credit facilities is justified and would be beneficial in improving our export trade. We are hopeful that after what may be a slow start, growing results could be achieved over a period of years and that the program will eventually give a substantial lift to our exports. We are hopeful, incidentally, that the new facilities will encourage new firms, particularly smaller businesses, to explore the opportunities for entering the export field.

Let me be specific on the details of what seems to us justified in the way of additional export credit facilities in the short-term field. We feel that new facilities are needed largely for the coverage of the political risks, a type of risk which, as the experience of other countries has taught us, can be borne by government institutions only. It is our belief that if the political risks are insured through some governmental instrumentality, private facilities for the assumption of the

commercial risks will increase. In special cases where commercial risk coverage cannot be provided even with the stimulus of governmental coverage of the political risk, short-term governmental financing or commercial risk insurance may be advisable too. We do not expect that the latter need will be large and think that it will be limited mainly to new and small exporter firms.

There is one aspect of this problem of export credit insurance in which I believe the members of your committee may be especially interested. It has seemed to us that smaller business firms, and firms which do not have ready access to Washington facilities, would be greatly encouraged to make use of these new facilities if they were able to handle these transactions through their local banking or insurance institutions. For this and for other general reasons we recommended maximum participation by private enterprise in handling these new facilities.

Concerning the question of legislative authority, and the related question of the administering agency to carry out the newly expanded facilities, it was the subcommittee's view that the existing authority of the Export-Import Bank would permit it to handle the new program. Through many years of experience in dealing with exporters the Bank is eminently well qualified to carry out such a program with a minimum of delay and a maximum of efficiency.

I believe the above covers very briefly the main points of the administration position on this subject. The representative of the Export-Import Bank will explain to you the program which it has devised and which has received the full support of the National Advisory Council.

EXHIBIT 39.—Press release, December 28, 1959, on extending the exchange agreement between the United States and Argentina

Julian B. Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Emilio Donato del Carril, Ambassador of Argentina, today signed a one-year extension of the existing \$50,000,000 exchange agreement between the U.S. Treasury and the Government and Central Bank of Argentina.

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 U.S. Treasury would subsequently be repurchased by Argentina with dollars.

In connection with the carrying forward of Argentina's program for the attainment of economic stability and the maintenance of an orderly foreign exchange system, the International Monetary Fund recently announced a standby arrangement with Argentina in the amount of \$100 million.

EXHIBIT 40.—Press release, December 28, 1959, on extending the exchange agreement between the United States and Mexico

Julian B. Baird, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Antonio Carrillo Flores, Ambassador of Mexico, and Rodrigo Gomez, Director General of the Bank of Mexico, today signed an extension of the existing stabilization agreement between the United States and Mexico.

The agreement is designed to assist Mexico by providing up to a maximum amount of \$75 million, if the occasion for use should arise, for exchange stabilization operations to aid in preserving Mexico's exchange system free from restrictions on payments. Any pesos acquired by the Treasury in these operations would subsequently be repurchased by Mexico for dollars.

By today's action, the agreement is continued for a two-year period until December 31, 1961. It will, as in the past, be operated in close coordination with the activities of the International Monetary Fund.

Organization and Procedure

EXHIBIT 41.—Treasury Department orders relating to organization and procedure

No. 148, REVISION No. 7, AUGUST 11, 1959.—SUPERVISION OF BUREAUS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The following assignments of bureaus of the Treasury Department are hereby ordered:

Under Secretary (Mr. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.):

Internal Revenue Service.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Administrative Assistant Secretary (Mr. William W. Parsons):

Office of Administrative Services.

Office of Budget.

Office of Personnel.

Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Nils A. Lennartson):

Information Service.

Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Francis J. Gafford):

Personnel Security Office.

Tax Analysis Staff.

International Tax Staff.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs (Mr. Julian B. Baird):

Fiscal Assistant Secretary (Mr. William T. Heffelfinger):

Bureau of Accounts.

Bureau of the Public Debt.

Office of the Treasurer of the United States.

United States Savings Bonds Division.

Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Robert P. Mayo):

Debt Analysis Staff.

Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Charls E. Walker).

Special Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. Frank A. Southard, Jr.).

Assistant Secretary (Mr. Laurence B. Robbins):

Office of Defense Lending.

Bureau of the Mint.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Assistant Secretary (Mr. A. Gilmore Flues):

United States Coast Guard.

United States Secret Service.

Bureau of Customs.

Bureau of Narcotics.

Assistant to the Secretary (Mr. James P. Hendrick).

Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement (Mr. Myles J. Ambrose).

Assistant Secretary (Mr. T. Graydon Upton):

Office of International Finance (including Foreign Assets Control).

General Counsel (Mr. Nelson P. Rose):

Legal Division.

Assistant to the Secretary and Head, Legal Advisory Staff (Mr. David A. Lindsay).

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Nos. 150-49 and 150-50.—REORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS

No. 150-49, November 25, 1959

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952, section 7621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and Executive Order 10289, approved September 17, 1951, made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Executive Order 10574, approved November 5, 1954, it is hereby ordered:

1. *Internal Revenue Districts of Lower Manhattan and Upper Manhattan, and district directors' offices thereof abolished.*—The Internal Revenue District, Lower Manhattan, and Internal Revenue District, Upper Manhattan, and the office of district director of each such district are abolished.

2. *Internal Revenue District, Manhattan, and office of district director thereof established.*—An internal revenue district to be known as Internal Revenue District, Manhattan, which shall include the area within the boundaries of the internal revenue districts named in paragraph 1 as they existed immediately prior to the effective date of this order, and an office of District Director, Manhattan, are established in the New York City region for all purposes authorized by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

3. *Effective date.*—This order shall be effective January 1, 1960.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 150-50, December 3, 1959

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952, section 7621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and Executive Order 10289, approved September 17, 1951, made applicable to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by Executive Order 10574, approved November 5, 1954, it is hereby ordered:

1. *Internal Revenue Districts of Columbus and Toledo and district directors' offices thereof abolished.*—The Internal Revenue District, Columbus, and Internal Revenue District, Toledo, and the office of district director of each such district are abolished.

2. *Boundaries of Internal Revenue Districts of Cincinnati and Cleveland extended.*—For all purposes authorized by the internal revenue laws of the United States—

(a) *Cincinnati.*—The boundaries of the Internal Revenue District, Cincinnati, are extended to include within such district the area comprising the Internal Revenue District, Columbus, and

(b) *Cleveland.*—The boundaries of the Internal Revenue District, Cleveland, are extended to include within such district the area comprising the Internal Revenue District, Toledo

as each such district existed immediately prior to the effective date of this order.

3. *Effective date.*—This order shall be effective January 1, 1960.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 183-1, MARCH 7, 1960.—SUCCESSION ORDER AMONG TREASURY OFFICIALS

The senior official from the Office of the Secretary, and in the absence of such an official the senior Treasury bureau official, present at Highpoint is authorized to perform, as Acting Secretary of the Treasury, all the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever, to the best of his knowledge, the Secretary of the Treasury and all officers authorized by Executive order to act as Secretary are unable, because of enemy action, to take action. Seniority shall be determined by salary level and length of service therein.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TABLES

NOTE.—In tables where figures have been rounded to a specified unit and where calculations have been made from unrounded figures, the details may not check to the totals shown.

Bases of Tables

The figures in this report are shown on the basis of: (a) The *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury*, (b) the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, (c) warrants issued, (d) public debt accounts, and (e) administrative accounts and reports. Where no basis is indicated, the figures are derived from administrative reports prepared according to various specifications. Where more than one basis is used in a single table that covers a period of years, the dates of the changes in bases are stated.

Data on the first two bases are derived from the publications indicated by their titles. The monthly statement was first published in February 1954, and reports budget results which previously had been shown in the daily statement. At the same time, the latter became a statement of cash deposits and withdrawals affecting the account of the Treasurer of the United States. (See exhibits 69, 70, and 71 in the 1954 Annual Report.) The sources of data used in these two publications and the bases of tables in this report are hereinafter described.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury

Until February 1954 the daily Treasury statement (publication of which started on January 2, 1895) not only covered transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account but included certain transactions by Government agencies which were handled through commercial bank accounts. It carried information on the status of the Treasurer's account and on public debt issues, retirements, and amounts outstanding. Receipts and expenditures were classified beginning with July 1, 1930, to show the budget results for a given period and were used as a basis for reporting the results under the President's budget program as enacted by the Congress. Prior to October 1, 1915, receipts and expenditures were reported in the statement on the basis of warrants issued and, beginning with that date, the reporting was changed to a clearance basis, that is, on the basis of information shown on bank transcripts received and cleared by the Treasurer's Office. Effective July 1, 1946, and through February 16, 1954, expenditures were on the basis of checks issued through the facilities of the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement while certain others, principally those of the Department of Defense and its predecessor organizations, were on the basis of checks paid or clearance basis.

Since February 1954 the *Daily Statement of the United States Treasury* has covered only transactions which clear through the Treasurer's account. For each business day it reflects cash deposits and withdrawals in that account and the status of the account.

No distinction is made as to type of account (budget, trust, etc.) in reporting deposits and withdrawals, which are segregated in a limited number of classifications. The deposits are on the basis of certificates of deposit cleared through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States. Total withdrawals are on the basis of checks paid or cash disbursements made out of the Treasurer's account. Some of the withdrawal classifications shown are reported on the basis of mailed reports of checks issued, adjusted by means of clearing accounts to the total checks paid. Except for relatively minor amounts, interfund and intragovernmental transactions are excluded. In order to facilitate current reporting and classification, Federal Reserve Banks at the close of each day report by telegraph the balances they carry in the Treasurer's account and certain other information. The public debt figures in the daily Treasury statement are also on the clearance basis, as confirmed for classification purposes by the Bureau of the Public Debt. During periods when new marketable public debt issues are being sold or when issues mature, reports of transactions are based upon telegrams received from the Federal Reserve Banks. (See the 1953 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 108 and 321, for more detailed information on the daily Treasury statement.)

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government

In February 1954 this monthly statement replaced the daily statement as the primary source of budget results (budget surplus or deficit) and other receipt and expenditure data classified by type of account. (See "Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations" on p. 390). This statement shows all receipts and expenditures of the Government, including those made from cash accounts held

outside the United States Treasury. The information in the monthly statement is compiled from reports of the Treasurer of the United States and of other collecting and disbursing agencies, including those agencies which maintain checking accounts in commercial banks. These reports cover transactions recorded in the accounts of collecting and disbursing agencies during the reporting period. The net of transactions as compiled from these reports is reconciled in the monthly statement to changes in the cash balances in the Treasurer's account, cash held outside the Treasurer's account, and changes in the public debt outstanding.

The budget receipts and expenditures as reported in this statement are on the following bases.

Receipts.—Receipts of taxes and customs duties are reported on a collection basis, which means that they are reported as of the time that the cash received is placed under accounting control. The various other receipts are reported partially on a collection basis and partially on a deposits confirmed basis, that is, when the deposits are acknowledged by the depository banks.

Expenditures.—Expenditures, except those for interest on the public debt, are reported on the basis of checks issued by disbursing officers. Certain modifications of this basis are described in the following paragraphs:

(a) Where payment is made in cash rather than by check, the cash payment also is considered as an expenditure; (b) transactions of an interfund or intra-governmental nature are included even though actual issuance of checks or actual receipt of cash may not be involved. Examples of these transactions are: (1) Charges made against budget appropriations representing a part of employees' salaries which are transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund and the employees' life insurance fund, or which are withheld for individual income taxes and for bond allotments; (2) public debt securities which are acquired in lieu of other properties, or donated, are considered as a constructive receipt of cash and therefore the par amounts of such securities are included as budget receipts of the acquiring agency; (3) where a debt instrument is issued by a wholly owned Government enterprise to either the public or another wholly owned enterprise, in lieu of a check in payment of a liability, the issuance of the debt instrument is considered to be a budget expenditure, and a corresponding budget receipt of the receiving agency. On the other hand, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings are excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures as these transactions do not affect the budget surplus or deficit. For the same reason, financing transactions such as borrowings from or repayments to the United States Treasury are excluded.

Certain other transactions are excluded from budget expenditures even though the issuance of checks is involved. Examples of these transactions are: (a) Checks issued for cash advances to imprest funds, agent cashiers, and others. Expenditures are then taken up as payments are made from such advances (travel advances, however, are treated as expenditures when advanced); (b) checks issued representing transfers between disbursing officers or between checking accounts; (c) transactions representing investments in or sales of public debt securities; and (d) sales or redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market.

From February 1954 through May 1955 the public debt interest expenditure figures represented interest which became due and payable; since June 1955, interest on the public debt has been reported on an accrual basis.

Beginning with the final statement for June 30, 1960, totals shown for net budget receipts and budget expenditures exclude certain interfund transactions which are included in the detail of both budget receipts and budget expenditures. The transactions deducted consist of interest payments and minor amounts of certain other payments made by Government agencies to the Treasury. This reporting change has been made in accordance with the plan stated in the President's budget message of January 18, 1960. It does not affect the budget surplus or deficit. The interfund transactions deducted under this procedure do not include the payments to the Treasury by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of their capital stock and for disposition of earnings. These capital transfers have been excluded from budget receipts and expenditures since July 1, 1948.

Warrants issued

Until 1950 the use of warrants was an integral part of the accounting for receipts and expenditures and the basis for many earlier financial statements.

The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 permitted the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller General of the United States jointly to waive the legal requirements with respect to the use of warrants. Under the authority of this act, the following joint regulations were issued: No. 1, effective November 1, 1950, eliminated the necessity for issuance of covering warrants, the requisitioning of funds, and the use of accountable warrants in connection with repayments to appropriations; No. 2, effective May 1, 1951, provided that appropriated funds be made immediately available in the accounts of disbursing officers; No. 3, effective July 1, 1951, provided that certain special fund and trust fund receipts be credited directly to the accounts of disbursing officers; and No. 4, effective July 1, 1955, waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers and the issuance and counter-signature of warrants acknowledging receipt of money to be covered into the Treasury. An explanation of the warrant basis for receipts and expenditures follows.

Receipts.—Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 147) provides that the receipts for all moneys received by the Treasurer of the United States "shall be indorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrant, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid." Covering warrants were prepared from certificates of deposit mailed to the Treasury, principally by Government depositaries, showing deposits received. The figures thus compiled were on a "warrants-issued" basis. Table 2 for the years prior to 1916 shows receipts on this basis. Since these certificates did not reach the Treasury simultaneously, all receipts for a fiscal year could not be covered into the Treasury by warrant of the Secretary immediately upon the close of the fiscal year. Therefore, certain certificates of deposit representing amounts deposited during one fiscal year were reported as the next year's receipts.

Prior to the fiscal year 1954 all collections of internal revenue, customs, and miscellaneous receipts, except repayments to appropriations and certain special and trust fund receipts as provided by the joint regulations previously described, were covered into the Treasury by warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Beginning with the fiscal year 1954, the recording of receipts by Treasury offices designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, in receipt accounts, or appropriation and fund accounts, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1894, as amended (5 U.S.C. 255), and section 114(b) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 66b(b)), has constituted the official acknowledgment of moneys received and covered into the Treasury.

Expenditures.—The Constitution of the United States provides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law * * *." Section 305 of the Revised Statutes as amended (31 U.S.C. 147) requires that the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse the moneys of the United States upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to 1916, reports of expenditures were based on the amount of accountable and settlement warrants issued and charged to the appropriation accounts. Since accountable warrants covered advances to disbursing officers, such expenditure reports necessarily included the balances of funds remaining unexpended to the credit of the disbursing officers at the close of the fiscal year. Effective July 1, 1955, joint regulation No. 4 waived the requirements with regard to the requisitioning and advancing of funds to accountable officers by warrant.

Public Debt accounts

The figures reported on this basis represent transactions which have been audited by the Bureau of the Public Debt. It is sometimes several months after a financing operation before all the transactions have been reported and audited. Therefore, the public debt figures on this basis differ from those reported in the daily Treasury statement since the latter consist of transactions cleared through the Treasurer's account during the reporting period (see explanation under "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," on p. 387). A reconciliation of figures on the two bases is given in table 26.

Administrative accounts and reports

Certain tables in this report are developed from the accounts, records, and reports of the administrative agencies concerned, which may be on various bases. These tables include internal revenue collections, customs, postal receipts, sales

of savings bonds by States, prices and yields of securities, customs statistics, foreign currency transactions in the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, and balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and source and application of funds of public enterprise funds.

Internal revenue collections (tables 15 and 16) are stated partly on the basis of reports of directors of internal revenue representing collections made by these officers and partly on the basis of reports of deposits made directly to the Federal Reserve Banks under the depository receipt procedure.

Customs collections (table 17) are based upon reports of collectors of customs representing collections made during the period.

Postal revenues (table 19) are based upon reports of the Post Office Department prepared on a modified accrual basis (revenues earned less deferred box rentals, etc.).

Description of Accounts Relating to Cash Operations

Three classes of accounts are maintained with respect to the cash operations of the Federal Government. First, there are the accounts of fiscal officers or agents, collectively, who receive money for deposit in the United States Treasury or for other authorized disposition or who make expenditures by drawing checks on the Treasurer of the United States or by effecting payments in some other manner. Second, there are the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States whose office, generally speaking, is responsible for the receipt and custody of money deposited by fiscal officers or agents; for the payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer and the payment of public debt securities redeemed. These accounts indicate the bank or financial institution holding cash balances in the name of the Treasurer of the United States. Third, a set of central accounts is maintained in the Treasury Department for the purpose of consolidating financial data reported periodically from these two operating segments in order that the results of cash operations may be presented in central financial reports on a unified basis for the Government as a whole, and as a means of internal control.

The central accounts relating to cash operations disclose monthly and fiscal year information on: (1) The Government's receipts by principal sources, and its expenditures according to the different appropriations and other funds involved; and (2) the cash transactions, classified by types, together with certain directly related assets and liabilities which underlie such receipts and expenditures. The accounting for receipts is substantially on the basis of collections, and that for expenditures is on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made except that interest on the public debt is on an accrual basis. The structure of the accounts provides for a reconciliation, on a firm accounting basis, between the published reports of receipts and expenditures and budget results for the Government as a whole and changes in the Treasurer's cash balance by means of such factors as checks outstanding, deposits in transit, and cash held outside the Treasury. Within the central accounts, receipt and expenditure accounts are classified as described in the following paragraphs.

Budget accounts

Included in the Budget accounts are only those accounts that determine the budget surplus or deficit of the United States Government as follows:

General fund receipt accounts.—The general fund receipt accounts are credited with all receipts which are not earmarked by law for a specific purpose. General fund receipts consist principally of internal revenue collections, which include income taxes, excise taxes, estate, gift, and employment taxes. The remainder consist of customs duties and a large number of miscellaneous receipts, including fees for permits and licenses; fines, penalties, and forfeitures; interest and dividends; rentals; royalties; sale of Government property; and seigniorage.

Special fund receipt accounts.—Special fund receipt accounts are credited with receipts from specific sources, as authorized by law, but which are not generated from a cycle of operations. Such receipts may be expended only for the particular purposes specified by law. The Congress may appropriate these receipts for special purposes on an annual basis or for an indefinite period of time. Although such receipts are not available for general purposes, they are included in the totals of budget receipts. Examples of special fund receipts are those arising from rents and royalties under the Mineral Leasing Act, the revenue from visitors to Yellowstone National Park, the proceeds of the sale

of certain timber and reserve lands, and other receipts authorized to be credited to the reclamation fund.

General fund expenditure accounts.—General fund expenditure accounts are established to record amounts (either specific or indefinite) appropriated by the Congress to be expended respectively for the general support of the Government. Such accounts are classified according to the limitations that are established by the Congress with respect to the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation, as 1-year, multiple-year, or "no-year" (without a time limit), and with respect to the agency authorized to enter into obligations and approve expenditures.

Special fund expenditure accounts.—Special fund expenditure accounts are established to record appropriated amounts of receipts from specific sources to be expended only for the specific purpose authorized by law. These accounts are generally available without time limit, but may also be subject to fiscal limitations as in the case of general fund accounts.

Revolving and management fund accounts.—These are funds authorized by specific provisions of law to: (a) Finance a continuing cycle of operations with receipts derived from such operations available without further action by Congress; or (b) facilitate accounting for and administration of intragovernmental operations, other than a continuing cycle of operations. Treasury reports generally show the net effect of operations in the accounts (excess of disbursements or collections and reimbursements for the period) which affect the budget surplus or deficit. These accounts are usually designated as "no-year" accounts and are without limitation as to period of availability for obligation or expenditure. Examples of such accounts include corporate revolving funds such as those under the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other revolving funds such as the General Supply Fund administered by the General Services Administration and the working capital fund of the Public Buildings Service.

Consolidated working fund accounts.—These are accounts established to receive and disburse advance payments by an agency from other agencies or bureaus pursuant to Section 601 of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 686) or other provisions of law to be expended for purposes authorized by law. "Consolidated" working funds may be credited with advances from two or more appropriations for the procurement of goods or services to be furnished by the performing agency, with the use of its own facilities within the same fiscal year. Expenditure transactions recorded in these accounts are stated net of advances credited and are classified under the agencies administering the accounts. The accounts are subject to the fiscal year limitations of the parent appropriations or other accounts from which advanced.

Nonbudget accounts

Trust accounts.—These are accounts maintained to record the receipt and expenditure of moneys held in trust by the Government for use in carrying out the specific purposes or programs in accordance with the terms of a trust agreement or statute. The receipts of many trust funds, especially the major ones, not needed for current benefits and other payments, are invested in United States securities. Generally, trust fund accounts consist of separate receipt and expenditure accounts, but when the trust corpus is established to perform a business-type operation, the fund entity is called a "trust revolving fund" and a combined receipt and expenditure account is used. Unlike the funds in general and special accounts, the trust funds are not available for general or special purposes and do not enter into the budget surplus or deficit. Some of the major trust accounts are the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, unemployment trust fund, civil service retirement fund, and the national service life insurance fund.

Deposit fund accounts.—Deposit funds are combined receipt and expenditure accounts established to account for receipts that are either (a) held in suspense temporarily and later refunded or paid into some other fund of the Government upon administrative or legal determination as to the proper disposition thereof, or (b) held by the Government as banker or agent for others and paid out at the direction of the depositor. Such funds are not available for paying salaries, expenses, grants, or other expenditures of the Government. As in the case of the trust funds, the transactions in these accounts are not included in the budget totals.

Summary of

TABLE 1.—Summary of fiscal operations,

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; ¹ thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement

Fiscal year or month	Budget receipts and expenditures			Trust account and other transactions, net receipts, or expenditures (—) ⁴	Clearing account ⁵
	Net receipts ²	Expenditures ³	Surplus, or deficit (—)		
1932.....	\$1,923,913,117	\$4,659,202,825	-\$2,735,289,708	-\$5,178,050	
1933.....	2,021,212,943	4,622,865,028	-2,601,652,085	-5,009,989	
1934.....	3,064,267,912	6,693,899,854	-3,629,631,943	834,880,108	
1935.....	3,729,913,845	6,520,965,945	-2,791,052,100	402,724,190	
1936.....	4,068,936,689	8,493,485,919	-4,424,549,230	187,063,025	
1937.....	4,978,600,695	7,756,021,409	-2,777,420,714	3,314,169	
1938.....	5,615,221,162	6,791,837,760	-1,176,616,598	98,934,030	
1939.....	4,996,299,530	8,838,457,570	-3,862,158,040	1,209,673,564	
1940.....	5,144,013,044	9,062,032,204	-3,918,019,161	442,538,143	
1941.....	7,102,931,383	13,262,203,742	-6,159,272,358	907,790,781	
1942.....	12,555,436,084	34,045,678,816	-21,490,242,732	-1,612,785,695	
1943.....	21,986,700,787	79,407,131,152	-57,420,430,365	-337,796,138	
1944.....	43,635,315,356	95,058,707,898	-51,423,392,541	-2,221,918,654	
1945.....	44,475,303,665	98,416,219,790	-53,940,916,126	791,293,666	
1946.....	39,771,403,710	60,447,574,319	-20,676,170,609	-523,587,210	
1947.....	39,786,181,036	39,032,393,376	753,787,660	-1,102,524,942	\$554,706,981
1948 ¹	41,374,701,989	32,955,232,145	8,419,469,844	-294,342,662	-507,106,039
1949 ¹	37,662,972,939	39,474,412,987	-1,811,440,048	-494,733,365	366,441,900
1950.....	36,421,934,577	39,544,036,935	-3,122,102,357	99,137,360	482,656,886
1951.....	47,480,067,075	43,970,284,450	3,509,782,624	679,223,478	-214,140,135
1952.....	61,286,500,916	65,303,201,294	-4,016,690,378	147,077,201	-401,889,312
1953.....	64,670,584,424	74,119,797,882	-9,449,213,457	434,671,979	-249,920,729
1954.....	64,420,034,061	67,537,000,317	-3,116,966,256	327,762,083	-303,126,484
1955.....	60,208,508,692	64,388,737,614	-4,180,228,921	231,296,942	283,518,269
1956.....	67,849,951,339	66,224,397,935	1,625,553,403	-193,580,583	521,955,153
1957.....	70,561,886,113	68,966,314,562	1,595,571,550	194,731,536	-522,892,840
1958.....	68,549,720,044	71,369,174,086	-2,819,454,041	632,513,036	530,045,771
1959.....	67,915,348,624	80,842,335,375	-12,426,986,751	-328,663,331	-5,750,464
1960.....	77,763,460,221	76,539,412,799	1,224,047,422	-49,526,275	-145,025,682
1959—July.....	3,211,859,440	6,523,221,474	-3,311,362,033	-290,381,495	112,301,142
August.....	5,653,999,119	6,279,807,747	-625,808,628	301,038,205	-608,406,947
September.....	8,463,278,821	6,333,898,048	2,129,380,773	-26,647,112	395,939,089
October.....	3,017,511,649	6,863,043,901	-3,845,532,251	-207,047,422	454,943,567
November.....	5,888,898,819	6,589,995,308	-701,096,488	495,889,691	-538,494,541
December.....	7,339,321,626	6,601,428,427	737,893,198	-183,231,670	-148,257,054
1960—January.....	4,867,000,451	6,157,044,056	-1,290,043,605	-378,511,061	659,849,226
February.....	7,236,901,261	6,142,005,359	1,094,895,902	661,559,071	-805,282,226
March.....	9,580,409,564	6,423,025,752	3,157,383,812	-142,178,351	919,266,892
April.....	5,064,009,643	6,031,911,453	-967,901,809	-437,002,789	249,167,224
May.....	6,549,744,698	6,073,439,908	476,304,790	576,712,812	-415,535,680
June.....	10,890,525,124	6,520,591,362	4,369,933,762	-419,726,152	-420,516,376

¹ With the exceptions that public debt figures are on the basis of daily Treasury statements for all years shown and guaranteed obligations for 1934-39 are on the basis of public debt accounts and thereafter on the basis of daily Treasury statements. Public debt includes debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury. (See table 115.)

² Total receipts less refunds of receipts beginning with fiscal 1931, and starting with fiscal 1937, less transfers of tax receipts to certain major trust accounts (as shown in table 3); and beginning with fiscal 1948 exclusive also of certain interfund transactions (also excluded from expenditures) which are shown in table 5. The figures in annual reports prior to 1960 did not exclude interfund transactions; see table 2, note.

³ Expenditures are "net" after allowance for reimbursements to appropriations, receipts of revolving fund appropriations, and receipts credited to disbursing accounts of corporations and agencies having authority to use collections without formal covering into the Treasury. The figures include transfers to trust accounts. Beginning with 1951, the net investments by wholly owned Government corporations and agencies in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and are included in trust account and other transactions. The expenditure figures also exclude public debt retirements chargeable to the sinking fund, etc., under special provisions of law. Effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations, for retirement of capital stock and disposition of earnings are excluded from both receipts and expenditures. Prior year adjustments of such payments are shown in the 1958 annual report, p. 396, table 2, footnote 3. Beginning with fiscal 1948, certain interfund transactions are excluded, as from net receipts, the content of which is shown in table 5. The figures in annual reports prior to 1960 did not exclude interfund transactions; see table 2, note.

Fiscal Operations

fiscal years 1932-60 and monthly 1960

of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Public debt, net increase, or decrease (-)	Balance in account of the Treasurer of the U.S., net increase, or decrease (-)	Amount, end of period				
		Balance in account of the Treasurer of the U.S.	Debt outstanding ¹			
			Public debt ¹	Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury	Total ¹	Subject to limitation ²
\$2,685,720,952	-\$54,746,805	\$417,197,178	\$19,487,002,444	-----	\$19,487,002,444	(7)
3,051,670,116	445,008,042	862,205,221	22,538,672,560	-----	22,538,672,560	(7)
4,514,468,854	1,719,717,020	2,581,922,240	27,053,141,414	\$680,767,817	27,733,909,231	(7)
1,647,751,210	-740,576,701	1,841,345,539	28,700,892,625	4,122,684,692	32,823,577,316	(7)
5,077,650,869	840,164,664	2,681,510,204	33,778,543,494	4,718,033,242	38,496,576,735	(7)
2,646,070,239	-128,036,307	2,553,473,897	36,424,613,732	4,664,604,533	41,089,218,265	(7)
740,126,583	-337,555,984	2,215,917,913	37,164,740,315	4,852,791,151	42,017,531,967	\$36,881,899,956
3,274,792,096	622,307,620	2,838,225,533	40,439,532,411	5,450,834,099	45,890,366,510	40,371,110,606
2,527,998,627	947,482,391	1,890,743,141	42,967,531,038	5,529,070,655	48,496,601,693	43,219,123,375
5,993,912,493	742,430,921	2,633,174,062	48,961,443,536	6,370,252,580	55,331,696,116	49,493,588,731
23,461,001,581	357,973,154	2,991,147,216	72,422,445,116	4,568,259,630	76,990,704,746	74,154,457,607
64,273,645,214	6,515,418,710	9,506,565,926	136,696,090,330	4,099,943,046	140,796,033,376	140,469,083,742
64,307,296,891	10,661,985,696	20,168,551,622	201,003,387,221	1,623,069,301	202,626,456,522	208,077,255,051
57,675,800,189	4,529,177,729	24,697,729,352	258,682,187,410	433,158,392,259	115,345,802,268	670,763,468
10,739,911,763	-10,459,846,056	14,237,883,295	269,422,099,173	476,384,859,269	898,484,033	268,932,355,302
-11,135,716,065	-10,929,746,366	3,308,136,929	258,286,383,109	89,520,185,258	375,903,294	257,491,416,060
-5,994,136,596	1,623,884,548	4,932,021,477	252,292,246,513	73,460,818,252	365,707,331	251,541,571,385
478,113,347	-1,461,618,165	3,308,136,929	252,292,246,513	27,275,408,252	797,635,268	252,027,712,585
4,586,992,491	2,046,684,380	5,517,087,692	257,357,352,351	19,503,034,257	376,855,383	256,652,133,429
-2,135,375,536	1,839,490,432	7,356,578,123	255,221,976,815	29,227,169,255	251,205,984	254,566,629,670
3,883,201,970	-387,750,519	6,968,827,604	259,105,178,785	45,565,346,259	150,744,131	258,506,598,138
6,965,882,853	-2,298,579,356	4,670,248,248	266,071,061,639	52,072,761,266	123,134,400	265,521,736,381
5,188,537,469	2,096,206,813	6,766,455,061	271,259,599,108	81,441,386,271	341,040,494	270,790,304,616
3,114,623,694	-550,790,014	⁶ 6,215,665,047	274,374,222,802	44,142,961,274	418,365,763	273,914,849,696
-1,623,409,153	330,518,820	6,546,183,868	272,750,813,649	73,888,475,272	824,702,124	272,361,216,449
-2,223,641,752	-956,231,505	5,589,952,362	270,627,171,896	107,137,950,270	634,309,846	270,188,321,086
5,816,045,849	4,159,150,615	9,749,102,977	276,343,217,745	101,220,600,276	444,438,345	276,013,439,621
8,362,689,332	-4,398,711,214	5,350,391,763	284,705,907,078	111,019,150,284	816,926,228	284,398,474,090
1,624,853,770	2,654,349,235	8,004,740,998	286,330,760,848	139,841,775,286	470,602,623	286,064,964,324
3,975,819,465	486,377,078	5,836,768,841	288,681,726,543	110,278,975,288	792,005,518	288,375,429,053
1,713,882,196	780,704,825	6,017,473,667	290,395,608,739	110,781,725,290	506,390,464	290,090,515,543
-2,099,586,702	399,086,048	7,016,559,716	288,296,022,037	115,983,005,288	412,006,012	287,997,199,386
-567,028,368	-640,607,738	6,375,951,977	291,253,050,405	118,471,300,291	371,521,705	290,900,515,391
-264,222,655	-1,407,923,995	4,968,927,082	290,588,827,749	124,471,850,290	713,299,599	290,350,950,989
208,943,968	615,348,441	5,583,376,424	290,797,771,717	127,146,000,290	924,917,717	290,513,244,626
286,926,591	-721,778,847	4,861,597,576	291,084,698,309	130,078,950,291	214,777,259	290,804,420,089
-501,286,205	449,886,542	5,311,484,119	290,583,412,103	135,392,075,290	718,804,178	290,309,132,781
-3,756,927,360	-122,455,006	5,189,029,112	286,826,484,742	138,311,525,286	964,796,267	286,555,990,493
1,960,862,802	1,105,125,427	6,294,154,539	288,787,347,545	131,729,300,288	919,076,845	288,511,106,843
579,178,046	1,216,659,968	7,510,814,508	289,366,525,591	133,449,773,289	499,974,968	289,093,441,287
-3,035,764,744	493,926,490	8,004,740,998	286,330,760,848	139,841,775,286	470,602,623	286,064,964,324

¹ Consists of transactions of trust and deposit fund accounts, net investments by Government agencies in public debt securities, and net redemptions or sales of obligations of Government agencies in the market. (See table 9.) Investment by wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are included in budget expenditures before 1951. Retirements of national bank notes chargeable against the increment on gold (fiscal years 1935-39) are excluded.

² For checks outstanding and telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks; public debt interest accrued and unpaid beginning with June and the fiscal year 1955 (previously included from November 1949 as interest checks and coupons outstanding); also deposits in transit and changes in cash held outside the Treasury and in certain other accounts beginning with the fiscal year 1954. For 1955 includes adjustment of -\$207,183,858 for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification in November 1954 of Post Office disbursing accounts.

³ A summary of legislation on debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act from Sept. 24, 1917, through June 30, 1960, is shown in table 31. Guaranteed securities held outside the Treasury are included in the limitation beginning Apr. 3, 1945. Savings bonds are included at current redemption value beginning June 26, 1946; before that date they are included at maturity value. In the debt outstanding, savings bonds are carried at current redemption value.

⁴ Prior to May 26, 1938, the limitation applied to particular segments of the debt, not to the total.

⁵ Excludes transfer of \$3,000,000,000 in 1948 and includes transfer of a like amount in 1949 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund. (See table 2, footnote 10.)

⁶ Includes adjustment of -\$207,183,858 which reflects the reclassification, begun in November 1954, of Post Office Department and postmasters' disbursing accounts (formerly treated as liability accounts of the Treasurer of the United States) to net expenditures on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department.

Receipts and

TABLE 2.—Receipts and expendi-

[On basis of warrants issued from 1789 to 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements for 1916 through of the United States Government." General, special, emergency, and trust accounts combined from see "Bases of Tables"]

Year ¹	Receipts				
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other re- ceipts ²	Total receipts ³
		Income and profits taxes	Other		
1789-01	\$4,399,473			\$19,440	\$4,418,913
1792	3,443,071		\$208,943	17,946	3,669,960
1793	4,255,307		337,706	59,910	4,652,923
1794	4,801,065		274,090	356,750	5,431,905
1795	5,588,461		337,755	138,318	6,114,534
1796	6,567,988		475,290	1,334,252	8,377,530
1797	7,549,650		575,401	563,640	8,688,781
1798	7,106,062		644,358	150,076	7,900,496
1799	6,610,449		779,136	157,228	7,546,813
1800	9,080,933		809,396	958,420	10,848,749
1801	10,750,779		1,043,033	1,136,519	12,935,331
1802	12,438,236		621,899	1,935,659	14,995,794
1803	10,479,418		215,180	369,500	11,064,098
1804	11,098,565		50,941	676,801	11,826,307
1805	12,936,487		21,747	602,459	13,560,693
1806	14,667,698		20,101	872,132	15,559,931
1807	15,845,522		13,051	539,446	16,398,019
1808	16,363,551		8,211	688,900	17,060,662
1809	7,296,021		4,044	473,408	7,773,473
1810	8,583,309		7,431	793,475	9,384,215
1811	13,313,223		2,296	1,108,010	14,423,529
1812	8,958,778		4,903	837,452	9,801,133
1813	13,224,623		4,759	1,111,032	14,340,410
1814	5,998,772		1,662,985	3,519,868	11,181,625
1815	7,282,942		4,678,059	3,768,023	15,729,024
1816	36,306,875		5,124,708	6,246,088	47,677,671
1817	26,283,348		2,678,101	4,137,601	33,099,050
1818	17,176,385		955,270	3,453,516	21,585,171
1819	20,283,609		229,594	4,090,172	24,603,375
1820	15,005,612		106,261	2,768,797	17,880,670
1821	13,004,447		69,028	1,499,905	14,573,380
1822	17,589,762		67,666	2,575,000	20,232,428
1823	19,088,433		34,242	1,417,991	20,540,666
1824	17,878,326		34,663	1,468,224	19,381,213
1825	20,098,713		25,771	1,716,374	21,840,858
1826	23,341,332		21,590	1,897,512	25,260,434
1827	19,712,283		19,886	3,234,195	22,966,364
1828	23,205,524		17,452	1,540,654	24,763,630
1829	22,681,966		14,503	2,131,158	24,827,627
1830	21,922,391		12,161	2,909,564	24,844,116
1831	24,224,442		6,934	4,295,445	28,526,821
1832	28,465,237		11,631	3,388,693	31,865,561
1833	29,032,509		2,759	4,913,159	33,948,427
1834	16,214,957		4,196	5,572,783	21,791,936
1835	19,391,311		10,459	16,028,317	35,430,087
1836	23,409,941		370	27,416,435	50,826,796
1837	11,169,290		5,494	13,779,369	24,954,153
1838	16,158,800		2,467	10,141,295	26,302,562
1839	23,137,925		2,553	8,342,271	31,482,749
1840	13,499,502		1,682	5,978,931	19,480,115
1841	14,487,217		3,261	2,369,682	16,860,160
1842	18,187,909		495	1,787,794	19,976,198
1843 ¹	7,046,844		103	1,255,755	8,302,702
1844	26,183,571		1,777	3,136,026	29,321,374
1845	27,528,113		3,517	2,438,476	29,970,106
1846	26,712,668		2,897	2,984,402	29,699,967
1847	23,747,865		375	2,747,529	26,495,769
1848	31,757,071		375	3,978,333	35,735,779
1849	28,346,739			2,861,404	31,208,143
1850	39,668,686			3,934,753	43,603,439
1851	49,017,568			3,541,736	52,559,304
1852	47,339,327			2,507,489	49,846,816
1853	58,931,866			2,655,188	61,587,054
1854	64,224,190			9,576,151	73,800,341
1855	53,025,794			12,324,781	65,350,575
1856	64,022,863			10,033,836	74,056,699

¹ Footnotes at end of table.

Expenditures

tures, fiscal years 1789-1960

1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures 1789 through 1930. Trust accounts excluded for 1931 and subsequent years. For explanation of accounts

Expenditures					Surplus, or deficit (-)
Department of the Army (formerly War Department) ¹ 2	Department of the Navy 4	Interest on the public debt	Other 3	Total expendi- tures 5	
\$632,804	\$570	\$2,349,437	\$1,286,216	\$4,269,027	\$149,886
1,100,702	53	3,201,628	777,149	5,079,532	-1,409,572
1,130,249		2,772,242	579,822	4,482,313	170,610
2,639,098	61,409	3,490,293	800,039	6,990,839	-1,558,934
2,480,910	410,562	3,189,151	1,459,186	7,539,809	-1,425,275
1,260,264	274,784	3,195,055	996,883	5,726,986	2,650,544
1,039,403	382,632	3,300,043	1,411,556	6,133,684	2,555,147
2,009,522	1,381,348	3,053,281	1,232,353	7,676,504	2,223,992
2,466,947	2,858,082	3,180,288	1,155,138	9,666,455	-2,119,642
2,560,879	3,448,716	3,374,705	1,401,775	10,786,075	62,674
1,672,944	2,111,424	4,412,913	1,197,301	9,394,582	3,540,749
1,179,148	915,562	4,125,039	1,642,369	7,862,118	7,133,676
822,056	1,215,231	3,848,828	1,965,538	7,851,653	3,212,446
875,424	1,189,833	4,266,683	2,387,602	8,719,442	3,106,865
712,781	1,597,500	4,148,999	4,046,954	10,506,234	3,054,459
1,224,355	1,649,641	3,723,408	3,206,213	9,803,617	5,756,314
1,288,686	1,722,064	3,369,578	1,973,823	8,354,151	8,043,868
2,900,834	1,884,068	3,428,153	1,719,437	9,932,492	7,128,170
3,345,772	2,427,759	2,866,075	1,641,142	10,280,748	-2,507,275
2,294,324	1,654,244	2,845,428	1,362,514	8,156,510	1,227,705
2,032,828	1,965,566	2,465,733	1,594,210	8,058,337	6,365,192
11,817,798	3,959,365	2,451,273	2,052,335	20,280,771	-10,479,638
19,652,013	6,446,600	3,599,455	1,983,784	31,681,852	-17,341,442
20,350,807	7,311,291	4,593,239	2,465,589	34,720,926	-23,539,301
14,794,294	8,660,000	5,754,569	3,499,276	32,708,139	-16,979,115
16,012,097	3,908,278	7,213,259	3,453,057	30,586,691	17,090,980
8,004,237	3,314,598	6,389,210	4,135,775	21,843,820	11,255,230
5,622,715	2,953,695	6,016,447	5,232,264	19,825,121	1,760,050
6,506,300	3,847,640	5,163,538	5,946,332	21,463,810	3,139,565
2,630,392	4,387,990	5,126,097	6,116,148	18,260,627	-379,957
4,461,292	3,319,243	5,087,274	2,942,944	15,810,753	-1,237,373
3,111,981	2,224,459	5,172,578	4,491,202	15,000,220	5,232,208
3,096,924	2,503,766	4,922,685	4,183,465	14,706,840	5,833,826
3,340,940	2,904,582	4,996,662	9,084,624	20,326,708	-945,495
3,659,914	3,049,084	4,366,769	4,781,462	15,857,229	5,982,629
3,943,194	4,218,902	3,973,481	4,900,220	17,035,797	8,224,637
3,938,978	4,263,877	3,486,072	4,450,241	16,139,168	6,827,196
4,145,545	3,918,786	3,098,801	5,231,711	16,394,843	8,368,787
4,724,291	3,308,745	2,642,843	4,627,454	15,203,333	9,624,294
4,767,129	3,239,429	1,913,533	5,222,975	15,143,066	9,701,050
4,841,836	3,856,183	1,383,583	5,166,049	15,247,651	13,279,170
5,446,035	3,956,370	772,562	7,113,983	17,288,950	14,576,611
6,704,019	3,901,357	303,797	12,108,379	23,017,552	10,930,875
5,696,189	3,956,260	202,153	8,772,967	18,627,569	3,164,367
5,759,157	3,864,939	57,863	7,890,854	17,572,813	17,837,274
12,169,227	5,807,718		12,891,219	30,868,164	19,958,632
13,682,734	6,646,915		16,913,847	37,243,496	-12,289,343
12,897,224	6,131,596	14,997	14,821,242	33,865,059	-7,562,497
8,916,996	6,182,294	399,834	11,400,004	26,899,128	4,683,621
7,097,070	6,113,897	174,598	10,932,014	24,317,579	-4,837,464
8,805,565	6,001,077	284,978	11,474,253	26,565,873	-9,705,713
6,611,887	8,397,243	773,550	9,423,081	25,205,761	-5,229,663
2,957,300	3,727,711	523,595	4,649,469	11,858,075	-3,555,373
5,179,220	6,498,199	1,833,867	8,826,285	22,337,571	6,983,803
5,752,644	6,297,245	1,040,032	9,847,487	22,937,408	7,032,698
10,792,867	6,454,947	842,723	9,676,388	27,766,925	1,933,042
38,305,520	7,900,636	1,119,215	9,956,041	57,281,412	-30,785,643
25,501,963	9,408,476	2,390,825	8,075,962	45,377,226	-9,641,447
14,852,966	9,786,706	3,565,578	16,846,407	45,051,657	-13,843,514
9,400,239	7,904,709	3,782,331	18,456,213	39,543,492	4,059,947
11,811,793	9,005,931	3,696,721	23,194,572	47,709,017	4,850,287
8,225,247	8,952,801	4,000,298	23,016,573	44,194,919	5,651,897
9,947,291	10,918,781	3,665,833	23,652,206	48,184,111	13,402,943
11,733,629	10,798,586	3,071,017	32,441,630	58,044,862	15,755,479
14,773,826	13,312,024	2,814,375	29,342,443	59,742,668	5,607,907
16,948,197	14,091,781	1,953,822	36,577,226	69,571,026	4,485,673

TABLE 2.—Receipts and expenditures,

Year ¹	Receipts					Net receipts
	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other re- ceipts ²	Total receipts ³	
		Income and profits taxes	Other			
1857.....	\$63, 875, 905			\$5, 089, 408	\$68, 965, 313	
1858.....	41, 789, 621			4, 865, 745	46, 655, 366	
1859.....	49, 565, 824			3, 920, 641	53, 486, 465	
1860.....	53, 187, 512			2, 877, 096	56, 064, 608	
1861.....	39, 582, 126			1, 927, 805	41, 509, 931	
1862.....	49, 056, 398			2, 931, 058	51, 987, 456	
1863.....	69, 059, 642	\$2, 741, 858	\$34, 898, 930	5, 996, 861	112, 697, 291	
1864.....	102, 316, 153	20, 294, 732	89, 446, 402	52, 569, 484	264, 626, 771	
1865.....	84, 928, 261	60, 979, 329	148, 484, 886	39, 322, 129	333, 714, 605	
1866.....	179, 046, 652	72, 982, 159	236, 244, 654	69, 759, 155	558, 032, 620	
1867.....	176, 417, 811	66, 014, 429	200, 013, 108	48, 188, 662	490, 634, 010	
1868.....	164, 464, 600	41, 455, 598	149, 631, 991	50, 085, 894	405, 638, 083	
1869.....	180, 048, 427	34, 791, 856	123, 564, 605	32, 538, 859	370, 943, 747	
1870.....	194, 538, 374	37, 775, 874	147, 123, 882	31, 817, 347	411, 255, 477	
1871.....	206, 270, 408	19, 162, 651	123, 935, 503	33, 955, 383	383, 323, 945	
1872.....	216, 370, 287	14, 436, 862	116, 205, 316	27, 094, 403	374, 106, 868	
1873.....	188, 089, 523	5, 062, 312	108, 667, 002	31, 919, 368	333, 738, 205	
1874.....	163, 103, 834	139, 472	102, 270, 313	39, 465, 137	304, 978, 756	
1875.....	157, 167, 722	233	110, 007, 261	20, 824, 835	288, 000, 051	
1876.....	148, 071, 985	588	116, 700, 144	29, 323, 148	294, 095, 865	
1877.....	130, 956, 493	98	118, 630, 310	31, 819, 518	281, 406, 419	
1878.....	130, 170, 680		110, 581, 625	17, 011, 574	257, 763, 879	
1879.....	137, 250, 048		113, 561, 611	23, 015, 526	273, 827, 185	
1880.....	186, 522, 064		124, 009, 374	22, 995, 173	333, 526, 611	
1881.....	198, 159, 676	3, 022	135, 261, 364	27, 358, 231	360, 782, 293	
1882.....	220, 410, 730		146, 497, 596	36, 616, 924	403, 525, 250	
1883.....	214, 706, 497		144, 720, 369	38, 860, 716	398, 287, 582	
1884.....	195, 067, 490	55, 628	121, 530, 445	31, 866, 307	348, 519, 870	
1885.....	181, 471, 939		112, 498, 726	29, 720, 041	323, 690, 706	
1886.....	192, 905, 023		116, 805, 936	26, 728, 767	336, 439, 726	
1887.....	217, 286, 893		118, 823, 391	35, 292, 993	371, 403, 277	
1888.....	219, 091, 174		124, 296, 872	35, 878, 029	379, 266, 075	
1889.....	223, 832, 742		130, 881, 514	32, 335, 803	387, 050, 059	
1890.....	229, 668, 585		142, 606, 706	30, 805, 693	403, 080, 984	
1891.....	219, 522, 205		145, 686, 250	27, 403, 992	392, 612, 447	
1892.....	177, 452, 964		153, 971, 072	23, 513, 748	354, 937, 784	
1893.....	203, 355, 017		161, 027, 624	21, 436, 988	385, 819, 629	
1894.....	131, 818, 531		147, 111, 233	27, 425, 552	306, 355, 316	
1895.....	152, 158, 617	77, 131	143, 344, 541	29, 149, 130	324, 729, 419	
1896.....	160, 021, 752		146, 762, 865	31, 357, 830	338, 142, 447	
1897.....	176, 554, 127		146, 688, 674	24, 479, 004	347, 721, 705	
1898.....	149, 575, 062		170, 900, 642	84, 845, 631	405, 321, 335	
1899.....	206, 128, 482		273, 437, 162	36, 394, 977	515, 960, 621	
1900.....	233, 164, 871		295, 327, 927	38, 748, 054	567, 240, 852	
1901.....	238, 585, 466		307, 180, 664	41, 919, 218	587, 685, 338	
1902.....	254, 444, 708		271, 880, 122	36, 153, 403	562, 478, 233	
1903.....	284, 479, 582		230, 810, 124	46, 591, 016	561, 880, 722	
1904.....	261, 274, 565		232, 904, 119	46, 908, 401	541, 087, 085	
1905.....	261, 798, 867		234, 095, 741	48, 380, 087	544, 274, 685	
1906.....	300, 251, 878		249, 150, 213	45, 582, 355	594, 984, 446	
1907.....	332, 233, 363		269, 666, 773	63, 960, 250	665, 860, 386	
1908.....	286, 113, 130		251, 711, 127	64, 037, 650	601, 861, 907	
1909.....	300, 711, 934		246, 212, 644	57, 395, 920	604, 320, 498	
1910.....	333, 683, 445	20, 951, 781	268, 981, 738	51, 894, 751	675, 511, 715	
1911.....	314, 497, 071	33, 516, 977	289, 012, 224	64, 806, 639	701, 832, 911	
1912.....	311, 321, 672	28, 583, 304	293, 028, 896	59, 675, 332	692, 609, 204	
1913.....	318, 891, 396	35, 006, 300	309, 410, 666	60, 802, 868	724, 111, 230	
1914.....	292, 320, 014	71, 381, 275	308, 659, 733	62, 312, 145	734, 673, 167	
1915.....	209, 786, 672	80, 201, 759	335, 467, 887	72, 454, 509	697, 910, 827	
1916.....	213, 185, 846	124, 937, 253	387, 764, 776	56, 646, 673	782, 534, 548	
1917.....	225, 962, 393	359, 681, 228	449, 684, 980	88, 996, 194	1, 124, 324, 795	
1918.....	179, 998, 385	2, 314, 006, 292	872, 028, 020	298, 550, 168	3, 664, 882, 865	
1919.....	184, 457, 867	3, 018, 783, 687	1, 296, 501, 292	652, 514, 290	5, 152, 257, 136	
1920.....	322, 902, 650	3, 944, 949, 288	1, 460, 082, 287	966, 631, 164	6, 694, 565, 389	
1921.....	308, 564, 391	3, 206, 046, 158	1, 390, 379, 823	719, 942, 589	5, 624, 932, 961	
1922.....	356, 443, 387	2, 068, 128, 193	1, 145, 125, 064	539, 407, 507	4, 109, 104, 151	
1923.....	561, 928, 867	1, 678, 607, 428	945, 865, 333	820, 733, 853	4, 007, 135, 481	
1924.....	545, 637, 504	1, 842, 144, 418	953, 012, 618	671, 250, 162	4, 012, 044, 702	

Footnotes at end of table.

fiscal years 1789-1960—Continued

Expenditures					
Department of the Army (formerly War Department) ^{a, b}	Department of the Navy ^c	Interest on the public debt	Other ^{d, e}	Total expendi- tures ^f	Surplus, or deficit (-) ^g
\$19,261,774	\$12,747,977	\$1,678,265	\$34,107,692	\$67,795,708	\$1,169,605
25,455,383	13,984,551	1,567,056	33,148,280	74,185,270	-27,529,904
23,243,823	14,642,990	2,638,464	28,545,700	69,070,977	-15,584,510
16,409,767	11,514,965	3,177,315	32,028,551	63,130,598	-7,065,990
22,981,150	12,420,888	4,000,174	27,144,433	66,546,645	-25,036,714
394,368,407	42,668,277	13,190,325	24,534,810	474,761,819	-422,774,363
599,298,601	63,221,964	24,729,847	27,490,313	714,740,725	-602,043,434
690,791,843	85,725,995	53,685,422	35,119,382	865,322,642	-600,695,871
1,031,323,361	122,612,945	77,397,712	66,221,206	1,297,555,224	-963,840,619
284,449,702	43,324,118	133,067,742	59,967,855	520,809,417	37,223,203
95,224,415	31,034,011	143,781,592	87,502,657	357,542,675	133,091,335
123,246,648	25,775,503	140,424,046	87,894,088	377,340,285	28,297,798
78,501,991	20,000,758	130,694,243	93,668,286	322,865,278	48,078,469
57,655,676	21,780,230	129,235,498	100,982,157	309,653,561	101,601,916
35,799,992	19,431,027	125,576,566	111,369,603	292,177,188	91,146,757
35,372,157	21,249,810	117,357,840	103,538,156	277,517,963	96,588,905
46,323,138	23,526,257	104,750,688	115,745,162	290,345,245	43,392,960
42,313,927	30,932,587	107,119,815	122,267,544	302,633,873	2,344,883
41,120,646	21,497,626	103,093,545	108,911,576	274,623,393	13,376,658
38,070,889	18,963,310	100,243,271	107,823,615	265,101,085	28,990,780
37,082,736	14,959,935	97,124,512	92,167,292	241,334,475	40,071,944
32,154,148	17,365,301	102,500,875	84,944,003	236,964,327	20,799,552
40,425,661	15,125,127	105,327,949	106,069,147	266,947,884	6,879,301
38,116,916	13,536,985	95,757,575	120,231,482	267,642,958	65,883,653
40,466,461	15,686,672	82,508,741	122,051,014	260,712,888	100,069,405
43,570,494	15,032,046	71,077,207	128,301,693	257,981,440	145,543,810
48,911,383	15,283,437	59,160,131	142,053,187	265,408,138	132,879,444
39,429,603	17,292,601	54,578,379	132,825,661	244,126,244	104,393,626
42,670,578	16,021,080	51,386,256	150,149,021	260,228,935	63,463,771
34,324,153	13,907,888	50,580,146	143,670,952	242,483,139	93,956,587
38,561,026	15,141,127	47,741,577	166,488,451	267,932,181	103,471,096
38,522,436	16,926,438	44,715,007	167,760,920	267,924,801	111,341,274
44,435,271	21,378,809	41,001,484	192,473,414	299,288,978	87,761,081
44,582,838	22,006,206	36,099,284	215,352,383	318,040,711	85,040,273
48,720,065	26,113,896	37,547,135	253,392,808	365,773,004	26,838,543
46,895,456	29,174,139	23,378,116	245,575,620	345,023,331	9,914,453
49,641,773	30,136,084	27,264,392	276,435,704	383,477,953	2,341,676
54,567,930	31,701,294	27,841,406	253,414,651	367,525,281	-61,169,965
51,804,759	28,797,796	30,978,030	244,614,713	356,195,298	-31,465,879
50,830,921	27,147,732	35,385,029	238,815,764	352,179,446	-14,036,999
48,950,268	34,561,546	37,791,110	244,471,235	365,774,159	-18,052,454
91,992,000	58,823,985	37,585,056	254,967,542	434,368,583	-38,047,248
229,841,254	63,942,104	39,896,925	271,391,896	605,072,179	-89,111,558
134,774,768	55,953,078	40,160,333	289,972,668	520,860,847	46,380,005
144,615,697	60,506,978	32,342,979	287,151,271	524,616,925	63,068,413
112,272,216	67,803,128	29,108,045	276,050,860	495,234,249	77,243,984
118,629,505	82,618,034	28,556,349	287,202,239	517,006,127	44,874,595
165,199,911	102,956,102	24,646,490	290,857,397	583,659,900	-42,572,815
126,093,894	117,550,308	24,590,944	299,043,768	567,278,914	-23,004,229
137,326,066	110,474,264	24,308,576	298,093,372	570,202,278	24,782,168
149,775,084	97,128,669	24,481,158	307,744,131	579,128,842	86,731,544
175,840,453	118,037,097	21,426,138	343,892,632	659,196,320	-57,334,413
192,486,904	115,546,011	21,803,836	363,907,134	693,743,885	-89,423,387
189,823,379	123,173,717	21,342,979	359,276,990	693,617,065	-18,105,350
197,199,491	119,937,644	21,311,334	352,753,043	691,201,512	10,631,399
184,122,793	135,591,956	22,616,300	347,550,285	689,881,334	2,727,870
202,128,711	133,262,862	22,899,108	366,221,282	724,511,963	-400,733
208,349,746	139,682,186	22,863,957	364,185,542	735,081,431	-408,264
202,160,134	141,835,654	22,902,897	393,688,117	760,586,802	-62,675,975
183,176,439	153,853,567	22,900,869	374,125,327	734,056,202	48,478,346
377,940,870	239,632,757	24,742,702	1,335,365,422	1,977,681,751	-853,356,956
4,869,955,286	1,278,840,487	189,743,277	6,358,163,421	12,696,702,471	-9,032,119,606
9,009,075,789	2,002,310,785	619,215,569	6,884,277,812	18,514,879,955	-13,362,622,819
1,621,953,095	736,021,456	1,020,251,622	3,025,117,668	6,403,343,841	291,221,548
1,118,076,423	650,373,836	999,144,731	2,348,332,700	5,115,927,690	509,005,271
457,756,139	476,775,194	991,000,759	1,447,075,808	3,372,607,900	736,496,261
397,050,596	333,201,362	1,055,923,680	1,508,451,881	3,294,627,529	712,507,952
357,016,878	332,249,137	940,602,913	1,418,809,037	3,048,677,965	963,366,737

TABLE 2.—Receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1789–1960—Continued

Year ¹	Receipts								
	Customs ⁷	Internal revenue		Other receipts ²	Total receipts by major sources ³	Transfers and refunds ⁸	Receipts, less transfers and refunds	Interfund transactions ⁹ (deduct)	Net receipts
		Income and profits taxes	Other						
1925.....	\$547,561,226	\$1,760,537,824	\$828,638,068	\$643,411,567	\$3,780,148,685	-----	\$3,780,148,685	-----	\$3,780,148,685
1926.....	579,430,093	1,982,040,088	855,599,289	545,686,220	3,962,755,690	-----	3,962,755,690	-----	3,962,755,690
1927.....	605,499,983	2,224,992,800	644,421,542	654,480,116	4,129,394,441	-----	4,129,394,441	-----	4,129,394,441
1928.....	568,986,188	2,173,952,557	621,018,666	678,390,745	4,042,348,156	-----	4,042,348,156	-----	4,042,348,156
1929.....	602,262,786	2,330,711,823	607,307,549	492,968,067	4,033,250,225	-----	4,033,250,225	-----	4,033,250,225
1930.....	587,000,903	2,410,986,978	628,308,036	551,645,785	4,177,941,702	-----	4,177,941,702	-----	4,177,941,702
1931.....	378,354,005	1,860,394,295	569,386,721	381,503,611	3,189,638,632	\$74,081,709	3,115,556,923	-----	3,115,556,923
1932.....	327,754,969	1,057,335,853	503,670,481	116,964,134	2,005,725,437	81,812,320	1,923,913,117	-----	1,923,913,117
1933.....	250,750,251	746,206,445	858,217,512	224,522,534	2,079,696,742	58,483,799	2,021,212,943	-----	2,021,212,943
1934.....	313,434,302	817,961,481	1,822,642,347	161,515,919	3,115,554,050	51,286,138	3,064,267,912	-----	3,064,267,912
1935.....	343,353,034	1,099,118,638	2,178,571,390	179,424,141	3,800,467,202	70,553,357	3,729,913,845	-----	3,729,913,845
1936.....	386,811,594	1,426,575,434	2,086,276,174	216,293,413	4,115,956,615	47,019,926	4,068,936,689	-----	4,068,936,689
1937.....	486,356,999	2,163,413,817	2,433,726,286	210,093,535	5,293,590,237	314,989,542	4,978,600,695	-----	4,978,600,695
1938.....	359,187,249	2,640,284,711	3,034,032,726	208,155,541	6,241,661,227	626,440,065	5,615,221,162	-----	5,615,221,162
1939.....	318,837,311	2,188,757,289	2,972,463,558	187,765,468	5,667,823,626	671,524,096	4,996,299,530	-----	4,996,299,530
1940.....	348,590,636	2,125,324,635	3,177,809,353	241,643,315	5,893,367,939	749,354,895	5,144,013,044	-----	5,144,013,044
1941.....	391,870,013	3,460,637,849	3,892,037,133	242,066,585	7,995,611,580	892,680,197	7,102,931,383	-----	7,102,931,383
1942.....	388,948,427	7,960,464,973	5,032,652,915	294,611,145	13,676,680,460	1,121,244,376	12,555,436,084	-----	12,555,436,084
1943.....	324,290,778	16,093,668,781	6,050,300,218	934,062,619	23,402,322,396	1,415,621,609	21,986,700,787	-----	21,986,700,787
1944.....	431,252,168	34,654,851,852	7,030,135,473	3,324,809,903	45,441,049,402	1,805,734,046	43,635,315,356	-----	43,635,315,356
1945.....	354,775,542	35,173,051,373	8,728,950,555	3,493,528,901	47,750,306,371	3,275,002,706	44,475,303,665	-----	44,475,303,665
1946.....	435,475,072	30,884,796,016	9,425,537,282	3,492,326,920	44,238,135,290	4,466,731,580	39,771,403,710	-----	39,771,403,710
1947.....	494,078,260	29,305,568,454	10,073,840,241	4,634,701,652	44,508,188,607	4,722,007,571	39,786,181,036	-----	39,786,181,036
1948 ¹⁰	421,723,028	31,170,968,403	10,682,516,849	3,823,599,033	46,098,807,314	4,610,628,472	41,488,178,842	\$113,476,853	41,374,701,989
1949 ¹⁰	384,484,796	29,482,283,759	10,825,001,116	2,081,735,850	42,773,505,520	5,077,956,071	37,695,549,449	32,576,510	37,662,972,939
1950.....	422,650,329	28,262,671,097	11,185,936,012	1,439,370,414	41,310,627,852	4,815,727,015	36,494,900,837	72,966,260	36,421,934,577
1951.....	624,008,052	37,752,553,688	13,353,541,306	1,638,568,945	53,368,671,892	5,801,058,403	47,567,613,484	87,546,409	47,480,067,075
1952.....	550,696,379	51,349,525,736	14,288,368,522	1,313,778,921	67,999,369,558	6,608,425,006	61,390,944,552	104,383,636	61,286,560,916
1953.....	613,419,582	54,362,967,793	15,808,006,683	1,864,741,185	72,649,134,647	7,824,090,621	64,825,044,026	154,459,602	64,670,584,424
1954.....	562,020,618	53,905,570,964	16,394,080,537	2,311,263,912	73,172,935,738	8,517,548,748	64,655,386,989	235,352,928	64,420,034,061
1955.....	606,396,634	49,914,825,888	16,373,865,094	2,559,107,420	69,454,195,640	9,064,451,745	60,389,743,895	181,235,203	60,208,508,692
1956.....	704,897,516	56,632,598,140	18,476,485,054	3,006,445,461	78,820,426,174	10,655,096,592	68,165,329,582	315,378,243	67,849,951,339
1957.....	754,461,446	60,560,424,638	19,611,546,168	2,748,572,386	83,675,304,639	12,646,654,662	71,028,649,978	466,763,865	70,561,886,113
1958.....	799,504,808	59,101,874,167	20,876,602,316	3,195,519,017	83,973,500,309	14,856,792,998	69,116,717,311	566,997,267	68,549,720,044
1959.....	948,412,215	58,826,253,607	20,971,719,301	3,157,881,036	83,904,266,060	15,634,013,346	68,270,252,715	354,904,091	67,915,348,624
1960.....	1,123,037,579	67,125,125,683	24,649,677,141	4,064,357,669	96,962,198,071	18,504,765,198	78,457,432,873	693,972,652	77,763,460,221

Year ¹	Expenditures								Surplus, or deficit (-) ⁶
	Department of the Army (formerly War Department) ^{4, 5}	Department of the Navy ⁴	Department of the Air Force ^{4, 11}	Interest on the public debt	Other ^{2, 8}	Total expenditures by major purposes ^{3, 6}	Interfund transactions (deduct) ⁹	Total expenditures ^{3, 6}	
1925.....	\$370, 980, 708	\$346, 142, 001	-----	\$881, 806, 662	\$1, 464, 175, 961	\$3, 063, 105, 332	-----	\$3, 063, 105, 332	\$717, 043, 353
1926.....	364, 089, 945	312, 743, 410	-----	831, 937, 700	1, 588, 840, 768	3, 097, 611, 823	-----	3, 097, 611, 823	865, 143, 867
1927.....	369, 114, 122	318, 909, 096	-----	787, 019, 578	1, 498, 986, 878	2, 974, 029, 674	-----	2, 974, 029, 674	1, 155, 364, 766
1928.....	400, 989, 683	331, 335, 492	-----	731, 764, 476	1, 639, 175, 204	3, 103, 264, 855	-----	3, 103, 264, 855	939, 083, 301
1929.....	425, 947, 194	364, 561, 544	-----	678, 330, 400	1, 830, 020, 348	3, 298, 859, 486	-----	3, 298, 859, 486	734, 390, 739
1930.....	464, 853, 515	374, 165, 639	-----	659, 347, 613	1, 941, 902, 117	3, 440, 268, 884	-----	3, 440, 268, 884	737, 672, 818
1931.....	486, 141, 754	353, 768, 185	-----	611, 559, 704	2, 125, 964, 360	3, 577, 434, 003	-----	3, 577, 434, 003	—461, 877, 080
1932.....	476, 305, 311	357, 517, 834	-----	599, 276, 631	3, 226, 103, 049	4, 659, 202, 825	-----	4, 659, 202, 825	—2, 735, 289, 708
1933.....	434, 620, 860	349, 372, 794	-----	689, 365, 106	3, 149, 506, 267	4, 622, 865, 028	-----	4, 622, 865, 028	—2, 601, 652, 085
1934.....	408, 586, 783	296, 927, 490	-----	756, 617, 127	6, 231, 768, 454	6, 693, 899, 854	-----	6, 693, 899, 854	—3, 629, 631, 943
1935.....	487, 995, 220	436, 265, 532	-----	820, 926, 353	4, 775, 778, 841	6, 520, 965, 945	-----	6, 520, 965, 945	—2, 791, 052, 100
1936.....	618, 587, 184	528, 882, 143	-----	749, 396, 802	6, 596, 619, 790	8, 493, 485, 919	-----	8, 493, 485, 919	—4, 424, 549, 230
1937.....	628, 104, 285	556, 674, 066	-----	866, 384, 331	5, 704, 858, 728	7, 756, 021, 409	-----	7, 756, 021, 409	—2, 777, 420, 714
1938.....	644, 263, 842	596, 129, 739	-----	926, 280, 714	4, 625, 163, 465	6, 791, 837, 760	-----	6, 791, 837, 760	—1, 176, 616, 598
1939.....	695, 256, 481	672, 722, 327	-----	940, 539, 764	6, 549, 938, 998	8, 858, 457, 570	-----	8, 858, 457, 570	—3, 862, 158, 040
1940.....	907, 160, 151	891, 484, 523	-----	1, 040, 935, 697	6, 222, 451, 833	9, 062, 032, 204	-----	9, 062, 032, 204	—3, 918, 019, 161
1941.....	3, 938, 943, 048	2, 313, 057, 956	-----	1, 110, 692, 812	5, 899, 509, 926	13, 262, 203, 742	-----	13, 262, 203, 742	—6, 159, 272, 358
1942.....	14, 325, 508, 098	8, 579, 588, 976	-----	1, 260, 085, 336	9, 880, 496, 406	34, 045, 678, 816	-----	34, 045, 678, 816	—21, 490, 242, 732
1943.....	42, 525, 562, 523	20, 888, 349, 026	-----	1, 808, 160, 396	14, 185, 059, 207	79, 407, 131, 152	-----	79, 407, 131, 152	—57, 420, 430, 365
1944.....	49, 438, 330, 158	26, 537, 633, 877	-----	2, 608, 979, 806	16, 473, 764, 057	95, 058, 707, 898	-----	95, 058, 707, 898	—51, 423, 392, 541
1945.....	50, 490, 101, 935	30, 047, 152, 135	-----	3, 616, 686, 048	14, 262, 279, 670	98, 416, 219, 790	-----	98, 416, 219, 790	—53, 940, 916, 126
1946.....	27, 986, 769, 041	15, 164, 412, 379	-----	4, 721, 957, 683	12, 574, 435, 216	60, 447, 574, 319	-----	60, 447, 574, 319	—20, 676, 170, 609
1947.....	9, 172, 138, 869	5, 597, 203, 036	-----	4, 957, 922, 484	19, 305, 128, 987	39, 032, 393, 376	-----	39, 032, 393, 376	753, 787, 660
1948 ¹⁰	7, 698, 556, 403	4, 284, 619, 125	-----	5, 211, 101, 865	15, 874, 431, 605	33, 068, 708, 998	\$113, 476, 853	32, 955, 232, 145	8, 419, 469, 844
1949 ¹⁰	7, 862, 397, 097	4, 434, 705, 920	\$1, 690, 460, 724	5, 339, 396, 336	20, 180, 029, 420	39, 506, 989, 497	32, 576, 510	39, 474, 412, 987	—1, 811, 440, 048
1950.....	5, 789, 467, 599	4, 129, 545, 653	3, 520, 632, 580	5, 749, 913, 064	20, 427, 444, 229	39, 617, 003, 195	72, 966, 260	39, 544, 036, 935	—3, 122, 102, 357
1951 ¹²	8, 635, 938, 754	5, 862, 548, 845	6, 358, 603, 828	5, 612, 654, 812	17, 588, 084, 620	44, 057, 830, 859	87, 546, 409	43, 970, 284, 450	3, 509, 782, 624
1952.....	17, 452, 710, 349	10, 231, 264, 765	12, 851, 619, 343	5, 859, 263, 437	19, 012, 727, 036	65, 407, 584, 930	104, 383, 636	65, 303, 201, 294	—4, 016, 640, 357
1953.....	17, 454, 333, 370	11, 874, 830, 152	6, 503, 580, 032	6, 503, 580, 030	23, 756, 285, 980	74, 274, 257, 484	154, 459, 602	74, 119, 797, 882	—9, 449, 213, 478
1954.....	13, 515, 388, 452	11, 292, 803, 940	15, 668, 473, 393	6, 382, 485, 640	20, 913, 201, 820	67, 772, 353, 245	235, 352, 928	67, 537, 000, 317	—3, 116, 966, 256
1955.....	9, 450, 383, 082	9, 731, 611, 019	16, 405, 038, 348	6, 370, 361, 774	22, 612, 578, 594	64, 569, 972, 817	181, 235, 203	64, 388, 737, 614	—4, 180, 228, 921
1956.....	9, 274, 300, 874	9, 743, 715, 334	16, 749, 647, 622	6, 786, 598, 862	23, 985, 513, 486	66, 539, 776, 178	315, 378, 243	66, 224, 397, 935	1, 625, 553, 403
1957.....	9, 704, 788, 331	10, 397, 223, 998	18, 360, 926, 051	7, 244, 193, 486	25, 725, 946, 561	69, 433, 078, 427	466, 763, 865	68, 966, 314, 562	1, 595, 571, 550
1958.....	9, 775, 877, 444	10, 913, 287, 404	18, 436, 830, 585	7, 606, 774, 062	25, 203, 401, 856	71, 936, 171, 353	566, 997, 267	71, 369, 174, 086	—2, 819, 454, 041
1959.....	10, 284, 059, 445	11, 720, 053, 749	19, 083, 326, 404	7, 592, 769, 102	32, 017, 030, 764	80, 697, 239, 466	354, 904, 091	80, 342, 335, 375	—12, 426, 986, 751
1960.....	10, 293, 993, 401	11, 642, 486, 702	19, 065, 244, 298	9, 179, 588, 857	27, 052, 072, 193	77, 233, 385, 451	693, 972, 652	76, 539, 412, 799	1, 224, 047, 422

Footnotes on pages 400 and 401.

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(Footnotes for table 2.)

¹ From 1789 to 1842 the fiscal year ended Dec. 31; from 1844 to date, on June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, Jan. 1 to June 30.

² For postal receipts and expenditures, see table 19.

³ Effective Jan. 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the overpayment of taxes, have been reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, have been excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Prior year figures, beginning with the fiscal year 1931, have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purposes. For amounts of adjustments on account of refunds of receipts and capital transfers for the fiscal years 1931 through 1948, see 1956 annual report, p. 396, footnote 3.

⁴ Excludes civil expenditures under War and Navy Departments in Washington through 1915. After 1915 includes all expenditures by the Departments of the Army (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal), Navy, and, beginning with fiscal 1949, the Air Force. Beginning with 1952, Department of Defense expenditures not classified under any one of these 3 departments are included in "Other." Also, beginning with 1960, expenditures for "Mutual Security, Mutual Assistance Program" formerly classified under "Funds Appropriated to the President," but currently classified under "Defense Department," are included in "Other."

⁵ Title was changed pursuant to act of July 26, 1947. Figures for Department of the Army include expenditures of Department of the Air Force from funds made available prior to fiscal 1949. Expenditures for Office of the Secretary of Defense and interservice activities of the Defense Department are included in "Other."

⁶ The practice of including statutory debt retirements in budget expenditures was discontinued effective with fiscal 1948. Such expenditures are not included in this table, nor does the "Surplus or deficit" take into account such expenditures. Table 37 shows details of statutory debt retirements.

⁷ Includes the tonnage tax through 1931. Beginning with 1932 the tonnage tax has been covered into the general fund as miscellaneous receipts and is included in this table in "Other receipts."

⁸ Transfers to trust funds and refunds of receipts. For content see table 3.

⁹ For content see table 5. See also the note to this table.

TABLE 3.—*Transfers to trust funds and*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement

Fiscal year	Transfers to trust funds ¹				
	Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ³	Federal disability insurance trust fund ⁴	Highway trust fund ⁵	Railroad retirement account ⁶	Total transfers to trust accounts
1931					
1932					
1933					
1934					
1935					
1936					
1937	\$265,000,000				\$265,000,000
1938	387,000,000			146,402,587	533,402,587
1939	503,000,000			107,097,413	610,097,413
1940	550,000,000			120,650,000	670,650,000
1941	688,140,728			124,350,000	812,490,728
1942	895,618,839			140,850,000	1,036,468,839
1943	1,130,495,201			214,801,000	1,345,296,201
1944	1,292,122,434			256,357,343	1,548,479,777
1945	1,309,919,400			286,305,382	1,596,224,782
1946	1,238,218,447			255,485,254	1,493,703,701
1947	1,459,491,921			256,425,254	1,715,917,175
1948	1,616,162,044			722,591,651	2,338,753,695
1949	1,690,295,705			550,118,361	2,240,414,066
1950	2,106,387,806			549,822,720	2,656,210,526
1951	3,119,536,744			574,991,049	3,694,527,792
1952	3,568,556,584			737,602,028	4,306,158,612
1953	4,086,293,392			619,958,843	4,706,252,235
1954	4,537,269,800			603,041,574	5,140,311,374
1955	5,039,572,594			598,891,526	5,638,464,120
1956	6,336,804,603			634,261,857	6,971,066,460
1957	6,301,190,673	\$333,276,575	\$1,478,925,050	615,990,876	8,729,312,174
1958	6,870,361,660	862,861,610	2,116,028,211	574,898,971	10,424,150,452
1959	7,157,673,756	846,681,036	2,171,015,864	525,219,764	10,700,590,420
1960	9,271,868,378	938,681,781	2,642,499,118	606,864,657	13,459,913,934

¹ Represents tax receipts transferred and appropriated to the respective trust accounts.

² Represents refunds of principal only. Interest on refunds is included in expenditures.

³ Amounts appropriated to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund are equivalent to the amounts of taxes collected and deposited for old-age insurance. Amounts transferred currently for appropriation to the trust fund are based on estimates of old-age insurance tax receipts made by the Secretary of the Treasury (42 U.S.C. 401(a)), and are adjusted in later transfers on the basis of wage and self-employment income records maintained in the Social Security Administration. Tax refunds are reimbursed to the general fund by the trust fund (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(2)).

⁴ The Federal disability insurance trust fund was established by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1956, approved Aug. 1, 1956 (42 U.S.C. 401(b)). The act appropriated to the trust fund amounts equivalent to specified percentages of the wages and self-employment income, respectively, which are taxed for old-age insurance, and provided that the amounts appropriated should be transferred from time to time to the trust fund on the same basis as transfers to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. Rates of tax were increased by the percentages appropriated to the Federal disability insurance trust fund, the increase being applicable to wages paid and taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1956. Tax refunds are reimbursed to the general fund by the trust fund (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(2)).

¹⁰ Sec. 114(f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, approved Apr. 3, 1948, required that the sum of \$3,000,000,000 be transferred to a trust fund entitled "Foreign Economic Cooperation Trust Fund" and "considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948, for the purpose of reporting governmental expenditures." The effect of this was to charge the budget in fiscal 1948 for expenditures made in fiscal 1949, with consequent effect on the budget surplus or deficit of those years. This bookkeeping transaction had no effect on the actual timing of either receipts or expenditures. In order to simplify comparison of figures between years, the transactions shown in this table do not take into account the transfer of \$3,000,000,000 in fiscal 1948 to the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund; expenditures of \$3,000,000,000 during fiscal 1949 from the Foreign Economic Cooperation trust fund are treated as budget expenditures in this table. If effect is given to sec. 114(f) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, the budget results for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 would be as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948	Fiscal year 1949
Budget receipts.....	\$41,374,701,989	\$37,662,972,939
Budget expenditures.....	35,955,232,145	36,474,412,987
Budget surplus.....	5,419,469,844	1,188,559,952

¹¹ Expenditures for the Department of the Air Force (established Sept. 18, 1947) formerly included under Department of the Army.

¹² Beginning with the fiscal year 1951, investments of wholly owned Government corporations in public debt securities are excluded from budget expenditures and included with other investments under "Trust account and other transactions." See tables 8 and 10.

NOTE.—In accordance with the plan stated in the President's budget message of Jan. 18, 1960, the fiscal year totals of net receipts and total expenditures have been revised to eliminate certain interfund transactions consisting mainly of interest payments by Government agencies to the Treasury Department. This elimination does not affect the amount of the budget surplus or deficit. See also tables 1, 4, 5, 10, 12, and 20.

refunds of receipts, fiscal years 1931-60

of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Refunds of receipts ¹				Total
Internal revenue ²	Customs	Other	Total refunds of receipts	
\$52,561,657	\$21,369,007	\$151,045	\$74,081,709	\$74,081,709
64,528,539	17,202,969	80,813	81,812,320	81,812,320
45,814,734	12,576,842	92,224	58,483,799	58,483,799
37,195,935	14,046,350	43,853	51,286,138	51,286,138
49,747,858	20,715,688	89,811	70,553,357	70,553,357
32,914,628	14,085,195	20,103	47,019,926	47,019,926
33,405,991	16,549,408	34,242	49,989,542	49,989,542
76,842,701	16,156,340	38,437	93,037,478	93,037,478
44,684,686	16,078,803	63,194	61,426,683	61,426,683
61,154,655	17,500,945	49,285	78,704,894	78,704,894
52,802,242	27,331,472	55,755	80,189,469	80,189,469
65,192,248	19,495,861	87,429	84,775,537	84,775,537
53,834,008	16,404,512	36,888	70,325,408	70,325,408
242,856,877	14,200,774	196,617	257,254,269	257,254,269
1,664,545,567	13,843,208	389,150	1,678,777,924	1,678,777,924
2,957,114,348	11,224,891	4,688,639	2,973,027,879	2,973,027,879
2,982,487,490	17,480,263	6,122,643	3,006,090,396	3,006,090,396
2,250,391,383	19,050,115	2,433,279	2,271,874,777	2,271,874,777
2,817,005,313	17,173,186	3,363,506	2,837,542,006	2,837,542,006
2,135,455,950	16,091,134	7,959,405	2,159,506,489	2,159,506,489
2,082,431,536	15,324,391	8,774,689	2,106,530,616	2,106,530,616
2,275,188,203	17,520,381	9,497,810	2,302,206,394	2,302,206,394
3,094,798,198	16,949,064	6,091,123	3,117,838,385	3,117,838,385
3,345,495,593	20,481,971	11,259,808	3,377,237,372	3,377,237,372
3,399,978,359	21,619,848	4,389,417	3,425,987,624	3,425,987,624
3,652,611,883	23,176,262	8,241,988	3,684,030,133	3,684,030,133
3,894,119,614	19,907,757	3,315,117	3,917,342,488	3,917,342,488
4,412,603,597	17,837,948	2,191,001	4,432,632,546	4,432,632,546
4,907,159,180	23,220,638	3,043,107	4,933,422,926	4,933,422,926
5,024,470,807	18,483,391	1,897,066	5,044,851,264	5,044,851,264

³ The Highway Revenue Act of 1956, approved June 29, 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120, note), established a highway trust fund from which are to be made, as provided by appropriation acts, Federal-aid highway expenditures after June 30, 1956, and before July 1, 1972. The act appropriated to this fund amounts equivalent to specified percentages of receipts from certain excise taxes on motor fuels, motor vehicles, tires and tubes, and use of certain vehicles, and provided that the amounts appropriated should be transferred currently to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury with proper adjustments to be made in subsequent transfers. The use tax was imposed by the act and rates were increased for the other taxes. Tax refunds are reimbursed to the general fund by the trust fund (23 U.S.C. 120, note) (see 209(f) (4) of the act of June 29, 1956). Prior to fiscal 1957 corresponding excise tax receipts were included in net budget receipts and Federal-aid highway expenditures were included in budget expenditures.

⁴ Amounts are appropriated to the railroad retirement account equal to the amount of taxes under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act deposited in the Treasury, less refunds, during each fiscal year (65 Stat. 222 and 66 Stat. 371) and transfers are made currently. Excludes the Government's contribution for creditable military service from 1944 through 1954 (45 U.S.C. 228C-1(n)).

⁵ Amounts shown have been reduced by refunds of taxes reimbursed from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance, Federal disability insurance, and highway trust funds. See table 16 for certain detail by States for the current year.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts ¹	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes:							
Withheld ²	1,238,702	4,222,615	2,263,566	³ 1,210,653	4,345,299	2,371,147	⁴ 859,789
Other ²	363,807	123,154	1,836,774	³ 257,045	98,596	362,104	⁴ 2,143,913
Total individual income taxes.....	1,602,509	4,345,768	4,100,340	1,467,699	4,443,895	2,733,252	3,003,703
Corporation income taxes.....	568,211	368,049	3,311,154	491,069	404,741	3,179,510	564,448
Excise taxes.....	971,107	1,026,781	1,006,742	976,512	936,082	1,031,083	794,212
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act ²	311,114	1,235,307	651,516	³ 259,124	881,688	475,761	⁴ 297,992
Railroad Retirement Tax Act.....	20,148	85,432	51,849	16,448	82,366	51,111	16,153
Federal Unemployment Tax Act.....	701	743	575	2,337	664	567	26,461
Total employment taxes.....	331,963	1,321,482	703,940	277,909	964,719	527,439	340,606
Estate and gift taxes.....	131,300	97,827	106,654	105,906	103,566	114,982	103,442
Internal revenue not otherwise classified.....	539	-237	249	-38	-752	-741	1,409
Total internal revenue.....	3,605,629	7,159,670	9,229,078	3,319,057	6,852,251	7,585,525	4,807,819
Customs.....	93,982	87,270	99,280	89,663	94,434	98,684	89,603
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Interest, dividends, and other earnings ¹	105,684	74,142	103,312	75,014	69,813	461,255	388,999
Realization upon loans and investments.....	42,100	28,280	33,518	40,658	45,637	64,344	45,508
Recoveries and refunds.....	20,101	9,034	11,084	6,340	4,966	15,605	⁴ -7,303
Sales of Government property and products.....	36,976	55,375	49,716	48,734	46,454	92,265	57,078
Seigniorage.....	1,345	3,253	3,893	6,294	5,117	4,522	4,402
Other.....	30,325	1,417	22,416	39,992	33,442	27,634	39,204
Total miscellaneous receipts.....	236,530	171,501	223,940	217,032	205,428	665,625	527,889
Gross budget receipts.....	3,936,141	7,418,440	9,552,299	3,625,752	7,152,113	8,349,833	5,425,310
Deduct:							
Transfers to:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ²	279,142	1,112,335	588,174	³ 235,325	792,998	429,118	⁴ 266,900
Federal disability insurance trust fund ²	31,972	122,972	63,342	³ 23,799	83,691	46,643	⁴ 31,092
Highway trust fund.....	192,200	237,356	201,000	198,000	219,077	233,300	217,800
Railroad retirement account.....	20,148	85,432	51,841	16,446	82,366	51,111	16,152
Total transfers to trust funds.....	523,462	1,558,095	904,357	473,570	1,183,131	760,172	531,944

Receipts ¹	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Internal revenue:							
Individual income taxes:							
Withheld, ²	4,834,566	2,541,311	⁸ 770,098	4,744,336	⁹ 2,272,506	31,674,588	29,001,375
Other ²	883,894	¹⁰ 790,635	⁸ 3,520,155	¹¹ 1,038,924	⁹ 1,852,122	13,271,124	11,733,369
Total individual income taxes	5,718,460	3,331,946	4,290,253	5,783,260	4,124,628	44,945,711	40,734,744
Corporation income taxes	482,804	6,192,480	619,305	467,256	5,530,389	22,179,414	18,091,509
Excise taxes	954,011	1,043,555	945,103	1,061,384	1,118,169	11,864,741	10,759,549
Employment taxes:							
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act ²	1,243,348	¹⁰ 1,078,080	⁸ 838,617	¹¹ 1,834,365	⁹ 1,103,639	10,210,550	8,004,355
Railroad Retirement Tax Act	84,457	49,942	17,028	81,561	50,435	606,931	525,369
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	283,183	20,774	2,339	1,641	1,120	341,108	324,020
Total employment taxes	1,610,989	1,148,796	857,983	1,917,567	1,155,195	11,158,589	8,853,744
Estate and gift taxes	134,286	176,536	243,385	173,148	135,314	1,626,348	1,352,982
Internal revenue not otherwise classified	1,713	241	1,493	3,192	-7,067		5,444
Total internal revenue	8,902,263	11,893,553	6,957,522	9,405,808	12,056,629	91,774,803	79,797,973
Customs	93,378	104,935	90,928	90,745	90,135	1,123,038	948,412
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Interest, dividends, and other earnings ⁵	117,531	74,896	106,760	87,791	412,946	2,078,143	1,107,095
Realization upon loans and investments	44,155	35,016	27,701	31,584	-2,287	436,215	586,717
Recoveries and refunds	9,208	5,164	13,640	10,846	15,656	114,342	342,553
Sales of Government property and products	60,174	59,275	61,827	49,528	148,514	765,916	674,402
Seigniorage	4,986	6,498	4,978	4,305	3,102	52,694	44,133
Other	57,779	37,792	204,171	43,968	78,908	617,048	402,981
Total miscellaneous receipts	293,833	218,642	419,077	228,022	656,840	4,064,358	3,157,881
Gross budget receipts	9,289,474	12,217,130	7,467,527	9,724,574	12,803,604	96,962,198	83,904,266
Deduct:							
Transfers to:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ²	1,131,837	¹⁰ 986,251	⁸ 758,911	¹¹ 1,676,529	⁹ 1,014,349	9,271,868	7,157,674
Federal disability insurance trust fund ²	111,511	91,830	⁸ 79,705	¹¹ 157,836	⁹ 89,290	938,682	846,681
Highway trust fund	264,253	190,600	202,000	248,813	238,100	2,642,499	2,171,016
Railroad retirement account	84,457	49,942	16,983	81,557	50,429	606,865	525,220
Total transfers to trust funds	1,592,059	1,318,622	1,057,600	2,164,735	1,392,168	13,459,914	10,700,590

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued*
(In thousands of dollars)

Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
RECEIPTS ¹							
Deduct—Continued							
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue.....	165,359	179,440	159,555	127,547	70,704	¹² 5,643	¹³ -16,930
Customs.....	1,081	1,270	1,546	1,676	1,256	1,580	1,138
Other.....	215	187	378	77	173	131	153
Total refunds of receipts.....	166,655	180,897	161,479	129,300	72,134	7,354	-15,639
Total deductions.....	690,117	1,738,992	1,065,836	602,870	1,255,265	767,525	516,305
Subtotal receipts.....	3,246,024	5,679,448	8,486,463	3,022,883	5,896,848	7,582,308	4,909,004
Deduct: Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures ¹⁴	34,164	25,449	23,184	5,371	7,950	242,986	42,004
Net budget receipts.....	3,211,859	5,653,999	8,463,279	3,017,512	5,888,899	7,339,322	4,867,000
EXPENDITURES ¹⁵							
Legislative branch:							
Senate.....	2,172	2,033	2,317	2,051	2,105	2,109	2,258
House of Representatives.....	3,074	3,008	6,775	3,106	3,138	4,004	3,521
Architect of the Capitol.....	1,864	1,589	1,927	1,637	3,078	1,786	1,661
Botanic Garden.....	23	22	34	23	25	24	24
Library of Congress.....	406	1,171	1,224	366	1,295	1,590	542
Government Printing Office:							
General fund appropriations.....	1,520	2,020	1,243	1,181	729	1,209	797
Revolving fund (net).....	1,223	-2,570	86	2,044	236	2,441	317
Total legislative branch.....	10,281	7,273	13,607	10,408	10,606	13,164	9,119
The judiciary:							
Supreme Court of the United States.....	169	136	154	157	133	174	147
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	27	24	22	24	24	28	29
Customs Court.....	67	65	51	56	56	69	64
Court of Claims.....	65	70	62	75	65	58	68
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.....	3,716	3,560	3,337	3,837	4,010	3,915	3,592
Total the judiciary.....	4,044	3,855	3,625	4,150	4,289	4,243	3,900
Executive Office of the President:							
Compensation of the President.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
The White House Office.....	200	256	163	184	187	157	177
Special projects.....	86	120	118	79	83	109	89
Executive mansion and grounds.....	31	43	40	39	37	48	36
Bureau of the Budget.....	360	526	352	357	346	342	336
Council of Economic Advisers.....	28	40	28	30	28	28	33

Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ¹
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
RECEIPTS ¹							
Deduct—Continued							
Refunds of receipts:							
Internal revenue.....	430,324	1,315,697	1,334,712	1,002,691	249,730	¹⁶ 5,024,471	¹⁶ 4,907,159
Customs.....	1,595	1,623	1,477	1,843	2,399	18,483	23,221
Other.....	119	92	194	66	110	1,897	3,043
Total refunds of receipts.....	432,038	1,317,412	1,336,383	1,004,601	252,239	5,044,851	4,933,423
Total deductions.....	2,024,096	2,636,034	2,393,983	3,169,336	1,644,407	18,504,765	15,634,013
Subtotal receipts.....	7,265,378	9,581,096	5,073,544	6,555,239	11,159,197	78,457,433	68,270,253
Deduct: Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures ¹⁴	28,477	686	9,535	5,494	268,672	693,973	354,904
Net budget receipts.....	7,236,901	9,580,410	5,064,010	6,549,745	10,890,525	77,763,460	67,915,349
EXPENDITURES ¹⁵							
Legislative branch:							
Senate.....	2,144	2,240	2,063	2,135	2,048	25,675	24,744
House of Representatives.....	2,967	4,122	3,303	3,110	4,079	44,207	43,882
Architect of the Capitol.....	2,845	2,613	2,276	2,041	3,401	26,218	21,099
Botanic Garden.....	42	36	26	28	27	333	320
Library of Congress.....	1,373	2,085	472	1,610	1,613	13,747	13,327
Government Printing Office:							
General fund appropriations.....	1,182	1,599	1,222	1,823	1,455	15,980	15,013
Revolving fund (net).....	-1,338	-2,837	1,008	-2,415	1,331	-473	-539
Total legislative branch.....	8,715	9,857	10,370	8,332	13,954	125,687	117,846
The judiciary:							
Supreme Court of the United States.....	135	160	129	142	139	1,775	1,713
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	24	27	24	29	26	307	271
Customs Court.....	56	61	61	64	85	755	713
Court of Claims.....	61	68	83	71	76	822	813
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.....	3,488	3,738	4,517	4,073	3,920	45,703	43,563
Total the judiciary.....	3,765	4,053	4,814	4,379	4,245	49,363	47,073
Executive Office of the President:							
Compensation of the President.....	12	12	12	12	12	150	150
The White House Office.....	242	169	175	186	126	2,222	2,253
Special projects.....	108	82	87	120	133	1,213	1,269
Executive mansion and grounds.....	34	38	40	44	36	465	462
Bureau of the Budget.....	623	355	336	354	346	4,632	4,615
Council of Economic Advisers.....	39	41	28	31	29	382	383

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Executive Office of the President—Continued							
National Security Council.....	69	55	52	89	40	56	65
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net).....	7	8	-18	4	-18	-6	-8
Other.....	2,886	3,023	4,063	5,750	3,220	4,690	3,181
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	3	4	2	3	3	2	5
Miscellaneous.....	-38	4	-3	4	5	3	3
Total Executive Office of the President.....	3,643	4,090	4,808	6,551	3,942	5,441	3,931
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Disaster relief.....	591	162	564	298	71	51	329
Emergency fund for the President, National Defense.....	53	54	44	25	38	7	16
Expansion of defense production (net).....	17,203	34,142	28,866	13,234	5,659	9,228	13,452
Expenses of management improvement.....	19	27	11	2	5	1	2
President's special international program.....	788	710	460	512	399	479	286
Refugee relief.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Transitional grants to Alaska.....	956	12	8,982	69	67	23	23
Miscellaneous.....	3	52	8	14	14	43	14
Mutual security—economic:							
Defense Department.....	3,596	881	2,372	2,943	1,729	2,076	4,770
International Cooperation Administration.....	79,179	89,954	89,724	96,618	118,993	98,415	88,022
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Development Loan Fund.....	19,285	11,231	20,598	9,430	7,605	27,402	16,822
Foreign investment guaranty fund.....	-53	-27	-480	-65	-21	-139	-2
All other agencies.....	14,142	7,285	7,208	18,279	11,080	23,849	21,372
Total economic assistance.....	116,149	109,324	119,423	127,205	139,385	151,604	130,984
Total funds appropriated to the President.....	135,761	144,483	158,358	141,359	145,638	161,435	145,107
Independent offices:							
Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.....							2
Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....							12
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.....	3	5	2	9	3	26	12
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	218	259	151	275	310	312	219
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net).....	(*)	-4	-3	(*)	-3	-1	-1
Other.....	224,366	207,555	205,340	204,167	211,151	237,436	209,877
Central Intelligence Agency—construction.....	462	297	978	571	1,079	637	1,009
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	5,890	4,210	4,345	4,792	5,585	5,221	5,361
Civil Service Commission.....	1,702	1,667	2,560	1,864	1,531	1,602	1,669
Commission on Civil Rights.....	68	77	75	79		40	50
Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.....							

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Executive Office of the President—Continued							
National Security Council.....	52	78	85	49	55	746	767
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:							
Civil defense procurement fund (net).....	-15	-25	2	-3	3	-70	-151
Other.....	3,812	2,508	3,505	5,143	4,044	45,825	45,934
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	3	2	2	4	3	37	54
Miscellaneous.....	4	6	6	2	5	1	-8
Total Executive Office of the President.....	4,916	3,266	4,278	5,942	4,793	55,602	55,788
Funds appropriated to the President:							
Disaster relief.....	82	-69	-158	-277	-5	1,639	4,678
Emergency fund for the President, National Defense.....	22	(*)	12	12	6	278	415
Expansion of defense production (net).....	-1,046	5,604	1,722	1,570	634	130,268	239,119
Expenses of management improvement.....	1	3	1	4	11	87	99
President's special international program.....	341	475	1,347	596	1,044	7,436	8,010
Refugee relief.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Transitional grants to Alaska.....	80	24	66	21	64	10,386	-----
Miscellaneous.....	63	24	127	3	144	509	101
Mutual security—economic:							
Defense Department.....	2,762	3,751	1,903	2,776	3,609	33,168	34,276
International Cooperation Administration.....	111,578	103,816	108,073	135,653	108,210	1,228,236	1,225,646
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Development Loan Fund.....	12,592	32,068	12,771	10,479	22,069	202,352	66,490
Foreign investment guaranty fund.....	-259	-114	-16	-23	-158	-1,356	-1,367
All other agencies.....	8,814	9,234	8,839	12,380	8,559	151,042	199,219
Total economic assistance.....	135,488	148,755	131,570	161,264	142,290	1,613,441	1,524,263
Total funds appropriated to the President.....	135,030	154,816	134,676	163,193	144,187	1,764,043	1,776,687
Independent offices:							
Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.....	173	5	6	7	14	35	-----
Advisory Committee on Weather Control.....	17-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)
Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission.....	11	13	14	9	12	119	31
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	192	223	269	185	259	2,873	3,562
Atomic Energy Commission:							
Defense production guarantees (net).....	-1	-----	(*)	-----	-----	-12	-61
Other.....	209,774	223,210	222,361	223,460	244,262	2,622,959	2,541,060
Central Intelligence Agency—construction.....	1,091	1,279	1,188	1,303	1,913	11,807	6,252
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	7,452	5,102	7,700	5,829	5,740	67,227	59,150
Civil Service Commission.....	1,527	2,664	1,540	1,636	1,433	21,396	23,047
Commission on Civil Rights.....	49	57	98	53	61	778	655
Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(*)

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Independent offices—Continued							
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure	1	3	4	4	3	3	7
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	-26,223	11,723	-16,081	-237,044	4,078	-56,912	-2,913
Farm Credit Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund	-1,669	(*)	(*)	7	1	2	-8
Federal intermediate credit banks investment fund		800	1,800	800		1,000	
Production credit associations investment fund	-40			-75	-150	-25	-755
Agricultural marketing revolving fund	-7,459	-1,000					
Administrative expenses	164	161	155	226	158	162	184
Total Farm Credit Administration	-9,004	-39	1,956	958	9	1,138	-579
Federal Aviation Agency	36,321	39,677	44,456	57,120	38,948	39,657	38,130
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Federal Communications Commission	782	825	1,149	912	756	778	794
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Fund	-4,311	-2,787	-3,734	-3,405	-4,773	-3,955	-4,970
Other	86	-9	5	-445	83	284	-168
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	300	442	306	302	299	297	289
Federal Power Commission	636	556	788	565	553	549	541
Federal Trade Commission	529	503	751	527	517	513	531
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	44	44	43	51	35	34	34
General Accounting Office	3,025	3,003	4,848	2,957	2,942	2,896	2,918
Historical and memorial commissions	27	32	53	44	23	30	20
Indian Claims Commission	15	17	14	11	11	11	16
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,159	1,472	1,477	1,501	1,484	2,114	1,481
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin		5					
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,160	22,801	23,149	32,763	28,428	29,074	31,899
National Capital Housing Authority	3	1	7	2	5		(*)
National Capital Planning Commission	36	65	404	26	78	197	52
National Labor Relations Board	1,084	1,041	992	1,512	1,075	1,105	1,185
National Mediation Board	123	122	90	100	105	105	103
National Science Foundation:							
Research and development of rubber program (net)	-2						
Other	6,088	14,493	3,011	11,778	7,096	11,940	9,689
National Security Training Commission							
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	15	37	27	47	28	32	61
Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise		30			10		18
Renegotiation Board	220	219	312	219	212	213	212
River basin study commissions	50	43	51	56	60	74	68
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net)	376	77	-140	2,007	140	2,084	361
Securities and Exchange Commission	603	595	895	606	625	635	628
Selective Service System	2,786	2,069	2,709	2,699	1,886	2,255	2,200

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Independent offices—Continued							
Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure.....	(*)	(*)	(*)			25	
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net).....	4,693	-27,758	3,895	11,039	8,323	-323,180	390,393
Farm Credit Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-5	-1,671	-2,035
Federal intermediate credit banks investment fund.....			1,000	850		6,250	11,300
Production credit associations investment fund.....			-100		-300	-1,445	-45
Agricultural marketing revolving fund.....				-1	(*)	-8,460	-6,791
Administrative expenses.....	181	263	189	180	189	2,212	2,122
Total Farm Credit Administration.....	181	263	1,089	1,031	-117	-3,114	4,552
Federal Aviation Agency.....	40,020	39,598	48,503	38,933	46,588	507,950	441,400
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.....	4	6	4	4	4	53	51
Federal Communications Commission.....	796	1,188	779	802	806	10,367	9,920
Federal Home Loan Bank Board (net):							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund.....	-3,348	-3,879	5,823	14,113	-5,200	-20,426	-41,064
Other.....	78	-2	340	-32	40	259	55
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	407	302	296	296	310	3,846	3,990
Federal Power Commission.....	552	798	530	546	594	7,207	6,967
Federal Trade Commission.....	524	761	544	519	532	6,751	6,687
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	35	49	35	41	35	429	619
General Accounting Office.....	2,922	4,317	2,902	2,983	2,986	38,178	40,035
Historical and memorial commissions.....	38	43	13	13	92	428	377
Indian Claims Commission.....	18	14	14	14	14	176	169
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,452	1,520	1,575	1,592	1,578	19,405	19,341
Interstate Commission on Potomac River Basin.....						5	5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	41,371	38,892	32,376	44,043	52,076	401,033	145,491
National Capital Housing Authority.....	8	4	5	4	2	43	35
National Capital Planning Commission.....	46	52	167	85	37	1,337	1,595
National Labor Relations Board.....	1,204	1,729	1,232	1,216	1,275	14,650	12,580
National Mediation Board.....	129	114	115	117	153	1,377	1,393
National Science Foundation:							
Research and development of rubber program (net).....						-2	
Other.....	6,411	6,123	6,859	22,425	14,409	120,321	106,442
National Security Training Commission.....							(*)
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.....	34	80	49	41	46	495	61
Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise.....			10			68	52
Renegotiation Board.....	211	308	206	224	213	2,769	3,082
River basin study commissions.....	139	128	120	206	150	1,145	90
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (net).....	594	-274	393	30	473	6,122	15,353
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	607	926	650	665	693	8,126	7,898
Selective Service System.....	2,468	2,237	2,823	2,003	2,443	28,577	30,308

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Independent offices—Continued							
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-5,568	27,684	3,024	3,327	7,463	-495	2,414
Salaries and expenses.....	103	-11,060	1,830	1,343	1,384	1,350	1,293
Grants for research and management counseling.....	36	776	60				
Smithsonian Institution.....	751	1,033	1,217	759	810	908	1,109
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	24	27	30	22	22	24	23
Tariff Commission.....	151	163	223	160	160	166	161
Tax Court of the United States.....	118	147	110	121	117	117	115
Tennessee Valley Authority (net).....	-305	1,886	3,424	2,860	5,974	-1,963	-1,135
United States Information Agency:							
Informational media guaranty fund (net).....	449	209	136	292	-33	154	108
Other.....	8,357	7,247	8,343	7,201	8,664	8,019	7,217
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs.....	317,144	315,817	309,567	315,801	335,561	339,972	330,195
Public enterprise funds (net).....	6,584	17,977	5,946	6,815	8,165	7,484	6,313
Other.....	89,203	84,915	117,187	89,874	87,761	91,542	89,361
Total Veterans' Administration.....	412,931	418,708	432,699	412,490	431,487	438,998	425,869
Total independent offices.....	689,639	757,951	731,680	516,195	760,498	727,713	737,982
General Services Administration:							
Real property activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	565	-2,942	-1,632	-24,383	4,951	18,104	-23,196
Other.....	18,246	24,974	22,708	49,955	14,523	19,679	38,740
Personal property activities:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-5,254	2,792	5,018	2,285	-1,983	1,761	-417
Other.....	1,836	2,319	2,163	4,235	1,384	1,270	3,467
Records activities.....	802	467	858	1,238	613	575	618
Transportation and utilities activities.....	148	112	217	256	123	112	195
Defense materials activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-438	-780	145	144	-25	-124	188
Intragovernmental funds (net).....							
Strategic and critical materials.....	1,074	3,049	13,332	5,931	3,859	2,994	4,574
General activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-173	-21	37	-89	80	-371	238
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	25	67	-543	-1,988	1,110	1,033	-2,396
Other.....	38	28	30	42	29	28	39
Total General Services Administration.....	16,869	30,066	42,333	37,627	24,663	45,060	22,350

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Independent offices—Continued							
Small Business Administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	3,243	1,047	1,752	2,965	7,736	54,593	107,205
Salaries and expenses.....	1,365	1,910	1,430	1,364	1,456	3,768	2,655
Grants for research and management counseling.....	54	124	116	65	796	2,028	
Smithsonian Institution.....	994	1,350	1,153	1,202	1,312	12,599	11,606
Subversive Activities Control Board.....	22	27	21	21	20	284	324
Tariff Commission.....	163	239	165	161	176	2,088	2,004
Tax Court of the United States.....	146	118	120	115	128	1,472	1,485
Tennessee Valley Authority (net).....	87	-585	-5,848	2,669	4,784	11,848	7,130
United States Information Agency:							
Informational media guaranty fund (net).....	8	333	179	170	181	2,187	5,544
Other.....	7,442	16,100	7,620	7,408	10,061	103,679	103,911
Veterans' Administration:							
Compensation, pensions, and benefit programs.....	333,614	334,120	332,056	333,107	337,307	3,934,261	4,033,807
Public enterprise funds (net).....	21,530	16,950	22,159	26,920	40,606	187,448	96,201
Other.....	87,257	122,602	90,097	89,020	89,047	1,127,865	1,101,934
Total Veterans' Administration.....	442,401	473,671	444,312	449,046	466,961	5,249,574	5,231,942
Total independent offices.....	777,616	794,426	795,543	840,621	875,861	9,005,723	9,315,387
General Services Administration:							
Real property activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....							-114
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	10,997	7,735	-11,053	-5,221	14,257	-11,819	-4,390
Other.....	15,270	20,214	38,943	20,681	32,594	316,528	257,081
Personal property activities:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	1,452	3,921	2,503	-7,848	14,849	19,079	-1,795
Other.....	1,387	1,459	4,116	1,586	1,459	26,680	25,773
Records activities.....	641	633	1,253	639	636	9,274	9,243
Transportation and utilities activities.....	117	121	268	140	150	1,959	1,975
Defense materials activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-106	-647	13	-148	-4	-1,781	-809
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-202			2		-150	
Strategic and critical materials.....	1,431	4,519	3,847	2,403	2,745	49,756	73,293
General activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-192	-8	-1,201	-14	37	-1,677	-1,519
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	1,029	1,102	-1,898	1,018	1,156	-284	-340
Other.....	25	28	82	31	30	429	793
Total General Services Administration.....	31,849	39,077	36,872	13,269	67,959	407,993	359,194

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued*
 [In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
College housing loans.....	19,916	27,678	15,870	16,819	33,004	12,407	5,980
Liquidating programs.....	-2,610	-1,787	-2,034	-1,897	-971	-2,084	-3,066
Urban renewal fund.....	11,922	10,632	5,208	6,424	19,415	-7,175	10,100
Other.....	1,426	1,625	543	1,127	545	1,146	549
Other.....	1,002	1,386	1,315	1,998	1,337	1,215	436
Federal National Mortgage Association (net):							
Loans for secondary market operations.....	46,635	11,518	-64,533	91,970	29,434	-17,865	71,120
Management and liquidating functions fund.....	-17,827	-9,450	-17,722	-19,185	-13,439	-19,419	-117,165
Special assistance functions fund.....	122,853	84,436	60,494	28,413	27,529	14,498	42,809
Federal Housing Administration (net).....	-6,826	-10,757	-4,652	-4,527	-2,271	-9,667	-3,937
Public Housing Administration:							
Low-rent public housing program (net).....	18,122	7,207	5,544	12,607	53,911	-31,817	9,931
Administrative expenses.....							
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	194,613	122,489	33	133,748	148,494	-58,760	16,756
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	163	-76	-60	-3	159	-193	-55
Other.....	18,252	17,755	19,783	14,306	10,674	17,173	10,328
Extension Service.....	26,751	1,815	715	1,357	651	750	27,583
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	-327	85	80	114	70	68	85
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations.....	6,294	6,274	6,340	8,915	6,071	5,878	5,708
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other.....	3,245	3,345	4,283	4,930	3,803	4,158	3,059
Great Plains conservation program.....	925	656	643	707	562	631	708
Agricultural Conservation Program Service:							
Agricultural conservation program.....	75,111	18,514	19,231	23,150	22,392	24,870	21,808
Emergency conservation measures.....	108	80	111	85	56	70	112
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service.....	2,483	3,257	3,351	5,218	3,387	3,384	3,627
Payments to States and possessions.....	536	25	86		32	51	362
School lunch program.....	705	10,198	13,409	22,337	21,598	17,766	18,920
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities.....	4,740	5,171	5,832	6,710	3,812	2,197	5,936
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-153	66	65	-171	62	67	-103
Other.....	49	57	55	76	56	54	51
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	853	426	474	614	474	515	468
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	68	69	67	100	67	66	77
Commodity Stabilization Service:							
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	11,249	6	15	8,126	15	1	7,441
Soil bank program.....	3,583	8,363	7,558	129,996	114,101	21,288	13,447
Sugar act program.....	2,110	145	750	14,184	4,080	9,367	19,655
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-34,505	2,679	12,631	-7,812	1,622	14,995	-950

Expenditures ¹³	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Office of the Administrator:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
College housing loans.....	25,826	5,619	11,870	7,223	19,102	201,314	179,722
Liquidating programs.....	-24,565	-7,613	-6,683	-16,415	-7,804	-77,629	-26,285
Urban renewal fund.....	8,444	-1,677	5,142	18,919	17,720	105,074	75,243
Other.....	2,410	99	-446	1,136	1,785	11,946	4,462
Other.....	-1,049	1,528	216	1,142	981	11,506	10,708
Federal National Mortgage Association (net):							
Loans for secondary market operations.....	-1,205	23,666	-138,601	2,899	-96,570	-41,531	41,531
Management and liquidating functions fund.....	-40,315	-28,641	-30,863	-65,767	-57,427	-437,220	-214,870
Special assistance functions fund.....	11,050	17,785	12,818	26,677	-370	448,992	1,015,076
Federal Housing Administration (net).....	-1,623	-8,077	8,156	348	-9,479	-53,312	-51,359
Public Housing Administration:							
Low-rent public housing program (net).....	12,805	12,350	9,635	14,755	14,875	139,925	116,882
Administrative expenses.....							1,119
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	-8,323	15,040	-128,756	-9,081	-117,188	309,066	1,152,229
Agriculture Department:							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	16	98	-23	-44	-38	-55	-110
Other.....	10,303	20,523	10,692	10,934	11,719	172,444	173,943
Extension Service.....	690	826	1,206	696	700	63,721	63,185
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	75	106	65	78	76	576	630
Soil Conservation Service:							
Conservation operations.....	5,747	8,773	6,522	6,581	6,196	79,308	84,405
Flood prevention, watershed protection, and other.....	2,591	3,353	2,992	3,660	4,462	43,886	35,446
Great Plains conservation program.....	419	454	484	761	920	7,871	5,395
Agricultural Conservation Program Service:							
Agricultural conservation program.....	6,253	432	7,594	2,167	14,547	236,069	236,091
Emergency conservation measures.....	72	124	33	25	21	897	3,211
Agricultural Marketing Service:							
Marketing research and service.....	3,073	4,332	3,246	2,969	20	38,353	39,023
Payments to States and possessions.....	17	35	21	10	11	1,195	1,160
School lunch program.....	22,948	12,670	11,269	743	269	152,832	143,793
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities.....	12,682	15,638	12,392	7,287	7,266	89,663	140,950
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	62	90	-93	57	69	19	26
Other.....	58	82	55	58	59	710	695
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	482	617	419	478	478	6,299	4,142
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	66	97	69	66	66	879	929
Commodity Stabilization Service:							
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas.....	7	13	12,196	1,405	10	40,486	41,770
Soil bank program.....	3,979	1,912	6,664	4,002	8,765	323,658	783,929
Sugar act program.....	14,067	5,437	1,566	765	1,836	73,962	67,275
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-2,279	15,928	-2,592	498	-721	-517	-2,625

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Agriculture Department—Continued							
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Price support, supply, and related programs and special milk program ¹⁸	382,561	79,677	161,682	313,208	209,848	262,799	212,468
Special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation ¹⁹	-31,160	149,391	109,353	101,423	68,843	122,787	78,966
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:							
Administrative expense	572	590	472	663	516	372	572
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund (net)	-1,503	315	473	16	-350	-1,687	1,064
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	25,160	28,254	27,087	27,830	29,488	23,847	18,958
Salaries and expenses	743	713	721	1,040	749	738	729
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	14,576	14,800	16,848	18,093	17,673	25,400	35,371
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Disaster loans etc., revolving fund	-2,202	-1,238	-880	-4,152	-7,629	-8,148	-912
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	1,887	1,146	883	720	688	1,063	1,063
Salaries and expenses	2,517	2,528	2,504	3,542	2,414	2,409	2,445
Office of the General Counsel	244	235	238	347	237	244	251
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	-3	25	-45	-47	-59	-1	22
Other	210	235	214	307	217	208	213
Office of Information	70	84	82	137	102	87	88
Library	56	68	66	97	72	68	57
Forest Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	-309	-55	-476	-384	-452	-95	-89
Other	15,757	20,515	20,509	20,368	45,835	14,937	10,857
Total Agriculture Department	531,396	376,197	435,178	716,151	561,598	567,812	500,382
Commerce Department:							
General administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)				-1		(*)	
Other	117	197	253	297	328	197	207
Bureau of the Census	2,669	1,731	2,090	3,187	3,909	7,196	6,783
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,340	1,372	1,549	2,087	1,190	1,019	1,166
Business and Defense Services Administration	669	622	554	281	573	653	653
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	339	1,275	322	485	305	337	314
Office of Business Economics	103	99	103	149	104	103	108
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	-122	37	66	-94	-929	-319	-150
Other	24,422	31,475	14,742	23,065	23,752	12,301	21,403
Inland Waterways Corporation (net)	(*)		1		(*)	(*)	-3
Patent Office	1,635	1,631	1,384	2,592	1,595	1,463	2,000
Bureau of Public Roads:							
Advances to highway trust fund (net)				145,000	150,000	64,000	
Other ²⁰	5,470	6,450	5,400	4,011	3,491	4,184	2,382

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Agriculture Department—Continued							
Commodity Credit Corporation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Price support, supply, and related programs and special milk program ¹⁶	73,996	-67,840	37,328	-37,519	-71,818	1,561,391	2,849,578
Special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation ¹⁷	97,282	202,946	151,120	175,994	458,918	1,685,868	1,607,249
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:							
Administrative expense	683	883	602	516	-83	6,364	6,418
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund (net)	892	-119	-221	-257	-985	-2,363	-14,548
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loans	38,348	27,758	22,882	24,364	27,029	321,005	304,987
Salaries and expenses	691	1,068	737	734	752	9,417	9,853
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Loans	41,012	36,894	23,707	18,092	9,923	272,388	279,045
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Disaster loans etc., revolving fund	2,353	4,792	1,325	-469	-626	-17,785	-31,060
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund	-548	-588	-467	-76	1,759	6,815	26,233
Salaries and expenses	2,329	3,374	2,447	2,574	1,477	30,561	32,277
Office of the General Counsel	248	349	245	236	251	3,126	3,298
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	45	45	-55	-48	22	-99	32
Other	223	316	216	225	217	2,802	2,920
Office of Information	123	97	97	302	105	1,375	1,474
Library	85	111	66	74	64	884	834
Forest Service:							
Intragovernmental funds (net)	200	346	191	283	341	-498	-439
Other	10,660	12,143	10,487	10,438	12,885	205,391	189,945
Total Agriculture Department	354,956	314,120	325,486	238,659	496,961	5,418,895	7,091,362
Commerce Department:							
General administration:							
Public enterprise funds (net)			(*)	(*)		-1	(*)
Other	278	75	400	205	185	2,743	2,838
Bureau of the Census	4,118	4,766	15,198	34,147	14,165	99,959	23,451
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,348	936	1,945	1,212	716	15,879	15,383
Business and Defense Services Administration	-26	607	942	228	646	5,973	7,498
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	302	373	494	300	296	5,144	5,937
Office of Business Economics	98	106	150	102	118	1,345	1,256
Maritime activities:							
Public enterprise funds (net)	-184	184	-26	4	-33	-1,565	-295
Other	29,821	13,309	38,388	19,848	19,229	271,756	202,017
Inland Waterways Corporation (net)	(*)		1	(*)	-873	-875	-1,664
Patent Office	1,644	1,637	2,110	1,654	1,639	20,983	21,489
Bureau of Public Roads:							
Advances to highway trust fund (net)	-64,000	-100,000	-100,000	-95,000			
Other ²⁰	1,887	2,008	3,249	3,112	5,359	47,005	45,454

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Commerce Department—Continued							
National Bureau of Standards:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	1,442	331	-1,668	-1,213	-2,469	-85	1,524
Other.....	35	1,295	1,547	2,350	2,470	1,354	7
Weather Bureau.....	4,582	4,985	3,999	5,058	4,845	4,896	3,981
Total Commerce Department.....	42,701	51,500	30,347	187,255	189,164	96,871	40,376
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Military personnel:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	36,333	53,574	53,791	80,237	57,374	57,998	58,125
Department of the Army.....	324,270	337,595	351,474	313,725	323,811	336,220	305,588
Department of the Navy.....	270,306	263,079	261,762	284,655	259,841	277,660	240,208
Department of the Air Force.....	343,982	333,776	346,405	329,763	357,547	311,926	265,979
Subtotal.....	974,891	988,024	1,013,432	1,008,380	998,573	983,804	869,900
Classification adjustment ²¹							
Total military personnel.....	974,891	988,024	1,013,432	1,008,380	998,573	983,804	869,900
Operation and maintenance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	3,774	3,325	1,475	2,717	3,458	3,114	2,792
Department of the Army.....	294,661	267,286	250,229	278,189	242,587	286,066	255,216
Department of the Navy.....	242,922	211,633	217,368	244,515	218,911	267,730	197,156
Department of the Air Force.....	358,304	355,809	371,217	406,137	347,125	395,325	350,766
Subtotal.....	899,661	838,053	840,290	931,558	812,080	952,235	805,930
Classification adjustment ²¹	-13,851	-12,691	-12,021	-11,671	-11,241	-10,891	-10,671
Total operation and maintenance.....	885,810	825,362	828,269	919,887	800,839	941,344	795,259
Procurement:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	73	453	-8	265	-68	50	99
Department of the Army.....	90,438	153,380	134,832	136,023	155,954	203,203	110,644
Department of the Navy.....	300,514	299,391	612,176	588,367	424,412	428,285	283,182
Department of the Air Force.....	805,621	737,511	702,554	750,829	686,096	846,794	699,881
Subtotal.....	1,196,647	1,190,735	1,449,554	1,475,485	1,266,393	1,478,333	1,093,807
Classification adjustment ²¹	-6,562	-1,134	-303,152	-271,066	-104,247	22,864	-1,130
Total procurement.....	1,190,085	1,189,601	1,146,402	1,204,419	1,162,146	1,501,197	1,092,677

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ¹⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Commerce Department—Continued							
National Bureau of Standards:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	834	-1,354	767	620	593	-678	-516
Other.....	1,410	2,719	1,344	1,540	1,400	17,469	12,851
Weather Bureau.....	4,702	4,151	4,809	4,271	3,753	54,033	46,409
Total Commerce Department.....	-17,766	-70,483	-30,230	-27,756	47,191	539,171	382,108
Defense Department:							
Military functions:							
Military personnel:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	58,612	58,807	59,313	59,766	60,310	694,241	641,344
Department of the Army.....	332,684	327,236	316,658	311,134	286,057	3,866,453	3,949,472
Department of the Navy.....	272,316	272,270	255,694	272,189	295,888	3,225,868	3,280,119
Department of the Air Force.....	386,375	335,162	239,250	335,902	365,147	3,951,214	4,301,999
Subtotal.....	1,049,988	993,475	870,914	978,991	1,007,403	11,737,775	12,172,934
Classification adjustment ²¹							-371,788
Total military personnel.....	1,049,988	993,475	870,914	978,991	1,007,403	11,737,775	11,801,146
Operation and maintenance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	3,661	3,259	3,226	2,585	3,175	36,560	32,997
Department of the Army.....	240,231	314,516	258,828	263,808	297,986	3,249,602	3,197,756
Department of the Navy.....	200,893	234,839	229,349	225,824	270,384	2,761,523	2,779,399
Department of the Air Force.....	342,548	400,633	335,816	334,732	298,206	4,296,618	4,196,125
Subtotal.....	787,332	953,247	827,218	826,948	869,751	10,344,303	10,206,277
Classification adjustment ²¹	-10,341	-10,241	-10,231	-9,911	1,059	-122,702	178,143
Total operation and maintenance.....	776,991	943,006	816,987	817,037	870,810	10,221,601	10,384,420
Procurement:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	27	1		-2		892	2,894
Department of the Army.....	146,937	139,045	152,805	143,217	38,408	1,604,886	1,626,740
Department of the Navy.....	255,989	327,620	364,351	330,486	²² -394,887	3,819,888	4,964,531
Department of the Air Force.....	769,977	760,344	712,877	645,175	645,057	8,762,717	8,634,566
Subtotal.....	1,172,930	1,227,010	1,230,034	1,118,877	288,578	14,188,383	15,228,731
Classification adjustment ²¹	7,857	18,882	-25,853	-21,874	810,158	124,743	-819,223
Total procurement.....	1,180,787	1,245,892	1,204,181	1,097,003	1,098,736	14,313,126	14,409,508

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Defense Department—Continued							
Military functions—Continued							
Research, development, test, and evaluation:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	29,672	26,271	44,733	43,467	41,454	4,766	9,499
Department of the Army.....	28,907	14,904	45,210	41,872	47,073	65,175	45,258
Department of the Navy.....	46,786	41,183	205,806	113,717	50,762	61,863	46,024
Department of the Air Force.....	55,494	83,761	73,704	79,692	70,610	113,554	83,408
Subtotal.....	160,860	166,117	369,453	278,747	209,899	245,358	184,189
Classification adjustment ²¹	92,850	83,081	-77,320	20,585	71,566	74,446	69,984
Total research, development, test, and evaluation.....	253,710	249,198	292,133	299,332	281,465	319,804	254,173
Military construction:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	123	2,413	2,375	29,692	690	1,347	638
Department of the Army.....	23,237	24,796	26,378	29,351	23,285	26,357	20,395
Department of the Navy.....	15,748	25,659	29,155	22,435	27,659	35,770	17,041
Department of the Air Force.....	72,662	95,488	144,088	103,852	84,427	91,850	69,593
Subtotal.....	111,770	148,355	201,997	185,330	136,060	155,323	107,667
Classification adjustment ²¹							
Total military construction.....	111,770	148,355	201,997	185,330	136,060	155,323	107,667
Revolving and management funds (net):							
Public enterprise funds:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	3,782	1,294	897	2,768	1,107	2,579	-243
Department of the Army.....	-17	-40	5	-12	-19	8	-26
Department of the Navy.....	61	-87	12	59	-111	17	-43
Intragovernmental funds:							
Department of the Army.....	-8,822	9,439	-38,004	-14,435	-12,830	-46,278	21,124
Department of the Navy.....	54,429	51,611	-395,470	-283,217	-85,975	99,136	62,246
Department of the Air Force.....	8,529	-7,343	-8,720	-7,222	-6,115	-17,103	-2,813
Subtotal.....	57,962	54,874	-441,281	-302,058	-103,942	38,360	80,244
Classification adjustment ²¹	-72,437	-69,256	392,492	262,152	43,922	-86,419	-58,183
Total revolving and management funds.....	-14,475	-14,382	-48,789	-39,906	-60,020	-48,059	22,061
Total military functions.....	3,401,791	3,386,159	3,433,445	3,577,442	3,319,063	3,853,412	3,141,737

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Defense Department—Continued							
Military functions—Continued							
Research, development, test, and evaluation:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	17,245	27,160	19,669	23,005	26,735	313,674	225,611
Department of the Army.....	52,377	81,762	80,786	80,360	121,396	705,079	539,117
Department of the Navy.....	48,412	70,358	57,047	61,498	22 37,524	766,532	797,800
Department of the Air Force.....	98,733	95,210	102,422	127,233	105,474	1,089,295	813,272
Subtotal.....	216,766	274,490	260,523	292,096	216,080	2,874,580	2,375,799
Classification adjustment ²¹	77,087	74,251	81,814	89,580	199,110	857,034	483,052
Total research, development, test, and evaluation.....	293,853	348,741	342,337	381,676	415,190	3,731,614	2,858,851
Military construction:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	1,357	1,389	4,131	1,863	1,152	47,171	34,096
Department of the Army.....	16,463	20,295	18,677	21,717	29,545	280,494	418,913
Department of the Navy.....	17,173	25,210	15,737	20,371	35,249	287,207	339,306
Department of the Air Force.....	67,643	58,070	66,365	63,811	93,809	1,011,657	1,127,606
Subtotal.....	102,636	104,964	104,910	107,762	159,755	1,626,529	1,919,920
Classification adjustment ²¹							28,349
Total military construction.....	102,636	104,964	104,910	107,762	159,755	1,626,529	1,948,269
Revolving and management funds (net):							
Public enterprise funds:							
Office of Secretary of Defense.....	277	1,418	2,417	3,866	2,634	22,796	15,777
Department of the Army.....	-24	-15	20	-23	6	-137	-296
Department of the Navy.....	-131	-44	-80	27	39	-280	-8
Intragovernmental funds:							
Department of the Army.....	-24,409	-60,094	-29,691	-23,399	-87,274	-314,672	-264,131
Department of the Navy.....	84,154	80,902	33,618	36,693	23 1,042,686	780,812	-432,898
Department of the Air Force.....	-3,767	2,216	2,881	-4,046	-1,804	-45,307	10,602
Subtotal.....	56,100	24,382	9,165	13,118	956,287	443,212	-670,954
Classification adjustment ²¹	-74,602	-82,892	-45,730	-57,795	-1,010,327	-859,075	501,467
Total revolving and management funds.....	-18,502	-58,510	-36,565	-44,677	-54,040	-415,863	-169,487
Total military functions.....	3,385,753	3,577,569	3,302,765	3,337,792	3,497,855	41,214,782	41,232,708

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Defense Department—Continued							
Military assistance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense:							
Repayment of credit sales ²¹	—3,918	—10,853	—601	—4,310	283	—1,090	—433
Other.....	14,594	3,820	2,804	12,921	5,782	3,156	6,295
Department of the Army.....	67,487	43,119	59,036	62,405	58,876	67,706	55,930
Department of the Navy.....	22,872	10,161	24,224	13,596	31,252	15,117	13,782
Department of the Air Force.....	8,834	34,399	38,602	52,093	48,195	29,491	58,790
International Cooperation Administration.....	123	156	489	358	384	368	1,145
All other agencies.....	762	264	232	193	1,025	285	278
Total military assistance.....	110,754	81,065	124,785	137,258	145,797	115,032	135,788
Total military functions and assistance.....	3,512,545	3,467,224	3,558,230	3,714,699	3,464,861	3,968,444	3,277,526
Civil functions:							
Army:							
Corps of Engineers:							
Rivers and harbors and flood control.....	60,409	78,008	84,725	88,407	66,442	68,646	51,544
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	—4,041	656	—2,286	—4,508	667	4,378	2,007
The Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government.....	(*)	3,744	1,831	1,750	1,746	1,800	1,734
Panama Canal Company:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	—328	—2,809	—1,619	5,667	—1,974	—3,062	627
Panama Canal Bridge.....	191	314	129	300	144	144	156
Defense production guarantees.....	—14	—87	—39	—8	—8	—6	—8
Payment of Texas City claims.....	—	—	1	—	56	47	53
Other.....	1,080	914	339	751	1,552	1,370	917
Navy—defense production guarantees (net).....	—54	—54	—53	—64	—36	1,511	—70
Air Force:							
Defense production guarantees (net).....	—472	176	191	—110	121	79	—437
Other.....	2	1	2	4	1	2	1
Total civil functions.....	56,582	80,863	83,282	92,019	68,867	74,910	56,524
Total Defense Department.....	3,569,127	3,548,087	3,641,512	3,806,718	3,533,728	4,043,353	* 3,334,050
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
Food and Drug Administration.....	932	950	1,369	1,009	971	1,101	1,051
Freedmen's Hospital.....	248	270	357	171	150	350	284
Office of Education:							
Assistance for school construction.....	3,730	8,768	6,299	6,361	5,166	12,266	5,285
Defense educational activities.....	2,502	4,959	30,868	10,622	8,144	4,930	19,530
Payments to school districts.....	2,852	6,996	8,906	6,459	4,545	18,076	8,348
Other.....	6,136	16,408	3,427	2,534	1,563	1,906	19,902

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Defense Department—Continued							
Military assistance:							
Office of Secretary of Defense:							
Repayment of credit sales ²⁴	—617	—1,267	—130	—659	—2,376	—25,969	—27,455
Other.....	5,117	22,257	24,957	3,877	11,789	117,369	92,625
Department of the Army.....	51,245	51,841	48,092	61,918	125,768	753,422	973,026
Department of the Navy.....	16,623	21,875	14,698	16,385	18,659	219,244	259,299
Department of the Air Force.....	28,590	75,777	46,973	27,095	84,054	532,894	1,032,593
International Cooperation Administration.....	394	872	522	240	676	5,727	2,907
All other agencies.....	1,308	312	267	986	795	6,706	7,281
Total military assistance.....	102,660	171,664	135,379	109,843	239,365	1,609,392	2,340,278
Total military functions and assistance.....	3,488,413	3,749,233	3,438,143	3,447,636	3,737,220	42,824,174	43,572,986
Civil functions:							
Army:							
Corps of Engineers:							
Rivers and harbors and flood control.....	52,499	61,387	58,147	70,838	125,521	866,572	775,375
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	775	215	1,039	2,471	—790	584	3,413
The Panama Canal:							
Canal Zone Government.....	1,795	1,665	1,982	1,681	2,068	21,797	20,088
Panama Canal Company:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	—620	—1,471	3,728	—1,602	1,288	—2,175	5,540
Panama Canal Bridge.....	227	198	252	488	275	2,674	1,384
Defense production guarantees.....	—6	—5	—18	268	—10	58	—515
Payment of Texas City claims.....	101	84	41	52	173	607	176
Other.....	1,005	943	987	1,067	1,246	12,173	11,027
Navy-defense production guarantees (net).....	—32	—38	—70	—31	—72	937	—8,195
Air Force:							
Defense production guarantees (net).....	—30	280	—463	—181	—126	—973	—863
Other.....	2	2	1	1	3	24	21
Total civil functions.....	55,717	63,260	65,626	74,839	129,788	902,276	807,451
Total Defense Department.....	3,544,130	3,812,493	3,503,769	3,522,474	3,867,008	43,726,450	44,380,437
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:							
Food and Drug Administration.....	1,066	1,467	1,154	1,258	1,357	13,687	12,165
Freedmen's Hospital.....	177	451	225	201	224	3,108	3,142
Office of Education:							
Assistance for school construction.....	6,575	6,870	6,908	6,034	9,087	83,348	77,211
Defense educational activities.....	6,230	10,817	17,583	2,247	10,040	128,771	77,739
Payments to school districts.....	15,682	26,137	26,886	25,918	24,045	174,850	138,874
Other.....	2,601	1,477	3,124	3,026	1,071	63,174	57,506

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Health, Education, and Welfare Department—Continued							
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	9,310	3,332	1,294	14,171	1,011	1,619	13,291
Public Health Service:							
Grants for hospital construction.....	10,585	12,519	10,689	12,583	12,613	11,519	11,471
National Institutes of Health.....	13,248	24,127	34,376	44,203	24,002	20,043	31,644
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals (net).....	—2	—3	3	—7	5	2	—7
Other.....	17,787	19,642	21,737	16,257	23,837	23,033	17,085
Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	1,321	—1,830	2,064	—2,459	1,358	1,495	314
Social Security Administration:							
Grants to States for public assistance.....	192,835	174,547	162,537	174,941	171,443	153,479	180,250
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	6,266	2,027	6,036	4,524	2,259	7,117	3,996
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (net).....	55	49	103	—19	—7	46	—272
Other.....	415	116	567	649	658	—79	380
Special institutions:							
American Printing House for the Blind.....	400						
Gallaudet College.....	217	331	299	275	152	106	79
Howard University.....	611	268	652	651	698	457	639
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	—31	44	—24	—4	—28	—19	—19
Other.....	603	—674	983	688	676	652	631
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	270,021	272,946	292,594	293,608	259,216	258,098	314,181
Interior Department:							
Departmental offices.....	453	408	331	557	378	405	431
Commission of Fine Arts.....	3	2	3	4	4	4	3
Bonneville Power Administration.....	2,952	2,108	2,137	2,540	2,062	2,734	1,897
Southeastern Power Administration.....	41	18	69	36	19	19	18
Southwestern Power Administration.....	485	303	519	379	338	799	415
Bureau of Land Management.....	17,954	3,591	24,664	3,457	2,724	2,096	2,161
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Revolving fund for loans.....	499	401	—294	108	92	534	103
Other.....	(*)	(*)	3	7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other.....	8,457	9,193	9,020	13,159	11,779	9,969	9,863
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Upper Colorado River Basin fund.....	2,932	3,037	2,633	3,620	2,802	2,594	1,769
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Mont.....	103	27	66	—446	57	50	87
Other.....	19,765	13,288	15,607	20,960	15,413	14,070	12,698
Geological Survey.....	3,362	3,759	3,802	5,225	2,381	2,403	2,894
Bureau of Mines:							
Development and operation of helium properties (net).....	488	—176	—1,748	1,843	—530	(*)	72
Other.....	3,874	3,530	2,885	3,334	2,544	2,488	2,716
National Park Service.....	7,093	6,495	7,685	8,451	6,356	6,367	4,667

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Health, Education, and Welfare Department—Continued							
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	1,647	946	12,497	804	1,383	61,303	54,590
Public Health Service:							
Grants for hospital construction.....	10,394	13,138	12,555	13,104	13,438	144,607	136,329
National Institutes of Health.....	43,974	19,200	34,361	31,819	27,964	348,960	264,873
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals (net).....	—2	7	(*)	(*)	—4	—8	3
Other.....	23,230	25,347	10,631	23,172	22,344	250,152	233,298
Saint Elizabeths Hospital.....	209	867	219	280	380	4,197	4,631
Social Security Administration:							
Grants to States for public assistance.....	169,773	154,854	186,598	172,541	165,099	2,058,896	1,966,394
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	2,168	6,200	4,358	2,042	439	47,433	43,498
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (net).....	—231	68	30	—1	9	—171	—150
Other.....	405	554	458	412	439	4,975	5,005
Special institutions:							
American Printing House for the Blind.....						400	400
Gallaudet College.....	95	226	53	184	57	2,074	3,591
Howard University.....	443	543	618	344	496	6,421	6,514
Office of the Secretary:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	—1	41	—22	12	—19	—70	—33
Other.....	642	897	660	638	672	7,065	6,009
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	285,078	270,107	324,895	284,012	278,518	3,403,173	3,091,587
Interior Department:							
Departmental offices.....	427	547	495	419	450	5,351	10,629
Commission of Fine Arts.....	3	4	3	4	4	42	39
Bonneville Power Administration.....	1,709	1,570	1,943	3,073	2,559	27,194	27,858
Southeastern Power Administration.....	19	29	19	32	20	338	490
Southwestern Power Administration.....	568	830	400	679	486	6,201	4,474
Bureau of Land Management.....	17,767	3,116	2,012	2,184	3,113	84,838	76,520
Bureau of Indian Affairs:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Revolving fund for loans.....	223	71	62	166	—1,109	856	1,996
Other.....	(*)	(*)		(*)	—1	7	—4
Other.....	9,610	11,619	9,139	9,436	9,835	121,101	125,088
Bureau of Reclamation:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Upper Colorado River Basin fund.....	2,216	2,376	2,621	3,038	2,375	32,032	53,139
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Mont.....	60	69	64	—1,964	47	—1,781	—1,150
Other.....	11,044	11,822	11,627	14,320	17,793	178,407	194,251
Geological Survey.....	3,194	3,942	3,643	3,873	3,232	41,710	44,147
Bureau of Mines:							
Development and operation of helium properties (net).....	—228	366	64	—99	39	91	—1,380
Other.....	2,272	3,360	2,284	2,317	2,359	34,013	39,477
National Park Service.....	4,412	5,237	4,215	5,445	6,909	73,282	85,428

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Interior Department—Continued							
Fish and Wildlife Service:							
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.....	24	26	28	40	24	29	24
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	3,408	4,019	4,151	5,470	4,444	4,207	4,271
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-16	-35	-11	-31	-37	25	83
Other.....	1,270	1,550	1,470	1,600	1,088	1,072	2,021
Office of Territories:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....	-84	236	-728	858	295	212	-75
Other.....		-11	2	-8	-8	-6	-13
Other.....	1,657	3,265	2,475	653	4,007	541	233
Virgin Islands Corporation (net).....	25	28 186	-374	81	41	53	2
Office of the Secretary.....	267	127	-124	407	222	271	269
Total Interior Department.....	74,988	55,398	74,322	72,301	56,495	50,936	46,419
Justice Department:							
Legal activities and general administration.....	3,437	3,458	3,309	4,270	3,874	3,717	3,370
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	8,717	8,477	7,917	12,781	8,616	8,656	8,565
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	4,409	4,146	4,147	5,917	4,116	4,095	4,249
Federal Prison System:							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (net).....	299	-602	-187	-354	-354	-41	-92
Other.....	3,845	3,682	4,665	3,799	3,755	3,388	3,842
Total Justice Department.....	20,707	19,161	19,778	26,580	20,007	19,815	19,935
Labor Department:							
Office of the Secretary.....	203	27 -211	266	246	226	242	27 -317
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities.....				3	23	142	235
Office of the Solicitor.....	243	336	205	209	205	166	240
Bureau of Labor Standards.....	134	229	169	177	161	179	234
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.....	45	70	42	48	43	41	54
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.....	305	470	301	306	304	294	339
Bureau of Employment Security:							
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	25,003	25,044	28,802	77,118	6,500	3,042	25,088
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	8,941	8,160	8,530	10,451	8,640	11,878	15,924
Farm labor supply fund (net).....	-853	-385	-1,681	739	170	118	74
Temporary unemployment compensation.....	34	34	-1,164	210	-1,100	1	-2,026
Other.....	691	1,156	728	760	714	695	837
Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	4,963	5,276	5,111	4,912	5,065	6,393	4,931
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	569	1,115	812	606	662	870	1,372
Women's Bureau.....	38	66	31	37	33	34	50
Wage and Hour Division.....	803	1,513	838	867	850	876	937
Total Labor Department.....	41,118	42,873	42,989	96,688	22,497	24,972	47,972

Expenditures ¹	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ²
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Interior Department—Continued							
Fish and Wildlife Service:							
Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.....	25	43	28	24	27	344	435
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	4,266	4,687	3,762	3,405	3,639	49,730	49,828
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:							
Public enterprise funds (net).....	135	9	70	131	303	626	684
Other.....	1,090	1,400	1,019	1,202	1,200	15,981	15,678
Office of Territories:							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....	95	189	73	-1,278	-10	-217	2,937
Other.....	-5	-3	-11	1	-13	-77	-56
Other.....	1,789	257	257	1,699	418	17,251	16,871
Virgin Islands Corporation (net).....	110	-129	396	-70	-126	1,066	1,066
Office of the Secretary.....	141	364	210	239	253	2,648	2,711
Total Interior Department.....	60,941	51,822	44,394	48,315	53,803	690,134	751,154
Justice Department:							
Legal activities and general administration.....	3,591	3,666	4,324	3,879	3,746	44,641	45,400
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	8,943	8,959	12,973	9,016	8,987	112,607	110,591
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	4,095	4,528	6,044	4,171	4,886	54,803	55,116
Federal Prison System:							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (net).....	64	200	-9	-253	-101	-1,336	-4,474
Other.....	3,636	4,906	4,285	3,739	3,708	47,248	43,433
Total Justice Department.....	20,329	22,259	27,616	20,551	21,226	257,964	250,066
Labor Department:							
Office of the Secretary.....	364	81	184	249	31	1,563	1,517
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities.....	414	406	465	384	463	2,536	2,536
Office of the Solicitor.....	290	198	159	199	217	2,667	2,704
Bureau of Labor Standards.....	320	179	164	173	190	2,307	1,384
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.....	50	45	42	40	58	577	596
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.....	422	288	298	298	324	3,949	4,136
Bureau of Employment Security:							
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	25,845	25,131	32,218	28,250	22,698	324,740	306,037
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....	11,906	9,457	15,264	7,553	15,001	131,704	154,382
Farm labor supply fund (net).....	188	-9	-113	-324	9	-2,067	-2,899
Temporary unemployment compensation.....	-6,438	-2,744	-	-3	(*)	-13,198	446,850
Other.....	922	686	746	693	704	9,332	9,061
Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	5,179	5,482	5,260	5,166	5,218	62,956	72,354
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1,007	656	1,019	760	858	10,307	8,092
Women's Bureau.....	58	40	25	36	50	497	519
Wage and Hour Division.....	1,183	869	843	854	922	11,356	11,718
Total Labor Department.....	41,709	40,764	56,574	44,327	46,744	549,227	1,016,451

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Expenditures ¹⁸	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Post Office Department:							
Payment for public services.....	2, 875	2, 875	2, 875	2, 875	2, 870	2, 870	2, 860
Public enterprise fund (net)-postal fund.....	60, 794	55, 966	43, 141	16, 413	28, 515	-3, 711	40, 135
Total Post Office Department ²²	63, 669	58, 841	46, 016	19, 288	31, 385	-841	42, 995
State Department:							
Administration of foreign affairs:							
Salaries and expenses.....	6, 146	9, 202	14, 568	13, 788	12, 357	14, 582	12, 747
Acquisition, operating, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	1, 232	1, 417	1, 730	1, 014	1, 384	1, 578	1, 559
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	2, 360						
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	204	-40	-64	-284	-446	205	195
Other.....	2, 675	816	2, 137	166	1, 646	1, 847	1, 721
International organizations and conferences:							
Contributions to international organizations.....	42, 100	731	883	159	27		3, 138
Other.....	525	195	322	270	297	328	282
International commissions.....	417	1, 618	481	493	382	409	550
Educational exchange.....	2, 427	1, 409	1, 308	1, 186	3, 821	460	1, 453
Other.....	72	12	115	80	15	350	250
Total State Department.....	58, 156	15, 360	21, 478	16, 872	19, 483	19, 758	21, 894
Treasury Department:							
Office of the Secretary:							
Investment in Inter-American Development Bank.....			450				
Investment in International Monetary Fund.....							
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....	-331	-933	-488	-309	-345	-10, 484	-85
Civil defense program fund.....	1	-7	-10	-7	-10	8	-81
Intragovernmental funds (net).....				3	3		
Other.....	253	283	379	255	238	266	318
Bureau of Accounts:							
Interest on uninvested funds.....	101	30	674		988	2, 935	100
Payment to unemployment trust fund.....							
Claims, judgments, and relief acts.....	549	404	576	1, 801	543	614	209
Government losses in shipment fund (net).....	1	(*)	(*)	8	2	4	(*)
Salaries and expenses.....	4, 270	955	1, 560	3, 485	1, 019	1, 044	3, 301
Other.....							
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	2, 204	5, 912	3, 073	3, 442	5, 569	3, 108	2, 945
Office of the Treasurer:							
Check forgery insurance fund (net).....	-5	1	12	-5	3	(*)	-9
Other.....	403	1, 554	1, 390	1, 624	1, 563	1, 382	1, 387
Bureau of Customs:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....		-900	-752	167	167	159	174
Other.....	4, 239	4, 311	5, 986	4, 321	4, 051	4, 256	4, 062

Expenditures ¹⁵	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ¹
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Post Office Department:							
Payment for public services.....	2,870	2,865	5,765	2,900	2,900	37,400	-----
Public enterprise fund (net)-postal fund.....	53,682	75,350	63,151	58,748	-4,567	487,616	773,887
Total Post Office Department ²¹	56,552	78,215	68,916	61,648	-1,667	525,016	773,887
State Department:							
Administration of foreign affairs:							
Salaries and expenses.....	12,056	-3,980	10,217	586	12,328	²⁰ 114,596	105,634
Acquisition, operating, and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	1,440	1,635	1,509	3,834	2,537	20,868	21,028
Payment to foreign service retirement and disability fund.....						2,360	2,025
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-859	291	248	219	254	-79	17
Other.....	2,048	819	³⁰ 785	1,179	928	16,767	23,991
International organizations and conferences:							
Contributions to international organizations.....	(*)	176	401	6,498	532	54,644	46,840
Other.....	349	298	277	263	382	3,787	4,018
International commissions.....	367	570	346	435	495	6,564	7,141
Educational exchange.....	2,900	1,070	3,897	989	2,556	23,475	21,681
Other.....	1,987	203	195	141	224	3,644	31,802
Total State Department.....	20,288	1,080	17,875	14,144	20,237	246,626	264,178
Treasury Department:							
Office of the Secretary:							
Investment in Inter-American Development Bank.....					79,550	80,000	-----
Investment in International Monetary Fund.....							³¹ 1,375,000
Public enterprise funds (net):							
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....	-642	-310	-149	-144	-46	-14,267	-11,355
Civil defense program fund.....	-7	-10	-6	-7	-9	-145	-150
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-2			3		8	-6
Other.....	229	380	250	234	230	3,314	3,396
Bureau of Accounts:							
Interest on uninvested funds.....	737	3,379	14	733	101	9,792	8,808
Payment to unemployment trust fund.....					2,553	2,553	-----
Claims, judgments, and relief acts.....	443	419	4,774	660	315	11,306	25,094
Government losses in shipment fund (net).....	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	1	36	27
Salaries and expenses.....	1,388	1,635	4,046	1,145	4,177	28,022	(*) 23,719
Other.....							
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	2,705	7,250	2,560	3,089	5,943	47,798	48,507
Office of the Treasurer:							
Check forgery insurance fund (net).....	-4	(*)	4	-1	2	-3	18
Other.....	1,313	1,610	1,524	1,333	2,137	17,219	18,189
Bureau of Customs:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	159	159	174	159	334	-----	-----
Other.....	4,177	6,036	4,117	4,143	4,150	53,850	54,339

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—Budget receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures ¹³	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Treasury Department—Continued							
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes.....	6,447	9,531	6,372	8,160	3,821	9,356	4,452
Payments to Puerto Rico for taxes collected.....	1,730	1,822	2,846	2,742	1,318	1,573	1,375
Salaries and expenses.....	27,477	26,425	38,458	28,941	26,977	27,200	28,691
Bureau of Narcotics.....	333	324	413	304	291	316	305
United States Secret Service.....	404	385	566	395	434	491	410
Bureau of the Mint.....	529	395	646	406	510	572	424
Bureau of Engraving and Printing (net).....	1,751	32	-613	191	-348	-475	752
Coast Guard:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-935	-979	530	-1,728	688	300	-720
Other.....	25,935	21,424	18,690	³² -3,885	15,720	22,871	17,387
Interest on the public debt: ³³							
Public issues.....	628,468	624,286	617,804	633,401	644,869	702,009	729,064
Special issues.....	99,794	99,844	100,219	98,951	98,076	97,906	96,995
Total Treasury Department.....	803,618	795,097	798,779	782,663	806,144	865,412	891,455
District of Columbia:							
Federal payment to District of Columbia.....	27,218						
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay.....							
Unclassified expenditure transfers ³⁴	-184	-309	-357	254	100	-68	244
Subtotal expenditures.....	6,557,386	6,305,257	6,357,082	6,868,415	6,597,945	6,844,415	6,199,048
Deduct: Interest and other payments by Government agencies to Treasury included above and also included in budget receipts ¹⁴	34,164	25,449	23,184	5,371	7,950	242,986	42,004
Total budget expenditures.....	6,523,221	6,279,808	6,333,898	6,863,044	6,589,995	6,601,428	6,157,044
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (-).....	-3,311,362	-625,809	+2,129,381	-3,845,532	-701,096	+737,893	-1,290,044

Expenditures ¹¹	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959 ⁷
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Treasury Department—Continued							
Internal Revenue Service:							
Interest on refunds of taxes.....	8,392	5,189	5,022	4,104	5,592	76,438	69,480
Payments to Puerto Rico for taxes collected.....	1,432	1,867	32	3,880	2,316	22,934	20,964
Salaries and expenses.....	27,957	41,212	29,001	28,993	28,816	360,147	366,811
Bureau of Narcotics.....	334	456	307	315	319	4,018	4,089
United States Secret Service.....	525	650	421	473	488	5,641	5,404
Bureau of the Mint.....	345	365	450	306	467	5,415	5,134
Bureau of Engraving and Printing (net).....	-798	85	545	-234	-1,551	-663	1,150
Coast Guard:							
Intragovernmental funds (net).....	-79	91	-2	888	-140	-2,087	3,528
Other.....	23,318	28,646	18,900	23,096	28,116	240,218	225,783
Interest on the public debt: ³³							
Public issues.....	682,016	686,544	674,964	673,737	689,332	7,986,493	6,395,398
Special issues.....	97,080	97,278	97,116	97,925	111,913	1,193,096	1,197,371
Total Treasury Department.....	851,018	882,930	844,066	844,850	965,103	10,131,135	9,840,696
District of Columbia:							
Federal payment to District of Columbia.....						27,218	27,861
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay.....			550	350		900	3,250
Unclassified expenditure transfers ³⁴	-321	-131	-261	704	328		
Subtotal expenditures.....	6,170,482	6,423,712	6,041,446	6,078,934	6,789,263	77,233,385	80,697,239
Deduct: Interest and other payments by Government agencies to Treasury included above and also included in budget receipts ¹⁴	28,477	686	9,535	5,494	268,672	693,973	354,904
Budget expenditures.....	6,142,005	6,423,026	6,031,911	6,073,440	6,520,591	76,539,413	80,342,335
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (-).....	+1,094,896	+3,157,384	-967,902	+476,305	+4,369,934	+1,224,047	-12,426,987

Footnotes on pages 430 and 431.

(Footnotes for table 4.)

*Less than \$500.

¹ Internal revenue and customs receipts are stated on the basis of reports of collections received from collecting officers. Other receipts are reported on the basis of confirmed deposits in Treasury accounts.

² Distribution between income taxes and employment taxes is made in accordance with provisions of sec. 201 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for transfer to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund (42 U.S.C. 401(a)).

³ "Individual income taxes withheld" have been increased \$73,097,832 to correct estimates for the quarter ended December 1958 and prior quarters, and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased \$2,771,727 to correct estimates for calendar 1957 and prior years. The net total of the above adjustments (\$70,326,104) is shown as a decrease of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act," representing reductions in appropriations of \$60,665,312 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and \$9,660,792 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

⁴ "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased \$97,518,834 to correct estimates for the quarter ended March 1959 and prior quarters, and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased \$3,641,176 to correct estimates for calendar 1957 and prior years. The total of the above adjustments (\$101,160,011) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act," representing additions in appropriations of \$90,256,309 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and \$10,903,701 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

⁵ Includes deposits of earnings, Federal Reserve System (collections under sec. 16 of Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 31)).

⁶ Includes adjustment due to reclassification.

⁷ Certain figures for fiscal 1959 have been adjusted to correspond to classifications for fiscal 1960.

⁸ "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased \$67,365,683 to correct estimates for the quarter ended June 1959 and prior quarters, and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased \$909,070 to correct estimates for calendar 1957 and prior years. The total of the above adjustments (\$68,274,753) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act," representing increases in appropriations of \$62,025,333 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and \$6,249,420 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund. "Individual income taxes—other" also excludes \$472,000,000 estimated taxes on self-employed individuals classified as "Employment taxes, Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act."

⁹ "Individual income taxes withheld" have been decreased \$93,799,837 to correct estimates for the quarter ended September 1959 and prior quarters, and "Individual income taxes—other" have been decreased \$3,807,403 to correct estimates for calendar 1958 and prior years. The total of the above adjustments (\$97,607,240) is shown as an increase of employment taxes under "Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act," representing increases in appropriations of \$89,687,510 for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and \$7,919,730 for the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

¹⁰ "Individual income taxes—other" excludes \$61,000,000 estimated taxes on self-employed individuals classified as "Employment taxes, Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act."

¹¹ "Individual income taxes—other" excludes \$157,000,000 estimated taxes on self-employed individuals classified as "Employment taxes, Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act."

¹⁵ Expenditures are stated on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made as reported by Government disbursing officers.

¹⁶ Consists of the following (exclusive of interest payments):

	1960	1959
Individual income taxes.....	\$4,230,464,258	\$4,016,080,413
Corporation income taxes.....	685,336,936	782,465,420
Excise taxes.....	84,970,291	84,370,342
Estate and gift taxes.....	20,205,173	20,072,618
Employment taxes:		
Railroad Retirement Tax Act.....	63,957	128,737
Federal Unemployment Tax Act.....	2,498,667	3,363,207
Other.....	931,526	678,443
Total.....	5,024,470,807	4,907,159,180

The amount shown for "Individual income taxes" has been reduced by refunds of taxes from Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in the amounts of \$89,190,000 for fiscal 1960 and \$83,430,000 for fiscal 1959. "Excise taxes" have been reduced by refund of taxes from the highway trust fund in the amounts of \$103,472,543 and \$96,899,743 for fiscal 1960 and 1959 respectively.

¹⁷ Includes adjustment due to reclassification.

¹⁸ Represents residual of gross receipts and expenditures after reduction for noncash costs which are included in amounts shown for special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation.

¹⁹ Includes certain costs transferred from price support operations for which expenditures may have been made in prior years, in addition to adjustments for prior months' transactions.

²⁰ The greater part of Bureau of Public Roads expenditures are made from the highway trust fund and, therefore, do not appear in this table.

²¹ Represents estimated adjustments to reclassify expenditures for comparability with the latest budget appropriation structure. These adjustments are made between the major categories of expenditures and, therefore, do not affect the total expenditures for military functions. Amounts shown for the respective departments represent the expenditures as recorded in books of account of the departments and do not include any adjustments for comparability.

²² See footnote 23.

²³ Includes return of advances with offsetting amounts reflected under Navy, procurement, and research, development, test, and evaluation.

²⁴ Represents net cash transactions under provisions of sec. 2(a)(3) of an act approved Aug. 14, 1957 (22 U.S.C. 1813(c)).

²⁵ Report of expenditures was not received in time to be included.

²⁶ Amount represents net expenditures for the month of July. Report of expenditures for the month of August was not received in time to be included.

²⁷ Includes reimbursement representing advances to the working capital fund.

²⁸ Amounts included for each month except the month of June are partially estimated and are adjusted in the following month.

²⁹ Gives effect to reimbursements collected for administrative support furnished to other agencies amounting to \$60,227,237.

³⁰ Reflects adjustment due to reclassification.

³¹ Represents payments, pursuant to an act approved June 17, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 286e-1), of increase in quota of the United States to International Monetary Fund. The payment was made in gold in the amount of \$343,750,000 and in nonnegotiable, noninterest-

¹² Includes reimbursement of tax refunds from highway trust fund of \$67,863,309.

¹³ Includes reimbursement of tax refunds from Federal old-age and survivors insurance and Federal disability insurance trust funds of \$89,190,000 based upon estimates of taxes subject to refund as provided under sec. 103(e) of the Social Security Amendments of 1956 on wages paid in the calendar year 1958 and prior years.

¹⁴ Represents mainly interest payments by Government corporations and agencies that borrow from the Treasury. (See note below.) For details of these interfund transactions by fiscal year, see table 5. The interfund transactions now being deducted from budget receipts and expenditures do not include payments to the Treasury by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of their capital stock and for disposition of earnings. These capital transfers have been excluded from budget receipts and expenditures since July 1, 1948.

bearing demand notes of the United States in the amount of \$1,031,250,000, in place of a like amount of currency.

³² Gives effect to \$20,000,000 transferred from the Department of the Navy pursuant to an act, approved Aug. 28, 1958 (5 U.S.C. 174 g, h, i).

³³ Expenditures are stated on an accrual basis.

³⁴ Represents expenditure adjustments reported by regional disbursing officers which have not yet been picked up in reports of other officers.

NOTE.—In accordance with the plan stated in the President's budget message of January 18, 1960, the totals of budget receipts and expenditures are revised to show the elimination from these totals of interest payments and minor amounts of certain other interfund payments by Government agencies to Treasury. This elimination does not affect the size of the budget surplus or deficit.

TABLE 5.—Interfund transactions excluded from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures, fiscal years 1948-60

	Fiscal year						
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Interest paid Treasury by revolving funds: ¹							
Funds appropriated to the President, expansion of defense production ²					\$2,092,043	\$5,954,486	\$8,033,302
Independent offices:							
Export-Import Bank ³	\$10,019,326	\$12,194,819	\$12,577,801	\$13,650,164	17,256,228	22,975,084	28,144,444
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation							14,532
Small Business Administration							682,257
Tennessee Valley Authority	573,310	546,146	764,076	922,116	778,125	694,035	
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund							
Veterans' Administration, direct loans to veterans and reserves				283,338	951,425	2,616,606	4,274,656
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Public Housing Administration			6,340,711	7,628,552	11,860,086	14,294,007	9,498,231
Federal National Mortgage Association				7,406,789	30,009,529	39,671,806	50,864,079
Office of the Secretary:							
College housing loans					484	33,525	324,896
Prefabricated housing loans program				122,427	475,785	376,739	252,223
Urban renewal fund					41,124	170,661	469,530
Public facility loans							
Federal Housing Administration							20,385,529
U.S. Housing Authority	6,251,496	6,605,988					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	4,431,980	2,275,978	555,684				
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency	10,683,476	8,881,966	6,896,395	15,157,768	42,387,008	54,546,738	81,794,488
Department of Agriculture:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	413,161	6,762,394	30,557,154	35,210,048	31,494,457	46,478,034	90,845,566
Farmers Home Administration, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund							
Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation ⁴	58,224		178				
Department of Commerce, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund							
Department of Defense—Civil functions, Panama Canal Company fund						6,363,053	6,649,426
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions							6,197
Department of the Interior:							
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	2,009,236	2,931,976	4,823,410	2,250,822	3,498,473	3,415,349	3,330,198
Virgin Islands Corporation		3,945	15,722			50,164	86,529

Treasury Department:							
Civil defense program fund.....							17,006
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	89,498,000	1,077,093	17,070,858	19,678,493	4,676,939	3,716,122	4,167,834
Total interest payments.....	113,254,733	32,398,339	72,705,594	87,152,749	103,134,698	146,815,671	228,046,436
Other payments:							
Department of Defense, Civil functions:							
Reimbursements:							
Panama Canal Company:							
Net cost of Canal Zone Government ^a						6,194,571	5,761,975
Part of treaty payment to Panama for use of Canal Zone.....						430,000	430,000
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services (various agencies).....					949,413	734,060	727,810
Franchise taxes, Farm Credit Administration, Federal intermediate credit banks ^b	222,120	178,171	260,666	393,660	299,525	285,300	386,707
Total other payments.....	222,120	178,171	260,666	393,660	1,248,938	7,643,931	7,306,492
Total interfund transactions.....	113,476,853	32,576,510	72,966,260	87,546,409	104,383,636	154,459,602	235,352,928

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Interfund transactions excluded from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures, fiscal years 1948-60—Continued

	Fiscal year					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Interest paid Treasury by revolving funds: ¹						
Funds appropriated to the President, expansion of defense production ²	\$15,490,251	\$20,114,593	\$24,431,428	\$29,506,670	\$42,149,886	\$34,777,588
Independent offices:						
Export-Import Bank ³	25,943,229	24,647,575	23,808,109	30,659,809	40,896,831	45,722,343
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....						2,604,921
Small Business Administration.....	136,224	279,937	1,176,670	2,996,193	6,649,112	6,657,359
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	538,063	168,750				
U.S. Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund.....					767,764	413,784
Veterans' Administration, direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	6,403,089	8,167,118	10,208,801	13,768,354	18,595,502	23,028,174
Housing and Home Finance Agency:						
Public Housing Administration.....	1,305,125	1,435,027	1,763,177	1,838,875	919,940	1,331,802
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	47,934,403	43,842,519	41,548,863	36,130,666	26,775,347	70,749,645
Office of the Secretary:						
College housing loans.....	1,085,433	1,848,100	2,786,692	5,219,984	9,371,671	14,404,922
Prefabricated housing loans program.....	18,874					
Urban renewal fund.....	661,500	713,891	855,404	1,444,030	1,918,974	2,514,407
Public facility loans.....			2,939	47,950	390,402	967,401
Federal Housing Administration.....						
U.S. Housing Authority.....						
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....						
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	51,005,335	47,839,538	46,957,074	44,681,505	39,376,334	89,968,176
Department of Agriculture:						
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	59,787,951	174,942,995	339,734,526	420,888,876	181,409,322	464,785,614
Farmers Home Administration, farm tenant mortgage insurance fund.....		209	81,430	298,626	401,400	1,307,792
Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation ⁴						
Department of Commerce, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.....						73,882
Department of Defense—Civil functions, Panama Canal Company fund.....	10,945,440	17,402,744	6,213,336	10,757,967	8,892,464	9,422,781
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.....	6,875	6,165	5,098	3,671	2,030	34
Department of the Interior:						
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project.....	2,850,434	3,181,514	3,225,836	3,197,033	3,115,164	3,071,873
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	140,203	59,136	127,368	148,503	168,119	109

Treasury Department:						
Civil defense program fund.....	41, 136	51, 592	40, 212	23, 627	19, 526	24, 153
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	102, 178	224, 140	182, 548	135, 450		
Total interest payments.....	173, 390, 407	297, 086, 006	456, 192, 436	557, 066, 284	342, 443, 455	681, 758, 583
Other payments:						
Department of Defense, Civil functions:						
Reimbursements:						
Panama Canal Company:						
Net cost of Canal Zone Government ¹	6, 477, 122	16, 379, 247	9, 075, 437	8, 678, 698	11, 113, 009	10, 967, 975
Part of treaty payment to Panama for use of Canal Zone.....	430, 000	824, 167	430, 000	430, 000	430, 000	450, 000
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services (various agencies).....	705, 801	627, 707	974, 200	822, 285	917, 627	796, 094
Franchise taxes, Farm Credit Administration, Federal in- termediate credit banks ²	231, 873	461, 116	91, 792			
Total other payments.....	7, 844, 796	18, 292, 237	10, 571, 429	9, 930, 983	12, 460, 636	12, 214, 069
Total interfund transactions.....	181, 235, 203	315, 378, 243	466, 763, 865	566, 997, 267	354, 904, 091	693, 972, 652

¹ On loans and other interest-bearing U.S. investments.

² By various agencies for programs under the Defense Production Act.

³ Excludes transactions under Defense Production Act.

⁴ Interest and profits on Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds.

⁵ Less tolls paid for U.S. Government vessels.

⁶ Realization on the U.S. Government's investment.

TABLE 6.—Public enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1960 and net 1959 and 1960

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	Fiscal year 1960			Fiscal year 1959
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts (-), or expenditures	Net receipts (-), or expenditures
Executive Office of the President:				
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, civil defense procurement fund.....	138	68	-70	-151
Funds appropriated to the President:				
Expansion of defense production.....	57,386	187,653	130,268	239,119
Mutual security-economic:				
Development Loan Fund.....	4,113	206,465	202,352	66,490
Foreign investment guaranty fund.....	1,356	(*)	-1,356	-1,367
Total funds appropriated to the President.....	62,855	394,118	331,263	304,241
Independent offices:				
Atomic Energy Commission, defense production guarantees.....	12	(*)	-12	-61
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	799,646	476,467	-323,180	390,398
Farm Credit Administration:				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation fund.....	1,674	3	-1,671	-2,035
Federal intermediate credit banks investment fund.....		6,250	6,250	11,300
Production credit associations investment fund.....	1,505	60	-1,445	-45
Agricultural marketing revolving fund.....	8,460		-8,460	-6,791
Total Farm Credit Administration.....	11,639	6,313	-5,326	2,429
Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund.....	51,539	31,113	-20,426	-41,064
Other.....	8,425	8,684	259	55
National Science Foundation.....		-2	-2	
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	4,803	10,925	6,122	15,357
Small Business Administration.....	124,426	179,019	54,593	107,205
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	267,613	279,460	11,848	7,130
United States Information Agency.....	4,521	6,708	2,187	5,544
Veterans' Administration.....	181,165	368,614	187,448	96,201
Total independent offices.....	1,453,791	1,367,303	-86,488	583,195
General Services Administration:				
Real property activities.....				-114
Defense materials activities.....	3,029	1,248	-1,781	-809
General activities.....	2,504	827	-1,677	-1,519
Total General Services Administration.....	5,534	2,075	-3,458	-2,441
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
Office of the Administrator:				
College housing loans.....	30,876	232,190	201,314	179,722
Liquidating programs.....	86,645	9,016	-77,629	-26,285
Urban renewal fund.....	104,243	209,317	105,074	75,243
Other.....	12,837	24,782	11,946	4,462
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Loans for secondary market operations.....		-41,531	-41,531	41,531
Management and liquidating functions fund.....	592,354	155,134	-437,220	-214,870
Special assistance functions fund.....	115,266	564,258	448,992	1,015,076
Federal Housing Administration.....	247,901	194,589	-53,312	-51,359
Public Housing Administration.....	135,777	275,702	139,925	116,882
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	1,325,898	1,623,458	297,560	1,140,401
Agriculture Department:				
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Price support, supply, and related programs, and special milk program ¹	2,907,308	4,468,698	1,561,391	2,849,578
Special activities financed by Commodity Credit Corporation ²	114,944	1,800,812	1,685,868	1,607,249
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	15,557	13,194	-2,363	-14,548
Farmers' Home Administration:				
Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund.....	44,497	26,712	-17,785	-31,060
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund.....	8,758	15,572	6,815	26,233
Total Agriculture Department.....	3,091,063	6,324,989	3,233,925	4,437,452

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—Public enterprise revolving funds, receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 1960 and net 1959 and 1960—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Classification	Fiscal year 1960			Fiscal year 1959
	Receipts	Expenditures	Net receipts (—), or expenditures	Net receipts (—), or expenditures
Commerce Department:				
General administration.....	1	(*)	—1	(*)
Maritime activities.....	7,541	5,976	—1,565	—295
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	878	3	—875	—1,664
Total Commerce Department.....	8,421	5,980	—2,441	—1,959
Defense Department:				
Military functions:				
Secretary of Defense.....	57,077	79,873	22,796	15,777
Army.....	646	508	—137	—296
Navy.....	1,939	1,660	—280	—8
Total military functions.....	59,662	82,041	22,379	15,473
Civil functions:				
Army:				
Panama Canal Company.....	97,660	95,486	—2,175	5,540
Defense production guarantees.....	242	300	58	—515
Navy defense production guarantees.....	678	1,614	937	—8,195
Air Force defense production guarantees.....	11,263	10,290	—973	—863
Total civil functions.....	109,844	107,690	—2,153	—4,034
Total Defense Department.....	169,506	189,732	20,226	11,439
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Public Health Service, operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals.....	231	223	—8	3
Social Security Administration, operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.....	3,235	3,065	—171	—150
Total Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	3,467	3,288	—179	—147
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Loans to Indians.....	2,878	3,735	856	1,996
Hoonah Housing project liquidation.....	3	10	7	—4
Bureau of Reclamation:				
Upper Colorado River Basin fund.....	1,466	33,498	32,032	53,139
Fort Peck project, Montana.....	2,652	871	—1,781	—1,150
Bureau of Mines, development and operation of helium properties.....	8,786	8,876	91	—1,380
Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	70	696	626	684
Office of Territories:				
Alaska Railroad revolving fund.....	19,340	19,122	—217	2,937
Other.....	260	183	—77	—56
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	3,182	3,349	168	1,066
Total Interior Department.....	38,636	70,340	31,705	57,232
Labor Department, Farm labor supply fund.....	5,413	3,346	—2,067	—2,899
Post Office Department, postal fund.....	3,334,343	3,821,959	487,616	773,887
Treasury Department:				
Office of the Secretary:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....	14,593	326	—14,267	—11,355
Civil defense program fund.....	172	27	—145	—150
Bureau of Accounts, Government losses in shipment fund.....	1	37	36	27
Office of the Treasurer, check forgery insurance fund.....	188	185	—3	18
Total Treasury Department.....	14,954	575	—14,379	—11,461
Total public enterprise funds.....	9,514,018	13,807,230	4,293,212	7,288,790

* Less than \$500.

1 Represents residual of gross receipts and expenditures after reduction for certain costs which are included in amounts shown for special activities.

2 Includes certain costs transferred from price support operations for which expenditures may have been made in prior years, in addition to adjustments for prior months' transactions.

NOTE.—This table supplies receipt and expenditure data for public enterprise funds included in table 4 on a net basis.

TABLE 7.—Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960
 [In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Legislative branch:							
Payments from general fund.....	1					89	
Other.....	77	101	72	90	65	111	83
The judiciary:							
Judicial survivors annuity fund:							
Contributions.....	39	39	41	43	40	43	42
Interest on investments.....		11			6	1	1
Funds appropriated to the President.....	7,963	6,291	10,167	8,630	4,543	8,450	19,203
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc.....	53,940	62,202	64,306	64,154	55,663	74,706	52,352
Payments from other funds:							
Employing agency contributions.....	53,938	61,902	64,518	64,155	55,644	74,710	52,353
Federal contribution.....							
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc.....	1,215	947	835	827	836	714	952
Interest and profits on investments.....	141	6,142	452	1,512	3,870	1,072	1,483
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (Railroad Act taxes): ¹							
Appropriated.....	14,134	90,929	47,511	16,679	81,246	50,440	17,616
Unappropriated ²	6,013	-5,497	4,331	-232	1,120	671	-1,463
Fines and penalties.....					(*)		
Interest and profits on investments.....	202	1,521	730	1,904	2,517	1,649	2,077
Interest on advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....			37			211	
Repayment of advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....			16,450			27,775	
Payment from Federal old-age and survivors insurance and Federal disability insurance trust funds.....	282,048						
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts.....	2,759	1,803	1,857	1,689	1,740	2,135	1,940
Interest on investments.....	6	22	21	50	79	82	57
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts.....	38,640	37,283	36,961	38,491	34,593	36,084	41,347
Payments from general and special funds.....	1,088	1,024	822	700	972	696	992
Interest on investments.....	13	41	47	66	78	113	94
Other.....	102	97	140	148	124	188	118
Other independent offices.....	22	5	327	1	3	3	2
General Services Administration.....	6	1	3	1	3	9	(*)
Agriculture Department.....	4,516	2,502	3,124	5,575	2,097	2,969	5,764

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Legislative branch:							
Payments from general fund.....					89	179	172
Other.....	57	102	79	96	82	1,015	2,108
The Judiciary:							
Judicial survivors annuity fund:							
Contributions.....	41	47	45	41	42	503	455
Interest on investments.....	12		(*)	6	2	38	31
Funds appropriated to the President.....	5,525	16,893	9,232	51,903	49,302	198,103	244,278
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc.....	64,467	74,535	60,611	58,462	64,116	749,514	748,889
Payments from other funds:							
Employing agency contributions.....	64,466	74,219	60,949	58,427	64,127	749,499	748,908
Federal contribution.....							5,009
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc.....	853	647	628	1,240	990	10,682	13,046
Interest and profits on investments.....	7,471	1,450	2,798	5,464	218,824	250,679	219,749
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers (Railroad Act taxes): ¹							
Appropriated.....	82,864	57,822	10,563	85,842	53,974	609,619	520,917
Unappropriated: ²	1,593	-7,880	6,420	-4,285	-3,544	-2,755	4,303
Fines and penalties.....						(*)	
Interest and profits on investments.....	3,305	1,844	3,494	3,868	86,844	109,955	108,629
Interest on advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....		236			416	900	
Repayment of advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....		18,525			22,481	85,231	
Payment from Federal old-age and survivors insurance and Federal disability insurance trust funds.....					318,389	600,437	124,441
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts.....	1,402	2,415	1,001	1,852	1,252	21,846	24,198
Interest on investments.....	22,669	26	31	71	15,785	35,898	39,154
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums and other receipts.....	39,168	42,719	38,027	39,642	36,928	459,883	453,351
Payments from general and special funds.....	858	732	665	909	838	10,298	12,195
Interest on investments.....	100,673	105	-38	160	71,055	172,407	168,769
Other.....	110	191	169	125	186	1,697	1,607
Other independent offices.....	3	1	17	2	-4	382	4,227
General Services Administration.....	5	3	23	3	120	178	67
Agriculture Department.....	2,524	2,324	3,872	2,165	4,416	41,849	36,678

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Transfers (Highway Revenue Act of 1956) ¹	192,200	237,356	201,000	198,000	219,077	233,300	217,800
Advances from general fund.....				145,000	150,000	64,000	
Interest on investments.....	38	438	468				
Other.....	2,802	2,494	16,936	16,798	3,547	1,203	2,050
Defense Department:							
Military functions.....	6	14	80	12	52	130	4,001
Civil functions:							
Payments from general fund.....			674		685		
Other.....	2,665	2,814	1,268	693	2,046	1,534	1,508
Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	3	11	17	4	5	8	3
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds.....	3,752	4,211	3,745	5,241	3,568	15,487	4,165
Payments from general fund.....		1		4	297	2,846	
Other.....	1,201	667	1,363	1,170	421	745	380
Labor Department:							
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....							
Other.....	14	4	5	2	1	25	
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts.....	199	172	403	164	226	175	152
Payments from general fund.....	2,360						
Interest on investments.....	1	2	3	3	4	7	7
Other.....	10	259	8	6	2		1
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts ¹	31,972	122,972	63,342	23,799	88,691	46,643	31,092
Deposits by States.....	—195	14,083	—4,612	—6	12,684	333	1,057
Payments from railroad retirement account.....	21,980						
Interest on investments.....	94	855	262	616	829	20,101	116
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts ¹	279,142	1,112,335	588,174	235,325	792,998	429,118	266,900
Deposits by States.....	19,615	139,174	7,006	10,260	111,631	2,289	22,018
Interest on investments.....	1,822	15,299	13,923	18,189	3,812	209,508	1,679
Other.....	4	25	4	12	4	740	9
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States.....	141,728	466,784	20,726	71,418	315,959	24,594	44,064
Federal unemployment account (payments from general fund).....							
Less transfer of receipts to Department of Labor.....							

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Transfers (Highway Revenue Act of 1956) ³	264,253	190,600	202,000	248,813	238,100	2,642,499	2,171,016
Advances from general fund.....						359,000	
Interest on investments.....	54		44	294	519	1,855	13,584
Other.....	2,390	23,025	1,027	898	3,703	76,872	14,693
Defense Department:							
Military functions.....	174	940	127	2	1,519	7,057	11,339
Civil functions:							
Payments from general fund.....	698			706		2,763	2,594
Other.....	1,192	786	928	1,138	2,664	19,238	21,194
Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	24	11	4	25	17	130	164
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds.....	4,319	4,212	9,130	-911	4,553	61,472	84,786
Payments from general fund.....	5	3,379	14	4,494	34	11,075	12,638
Other.....	905	554	628	647	1,149	9,830	11,774
Labor Department:							
Transfer from unemployment trust fund.....					-1	-1	-7
Other.....	5	6	2	3	1	69	90
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund:							
Deductions from salaries and other receipts.....	169	185	297	162	216	2,521	2,192
Payments from general fund.....						2,360	2,025
Interest on investments.....	7	9	10	11	1,070	1,134	1,031
Other.....	14	4	6	(*)	75	386	674
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Transfer from general fund receipts ⁴	111,511	91,830	79,705	157,836	89,290	938,682	846,681
Deposits by States.....	12,722	1,205	2,262	18,221	393	58,147	58,064
Payments from railroad retirement account.....					4,851	26,831	
Interest on investments.....	880	342	245	988	22,306	47,635	33,734
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Transfers from general fund receipts ⁴	1,131,837	986,251	758,911	1,676,529	1,014,349	9,271,868	7,157,674
Deposits by States.....	111,552	20,730	15,730	189,062	1,190	650,257	481,092
Interest on investments.....	13,228	13,496	16,506	4,558	204,385	516,406	542,979
Other.....	23	10	10	15	18	872	597
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States.....	230,527	15,080	149,007	653,297	33,774	2,166,956	1,700,575
Federal unemployment account (payments from general fund).....					2,553	2,553	
Less transfer of receipts to Department of Labor.....					-1	-1	-7

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
RECEIPTS							
Treasury Department—Continued							
Unemployment trust fund—Continued							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board.....	1,017	9,433	22,947	757	10,510	29,426	543
Advances from railroad retirement account.....	1,000	31,500	20,125	30,606	26,005	15,125	21,845
Transfer of receipts from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.....	66	614	1,497	43	592	1,658	31
Interest on investments.....	101	832	1,003	11,324	1,468	80,586	219
Other.....	839	1,301	1,064	1,143	1,054	1,165	952
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc.....	13,407	10,610	20,491	32,931	11,237	9,574	10,579
Payments from general fund:							
Federal contribution.....	27,218						
Loans for capital outlay.....							
Other loans and grants.....	2,149	2,447	950	1,317	1,087	1,149	2,200
Total trust fund receipts.....	1,214,075	2,444,162	1,235,622	1,009,316	2,003,731	1,474,386	828,381
Increment from reduction in weight of gold dollar.....	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)
Total receipts.....	1,214,076	2,444,162	1,235,622	1,009,316	2,003,731	1,474,386	828,382
EXPENDITURES							
Legislative branch.....	108	85	120	86	96	84	92
The judiciary-judicial survivors annuity fund.....	27	33	28	96	29	30	51
Funds appropriated to the President.....	6,534	13,397	16,088	17,289	17,592	11,345	12,570
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund.....	70,377	71,282	72,707	74,180	73,276	75,673	71,234
Employees' life insurance fund (net).....	4,635	-1,521	-1,375	66	-40,340	-4,127	4,022
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal intermediate credit banks ¹							
National Capital Housing Authority (net).....	823	922	-1,499	537	556	180	485
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses.....	618	1,034	645	738	609	608	785
Benefit payments, etc.....	74,440	72,646	74,679	75,607	75,949	72,357	75,129
Payment to Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disa- bility trust fund.....	21,980						
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	1,000	31,500	20,125	30,606	26,005	15,125	21,845
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund-benefits, refunds, etc.....	8,898	6,051	6,529	6,450	6,478	6,342	6,807
National service life insurance fund-benefits, refunds, and divi- dends.....	51,408	46,189	49,670	43,745	42,971	45,635	46,111
Other.....	223	180	143	154	152	238	171
Other independent offices.....	62	18	353	2	35	6	23

Trust accounts, etc. Receipts and Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
RECEIPTS							
Treasury Department—Continued							
Unemployment trust fund—Continued							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board.....	3,947	35,223	884	7,205	31,107	152,998	102,014
Advances from railroad retirement account.....	14,869	1,245	13,195	8,215		183,730	
Transfer of receipts from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.....	222	1,984	50	406	1,752	8,914	7,874
Interest on investments.....	979	2,195	12,031	1,316	76,087	188,141	186,908
Other.....	9,510	1,046	1,460	1,626	1,308	22,466	12,117
District of Columbia:							
Revenues from taxes, etc.....	12,081	26,197	25,197	17,417	11,868	201,588	183,892
Payments from general fund:							
Federal contribution.....						27,218	27,861
Loans for capital outlay.....				900		900	3,250
Other loans and grants.....	3,307	281	1,763	964	8,309	25,924	43,648
Total trust fund receipts.....	2,329,469	1,707,780	1,489,760	3,300,830	2,763,872	21,801,385	17,219,934
Increment from reduction in weight of gold dollar.....	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	* -135,610
Total receipts.....	2,329,471	1,707,780	1,489,760	3,300,830	2,763,873	21,801,389	17,084,324
EXPENDITURES							
Legislative branch.....	151	126	100	93	82	1,224	1,371
The judiciary-judicial survivors annuity fund.....	-35	5	20	42	28	353	332
Funds appropriated to the President.....	7,970	14,475	14,073	9,547	108,274	249,155	221,195
Independent offices:							
Civil Service Commission:							
Civil service retirement and disability fund.....	73,630	78,165	76,197	76,964	79,043	892,728	788,603
Employees' life insurance fund (net).....	-3,059	-1,850	666	-4,101	2,939	-44,045	-58,378
Farm Credit Administration:							
Federal intermediate credit banks.....							55,359
National Capital Housing Authority (net).....	-28	103	185	20	295	2,580	-3,310
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Railroad retirement account:							
Administrative expenses.....	847	658	873	650	862	9,018	9,376
Benefit payments, etc.....	76,964	78,752	79,393	79,960	80,512	916,387	768,211
Payment to Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds.....					4,851	26,831	
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	14,869	1,245	13,195	8,215		183,730	
Veterans' Administration:							
Government life insurance fund-benefits, refunds, etc.....	6,053	8,742	6,755	7,313	6,831	83,248	79,582
National service life insurance fund-benefits, refunds, and dividends.....	49,727	54,659	52,242	49,789	49,430	581,575	562,052
Other.....	138	182	152	141	215	2,087	3,321
Other independent offices.....	12	7	24	53	19	613	3,848

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
General Services Administration:							
Trust enterprise funds (net).....	-8	-10	-7	-2	-2	6	2
Other.....	8	-1	3	5	4	6	2
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Loans for secondary market operations (net).....	-46,635	-11,518	64,533	-91,970	-29,434	17,865	-71,120
Other (net).....	51,272	61,528	84,441	90,598	78,335	83,377	70,875
Agriculture Department:							
Trust enterprise funds (net).....	-1,136	380	32	132	-317	-227	350
Other.....	2,950	2,777	2,894	3,634	2,831	2,927	2,790
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.....	400,252	324,220	406,342	343,483	284,932	244,168	144,461
Repayment of advances to general fund.....							
Interest payment on advances from general fund.....							
Refunds of taxes.....		2,935				67,863	
Other.....	1,719	3,317	3,213	3,313	3,760	1,908	2,093
Defense Department:							
Military functions.....	3	15	70	8	78	152	5,415
Civil functions:							
Trust enterprise funds (net).....	1	(*)	-2	(*)	-4	4	-4
Other.....	-873	3,638	1,810	1,794	1,581	1,922	1,357
Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	1	13	8	21	25	14	13
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds.....	3,536	3,588	4,996	5,136	12,285	8,814	4,643
Other.....	888	694	542	932	736	897	723
Justice Department.....	213	241	236	2,431	26	173	-123
Labor Department:							
Bureau of Employment Security.....		(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	
Other.....	13	-174	24	56	22	23	22
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	250	249	272	264	259	325	305
Other.....	57	49	17	67	32	26	25
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses-reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....						29,506	
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses.....	280	280	280	268	268	268	259
Refunds of taxes.....							9,750
Benefit payments.....	42,299	41,539	40,607	44,016	44,323	41,921	43,973

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
General Services Administration:							
Trust enterprise funds (net).....	-1	3	-5	-3	-11	-39	-5
Other.....	-1	9	8	26	45	113	141
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Loans for secondary market operations (net).....	1,205	-23,666	138,601	-2,899	96,570	41,531	-41,531
Other (net).....	99,287	124,148	12,404	140,618	40,588	946,472	175,549
Agriculture Department:							
Trust enterprise funds (net).....	422	73	825	559	1,170	2,261	4,932
Other.....	2,836	3,644	2,820	3,231	3,376	36,710	38,067
Commerce Department:							
Highway trust fund:							
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.....	122,758	118,253	121,980	179,548	249,856	2,940,251	2,612,576
Repayment of advances to general fund.....	64,000	100,000	100,000	95,000		359,000	
Interest payment on advances from general fund.....	378	1,191	1,654	1,844		5,067	
Refunds of taxes.....	27,102			5,573		103,473	96,900
Other.....	1,743	2,165	2,181	1,422	1,779	28,614	11,904
Defense Department:							
Military functions.....	582	501	251	551	507	8,133	10,649
Civil functions:							
Trust enterprise funds (net).....	-2	14	-12	-5	2	-8	-10
Other.....	837	1,086	1,068	1,313	2,917	18,450	20,021
Health, Education, and Welfare Department.....	10	14	12	16	19	167	95
Interior Department:							
Indian tribal funds.....	4,688	6,935	4,994	5,552	9,023	74,189	57,403
Other.....	807	1,492	819	677	949	10,156	9,285
Justice Department.....	-300	68	-18	274	1,426	4,646	5,467
Labor Department:							
Bureau of Employment Security.....						(*)	414
Other.....	33	26	22	23	22	111	173
State Department:							
Foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	282	278	280	276	292	3,331	2,989
Other.....	38	32	20	16	17	399	721
Treasury Department:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses-reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....						29,506	17,967
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses.....	250	250	248	248	248	3,140	3,884
Refunds of taxes.....						9,750	9,750
Benefit payments.....	42,942	47,386	47,479	46,248	45,571	528,304	339,231

Footnotes on following page.

TABLE 7.—Trust account and other receipts and expenditures, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Treasury Department—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	13,158	12,125	20,716	13,608	13,535	15,839	12,764
Reimbursement for administrative expenses from Federal disability insurance trust fund						-28,782	
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	3,127	5,141	3,127	3,144	3,144	3,144	2,975
Refunds of overpayment of payroll tax receipts							79,440
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board	282,048						
Benefit payments	821,069	833,235	838,850	841,472	841,260	843,797	841,042
Construction	1,758	1,120	1,730	992	1,492	1,214	1,301
Unemployment trust fund:							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Administrative expenses	968	938	641	753	911	555	651
Benefit payments	24,570	34,538	33,231	32,586	27,782	25,885	22,728
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement account			16,450			27,775	
Payment of interest on advances			37			211	
State accounts—withdrawals by States	133,322	140,116	137,961	131,934	180,918	217,873	231,900
Other	1,018	956	1,161	4,781	4,677	20,837	3,866
District of Columbia	25,049	22,019	18,066	22,842	19,798	21,331	19,869
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	-1,072	744	-92	-141	141	-181	689
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Investments in public debt securities, net investment (+), or sales (-)	164,691	-92,340	-81,735	-16,225	174,430	-95,880	291,929
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market, net sales (-), or redemptions (+)	-363,599	-178,338	-79,336	-117,068	-184,818	52,010	60,587
Other	209,311	275,168	142,754	122,669	12,406	38,517	-349,779
Indian tribal funds	-1,777	-81	-2,471	409	-9,120	12,552	-323
Other	164,354	-202,699	-164,766	200,456	-193,320	-133,991	299,145
Total trust and deposit fund expenditures	2,174,217	1,528,220	1,734,849	1,886,393	1,496,473	1,748,139	1,973,909
Payment of melting losses on gold							
Total expenditures	2,174,217	1,528,220	1,734,849	1,886,393	1,496,473	1,748,139	1,973,909
Excess of trust and other receipts (+), or expenditures (-)	-960,141	915,942	-499,227	-877,076	507,257	-273,753	-1,145,528

* Less than \$500.

1 Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees, minus refunds, are transferred to the railroad retirement account.

2 Represents change in amount of unappropriated receipts for the period.

3 Transfers of amounts equivalent to specified percentages of receipts from certain excise taxes are made monthly to the highway trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by sec. 209(c)(3) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120 note).

Trust accounts, etc. Expenditures	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Treasury Department—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Administrative expenses—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance	13,581	20,728	13,663	13,792	15,839	179,348	173,197
Reimbursement for administrative expenses from Federal disability insurance trust fund						-28,782	-17,526
Payments to general fund:							
Administrative expenses	2,975	2,975	3,224	3,224	3,224	39,425	38,957
Refunds of overpayment of payroll tax receipts						79,440	73,680
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board						600,437	124,441
Benefit payments	855,837	880,613	885,907	887,003	899,624	10,269,709	9,049,146
Construction	716	626	233	1,240	103	12,526	11,623
Unemployment trust fund:							
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Administrative expenses	1,296	603	633	787	325	9,061	9,309
Benefit payments	18,260	18,592	14,389	11,498	10,906	274,963	247,660
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement account		18,525			22,481	85,231	
Payment of interest on advances		236			416	900	
State accounts—withdrawals by States	264,894	274,303	243,358	216,096	193,609	2,366,286	2,796,920
Other	12,547	2,089	1,999	2,298	1,147	47,815	10,544
District of Columbia	24,523	23,191	19,283	22,175	28,748	266,894	278,497
Deposit fund accounts (net):							
District of Columbia	-41	-227	169	464	86	538	954
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Investments in public debt securities, net investment (+), or sales (-)	-128,029	120,965	-201,725	122,648	-19,926	238,804	-70,283
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market, net sales (-), or redemptions (+)	290,224	-20,940	155,228	-165,693	-171,248	-722,992	-1,222,012
Other	-156,729	-90,558	45,622	50,260	179,273	478,913	1,276,738
Indian tribal funds	-68	1,635	840	-2,627	2,858	1,826	17,805
Other	-183,874	-4,600	204,195	-100,947	16,828	-99,219	-12,542
Total trust and deposit fund expenditures	1,613,245	1,867,926	2,066,523	1,780,012	2,290,427	22,160,333	18,595,380
Payment of melting losses on gold					(*)	(*)	(*)
Total expenditures	1,613,245	1,867,926	2,066,523	1,780,012	2,290,427	22,160,333	18,595,380
Excess of trust and other receipts (+), or expenditures (-)	716,227	-160,146	-576,763	1,520,817	473,445	-358,944	-1,511,056

⁴ Distribution between individual income taxes and employment taxes is made in accordance with provisions of sec. 201 of the Social Security Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 401(a)), for transfer to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

⁵ In January 1959, in accordance with sec. 201(b) of the Farm Credit Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1023b), these banks were classified as Government-sponsored enterprises

and the net transactions of the operating fund were then transferred from the trust fund and are included under "Deposit fund accounts, Government-sponsored enterprises."

⁶ Includes \$111,753,246 and \$23,862,751 representing transfers to miscellaneous receipts pursuant to sec. 602(b) of Public Law 85-699, approved Aug. 21, 1958 (12 U.S.C. 352a note), and Public Law 86-30, approved May 20, 1959 (73 Stat. 50).

TABLE 8.—*Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net),¹ monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Trust accounts, etc.:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund ¹	22,360	68,877	43,550	-16,203	20,100	47,821	-47,347
Employees' life insurance fund.....	1,006			-1,006		43,193	
Federal employees' retirement funds.....	54,787	60,396	48,143	50,414	49,076	57,869	53,004
Federal intermediate credit banks.....							
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Guaranteed securities.....							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ²	-680,600	302,587	-171,742	-557,070	-203,700	-12,740	-618,518
Highway trust fund.....	-177,880	-160,000	-91,334				17,710
Judicial survivors annuity fund.....	48						
Railroad retirement account.....	197,222	-12,233	-31,100	-88,192	-21,262	-8,509	-78,622
Unemployment trust fund ²	-96,000	406,933	-113,959	-86,921	169,000	-111,619	-200,000
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund.....	-3,000	-5,000	-3,000	-5,000	-6,000	-5,000	-3,000
National service life insurance fund.....	-10,000	-10,000	-7,000	-8,000	-7,000	-8,000	-6,000
Other.....	5,822	-5,241	-2,811	29,985	11,327	-15,452	-8,221
Public enterprise funds:							
Federal Housing Administration:							
Public debt securities.....	9,099	15,955	7,378	9,660		17,690	5,780
Guaranteed securities.....							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	5,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	5,000
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Public debt securities.....							113,749
Guaranteed securities.....	-25	-3	94	932	3,879	2,123	771
Tennessee Valley Authority.....					44,789		
Other.....	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,009	1,000	1,300	1,600
Net investments, or sales (-).....	-670,661	665,571	-317,481	-667,392	67,209	11,776	-764,094
MEMORANDUM ³							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Banks for cooperatives.....		4,000	-4,000				
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	996	6,500		3,000	6,000	7,000	74,000
Federal home loan banks.....	163,695	-102,840	-77,735	-19,725	168,405	-102,880	216,729
Federal intermediate credit banks.....				500	25		1,200
Federal land banks.....							

	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Trust accounts, etc.:							
Federal disability insurance trust fund ²	41,250	84,214	34,625	83,371	111,370	493,988	552,416
Employees' life insurance fund.....		1,070	1,904	1,586	-36	47,716	57,978
Federal employees' retirement funds.....	63,626	64,619	39,830	55,931	273,314	871,009	958,393
Federal intermediate credit banks.....							⁴ -99,520
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Guaranteed securities.....					466	466	-1
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ²	24,098	420,452	-65,766	454,318	383,099	-725,582	-1,289,759
Highway trust fund.....	-17,710	120,841	-14,591	-48,611	-56,304	-427,879	-393,012
Judicial survivors annuity fund.....	63	64			67	242	104
Railroad retirement account.....	-7,442	-2,534	-80,838	-201	397,874	264,163	-35,349
Unemployment trust fund ²	-28,500	-246,958	-185,464	535,000	-82,520	-40,907	-1,011,180
Veterans' life insurance funds:							
Government life insurance fund.....	17,600	-6,000	-5,000	-7,000	9,705	-20,695	-16,881
National service life insurance fund.....	92,600	-14,000	-9,000	-13,000	60,941	61,541	76,229
Other.....	-8	18,405	5,082	-2,525	-12,496	23,866	-12,926
Public enterprise funds:							
Federal Housing Administration:							
Public debt securities.....		11,350	-26,555	8,017	3,795	62,169	58,327
Guaranteed securities.....							-5,244
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	3,000	5,000	-9,500	-11,000	4,000	18,500	16,650
Federal National Mortgage Association:							
Public debt securities.....	-36,506	-77,243	8,591	36,154	-44,745		
Guaranteed securities.....	555	807	8,634	-400	-2,003	15,363	14,261
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	5,500	4,000		4,000	-7,000	51,289	
Other.....	1,800	1,700	1,591	1,100	3,249	18,449	17,897
Net investments, or sales (-).....	159,926	385,787	-296,457	1,096,740	1,042,776	713,699	-1,111,618
MEMORANDUM ³							
Government-sponsored enterprises:							
Banks for cooperatives.....					-1	-1	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	17,000	1,000	4,000	7,000	7,500	133,996	123,500
Federal home loan banks.....	-145,029	119,965	-205,725	115,650	-28,480	102,030	-299,218
Federal intermediate credit banks.....				-2	55	1,778	⁴ 104,535
Federal land banks.....					1,000	1,000	900

¹ Includes certain guaranteed securities.² Takes into account accrued interest, discount, or premium on securities purchased, and net amortization or repayments relating to these items.³ The security transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in deposit fund accounts (net) in table 7, and excluded from net sales or investments of wholly owned Government agencies in public debt securities.⁴ Includes \$99,935,300 due to reclassification of net transactions of the operating fund under "Deposit Fund Accounts, Government-sponsored enterprises, Other." See table 7, footnote 5.

TABLE 9.—Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in the market (net), monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Public enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	1	3	3		2	5	1
Federal Housing Administration.....	833	-506	-5,223	-2,488	-5,994	-2,309	-2,935
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	2	(*)	18	1	1	1	1
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal National Mortgage Association (management and liquidation program).....			4			2	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....		(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	
Trust enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
District of Columbia stadium fund.....							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal intermediate credit banks ¹							
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations).....	65	-50,165	-149,900	-150	-49,850	-99,995	10
Net redemptions, or sales (-).....	901	-50,668	-155,098	-2,637	-55,841	-102,296	-2,923
MEMORANDUM ²							
Government sponsored enterprises:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Banks for cooperatives.....	60	-34,980	5	-35,500		-8,500	
Federal home loan banks.....	-310,000	-25,230	-85,165	-133,650	-239,970		78,790
Federal intermediate credit banks ¹	-53,710	-20,180	5,775	52,475	54,715	60,500	20,900
Federal land banks.....	51	-97,948	49	-394	436	10	-39,103

	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Public enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	2	1	(*)	(*)	3	21	26
Federal Housing Administration.....	-5,321	-2,922	6,573	-1,721	-6,397	-28,412	-9,864
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	6	2	9	1	1	44	40
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal National Mortgage Association (management and liquidation program).....						6	6,420
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....		(*)			20	20	4
Trust enterprise funds:							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
District of Columbia stadium fund.....		-380				-380	
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Federal intermediate credit banks ¹							57,540
Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations).....	-99,945	-100,455	-149,885	-150,915	-143,232	-994,417	-124,940
Net redemptions, or sales (-).....	-105,258	-103,754	-143,303	-152,635	-149,604	-1,023,117	-70,775
MEMORANDUM ²							
Government sponsored enterprises:							
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Banks for cooperatives.....	3,485	10	19,455	45	10,280	-45,640	-85,555
Federal home loan banks.....	346,410	19,605	246,640	-110,460	-70,565	-283,595	-554,410
Federal intermediate credit banks ¹	-39,290	-41,705	-63,755	-56,515	-63,140	-143,930	-340,395
Federal land banks.....	-20,382	1,150	-47,112	1,237	-47,823	-249,827	-241,652

TABLES

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*Less than \$500.

¹ Transactions reclassified under "Deposit Fund Accounts, Government-sponsored enterprises, Other." See table 7, footnote 5.

² The security transactions of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in deposit fund accounts (net) in table 7, and excluded from net sales or redemptions of obligations of wholly owned Government agencies in the market.

TABLE 10.—*Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1952-60*

[In millions of dollars. Expenditures classified on basis of 1962 Budget document]

Classification	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
RECEIPTS									
Individual income taxes.....	29,880	32,768	32,383	31,650	35,334	39,030	38,569	40,735	44,946
Corporation income taxes.....	21,467	21,595	21,523	18,265	21,299	21,531	20,533	18,092	22,170
Excise taxes.....	8,893	9,934	10,014	9,211	10,004	10,638	10,814	10,760	11,865
Employment taxes.....	4,573	4,983	5,425	6,220	7,296	7,581	8,644	8,854	11,159
Estate and gift taxes.....	833	891	945	936	1,171	1,378	1,411	1,353	1,626
Internal revenue taxes not otherwise classified.....			9	7	5	15	7	5	
Total internal revenue.....	65,646	70,171	70,300	66,289	75,109	80,172	79,978	79,798	91,775
Customs.....	551	613	562	606	705	754	800	948	1,123
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,803	1,865	2,311	2,559	3,006	2,749	3,196	3,158	4,064
Total receipts by major sources.....	67,999	72,649	73,173	69,454	78,820	83,675	83,974	83,904	96,962
Deduct:									
Transfers to:									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	3,569	4,086	4,537	5,040	6,337	6,301	6,870	7,158	9,272
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....						333	863	847	939
Highway trust fund.....						1,479	2,116	2,171	2,642
Railroad retirement account.....	738	620	603	599	634	616	575	525	607
Refunds of receipts (excluding interest).....	2,302	3,118	3,377	3,426	3,684	3,917	4,433	4,933	5,045
Receipts less transfers and refunds.....	61,391	64,825	64,655	60,390	68,165	71,029	69,117	68,270	78,457
Deduct:									
Interfund transactions (Included in both receipts and expenditures).....	104	154	235	181	315	467	567	355	694
Net budget receipts.....	61,287	64,671	64,420	60,209	67,850	70,562	68,550	67,915	77,763
EXPENDITURES ²									
Major national security:									
Military defense: ³									
Military personnel.....	n.a.	12,179	11,643	11,403	11,582	11,409	11,611	11,801	11,738
Operation and maintenance.....	n.a.	10,028	9,162	7,931	8,400	9,487	9,761	10,378	10,223
Procurement.....	n.a.	17,297	15,957	12,838	12,227	13,488	14,083	14,409	14,812
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....	n.a.	2,148	2,187	2,261	2,101	2,406	2,504	2,866	3,732
Military construction.....	n.a.	1,937	1,744	1,715	2,079	1,968	1,753	1,948	1,626
Revolving and management funds ⁴	n.a.	20	-358	-616	-599	-320	-651	-169	-416
Total military defense (military functions).....	38,899	43,611	40,336	35,532	35,791	38,439	39,062	41,233	41,215

Military assistance.....	2,442	3,954	3,629	2,292	2,611	2,352	2,187	2,340	1,609
Development and control of atomic energy.....	1,670	1,791	1,895	1,857	1,651	1,990	2,268	2,541	2,623
Stockpiling and defense production expansion.....	966	1,008	1,045	944	588	490	625	312	180
Total major national security.....	43,976	50,363	46,904	40,626	40,641	43,270	44,142	46,426	45,627
International affairs and finance:									
Conduct of foreign affairs.....	142	150	130	121	120	157	173	237	219
Economic and financial assistance.....	2,584	1,960	1,511	1,960	1,613	1,683	1,910	3,403	1,477
Foreign information and exchange activities.....	99	106	91	100	111	133	149	139	137
Total international affairs and finance.....	2,826	2,216	1,732	2,181	1,843	1,973	2,231	3,780	1,833
Veterans' services and benefits:									
Veterans' education and training.....	1,326	659	546	664	767	774	699	574	383
Other veterans' readjustment benefits.....	122	138	158	150	123	126	168	177	136
Veterans' compensation and pensions.....	2,178	2,420	2,482	2,681	2,798	2,870	3,104	3,275	3,368
Veterans' insurance and servicemen's indemnities.....	216	102	100	57	105	47	43	35	33
Veterans' hospitals and medical care.....	784	757	782	727	788	801	856	921	961
Other veterans' services and administration.....	238	223	188	178	176	175	156	193	179
Total veterans' services and benefits.....	4,863	4,298	4,256	4,457	4,756	4,793	5,026	5,174	5,060
Labor and welfare:									
Labor and manpower.....	275	281	277	328	475	400	458	844	411
Public assistance.....	1,180	1,332	1,439	1,428	1,457	1,558	1,797	1,969	2,061
Promotion of public health.....	330	318	290	275	351	469	546	704	818
Promotion of education.....	177	291	274	325	281	292	319	468	569
Promotion of science, research, libraries, and museums.....	39	34	33	53	56	71	72	119	211
Correctional and penal institutions.....	21	27	26	28	31	32	34	39	46
Other welfare services and administration.....	146	143	146	136	169	201	221	279	302
Total labor and welfare.....	2,168	2,426	2,485	2,575	2,821	3,022	3,447	4,421	4,419
Agriculture and agricultural resources:									
Stabilization of farm prices and farm income.....	46	2,125	1,689	3,486	3,900	3,430	3,151	5,126	3,278
Financing farm ownership and operation.....	272	109	256	236	231	227	239	250	246
Financing rural electrification and rural telephones.....	243	239	217	204	217	267	297	315	330
Conservation and development of agricultural land and water resources.....	340	319	252	290	305	374	448	547	692
Research, and other agricultural services.....	144	142	142	173	215	227	255	291	293
Total agriculture and agricultural resources.....	1,045	2,936	2,557	4,388	4,867	4,525	4,389	6,529	4,838

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—Budget receipts by sources and expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1952-60—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Classification	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
EXPENDITURES *—Continued									
Natural resources:									
Conservation and development of land and water resources.....	1,140	1,234	1,056	935	803	925	1,138	1,183	1,235
Conservation and development of forest resources.....	95	107	117	119	139	163	174	201	220
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	35	38	37	37	38	62	59	71	65
Conservation and development of fish and wildlife.....	30	34	38	43	45	51	60	68	68
Recreational use of natural resources.....	33	30	33	35	44	59	69	86	74
General resource surveys and administration.....	32	34	35	34	35	38	43	60	51
Total natural resources.....	1,366	1,477	1,316	1,202	1,105	1,297	1,544	1,669	1,713
Commerce, housing, and space technology:									
Promotion of water transportation.....	420	455	370	349	420	365	392	436	508
Provision of highways.....	470	572	586	647	783	40	31	30	38
Promotion of aviation.....	169	161	186	179	180	219	315	494	568
Space exploration and flight technology.....	67	79	90	74	71	76	89	145	401
Postal service.....	740	659	312	356	463	518	674	774	525
Community development and facilities.....	15	45	37	56	4	49	78	108	130
Public housing programs.....	148	29	-401	-115	31	60	51	97	134
Other aids to housing.....	511	413	-142	270	19	-60	228	1,085	279
Other aids to business.....	-169	-111	-330	-404	-83	59	115	139	95
Regulation of commerce and finance.....	190	137	45	38	41	45	49	58	58
Civil and defense mobilization.....	34	53	63	45	58	65	66	46	46
Disaster insurance, loans, and relief.....	28	12	1	12	43	21	21	8	-1
Total commerce, housing, and space technology.....	2,624	2,504	817	1,504	2,030	1,455	2,109	3,421	2,782
General government:									
Legislative functions.....	50	49	49	60	77	90	88	102	109
Judicial functions.....	30	29	29	31	38	40	44	47	49
Executive direction and management.....	13	9	8	10	9	9	10	12	12
Central fiscal operations.....	438	442	449	431	475	476	502	566	558
General property and records management.....	232	185	155	164	164	194	239	291	367
Central personnel management and employment costs.....	368	387	93	115	334	627	140	205	211
Civilian weather services.....	26	28	26	25	34	38	39	46	54
Protective services and alien control.....	176	147	160	157	188	187	199	216	217
Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.....	50	55	53	67	72	77	75	89	91
Other general government.....	79	140	213	139	235	51	20	30	28
Total general government.....	1,463	1,472	1,235	1,199	1,630	1,790	1,359	1,606	1,695

Interest:									
Interest on the public debt.....	5,853	6,504	6,382	6,370	6,787	7,244	7,607	7,593	9,180
Interest on refunds of receipts.....	76	75	83	62	54	57	74	70	76
Interest on uninvested funds.....	5	5	5	5	6	6	8	9	10
Total interest.....	5,934	6,583	6,470	6,438	6,846	7,308	7,689	7,671	9,266
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis.....	-857								
Total expenditures by major functions.....	65,408	74,274	67,772	64,570	66,540	69,433	71,936	80,697	77,233
Deduct:									
Interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures).....	104	154	235	181	315	467	567	355	694
Total budget expenditures.....	65,304	74,120	67,537	64,389	66,224	68,966	71,369	80,342	76,539
Budget surplus (+), or deficit (-).....	-4,017	-9,449	-3,117	-4,180	+1,626	+1,596	-2,819	-12,427	+1,224

n.a. Not available.

¹ Revised for reclassification.

² Includes adjustment to daily Treasury statement.

³ Expenditures are net of receipts of public enterprise funds.

⁴ Amounts shown include estimated comparability adjustments not supportable by accounting records.

⁵ Includes adjustments applicable to all other components of military defense, as follows: 1953, -\$2 million; 1954, -\$148 million; 1955, -\$6 million; and 1956, \$86 million.

TABLE 11.—Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1952-60

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952. Beginning with fiscal year 1953 on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables"]

Classification	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
TRUST ACCOUNTS, ETC.									
RECEIPTS									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	3,932	4,516	5,080	5,586	7,003	7,159	7,900	8,182	10,439
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	338	1,071
Railroad retirement account.....	850	742	737	700	739	723	695	758	1,403
Unemployment trust fund.....	1,643	1,594	1,492	1,425	1,728	1,912	1,855	1,997	2,703
National service life insurance fund.....	786	637	619	590	649	608	640	634	643
Government life insurance fund.....	87	79	78	78	73	69	67	63	61
Federal employees' retirement funds ¹	912	961	691	708	1,025	1,397	1,458	1,741	1,766
Highway trust fund.....						1,482	2,134	2,185	3,003
Other trust funds and accounts ²	597	401	457	449	467	681	638	585	711
Total receipts.....	8,807	8,929	9,155	9,536	11,685	14,369	16,329	17,084	21,801
EXPENDITURES									
(Except net investments)									
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ³	2,067	2,750	3,405	4,487	5,551	6,723	8,116	9,454	11,152
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....						1	181	371	671
Railroad retirement account.....	391	465	502	585	611	682	730	778	1,136
Unemployment trust fund.....	1,049	1,010	1,745	1,965	1,393	1,644	3,148	3,054	2,736
National service life insurance fund.....	996	588	623	538	512	515	544	562	582
Government life insurance fund.....	82	82	147	84	87	86	120	80	83
Federal employees' retirement funds ¹	300	363	411	430	507	591	699	792	896
Highway trust fund.....						966	1,602	2,709	3,408
Other trust funds and accounts ⁴	413	441	495	399	537	1,536	1,020	806	1,699
Deposit fund accounts (net):									
Government-sponsored enterprises:									
Redemptions, or sales (-), of									
agency obligations in the mar-									
ket.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-269	-872	-86	167	-1,222	-723
Investments in public debt secu-									
rities.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	170	548	39	460	-70	239
Other.....	-395	-120	-437	99	334	39	-620	1,277	479
Other deposit funds ⁶	49	-410	-121	56	229	224	-98	6	-97
Total expenditures.....	4,952	5,169	6,769	8,545	9,435	12,959	16,068	18,595	22,160
Excess of receipts, or expendi-									
tures (-).....	3,855	3,760	2,386	991	2,250	1,409	262	-1,511	-359
INVESTMENTS OF GOVERN-									
MENT AGENCIES IN PUBLIC									
DEBT SECURITIES (NET)⁷									
Employees' life insurance fund.....					1	5	36	58	48
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	1,950	1,545	1,522	⁸ 1,241	1,463	220	-499	-1,290	-726
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....						325	729	552	494
Railroad retirement account.....	449	280	202	141	121	36	-33	-35	264
Unemployment trust fund.....	583	590	-248	-545	258	274	-1,255	-1,011	-41
National service life insurance fund.....	-245	59	23	73	135	89	95	76	62
Government life insurance fund.....	1	-2	-65	-1	-16	-16	-56	-17	-21
Federal employees' retirement funds ¹	624	588	252	314	548	803	671	958	871
Highway trust fund.....						404	418	-393	-428
Other trust funds and accounts ⁹	-6	9	1	14	7	122	1	-112	25
Public enterprise funds.....	101	79	-77	126	101	36	91	102	166
Government-sponsored enterprises.....	179	153	443	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Net investments, or sales (-).....	3,636	3,301	2,054	1,362	2,617	2,300	197	-1,112	714

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Trust account and other transactions by major classifications, fiscal years 1952-60—Continued*

[In millions of dollars.]

Classification	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
SALES AND REDEMPTIONS OF OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN MARKET (NET)									
Guaranteed:									
Public enterprise funds ¹¹	-16	-7	-29	37	-30	-33	6	-10	-28
Trust enterprise funds.....									(*)
Not guaranteed: ¹¹									
Public enterprise funds.....	-98	65	44	-639	-44	136	-233	6	(*)
Trust enterprise funds.....					-100	-1,188	-340	-67	-994
Government-sponsored enterprises.....	186	-33	-11	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Net redemptions, or sales (-).....	72	25	4	-602	-173	-1,085	-567	-71	-1,023

¹ Consists of civil service and foreign service retirement funds.² Includes District of Columbia, Indian tribal funds, island possessions, adjusted service certificate fund, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar. The railroad unemployment insurance administration fund is included for 1954 through November 1958.³ Includes reimbursement for certain administrative expenses met out of general fund appropriations, and beginning Dec. 31, 1952, for employment tax refunds as provided under Sec. 109(a)(9) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.⁴ Includes adjusted service certificate fund, District of Columbia, Indian tribal funds, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold, and transactions under the Mutual Security Act and other funds appropriated to the President. The railroad unemployment insurance administration fund is included for 1954 through November 1958. Beginning with fiscal 1955, includes the employees' life insurance fund (net); and other trust enterprise funds (net).⁵ Included with similar security transactions of other agencies shown later in this table.⁶ Includes transactions by the Air Force and the Army beginning 1952.⁷ Includes guaranteed securities beginning in fiscal 1955. For current amounts see table 8.⁸ Includes \$300 million redemption for adjustment of excess transfers.⁹ Includes adjusted service certificate fund and investments of other accounts. Beginning with fiscal year 1957 includes Federal National Mortgage Association (secondary market operations) and judicial survivors annuity fund. Federal intermediate credit banks are included from January 1, 1957 through December 31, 1958; beginning January 1, 1959, they are classified as Government sponsored enterprises.¹⁰ Included net in deposit fund expenditures.¹¹ For current details see table 9.

TABLE 12.—Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1962 Budget document]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS			
Internal revenue:			
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld.....	31,675	33,800	35,800
Other.....	13,271	14,000	14,400
Total individual income taxes.....	44,946	47,800	50,200
Corporation income taxes:			
Under existing legislation.....	22,179	21,100	20,600
Under proposed rate extension.....			1,000
Total corporation income taxes under existing and proposed legislation.....	22,179	21,100	21,600
Excise taxes:			
Alcohol taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Distilled spirits (domestic and imported).....	2,256	2,250	2,180
Beer.....	796	785	714
Rectification tax.....	22	23	23
Wines (domestic and imported).....	99	100	93
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations.....	21	22	22
Total alcohol taxes under existing legislation.....	3,194	3,180	3,032
Under proposed rate extensions.....			255
Total alcohol taxes under existing and proposed legislation.....	3,194	3,180	3,287
Tobacco taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Cigarettes (small).....	1,864	1,925	1,755
Manufactured tobacco (chewing, smoking, and snuff).....	17	17	17
Cigars (large).....	50	51	52
Cigarette papers and tubes.....	1	1	1
All other.....	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total tobacco taxes under existing legislation.....	1,932	1,994	1,825
Under proposed rate extensions.....			230
Total tobacco taxes under existing and proposed legislation.....	1,932	1,994	2,055
Documents, other instruments, and playing cards taxes:			
Issues of securities, stock and bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance.....	131	132	135
Playing cards.....	8	8	8
Silver bullion sales or transfers.....	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards.....	139	140	143
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Gasoline.....	2,016	2,404	1,952
Lubricating oils.....	82	82	83
Passenger automobiles.....	1,331	1,335	1,024
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers.....	272	284	286
Parts and accessories for automobiles.....	189	200	144
Tires, inner tubes, and tread rubber.....	304	310	317
Electric, gas, and oil appliances.....	69	70	75
Electric light bulbs.....	32	34	37
Radio and television receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments.....	212	222	235
Mechanical refrigerators, quick-freeze units, and self-contained air-conditioning units.....	50	70	72
Business and store machines.....	99	106	115
Photographic equipment.....	26	29	31
Matches.....	5	5	5
Sporting goods, including fishing rods, creels, etc.....	19	20	22
Firearms, shells, and cartridges.....	16	16	16
Pistols and revolvers.....	2	2	2
Fountain and ball point pens; mechanical pencils.....	10	10	10
Total manufacturers' excise taxes under existing legislation.....	4,735	5,199	4,426

TABLE 12.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962—Con.*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1962 Budget document]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Internal revenue—Continued			
Excise taxes—Continued			
Manufacturer's excise taxes—Continued			
Under proposed legislation:			
Proposed rate extensions.....			400
Proposed new and increased taxes (gasoline and jet fuels).....			823
Total manufacturers' excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation.....	4, 735	5, 199	5, 649
Retailers' excise taxes:			
Jewelry.....	166	175	180
Furs.....	30	30	31
Toilet preparations.....	120	130	138
Luggage, handbags, wallets, etc.....	63	64	66
Total retailers' excise taxes.....	379	399	415
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation:			
Toll telephone service, telegraph and teletypewriter service, wire mileage service, etc.....	312	330	350
General telephone service.....	426	455	119
Transportation of persons.....	255	272	166
Diesel fuel, including special motor fuels.....	72	86	74
Use tax on certain vehicles.....	38	45	50
Admissions, exclusive of cabarets, roof gardens, etc.....	34	36	38
Cabarets, roof gardens, etc.....	50	30	30
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes.....	7	7	7
Club dues and initiation fees.....	67	67	70
Leases of safe deposit boxes.....	6	6	7
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed.....	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sugar tax.....	90	90	93
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices.....	20	23	25
Bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables.....	4	4	4
All other miscellaneous excise taxes.....	4	2	2
Total miscellaneous excise taxes under existing legislation.....	1, 387	1, 454	1, 035
Under proposed legislation:			
Proposed rate extensions.....			482
Proposed increased taxes (diesel and special motor fuels).....			29
Total miscellaneous excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation.....	1, 387	1, 454	1, 546
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections.....	100	25	
Total excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation.....	11, 865	12, 391	10, 876
Under proposed legislation:			
Proposed rate extensions.....			1, 367
Proposed new and increased taxes.....			852
Total excise taxes under existing and proposed legislation.....	11, 865	12, 391	13, 095
Employment taxes:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and Self-Employment Contributions Act.....	10, 211	11, 501	12, 006
Railroad Retirement Tax Act.....	607	600	640
Federal Unemployment Tax Act.....	341	347	470
Total employment taxes.....	11, 159	12, 448	13, 116
Estate and gift taxes.....	1, 626	1, 920	1, 973
Internal revenue not otherwise classified.....			
Total internal revenue under existing and proposed legislation.....	91, 775	95, 659	99, 984

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962—Con.*

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS—Continued			
Customs.....	1,123	1,102	1,134
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Under existing legislation:			
Miscellaneous taxes.....	4	4	4
Seigniorage.....	53	63	82
Bullion charges.....	7	1	1
Fees for permits and licenses.....	57	60	63
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	16	11	11
Gifts and contributions.....	(*)	(*)	(*)
Interest.....	967	959	944
Dividends and other earnings.....	1,111	806	755
Rents.....	325	179	228
Royalties.....	96	117	119
Sale of products.....	374	381	406
Fees and other charges for services.....	111	102	107
Sale of Government property.....	392	425	451
Realization upon loans and investments.....	436	463	497
Recoveries and refunds.....	114	127	123
Total miscellaneous receipts under existing legislation.....	4,064	3,698	3,792
Under proposed legislation.....			16
Total miscellaneous receipts under existing and proposed legislation.....	4,064	3,698	3,809
Gross budget receipts under existing and proposed legislation.....	96,962	100,458	104,926
Deduct:			
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	9,272	10,543	11,006
Transfer to Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	939	958	1,000
Transfer to railroad retirement account.....	607	600	640
Transfer to unemployment trust fund.....		347	470
Transfer to highway trust fund:			
Under existing legislation.....	2,642	2,987	3,346
Under proposed legislation.....			-58
Refunds of receipts:			
Internal revenue:			
Individual income taxes.....	4,230	4,500	4,700
Corporation income taxes.....	685	700	700
Excise taxes:			
Under existing legislation.....	85	82	308
Under proposed legislation.....			-226
Employment taxes.....	3	(*)	(*)
Estate and gift taxes.....	20	20	20
Internal revenue not otherwise classified.....	1		
Total internal revenue:			
Under existing legislation.....	5,024	5,302	5,728
Under proposed legislation.....			-226
Customs.....	18	18	18
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2	3	2
Total refunds of receipts:			
Under existing legislation.....	5,045	5,323	5,748
Under proposed legislation.....			-226
Subtotal receipts.....	78,457	79,700	83,000
Deduct: Interest and other income received by Treasury from Government agencies included above and also included in budget expenditures.....	694	676	667
Net budget receipts.....	77,763	79,024	82,333

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—*Budget receipts and expenditures, based on existing and proposed legislation, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962—Con.*

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
Net[BUDGET EXPENDITURES ^a			
Legislative branch.....	126	155	147
The Judiciary.....	49	53	56
Executive Office of the President.....	56	61	92
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Mutual security—economic and contingencies.....	1,613	1,675	1,875
Other.....	143	43	75
Independent offices:			
Atomic Energy Commission.....	2,623	2,660	2,680
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	67	95	90
Civil Service Commission.....	21	74	51
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	* 323	* 100	* 4
Farm Credit Administration.....	* 3	4	4
Federal Aviation Agency.....	508	640	730
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	* 20	* 35	* 228
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	401	770	965
National Science Foundation.....	120	155	188
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	6	3	2
Small Business Administration.....	60	77	98
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	12	55	103
United States Information Agency.....	113	125	138
Veterans' Administration.....	5,250	5,314	5,369
Other.....	177	217	230
General Services Administration.....	408	442	496
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	309	544	728
Department of Agriculture.....	5,419	5,739	5,782
Department of Commerce.....	539	511	566
Department of Defense:			
Military functions.....	42,824	43,200	44,660
Civil functions.....	902	986	984
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	3,403	3,716	4,005
Department of the Interior.....	690	785	873
Department of Justice.....	258	285	294
Department of Labor.....	549	295	223
Post Office Department.....	525	786	63
Department of State.....	247	260	345
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt.....	9,180	8,900	8,500
Other.....	952	1,058	1,188
District of Columbia.....	28	48	66
Allowance for contingencies.....		25	100
Subtotal expenditures.....	77,233	79,621	81,532
Deduct interfund transactions (included in both receipts and expenditures).....	694	676	667
Total budget expenditures.....	76,539	78,945	80,865
Budget surplus, or deficit (—).....	+1,224	+79	+1,468

* Less than \$500,000.

* Excess of credits (deduct).

TABLE 13.—Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1962 Budget document]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
RECEIPTS			
Federal disability insurance trust fund:			
Employment taxes.....	939	958	1,000
Deposits by States.....	58	67	68
Interest on investments.....	48	55	68
Payments by railroad retirement account.....	27	1	—
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Employment taxes.....	9,272	10,543	11,006
Deposits by States.....	650	732	748
Interest on investments.....	516	512	525
Other.....	1	1	1
Federal employees' retirement funds:			
Deductions from employees' salaries.....	752	801	801
Payments from other funds:			
Employing agency contributions.....	752	799	799
Federal contributions.....	—	46	45
Voluntary contributions, donations, etc.....	11	16	16
Interest and profits on investments.....	252	276	299
Railroad retirement account:			
Employment taxes.....	607	600	640
Interest and profits on investments.....	110	117	120
Repayment of advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	85	90	98
Payment from OASI trust fund.....	600	322	315
Other.....	1	3	3
Unemployment trust fund:			
Deposits by States.....	2,167	2,465	2,400
Federal unemployment taxes.....	—	347	470
Railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Employment taxes.....	153	165	170
Advances from railroad retirement account.....	184	135	110
Advance from temporary revolving fund.....	—	250	250
Interest on investments.....	188	192	205
Other.....	11	9	9
Veterans' life insurance funds:			
Premiums and other receipts.....	481	512	542
Payments from general and special funds.....	11	10	10
Interest on investments.....	211	217	221
Highway trust fund:			
Excise taxes.....	2,642	2,987	3,288
Interest on investments.....	2	1	2
All other trust funds.....	713	1,010	960
Total trust fund receipts.....	21,442	24,239	25,189
EXPENDITURES			
Federal disability insurance trust fund:			
Benefit payments.....	528	715	935
Administrative expenses—reimbursement to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	30	34	44
Other.....	13	14	14
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Benefit payments.....	10,270	11,196	12,014
Administrative expenses and construction.....	203	237	239
Refunds of tax receipts.....	79	90	113
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board.....	600	322	318
Federal employees' funds:			
Retirement funds.....	896	998	1,094
Employees' health benefits fund.....	—	* 21	* 11
Employees' life insurance fund.....	* 44	* 50	* 53
Retired employees' health benefits fund.....	—	—	a
Railroad retirement account:			
Benefit payments.....	916	960	1,008
Administrative expenses.....	9	10	10
Payment to Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	27	1	—
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	184	135	110
Unemployment trust fund:			
Withdrawals by States.....	2,366	3,310	2,840
Railroad unemployment benefit payments.....	275	165	170
Administrative expenses.....	9	388	375
Repayment of advances to—			
Employment security revolving fund.....	—	211	289
Railroad retirement trust fund.....	86	96	102
Refunds of taxes.....	—	4	4
Veterans' life insurance funds.....	665	664	668
Highway trust fund:			
Federal-aid highways.....	2,940	2,868	2,991
Interest on advances from general fund.....	5	3	—
Refunds of taxes.....	103	128	129
Forest and public lands highways (proposed).....	—	—	38

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—*Trust account and other transactions, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962—Continued*

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
EXPENDITURES—Continued			
Federal National Mortgage Association (net).....	988	482	720
Other trust accounts.....	755	1,022	954
Deposit funds (net).....	* 105	120	44
Total trust fund expenditures.....	21,799	24,102	25,155
Investments in public debt securities:			
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	494	319	143
Federal employees' retirement funds.....	871	930	853
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	* 726	* 44	* 412
Highway trust fund.....	* 428	57	132
Railroad retirement account.....	264	22	46
Unemployment trust fund.....	* 41	* 609	* 175
Veterans' life insurance funds.....	41	81	106
Other trust accounts.....	75	39	42
Wholly owned Government corporations and agencies.....	166	102	120
Total.....	716	896	856
Issuance (—) and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies to the public (net):			
Federal National Mortgage Association: Secondary market operations.....	* 994	* 477	* 720
District of Columbia: Stadium fund.....	(*)	* 20	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
Federal Housing Administration.....	* 28	* 63	* 53
Management and liquidation functions fund.....	(*)	797	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	(*)	* 50	* 140
Other.....	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total.....	* 1,023	188	* 913
Total expenditures.....	21,492	25,186	25,097
Net receipts, or expenditures (—).....	—50	—947	92

* Less than \$500,000.

* Excess of sales or credits (deduct).

TABLE 14.—*Effect of financial operations on the public debt, actual for the fiscal year 1960 and estimated for 1961 and 1962*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of 1962 Budget document]

Source	1960 actual	1961 estimate	1962 estimate
Budget surplus, or deficit (—).....	1,224	79	1,468
Net receipts, or expenditures (—), including investments, of trust accounts and other transactions.....	—50	—947	92
Increase, or decrease (—) in outstanding checks, deposits in transit, etc. ¹	—149	195	—59
Increase (—) in cash held outside the Treasury.....	4	-----	-----
Decrease, or increase (—) in balance in Treasurer's account.....	—2,654	2,105	-----
Decrease, or increase (—) in public debt.....	—1,625	1,431	1,500
Balance in Treasurer's account:			
Beginning of year.....	5,350	8,005	5,900
Change during year.....	2,654	—2,105	-----
End of year.....	8,005	5,900	5,900
Public debt outstanding:			
Beginning of year.....	284,706	286,331	284,900
Change during year.....	1,625	—1,431	—1,500
End of year.....	286,331	² 284,900	² 283,400

¹ Gives effect to changes in amounts of outstanding checks, deposits in transit, public debt interest checks, coupons, accruals outstanding, and telegraphic reports from the Federal Reserve Banks.² Because of wide swings in receipts and expenditures and the heavy concentration of taxes in the latter half of the fiscal year, there will be periods during the year when the public debt will be greater than this amount.

TABLE 15.—Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929-60 ¹

[In thousands of dollars. As reported by Internal Revenue Service, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Fiscal year	Income and profits taxes				Employment taxes			Capital stock tax ⁴	Estate tax	Gift tax	
	Individual income taxes ³			Corpora- tion income and profits taxes ¹	Total income and profits taxes ²	Old-age, disability, and unem- ployment insurance taxes ²	Railroad retire- ment tax				Total em- ployment taxes ²
	Withheld by employers	Other	Total indi- vidual in- come taxes								
1929		1,095,541	1,095,541	1,235,733	2,331,274				5,956	61,897	
1930		1,146,845	1,146,845	1,263,414	2,410,259				47	64,770	
1931		833,648	833,648	1,026,393	1,860,040					48,078	
1932		427,191	427,191	629,566	1,056,757					47,422	
1933		352,574	352,574	394,218	746,791					29,693	4,617
1934		419,509	419,509	400,146	819,656				80,168	103,985	9,153
1935		527,113	527,113	578,678	1,105,791				91,508	140,441	71,671
1936		674,416	674,416	753,032	1,427,448				94,943	218,781	160,059
1937		1,091,741	1,091,741	1,088,101	2,179,842	265,458	287	265,745	137,499	281,636	23,912
1938		1,286,312	1,286,312	1,342,718	2,629,030	593,185	149,476	742,660	139,349	382,175	34,699
1939		1,028,834	1,028,834	1,156,281	2,185,114	631,002	109,427	740,429	127,203	332,280	28,436
1940		982,017	982,017	1,147,592	2,129,609	711,473	122,048	833,521	132,739	330,886	29,185
1941		1,417,655	1,417,655	2,053,469	3,471,124	787,985	137,871	925,856	166,653	355,194	51,864
1942		3,262,800	3,262,800	4,744,083	8,006,884	1,014,953	170,409	1,185,362	281,900	340,323	92,217
1943	686,015	5,943,917	6,629,932	9,668,956	16,298,888	1,287,554	211,151	1,498,705	328,795	414,531	32,965
1944	7,823,435	10,437,570	18,261,005	14,766,796	33,027,802	1,473,361	265,011	1,738,372	380,702	473,466	37,745
1945	10,264,219	8,770,094	19,034,313	16,027,213	35,061,526	1,494,420	284,758	1,779,177	371,999	696,137	46,918
1946	9,857,589	8,846,947	18,704,536	12,553,602	31,258,138	1,416,570	284,258	1,700,828	352,121	629,601	47,232
1947	9,842,282	9,501,015	19,343,297	9,676,459	29,019,756	1,644,810	379,555	2,024,365	1,597	708,794	70,497
1948	11,533,577	9,464,204	20,997,781	10,174,410	31,172,191	1,821,229	560,113	2,381,342	1,723	822,380	76,965
1949	10,055,502	7,996,320	18,051,822	11,553,669	29,605,491	1,913,379	562,734	2,476,113	6,138	735,781	60,757
1950	9,888,976	7,264,332	17,153,308	10,854,351	28,007,659	2,096,537	548,038	2,644,575	266	657,441	48,785
1951	13,089,770	9,907,539	22,997,308	14,387,569	37,384,878	3,047,702	579,778	3,627,480	(4)	638,523	91,207
1952	17,929,047	11,345,060	29,274,107	21,466,910	50,741,017	3,843,642	620,622	4,464,264	(4)	750,591	82,556
1953	21,132,275	11,403,942	32,536,217	21,594,515	54,130,732	4,089,433	628,969	4,718,403	(4)	784,590	106,694
1954	22,077,113	10,736,578	32,813,691	21,546,322	54,360,014	4,502,402	605,221	5,107,623	(4)	863,344	71,778
1955	21,253,625	10,396,480	31,650,106	18,264,720	49,914,826	5,619,559	600,106	6,219,665	(4)	848,492	87,775
1956	24,015,676	11,321,966	35,337,642	21,298,522	56,636,164	6,661,461	634,323	7,295,784	(4)	1,053,867	117,370
1957	26,727,543	12,302,229	39,029,772	21,530,653	60,560,425	6,964,502	616,020	7,580,522	(4)	1,253,071	124,928
1958	27,040,911	11,527,648	38,568,559	20,533,316	59,101,874	8,069,104	575,282	8,644,386	(4)	1,277,052	133,873
1959	29,001,375	11,733,369	40,734,744	18,091,509	58,826,254	8,328,375	525,369	8,853,744	(4)	1,235,823	117,160
1960	31,674,588	13,271,124	44,945,711	22,179,414	67,125,126	10,551,658	606,931	11,158,589	(4)	1,439,259	187,089

Fiscal year	Excise taxes									Documents, other in- struments, and playing cards ⁷
	Alcohol taxes ⁵					Tobacco taxes ⁶				
	Distilled spirits ⁶	Beer ⁶	Wines	Other, in- cluding occu- pational taxes	Total alcohol taxes	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other	Total to- bacco taxes, etc.	
1929	11,590		293	894	12,777	342,034	22,872	69,539	434,445	64,174
1930	10,718		239	738	11,695	359,881	21,443	69,015	450,339	77,729
1931	9,579		228	625	10,432	358,961	18,296	67,019	444,277	46,954
1932	7,907		187	610	8,704	317,565	14,434	66,580	398,579	32,241
1933	6,745	33,090	290	3,050	43,174	328,440	11,479	62,821	402,739	57,338
1934	68,468	163,271	3,411	23,762	258,911	350,299	11,806	63,063	425,169	66,580
1935	165,634	211,215	6,780	27,393	411,022	385,477	11,837	61,865	459,179	43,133
1936	222,431	244,581	8,968	29,484	505,464	425,505	12,361	63,299	501,166	68,990
1937	274,049	277,455	5,991	36,750	594,245	476,046	13,392	62,816	552,254	69,919
1938	260,066	269,348	5,892	32,673	567,979	493,454	12,882	61,846	568,182	46,233
1939	283,575	259,704	6,395	38,126	587,800	504,056	12,913	63,190	580,159	41,083
1940	317,732	264,579	8,060	33,882	624,253	533,059	12,995	62,464	608,518	38,681
1941	428,642	316,741	11,423	63,250	820,056	616,757	13,514	67,805	698,077	39,057
1942	574,598	366,161	23,986	83,772	1,048,517	704,949	14,482	61,551	780,982	41,702
1943	781,873	455,634	33,663	152,476	1,423,646	835,260	23,172	65,425	923,857	45,155
1944	899,437	559,152	34,095	126,091	1,618,775	904,046	30,259	54,178	988,483	50,800
1945	1,484,306	638,682	47,391	139,487	2,309,866	836,753	36,678	58,714	932,145	65,528
1946	1,746,580	650,824	60,844	67,917	2,526,165	1,072,971	41,454	51,094	1,165,519	87,676
1947	1,685,369	661,418	57,196	70,779	2,474,762	1,145,268	48,354	44,146	1,237,768	79,978
1948	1,436,233	697,097	60,962	61,035	2,255,327	1,208,204	46,752	45,325	1,300,280	79,466
1949	1,397,954	686,368	65,782	60,504	2,210,607	1,232,735	45,590	43,550	1,321,875	72,828
1950	1,421,900	667,411	72,601	57,291	2,219,202	1,242,851	42,170	43,443	1,328,464	84,648
1951	1,746,834	665,009	67,254	67,711	2,546,808	1,293,973	44,275	42,148	1,380,396	93,107
1952	1,589,730	727,604	72,374	159,412	2,549,120	1,474,072	44,810	46,281	1,565,162	84,995
1953	1,846,727	762,983	80,535	90,681	2,780,925	1,586,782	46,326	21,803	1,654,911	90,319
1954	1,888,336	769,774	78,678	60,929	2,797,718	1,513,740	45,899	20,873	1,580,512	90,000
1955	1,870,599	737,233	81,824	53,183	2,742,840	1,504,197	46,246	20,770	1,571,213	112,049
1956	2,023,334	765,441	86,580	45,219	2,920,574	1,549,045	45,040	19,412	1,613,497	114,927
1957	2,080,104	760,520	87,428	45,143	2,973,195	1,610,908	44,858	18,283	1,674,050	107,546
1958	2,054,184	757,587	90,303	44,377	2,946,461	1,668,208	47,247	18,566	1,734,021	109,452
1959	2,098,496	767,205	90,918	45,477	3,002,096	1,738,050	51,101	17,665	1,806,816	133,817
1960	2,255,761	796,233	98,850	42,870	3,193,714	1,863,562	50,117	17,825	1,931,504	139,231

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929-60¹—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued												
	Manufacturers' excise taxes ²												
	Gasoline	Lubricat- ing oils	Passenger automob- iles and motor- cycles	Automob- ile trucks and busses	Parts and acces- sories for automob- iles	Tires, tubes, and tread rubber	Business and store machines	Refriger- ators, air-con- ditioners, etc.	Radio and tele- vision re- ceiving sets and phono- graphs, parts	Electric, gas, and oil ap- pliances	Electrical energy	All other ³	Total man- ufacturers' excise taxes
1929.....												5,712	5,712
1930.....												2,665	2,665
1931.....												138	138
1932.....												87	87
1933.....	124,929	16,233	12,574	1,654	3,597	14,980		2,112	2,207		28,563	36,751	243,600
1934.....	202,575	25,255	32,527	5,048	5,696	27,630		5,526	3,157		33,134	44,743	385,291
1935.....	161,532	27,800	38,003	6,158	6,456	26,638		6,664	3,625		32,577	32,692	342,145
1936.....	177,340	27,103	48,201	7,000	7,110	32,208		7,939	5,075		33,575	37,165	382,716
1937.....	196,533	31,463	65,265	9,031	10,086	40,819		9,913	6,754		35,975	44,744	450,581
1938.....	203,648	31,565	43,365	6,697	7,989	31,567		8,829	5,849		38,455	39,188	417,152
1939.....	207,019	30,497	42,723	6,008	7,935	34,819		6,958	4,834		39,859	16,323	396,975
1940.....	226,187	31,233	59,351	7,866	10,630	41,555		9,954	6,080		42,339	11,957	447,152
1941.....	343,021	38,221	81,403	10,747	13,084	51,054		13,279	6,935		47,021	12,609	617,373
1942.....	369,587	46,432	77,172	18,361	28,088	64,811	6,972	16,246	19,144	17,702	49,978	57,406	771,898
1943.....	288,786	43,318	1,424	4,230	20,478	18,345	6,461	5,966	5,561	6,913	48,705	54,559	504,746
1944.....	271,217	52,473	1,222	3,247	31,551	40,334	3,760	2,406	3,402	5,027	51,239	37,584	503,462
1945.....	405,563	92,865	2,558	20,847	49,440	75,257	10,120	1,637	4,753	12,060	57,004	50,406	782,511
1946.....	405,695	74,602	25,893	37,144	68,871	118,092	15,792	9,229	13,385	25,492	59,112	69,365	922,671
1947.....	433,676	82,015	204,680	62,099	99,932	174,927	25,183	37,352	63,856	65,608	63,014	113,052	1,425,395
1948.....	478,638	80,887	270,958	91,963	122,951	159,284	32,707	58,473	67,267	87,858	69,701	128,548	1,649,234
1949.....	503,647	81,760	332,812	136,797	120,138	150,899	33,344	77,833	49,160	80,935	79,347	124,860	1,771,533
1950.....	534,270	70,072	452,066	123,630	88,733	151,795	30,012	64,316	42,085	80,406	85,704	112,966	1,836,053
1951.....	588,647	77,639	653,363	121,285	119,475	198,383	44,491	96,319	128,187	121,996	93,184	140,706	2,383,677
1952.....	734,715	73,746	578,149	147,445	164,135	161,328	48,515	97,970	118,244	89,544	53,094	122,059	2,348,943
1953.....	890,679	73,321	785,716	210,032	177,924	180,047	50,259	87,424	159,383	113,390	(10)	134,613	2,862,788
1954.....	836,893	68,029	867,482	149,914	134,759	152,567	48,992	75,059	135,535	97,415	(10)	122,488	2,689,133
1955.....	954,678	69,818	1,047,813	134,805	136,709	164,316	57,281	38,004	136,849	50,859	(10)	93,883	2,885,016
1956.....	1,030,397	74,584	1,376,372	189,434	145,797	177,872	70,146	49,078	161,098	71,064	(10)	110,171	3,456,013
1957.....	1,458,217	73,601	1,144,233	199,298	157,291	251,454	83,175	46,894	149,192	75,196	(10)	123,374	3,761,925
1958.....	1,636,629	69,996	1,170,003	206,104	166,720	259,820	90,658	39,379	146,422	61,400	(10)	127,004	3,974,135
1959.....	1,700,253	73,685	1,039,272	215,279	166,234	278,911	93,894	40,593	152,566	62,373	(10)	135,728	3,958,789
1960.....	2,015,863	81,679	1,331,292	271,938	189,476	304,466	99,370	50,034	169,451	69,276	(10)	152,285	4,735,129

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued										
	Retailers' excise taxes					Miscellaneous excise taxes					
	Jewelry	Furs	Toilet preparations	Luggage, handbags, wallets	Total retailers' excise taxes	Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities	Local telephone service	Transportation of persons	Transportation of property	Admissions	
										General admissions	Cabarets
1929										5,419	664
1930										3,519	712
1931										2,271	508
1932										1,460	399
1933						14,565				14,771	750
1934						19,251				14,019	595
1935						19,741				14,426	954
1936						21,098				15,773	1,339
1937						24,570				18,185	1,555
1938						23,977				19,284	1,517
1939						24,094				18,029	1,442
1940						26,368				20,265	1,623
1941						27,331				68,620	2,343
1942	41,501	19,744	18,922		80,167	48,231	26,791	21,379		107,633	7,400
1943	88,366	44,223	32,677		165,266	91,174	66,987	87,132	82,556	138,054	16,397
1944	113,373	58,726	44,790	8,343	225,232	141,275	90,199	153,683	215,488	178,563	26,726
1945	184,220	79,418	86,615	73,851	424,105	208,018	133,669	234,182	221,088	300,589	56,877
1946	223,342	91,706	95,574	81,423	492,046	234,393	145,689	226,760	220,121	343,191	72,077
1947	236,615	97,481	95,542	84,588	514,227	252,746	164,944	244,003	275,701	392,873	63,350
1948	217,899	79,639	91,852	80,632	469,923	275,255	193,621	246,323	317,203	385,101	53,527
1949	210,688	61,946	93,969	82,607	449,211	311,380	224,531	251,389	337,030	385,844	48,857
1950	190,820	45,781	94,995	77,532	409,128	312,339	247,281	228,738	321,193	371,244	41,453
1951	210,239	57,604	106,339	82,831	457,013	354,660	290,320	237,617	381,342	346,492	42,646
1952	220,339	51,436	112,892	90,799	475,466	395,434	310,337	275,174	388,589	330,816	45,489
1953	234,659	49,923	115,676	95,750	496,009	417,940	357,933	287,408	419,604	312,831	46,601
1954	209,266	39,036	110,149	79,891	438,332	412,508	359,473	247,415	395,554	271,952	38,812
1955	142,366	27,053	71,829	50,896	292,145	230,251	290,198	200,465	398,039	106,086	39,271
1956	152,340	28,261	83,776	57,519	321,896	241,543	315,690	214,903	450,579	104,018	42,255
1957	156,604	29,494	92,868	57,116	336,081	266,186	347,024	222,158	467,978	75,847	43,241
1958	156,134	28,544	98,158	58,785	341,621	279,375	370,810	225,809	462,989	54,683	42,919
1959	156,382	29,909	107,968	61,468	355,728	292,412	398,023	227,044	143,250	49,977	45,117
1960	165,699	30,207	120,211	62,573	378,690	312,055	426,242	255,459	113,140	34,494	49,605

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—Internal revenue collections by tax sources, fiscal years 1929-60 ¹—Con.

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Excise taxes—Continued						Taxes not otherwise classified	Grand total
	Miscellaneous excise taxes—Continued				Unclassified excise taxes ¹²	Total excise taxes		
	Club dues and initiation fees	Sugar	All other ¹²	Total miscellaneous excise taxes				
1929	11,245		5,492	22,820		539,927		2,939,054
1930	12,521		5,891	22,642		565,070		3,040,146
1931	11,478		4,053	18,310		520,110		2,428,229
1932	9,205		2,876	13,939		453,550		1,557,729
1933	6,679		55,122	91,886		838,738		1,619,839
1934	5,986		112,052	151,902		1,287,854	¹⁴ 371,423	2,672,239
1935	5,784		67,418	108,324		1,363,802	¹⁴ 526,222	3,299,436
1936	6,091		44,656	88,957		1,547,293	¹⁴ 71,637	3,520,208
1937	6,288		46,964	97,561		1,764,561		4,653,195
1938	6,551	30,569	49,410	131,307		1,730,853		5,658,765
1939	6,217	65,414	46,900	162,096		1,768,113		5,181,574
1940	6,335	68,145	43,171	165,907		1,884,512		5,340,452
1941	6,583	74,835	45,143	224,855		2,399,417		7,370,108
1942	6,792	68,230	131,461	417,916		3,141,183		13,047,869
1943	6,520	53,552	192,460	734,831		3,797,503		22,371,386
1944	9,182	68,789	193,017	1,076,921		4,463,674		40,121,760
1945	14,160	73,294	188,700	1,430,476		5,944,630		43,800,388
1946	18,899	56,732	172,249	1,490,101		6,684,178		40,672,097
1947	23,299	59,152	75,176	1,551,245		7,283,376		39,108,386
1948	25,499	71,247	88,035	1,655,711		7,409,941		41,864,542
1949	27,790	76,174	89,799	1,752,792		7,578,846		40,463,125
1950	28,740	71,188	98,732	1,720,908		7,598,405		38,957,132
1951	30,120	80,192	79,210	1,842,598		8,703,599		50,445,686
1952	33,592	78,473	89,568	1,947,472		8,971,158		65,009,586
1953	36,829	78,130	103,799	2,061,164		9,946,116		69,686,535
1954	31,978	74,477	104,858	1,936,527		9,532,222		69,934,980
1955	41,963	78,512	107,848	1,492,633	114,687	9,210,582	¹⁵ 7,352	66,288,692
1956	47,171	82,894	109,445	1,608,497	-31,209	10,004,195	¹⁵ 5,269	75,112,649
1957	54,236	86,091	155,749	1,718,509	66,237	10,637,544	¹⁵ 15,482	80,171,971
1958	60,338	85,911	158,944	1,741,327	-32,749	10,814,268	¹⁵ 7,024	79,978,476
1959	64,813	86,378	128,939	1,435,953	66,351	10,759,549	¹⁵ 5,444	79,797,973
1960	67,187	89,856	148,790	1,386,829	99,644	11,864,741		91,774,803

¹ For figures for 1863-1915, see 1929 annual report, p. 419; and for 1916-1928, see 1947 annual report, p. 310.² Beginning with January 1951, withheld income taxes and old-age insurance taxes on employees and employers and, beginning with January 1957, disability insurance taxes on employees and employers are paid into the Treasury in combined amounts without separation as to type of tax. Similarly, for the same periods, the old-age insurance and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income are combined with income tax other than withheld. The distribution of amounts of these taxes by type is based on estimates made in accordance with provisions of Section 201 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 401 (a)). Individual income taxes withheld by employers, 1951 through 1956, include amounts subsequently transferred to the Government of Guam, under the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1950 (48 U. S. C. 1421 h). Beginning with 1957 these amounts are excluded.³ Beginning with 1952 includes the tax on business income of exempt organizations. Includes income tax on the Alaska Railroad, which was repealed effective for taxable years ending after June 30, 1952.⁴ Repealed for years ending in period July 1, 1926, through June 30, 1932, and for years ending after June 30, 1945. Beginning with 1951 included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."⁵ Beginning with 1954 includes amounts of tax collected in Puerto Rico upon products of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States; data for earlier years are exclusive of such amounts.⁶ For 1956 and earlier years amounts shown for "Distilled spirits" include amounts collected by Customs on imports of both distilled spirits and beer. Beginning with 1957 the method of reporting has been revised to include imported beer under "Beer" instead of "Distilled spirits."⁷ Includes stamp taxes on bonds, issues of capital stock, deeds of conveyance, transfers of capital stock and similar interest sales, playing cards, and silver bullion sales or transfers.⁸ Includes taxes on sales under the act of October 22, 1914; manufacturers', consumers', and dealers' excise taxes under war revenue and subsequent acts; and for 1932 and subsequent years, manufacturers' excise taxes under the act of 1932, as amended. Soft drink taxes are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."⁹ Beginning with 1933 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations; beginning 1942 includes manufacturers' excise taxes on phonograph records, musical instruments, and luggage. The tax on phonograph records for 1933 through 1941 was not reported separately and is included in "Radio and television receiving sets and phonographs, parts."¹⁰ Repealed by Revenue Act of 1951. Collections for the years subsequent to 1952 are included under "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other."¹¹ Repealed effective August 1, 1958.¹² Includes collections from sources other than the miscellaneous excise taxes shown, and also (a) certain delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws, except automobile taxes for 1929 and 1930 which are included under "Manufacturers' excise taxes, All other," and capital stock taxes prior to 1951 which are shown under "Capital stock"; (b) internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1929-33; subsequently such collections are included under "Alcohol taxes"; and (c) various other taxes not shown separately.

¹³ Includes undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections of excise taxes.

¹⁴ Consists of agricultural adjustment taxes.

¹⁵ Beginning with 1955, includes unidentified and excess collections, and profit from sale of acquired property. For 1954 and earlier years such amounts are included in "Miscellaneous excise taxes, All other." For 1955 through 1957 also includes depositary receipts outstanding six months or more for which no tax accounts were identified.

NOTE.—These figures are from Internal Revenue Service reports of collections and for years prior to 1955 are not directly comparable to gross budget receipts from internal revenue. The differences in amounts occur because of differences in the time when payments are included in the respective reports. Tax payments are included in budget receipts when reported in the account of the Treasurer of the United States. Through 1954, the payments were included in Internal Revenue Service collection reports after the returns to which they applied had been received in internal revenue offices.

Under arrangements begun in 1950, for withheld income tax and old-age insurance taxes and later extended to railroad retirement taxes and many excises, these taxes are paid currently into Treasury depositaries and the depositary receipts, as evidence of such payment, are attached to quarterly returns to the Internal Revenue Service. Under this procedure, the payments are included in budget receipts in the month in which the depositary receipts are issued to taxpayers.

Revised accounting procedures effective July 1, 1954, extended this practice to Internal Revenue Service collection reports, so that these reports likewise include depositary receipts in the month in which they are issued instead of the month in which tax returns supported by the receipts were received in directors' offices. It is not possible to make a complete classification of excise taxes paid into depositaries until the returns are received. Accordingly, the item "Unclassified excise taxes" includes the amount of "undistributed depositary receipts", i.e., the amount of depositary receipts issued, less the amount of depositary receipts received with returns and distributed by classes of tax.

TABLE 16.—*Internal revenue collections and refunds by States,¹ fiscal year 1960*

[In thousands of dollars. As reported by Internal Revenue Service; see "Bases of Tables" and the note to table 15]

States, etc.	Individual income and employment taxes	Corporation income and profits taxes	Excise taxes	Estate and gift taxes	Total collections	Refunds of taxes
Alabama.....	436,123	137,926	14,038	9,125	597,212	62,669
Alaska.....	50,719	4,195	1,952	54	56,920	(2)
Arizona.....	252,292	44,992	7,375	5,216	309,875	32,067
Arkansas.....	186,269	32,570	5,756	4,455	229,050	26,466
California.....	5,745,594	1,298,097	766,307	187,713	7,997,711	642,350
Colorado.....	837,418	126,563	79,768	12,139	1,055,888	46,886
Connecticut.....	1,031,484	366,540	120,966	66,620	1,585,610	81,152
Delaware.....	323,042	496,132	2,111	12,505	833,790	14,126
Florida.....	993,674	250,676	81,010	50,400	1,375,760	129,937
Georgia.....	668,786	227,674	102,719	12,250	1,011,429	76,524
Hawaii.....	162,938	41,486	8,615	3,900	216,939	20,322
Idaho.....	126,980	25,197	3,033	2,182	157,392	15,726
Illinois.....	4,414,353	2,011,224	799,403	116,755	7,341,735	312,522
Indiana.....	1,285,878	386,405	385,503	24,288	2,082,074	112,125
Iowa.....	529,849	167,739	23,963	15,739	737,290	57,293
Kansas.....	457,344	140,730	24,724	14,395	637,193	49,351
Kentucky.....	496,557	175,816	1,010,306	12,007	1,634,686	51,644
Louisiana.....	514,796	147,376	73,091	28,347	763,610	65,510
Maine.....	163,748	43,495	3,757	8,994	219,994	20,549
Maryland ¹	1,596,177	295,403	265,467	33,262	2,190,309	124,947
Massachusetts.....	1,788,717	585,042	163,130	67,070	2,603,959	180,437
Michigan.....	3,035,140	2,076,014	1,693,248	50,397	6,854,799	263,768
Minnesota.....	945,915	390,720	103,894	20,281	1,460,810	96,967
Mississippi.....	183,856	32,263	10,850	4,060	231,029	28,941
Missouri.....	1,362,154	570,594	234,554	31,024	2,198,326	111,794
Montana.....	122,326	24,184	4,894	2,724	154,128	14,254
Nebraska.....	389,224	86,660	45,094	10,702	531,680	28,831
Nevada.....	103,579	22,470	11,815	3,314	141,178	10,244
New Hampshire.....	141,712	30,801	2,739	7,093	182,345	13,688
New Jersey.....	1,830,204	588,880	289,506	57,081	2,765,671	206,003
New Mexico.....	166,859	24,817	5,070	4,041	200,787	21,893
New York.....	9,395,267	5,844,259	1,744,763	296,176	17,280,465	736,624
North Carolina.....	688,802	385,634	1,188,116	18,920	2,281,472	85,687
North Dakota.....	87,934	9,915	2,218	1,071	101,138	13,025
Ohio.....	3,539,963	1,583,374	617,703	90,411	5,831,451	282,593
Oklahoma.....	492,657	183,035	230,472	12,429	918,593	58,310
Oregon.....	477,038	97,954	16,183	8,878	600,053	47,999
Pennsylvania.....	3,989,396	1,297,884	664,349	109,913	6,061,542	347,625
Rhode Island.....	261,989	69,765	15,437	15,125	362,316	25,397
South Carolina.....	260,039	84,585	8,919	6,607	360,150	39,528
South Dakota.....	93,649	14,668	2,765	1,543	112,625	12,305
Tennessee.....	551,955	158,406	35,095	12,360	757,816	64,380
Texas.....	2,059,075	622,822	209,654	81,161	2,972,712	215,567
Utah.....	186,310	41,609	16,443	3,713	248,075	26,677
Vermont.....	68,212	14,104	4,037	2,357	88,710	8,751
Virginia.....	715,348	245,630	403,941	23,030	1,387,949	85,400
Washington.....	790,547	171,412	61,436	19,387	1,042,782	86,421
West Virginia.....	252,786	52,170	14,033	7,004	325,993	35,610
Wisconsin.....	1,038,010	427,121	153,496	27,638	1,646,265	94,039
Wyoming.....	68,391	10,009	7,207	1,615	87,222	7,437
International ⁴	169,315	12,377	25,808	8,879	216,379	23,970
Undistributed.....	728,281	-----	98,007	-----	826,288	770
Transferred to Government of Guam.....	-4,370	-----	-----	-----	-4,370	-----
Total.....	56,104,300	22,179,414	11,864,741	1,626,348	91,774,803	5,217,133 ⁷

¹ Collections in the various States do not necessarily indicate the Federal tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes collected in one State are, in many instances, borne by residents of other States. Likewise, payments of refunds within a State may not be applicable to the collections within that State, since refunds are payable in the State of residence or principal place of business of the taxpayer which may not be the point at which collections are made.

² Included with the State of Washington.

³ Includes the District of Columbia.

⁴ Consists of collections from and refunds to United States taxpayers in Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, etc., and in foreign countries.

⁵ Includes \$10.8 billion transferred to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, and the railroad retirement account as provided by the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 401 (a)(b)) and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (45 U.S.C. 228e(k)), for benefit payments within the States.

⁶ Includes \$2.6 billion gasoline and certain other highway user levies transferred to the highway trust fund for highway construction in the States, in accordance with the act approved June 29, 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120 note).

⁷ Not reduced by the reimbursement of \$193 million to the general fund from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the Federal disability insurance trust fund, and the highway trust fund, the estimated aggregate of refunds due on the taxes collected and transferred to these funds.

NOTE.—Collections in full detail by tax source and region are shown in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue* and in lesser detail in the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government, fiscal year 1960*.

TABLE 17.—*Customs collections and refunds, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

[On basis of Bureau of Customs accounts]

	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (-)
Collections:			
Duties:			
Consumption entries.....	\$777,077,562	\$927,422,414	19.3
Warehouse withdrawals.....	141,017,710	159,738,961	13.3
Mail entries.....	8,097,599	10,223,116	26.4
Baggage entries.....	2,507,922	2,601,214	3.7
Informal entries.....	5,978,137	8,033,985	34.4
Appraisement entries.....	460,702	329,678	-28.5
Supplemental duties.....	12,218,774	12,894,572	5.5
Withheld duties.....	93,868	203,893	117.2
Other duties.....	960,124	1,589,746	65.6
Total duties.....	948,412,398	1,123,037,579	18.4
Miscellaneous: ¹			
Violations of customs laws.....	1,324,352	1,402,084	5.9
Marine inspection and navigation services.....	24,723	30,603	23.8
Testing, inspecting, and grading.....	470,876	479,422	1.8
Miscellaneous taxes.....	4,103,274	4,268,810	4.0
Fees.....	244,220	228,650	-6.4
Unclaimed funds.....	40,561	48,045	18.5
Recoveries.....	2,198	15,602	(²)
Sale of Government property.....	9,025	1,061,515	(²)
All other customs receipts.....	9,783	27,797	184.1
Total miscellaneous.....	6,229,012	7,562,528	21.4
Total customs collections.....	954,641,410	1,130,600,107	18.4
Refunds:			
Excessive duties and similar refunds.....	13,959,549	9,902,339	-29.1
Drawback payments.....	9,261,089	8,581,052	-7.4
Total refunds.....	23,220,638	18,483,391	-20.4

¹ Includes miscellaneous customs collections of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and for 1960 those of other Government agencies. Components have been reclassified to conform with an accounting revision.

² The amount of increase is so large that a percentage comparison is inappropriate.

TABLE 18.—*Deposits by the Federal Reserve Banks of interest charged on unredeemed Federal Reserve notes, fiscal years 1947-60*¹

Federal Reserve Bank	1947-57	1958	1959	1960	Cumulative through 1960
Boston.....	\$153,690,080.09	\$33,819,953.16	\$24,791,243.50	\$65,177,632.98	\$277,478,909.73
New York.....	645,304,976.46	174,921,152.96	130,304,518.13	271,042,719.10	1,221,573,366.65
Philadelphia.....	165,646,110.99	39,222,640.20	28,615,921.81	72,840,095.47	306,324,768.47
Cleveland.....	235,057,785.32	57,464,267.45	43,026,591.51	90,521,189.66	426,069,833.94
Richmond.....	159,369,309.47	40,699,017.41	31,271,236.00	73,461,162.64	304,800,725.52
Atlanta.....	135,233,533.58	33,009,026.22	22,799,293.27	51,754,685.08	242,796,538.15
Chicago.....	430,339,059.99	121,229,268.57	90,095,997.31	199,656,095.46	841,320,421.33
St. Louis.....	119,321,000.90	24,957,699.78	18,039,401.46	47,750,266.32	210,068,368.46
Minneapolis.....	70,145,360.75	12,623,685.52	8,572,250.85	26,147,203.49	117,488,500.61
Kansas City.....	114,561,627.24	27,858,917.69	20,631,083.19	45,065,009.42	208,116,637.54
Dallas.....	96,132,263.65	22,972,130.52	17,338,035.47	37,930,193.44	174,372,623.08
San Francisco.....	246,141,352.81	74,951,077.93	55,735,036.38	111,761,165.15	488,588,632.27
Total.....	2,570,942,461.25	663,728,837.41	491,220,608.88	1,093,107,418.21	4,818,999,325.75

¹ Pursuant to sec. 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 414). Through 1959, consisted of approximately 90 percent of earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks after payment of necessary expenses and statutory dividends, and after provisions for restoring the surplus of each bank to 100 percent of subscribed capital where it fell below that amount. Beginning in 1960, pursuant to a decision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, consists of all net earnings after dividends and after provision for building up surplus to 100 percent of subscribed capital at those banks where surplus is below that amount, and also of the amounts by which surplus at the other banks exceeds subscribed capital.

TABLE 19.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1916-60*¹

Year	Postal revolving fund as reported to the Treasury by the Post Office Department				Surplus revenue paid into the Treasury ²	Advances from the Treasury to cover postal deficiencies ⁴
	Postal revenues	Postal expenditures ³		Surplus, or deficit (—)		
		Extraordinary expenditures as reported under act of June 9, 1930	Other			
1916.....	\$312,057,689		\$306,228,453	\$5,829,236		\$5,509,000
1917.....	329,726,116		319,889,904	9,836,212	\$5,200,000	
1918.....	388,975,962		324,849,188	64,126,774	48,630,701	2,221,095
1919.....	436,239,126		362,504,274	73,734,852	89,908,000	343,511
1920.....	437,150,212		\$418,722,295	18,427,917	5,213,000	\$114,854
1921.....	463,491,275		\$619,634,948	-156,143,673		\$130,128,458
1922.....	484,853,541		\$545,662,241	-60,808,700	81,494	\$64,346,235
1923.....	532,827,925		\$556,893,129	-24,065,204		\$32,826,915
1924.....	572,948,778		\$587,412,755	-14,463,976		\$12,638,860
1925.....	599,591,478		\$639,336,505	-39,745,027		\$23,216,784
1926.....	659,819,801		\$679,792,180	-19,972,379		\$39,506,490
1927.....	683,121,989		714,628,189	-31,506,201		27,263,191
1928.....	693,633,921		726,755,017	-32,121,096		32,080,202
1929.....	696,947,578		782,408,754	-85,461,176		94,699,744
1930.....	705,484,098	\$39,669,718	764,030,368	-98,215,987		91,714,451
1931.....	656,463,383	48,047,308	754,482,265	-146,066,190		145,643,613
1932.....	588,171,923	53,304,423	740,418,111	-205,550,611		202,876,341
1933.....	587,631,364	61,691,287	638,314,969	-112,374,892		117,380,192
1934.....	586,733,166	66,623,130	564,143,871	-44,033,835		52,003,296
1935.....	630,795,302	69,537,252	627,066,001	-65,807,951		63,790,405
1936.....	665,343,356	68,585,283	685,074,398	-88,316,324		86,038,862
1937.....	726,201,110	51,587,336	721,228,506	-46,614,732		41,896,945
1938.....	728,634,051	42,799,687	729,645,920	-43,811,556		44,258,861
1939.....	745,955,075	48,540,273	736,106,665	-38,691,863		41,237,263
1940.....	766,948,627	53,331,172	754,401,694	-40,784,239		40,870,336
1941.....	812,827,736	58,837,470	778,108,078	-24,117,812		30,064,048
1942.....	859,817,491	73,916,128	800,040,400	-14,139,037		18,308,889
1943.....	966,227,289	122,343,916	830,191,483	13,691,909		14,620,875
1944.....	1,112,877,174	126,639,650	942,345,968	43,891,556	1,000,000	\$-28,999,995
1945.....	1,314,240,132	116,198,782	1,028,902,402	169,138,948	188,102,579	649,789
1946.....	1,224,572,173	100,246,983	1,253,406,696	-129,081,506		160,572,098
1947.....	1,299,141,041	92,198,225	1,412,600,531	-205,657,715	12,000,000	241,787,174
1948.....	1,410,971,284	96,222,339	1,591,583,096	-276,834,152		310,213,451
1949.....	1,571,851,202	120,118,663	2,029,203,465	-577,470,926		524,297,262
1950.....	1,677,486,967	119,960,324	2,102,988,758	-545,462,114		592,514,046
1951.....	1,776,816,354	104,895,553	2,236,503,513	-564,582,711		624,169,406
1952.....	1,947,316,280	107,209,837	2,559,650,534	-719,544,090		740,000,000
1953.....	2,091,714,112	103,445,741	2,638,680,670	-650,412,299		660,121,483
1954 ¹	2,263,389,229	(⁵)	2,575,386,760	-311,997,531		521,999,804
1955 ¹	2,336,667,658	(⁵)	2,692,966,698	-356,299,040		285,261,181
1956 ¹	2,419,211,749	(⁵)	2,882,291,063	-463,079,314		382,311,040
1957 ¹	2,547,589,618	(⁵)	3,065,126,065	-517,536,447		516,502,460
1958 ¹	2,583,459,773	(⁵)	3,257,452,203	-673,992,431		921,750,883
1959 ¹	3,061,110,753	(⁵)	3,834,997,671	-773,886,918		605,184,335
1960 ¹	3,334,343,038	(⁵)	3,821,959,408	-487,616,370		569,229,167

¹ For figures from 1789 through 1915 see Secretary's annual report for 1946, p. 419.² Includes adjusted losses, etc., postal funds and expenditures from postal balances, but excludes departmental expenditures in Washington, D. C., through 1922, and amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund, 1921 through 1926. From 1927 to date includes salary deductions paid to and deposited for credit to the retirement fund.³ On basis of warrants-issued adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements through 1947.⁴ Advances to the Postmaster General to meet estimated deficiencies in postal revenues, reduced by repayments from prior year advances. Excludes allowances for offsets of extraordinary expenditures or the cost of free mailings. Figures are on basis of warrants issued adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements through 1953, and thereafter on basis of the central accounts of the U. S. Government maintained by the Treasury Department.⁵ Excludes payments from general fund appropriation "Additional Compensation, Postal Service," pursuant to act of November 8, 1919, as follows: 1920, \$35,698,400; 1921, \$1,374,015; and 1922, \$6,700. Also excludes transfers to the civil service retirement and disability fund on account of salary deductions, as follows: 1921, \$6,519,683; 1922, \$7,899,006; 1923, \$8,284,081; 1924, \$8,679,658; 1925, \$10,266,977; and 1926, \$10,472,289 (see note 2).⁶ Repayment of unexpended portion of prior years' advances.⁷ Transactions for 1954 through 1960 are on the basis of cash receipts and expenditures as reported by the Post Office Department. Reports of the Postmaster General are on a modified accrual basis.⁸ See letter of the Postmaster General in exhibits in annual reports prior to 1958.⁹ Under the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 143), the Postmaster General is no longer required to certify the estimated amounts of postage that would have been collected on certain free or reduced-rate mailings.

TABLE 20.—Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952-60

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, and on basis of the daily Treasury statements and the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government" for 1953-60. See Note at end of table]

I.—SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CASH TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions with the public other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (—)	Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority	Equals: Change in cash balances	
	Federal receipts from the public ¹	Federal payments to the public ¹	Excess of receipts, or payments (—)			Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (—)	Cash held outside Treasury, increase, or decrease (—)
1952.....	68,011	67,962	49	—505	68	—388	-----
1953.....	71,495	76,769	—5,274	2,919	56	—2,299	-----
1954.....	71,626	71,858	—232	2,512	73	2,096	257
1955.....	67,836	70,537	—2,702	1,809	29	—551	—312
1956.....	77,087	72,616	4,471	—4,366	23	331	—202
1957.....	82,105	80,006	2,099	—3,100	49	—956	5
1958.....	81,892	83,412	—1,520	5,760	59	4,159	140
1959.....	81,660	94,804	—13,144	8,678	44	—4,399	—23
1960.....	95,078	94,301	777	1,821	53	2,654	—4

II.—SUMMARY OF CASH TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Net cash transactions other than borrowing			Plus: Net cash borrowing, or repayment of borrowing (—)	Equals: Treasurer's account balance, increase, or decrease (—)
	Cash deposits	Cash withdrawals	Excess of deposits, or withdrawals (—)		
1952.....	68,081	67,794	287	—674	—388
1953.....	71,345	76,407	—5,062	2,763	—2,299
1954.....	71,815	71,974	—159	2,255	2,096
1955.....	67,758	69,888	—2,130	1,579	—551
1956.....	77,079	71,984	5,096	—4,765	331
1957.....	81,875	79,183	2,692	—3,648	—956
1958.....	82,094	83,188	—1,094	5,253	4,159
1959.....	81,612	94,042	—12,430	8,032	—4,399
1960.....	94,862	93,508	1,353	1,301	2,654

¹ Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because of the exclusion of a few additional items of budget receipts which are also budget expenditures. (See III and IV.)

TABLE 20.—Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952-60—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

III. DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH DEPOSITS IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Receipts			Less: Deductions from receipts				Equals: Federal receipts from the public ¹	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account		Equals: Cash deposits in the Treasurer's account
	Budget (net) ²	Trust account ³	Total ²	Intragovernmental transactions (see V) ²	Excess profits tax refund bond redemptions ⁴	Receipts from exercise of monetary authority ⁵	Total deductions ²		Plus: Receipts from exercise of monetary authority ⁵	Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see IV) ²	
1952.....	61,287	8,807	70,093	2,014	1	68	2,083	68,011	68	2	68,081
1953.....	64,671	8,929	73,600	2,048	(*)	56	2,105	71,495	56	-206	71,345
1954.....	64,420	9,155	73,575	1,876	(*)	73	1,949	71,626	73	115	71,815
1955.....	60,209	9,536	69,745	1,880	(*)	29	1,909	67,836	29	-106	67,758
1956.....	67,850	11,685	79,535	2,425	(*)	23	2,448	77,087	23	-31	77,079
1957.....	70,562	14,369	84,931	2,777	(*)	49	2,826	82,105	49	-279	81,875
1958.....	68,550	16,329	84,879	2,927	(*)	59	2,987	81,892	59	142	82,094
1959.....	67,915	17,084	85,000	3,295	(*)	44	3,340	81,660	44	-93	81,612
1960.....	77,763	21,801	99,565	4,434	(*)	53	4,487	95,078	53	-269	94,862

* Less than \$500,000.

¹ Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because of the exclusion of a few additional items of budget receipts which are also budget expenditures. (See III and IV.)

² All figures published in annual reports prior to 1960 have been revised to take account of the deduction of certain interfund transactions from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures to accord with the new reporting procedure outlined in the President's budget message of Jan. 18, 1960. (See table 5.) Also, for further detail, see table 4.

³ For further detail, see table 7.

⁴ Treated as noncash refund deductions from receipts when issued and as cash refund deductions when redeemed.

⁵ Consists of seigniorage and the increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar; excluded from receipts from the public but included in cash deposits in the Treasurer's account.

**IV.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC, AND RECONCILIATION TO CASH WITHDRAWALS FROM THE
ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES**

Fiscal year	Expenditures				Less: Deductions from expenditures		Equals: Federal payments to the public ¹	Reconciliation to cash transactions in the Treasurer's account			Equals: Cash withdrawals from the Treasurer's account
	Budget ²	Trust and deposit fund account ^{3, 6}	Government sponsored enterprise (net) ⁷	Total ²	Intra-governmental transactions (see V) ²	Accrued interest and other noncash expenditures (see VI)		Less: Payments to the public not reflected in the Treasurer's account		Adjustment for net difference due to reporting method (see III) ²	
								From cash held outside the Treasury ⁸	From proceeds of sales in the market of agency obligations and public debt securities (see VII)		
1952.....	65,303	5,317	-366	70,255	2,014	279	67,962	-----	170	2	67,794
1953.....	74,120	5,288	-119	79,289	2,048	472	76,769	-----	155	-206	76,407
1954.....	67,537	⁹ 7,204	⁹ -435	74,306	1,876	572	71,858	-257	256	115	71,974
1955.....	64,389	8,546	98	73,033	1,880	615	70,537	312	230	-106	69,888
1956.....	66,224	¹⁰ 9,436	324	75,984	2,425	943	72,616	202	399	-31	71,984
1957.....	68,966	12,961	45	81,972	2,777	-811	80,006	-5	549	-279	79,183
1958.....	71,369	16,069	-629	86,810	2,927	470	83,412	-140	506	142	83,188
1959.....	80,342	18,597	1,290	100,230	3,295	2,131	94,804	23	646	-93	94,042
1960.....	76,539	22,158	487	99,184	4,434	449	94,301	4	520	-269	93,508

¹ Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because of the exclusion of a few additional items of budget receipts which are also budget expenditures. (See III and IV.)

² All figures published in annual reports prior to 1960 have been revised to take account of the deduction of certain interfund transactions from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures to accord with the new reporting procedure outlined in the President's budget message of Jan. 18, 1960. (See table 5.) Also, for further detail, see table 4.

³ For further detail, see table 7.

⁶ Includes net change in balances in Government-sponsored enterprise deposit fund accounts with the Treasurer of the United States. (See also footnote 9.)

⁷ Net operating expenditures, or receipts (-), as measured by funds provided by or applied to net security transactions reflected in Treasury reports. (See VII.) To a large extent, these Government-sponsored enterprises secure funds for their operations

by direct borrowing from the public or by cashing Federal securities which they hold, and they apply the net income received from operations to repayment of borrowing from the public or to investment in Federal securities. On that basis, net expenditures for operations are shown in this table in terms of the combined net of disinvestment in Federal securities and sale of agency obligations in the market, and net receipts from operations are shown in terms of the combined net of investment in Federal securities and redemption of agency obligations in the market.

⁸ Not reported prior to 1954.

⁹ Beginning with 1954, figures in this column include small amounts of net security transactions by other agencies, in accordance with the classification followed by the Bureau of the Budget. In table 11, these amounts are excluded from deposit fund expenditures and included with appropriate security transactions.

¹⁰ Excludes revolving fund receipts representing acquired securities amounting to \$1,643,070 (par value).

TABLE 20.—Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952-60—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

V.—INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTIONS EXCLUDED FROM BOTH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Budget receipts which are also trust fund expenditures ¹¹	Budget receipts which are also Government-sponsored enterprise expenditures ¹²	Trust fund receipts which are also budget expenditures				Trust fund receipts which are also trust fund expenditures ¹³	Total ¹⁴
			Interest on investment in public debt securities	Interest on uninvested trust funds	Payroll deductions for employees' retirement ¹⁵	Other ¹⁴		
1952.....	25	10	987	5	411	573	3	2,014
1953.....	59	-----	1,094	5	420	463	7	2,048
1954.....	68	-----	1,188	5	430	167	18	1,876
1955.....	81	1	1,173	5	439	166	16	1,880
1956.....	102	2	1,207	5	574	521	12	2,425
1957.....	104	1	1,318	6	644	695	10	2,777
1958.....	221	1	1,342	8	662	681	11	2,927
1959.....	239	6	1,315	9	746	846	135	3,295
1960.....	261	3	1,327	10	747	1,178	908	4,434

¹¹ Includes reimbursement by Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and Federal disability insurance trust fund for administrative expenses, and also for refunds of taxes (treated as an offset to refunds rather than being credited to receipts) beginning with 1953 for the former and 1959 for the latter; reimbursement by highway trust fund for refunds of taxes; reimbursement by the District of Columbia; payment of dividends, interest, etc., by Federal National Mortgage Association's secondary market operations; and Federal intermediate credit bank franchise tax and repayment of capital stock to the Treasury after December 1956 and before January 1959.

¹² Consists of payment of earnings and repayment of capital stock to the Treasury for 1952; and payment of franchise tax by banks for cooperatives beginning 1955, and by Federal intermediate credit banks beginning January 1959.

¹³ Includes relatively small amounts of deductions from salaries paid by trust funds and Government-sponsored enterprises. Beginning with fiscal 1958 excludes deductions from salaries of District of Columbia employees (see footnote 15), and beginning with fiscal year 1959 excludes voluntary contributions.

¹⁴ Consists of payments to employees' retirement funds representing United States

and Government corporation shares of contributions; payments to the railroad retirement account (for creditable military service), the unemployment trust fund, veterans' life insurance funds, judicial survivors annuity fund, trust fund for technical services and other assistance under agricultural conservation program, and District of Columbia; awards of Indian Claims Commission; and beginning 1960 advances to the highway trust fund.

¹⁵ Includes payment by District of Columbia to the civil service retirement fund for its share of contributions, and beginning with 1958 also deductions from its payrolls; financial adjustments among railroad retirement account, Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, Federal disability insurance trust fund, and unemployment trust fund; transfers from civil service retirement fund to foreign service retirement fund from 1955 through 1957; and transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund to unemployment trust fund through 1955.

¹⁶ Figures in this column differ from those published in annual reports prior to 1960 because budget receipts which are also budget expenditures are no longer included; see III and IV.

VI.—ACCRUED INTEREST AND OTHER NONCASH EXPENDITURES EXCLUDED FROM PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills ¹⁷	Clearing account for public debt interest ¹⁸	Noncash expenditures involving issuance of public debt securities ¹⁹			Clearing account for checks outstanding, etc. ²³	Total
			Adjusted service bonds ²⁰	Armed Forces leave bonds ²¹	Notes to International Monetary Fund ²²		
1952.....	758	-----	-1	-68	-9	-401	279
1953.....	718	-----	-1	-24	28	-250	472
1954.....	524	-----	-1	-14	109	-115	572
1955.....	497	-----	-1	-8	156	-55	615
1956.....	456	-15	(*)	-7	175	335	943
1957.....	388	234	(*)	-6	-674	-753	-811
1958.....	254	91	(*)	-4	-450	579	470
1959.....	801	87	(*)	-2	²⁴ 1,361	-116	2,131
1960.....	341	231	(*)	-2	259	-380	449

* Less than \$500,000.

¹⁷ Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

¹⁸ Public debt interest due and accrued beginning June 30, 1955, effective date of the change in accounting and reporting from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis; for 1954, consists only of public debt interest checks and coupons outstanding; net increase, or decrease (-). Not reported as a separate clearing account prior to 1954.

¹⁹ Treated as noncash expenditures at the time of issuance of the securities and as cash expenditures at the time of their redemption; net issuance, or redemption (-).

²⁰ Issued in 1936 in exchange for adjusted service certificates held by veterans of World War I. The bonds matured in 1945.

²¹ Issued in 1947 in payment for accumulated leave. The last of these bonds matured in 1951.

²² Part of the United States subscription to the capital of the International Monetary Fund was paid in the form of noninterest-bearing nonnegotiable notes payable on demand. (See 1947 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, p. 48, 350, and 385.)

²³ Checks outstanding less deposits in transit, and changes in other accounts; net increase, or decrease (-). Prior to 1954 includes also public debt interest due and unpaid. (See also footnote 18.)

²⁴ Includes \$1,031 million notes issued as part of the additional United States subscription authorized by Public Law 86-48, approved June 17, 1959.

TABLE 20.—Cash income and outgo, fiscal years 1952-60—Continued

[In millions of dollars; negative figures indicate net repayment of borrowing]

VII.—DERIVATION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC AND RECONCILIATION TO NET CASH DEBT TRANSACTIONS THROUGH THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year	Change in public debt and agency obligations held by the public						
	Public debt in-crease, or de-crease (—)	Plus: Net sale of obligations of Govern-ment enterprises in the market		Less: Net investment in Federal securities by Government agencies			Equals: Increase in securities held by the public, or decrease (—)
		Public and trust enterprise funds	Government-spon-sored enterprises	Trust funds	Public enterprise funds	Government-spon-sored enterprises	
1952.....	3,883	114	—186	3,355	101	179	175
1953.....	6,966	—59	33	3,068	79	153	3,640
1954.....	5,189	—14	11	⁹ 1,686	—77	⁹ 446	3,130
1955.....	3,115	602	269	1,236	126	171	2,454
1956.....	—1,623	173	872	²³ 2,516	101	549	—3,743
1957.....	—2,224	1,085	86	2,262	36	41	—3,392
1958.....	5,816	567	—167	105	91	461	5,560
1959.....	8,363	71	1,222	—1,215	102	—68	10,837
1960.....	1,625	1,023	723	551	166	236	2,418

⁹ Beginning with 1954, in accordance with treatment in Budget document, net investment in United States securities by Government-sponsored enterprises includes a small amount by other enterprises regarded as representing net transactions with the public. In table 11, these amounts are excluded from deposit fund expenditures and included with appropriate security transactions.

²⁴ Includes \$1,031 million notes issued as part of the additional United States subscription authorized by an act approved June 17, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 286e-1).

²⁵ Excludes investments representing acquired securities amounting to \$1,643,070 (par value) and donation of securities amounting to \$45,800 (par value).

²⁶ Accrued discount on savings bonds and bills, which is included in the principal of the public debt, less interest paid on savings bonds and bills redeemed.

²⁷ Treated as noncash transactions at the time of issuance and as cash transactions at the time of redemption; net issuance, or redemption (—).

²⁸ Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as expenditures in VI.

²⁹ Excluded from borrowing because the transactions are treated as deductions from receipts in III.

³⁰ Market transactions in public debt securities and agency obligations.

Fiscal year	Less: Deductions for noncash transactions					Total deductions	Equals: Net cash borrowing from the public, or repayment (—)	Less: Transactions not reflected in the Treasurer's account ³⁰	Equals: Net cash borrowing through the Treasurer's account, or repayment (—)
	Net accrued interest on savings bonds and Treasury bills ²⁶	Issuance of public debt securities representing expenditures, or refunds of receipts ²⁷							
		Adjusted service bonds ²⁸	Armed Forces leave bonds ²⁸	Notes to International Monetary Fund ²⁸	Excess profits tax refund bonds ²⁹				
1952.....	758	—1	—68	—9	—1	680	—505	170	—674
1953.....	718	—1	—24	28	(*)	722	2,919	155	2,763
1954.....	524	—1	—14	109	(*)	618	2,512	256	2,255
1955.....	497	—1	—8	156	(*)	644	1,809	230	1,579
1956.....	456	(*)	—7	175	(*)	623	—4,366	399	—4,765
1957.....	388	(*)	—6	—674	(*)	—292	—3,100	549	—3,648
1958.....	254	(*)	—4	—450	(*)	—200	5,760	506	5,253
1959.....	801	(*)	—2	²⁴ 1,361	(*)	2,160	8,678	646	8,032
1960.....	341	(*)	—2	259	(*)	597	1,821	520	1,301

NOTE.—The cash income and outgo data in this table are on a basis consistent with receipts from and payments to the public as derived in the 1957 and subsequent Budget documents, Special Analysis A. Reconciliation to cash deposits and withdrawals in the account of the Treasurer of the United States is shown on the same basis as in the Budget documents. There is also shown the amount of net cash borrowing from, or repayment of borrowing to, the public.

The budget series of cash transactions is designed to provide information on the flow of money between the public and the Federal Government as a whole, and therefore includes transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Receipts and payments include transactions both in budget accounts and in trust and deposit fund accounts. Operations of Government-sponsored enterprises are included in payments on a net basis as reflected in Treasury reports. Major intragovernmental transactions which are reported as both expenditures and receipts are eliminated from both. Non-cash items which represent accrued obligations of the Government to make payments in the future are also eliminated from expenditures but are added later when actual payments are made. Receipts from the exercise of monetary authority (mostly seigniorage on silver) are excluded as not representing cash received from the public. Federal cash borrowing from the public includes net borrowing by the Treasury through public debt transactions and also net borrowing by Government agencies and Government-sponsored enterprises through sales of their own securities. It excludes

changes in the public debt which do not represent direct cash borrowing from the public. The net effect of all these transactions with the public is reflected in changes in the balance in the Treasurer's account and in cash held outside the Treasury.

Cash transactions through the Treasurer's account are similar in general concept to those included in the budget series, but are limited in coverage to transactions which affect the balance in that account. On the other hand, they include receipts from the exercise of monetary authority, which are excluded from receipts from the public in the budget series.

Beginning with figures for the fiscal year 1953, the series of transactions with the public is based on the *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government*, which is compiled from reports by all collecting and disbursing officers and includes those transactions not cleared through the Treasurer's account. Cash deposits and withdrawals in the Treasurer's account, beginning with figures for the same year, are reported in daily Treasury statements. For those years prior to 1953 both cash transactions series are based on a single source, namely, the earlier basis of daily Treasury statements which reported separate classifications for budget results, trust account transactions, etc. Because of later reclassifications of certain transactions, the cash deposits and withdrawals may differ from those originally published in the daily Treasury statements.

*Less than \$500,000.

Public Debt, Guaranteed Obligations, Etc.

I.—Outstanding

TABLE 21.—Principal of the public debt, 1790–1960

[On basis of Public Debt accounts from 1790 through 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements from 1916 to date, see "Bases of Tables" and Note]

Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt	Date	Total gross debt
December 31—		December 31—		December 31—	
1790.....	\$75,463,477	1812.....	\$55,962,828	1833.....	\$4,760,082
1791.....	77,227,925	1813.....	81,487,846	1834.....	37,733
1792.....	80,358,634	1814.....	99,833,660	1835.....	37,513
1793.....	78,427,405	1815.....	127,334,934	1836.....	336,958
1794.....	80,747,587	1816.....	123,491,965	1837.....	3,308,124
1795.....	83,762,172	1817.....	103,466,634	1838.....	10,434,221
1796.....	82,064,479	1818.....	95,529,648	1839.....	3,573,344
1797.....	79,228,529	1819.....	91,015,566	1840.....	5,250,876
1798.....	78,408,670	1820.....	89,987,428	1841.....	13,594,481
1799.....	82,976,294	1821.....	93,546,677	1842.....	20,201,226
1800.....	83,038,051	1822.....	90,875,877	June 30—	
1801.....	80,712,632	1823.....	90,269,778	1843.....	32,742,922
1802.....	77,054,686	1824.....	83,788,433	1844.....	23,461,653
1803.....	86,427,121	1825.....	81,054,060	1845.....	15,925,303
1804.....	82,312,151	1826.....	75,987,357	1846.....	15,550,203
1805.....	75,723,271	1827.....	67,475,044	1847.....	38,826,535
1806.....	69,218,399	1828.....	58,421,414	1848.....	47,044,862
1807.....	65,196,318	1829.....	48,565,407	1849.....	63,061,859
1808.....	57,023,192	1830.....	39,123,192	1850.....	63,452,774
1809.....	53,173,218	1831.....	24,322,235	1851.....	68,304,796
1810.....	48,005,588	1832.....	7,011,699	1852.....	66,199,342
1811.....	45,209,738				

June 30	Interest-bearing ¹	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita ²
1853.....	\$59,642,412	\$162,249	-----	\$59,804,661	\$2.32
1854.....	42,044,517	199,248	-----	42,243,765	1.59
1855.....	35,418,001	170,498	-----	35,588,499	1.30
1856.....	31,805,180	168,901	-----	31,974,081	1.13
1857.....	28,503,377	197,998	-----	28,701,375	.99
1858.....	44,743,256	170,168	-----	44,913,424	1.50
1859.....	58,333,156	165,225	-----	58,498,381	1.91
1860.....	64,683,256	160,575	-----	64,843,831	2.06
1861.....	90,423,292	159,125	-----	90,582,417	2.80
1862.....	365,356,045	230,520	\$158,591,390	524,177,955	15.79
1863.....	707,834,255	171,970	411,767,456	1,119,773,681	32.91
1864.....	1,360,026,914	366,629	455,437,271	1,815,830,814	52.08
1865.....	2,217,709,407	2,129,425	458,090,180	2,677,929,012	75.01
1866.....	2,322,116,330	4,435,865	429,211,734	2,755,763,929	75.42
1867.....	2,238,954,794	1,739,108	409,474,321	2,650,168,223	70.91
1868.....	2,191,326,130	1,246,334	390,873,992	2,583,446,456	67.61
1869.....	2,151,495,065	5,112,034	388,503,491	2,545,110,590	65.17
1870.....	2,035,881,095	3,569,664	397,002,510	2,436,453,269	61.06
1871.....	1,920,696,750	1,948,902	399,406,489	2,322,052,141	56.72
1872.....	1,800,794,100	7,926,547	401,270,191	2,209,990,838	52.65
1873.....	1,696,483,950	51,929,460	402,796,935	2,151,210,345	50.02
1874.....	1,724,930,750	3,216,340	431,785,640	2,159,932,730	49.05
1875.....	1,708,676,300	11,425,570	436,174,779	2,156,276,649	47.84
1876.....	1,696,685,450	3,902,170	430,258,158	2,130,845,778	46.22
1877.....	1,697,888,500	16,648,610	393,222,793	2,107,759,903	44.71
1878.....	1,780,735,650	5,594,070	373,088,595	2,159,418,315	44.82
1879.....	1,887,716,110	37,015,380	374,181,153	2,298,912,643	46.72
1880.....	1,709,993,100	7,621,205	373,294,567	2,090,908,872	41.60
1881.....	1,625,567,750	6,723,615	386,994,363	2,019,285,728	39.18
1882.....	1,449,810,400	16,260,555	390,844,689	1,856,915,644	35.16
1883.....	1,324,229,150	7,831,165	389,898,603	1,721,958,918	31.83
1884.....	1,212,563,850	19,655,955	393,087,639	1,625,307,444	29.35
1885.....	1,182,150,950	4,100,745	392,299,474	1,578,551,169	27.86
1886.....	1,132,014,100	6,114,915	413,941,255	1,555,659,550	26.85
1887.....	1,007,692,350	9,704,195	451,678,029	1,465,485,294	24.75
1888.....	936,522,500	2,495,845	445,613,311	1,384,631,656	22.89
1889.....	815,853,990	1,911,235	431,705,286	1,249,470,511	20.23
1890.....	711,313,110	1,815,555	409,267,919	1,122,396,584	17.80
1891.....	610,529,120	1,614,705	393,662,736	1,005,806,661	15.63
1892.....	585,029,330	2,785,875	380,403,636	968,218,841	14.74
1893.....	585,037,100	2,094,060	374,300,606	961,431,766	14.36
1894.....	635,041,890	1,851,240	380,004,687	1,016,897,817	14.89
1895.....	716,202,060	1,721,590	378,989,470	1,096,913,120	15.76
1896.....	847,363,890	1,636,890	373,728,570	1,222,729,350	17.25
1897.....	847,365,130	1,346,880	378,081,703	1,226,793,713	16.90
1898.....	847,367,470	1,262,680	384,112,913	1,232,743,063	16.77
1899.....	1,046,048,750	1,218,300	389,433,654	1,436,700,704	19.21
1900.....	1,023,478,860	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	16.60

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—Principal of the public debt, 1790-1960—Continued

June 30	Interest-bearing ¹	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt ³	Gross debt per capita ²
1901	\$987,141,040	\$1,415,620	\$233,015,585	\$1,221,572,245	\$15.74
1902	931,070,340	1,280,860	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	14.88
1903	914,541,410	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	14.38
1904	895,157,440	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	13.83
1905	895,158,340	1,370,245	235,828,510	1,132,357,095	13.51
1906	895,159,140	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	13.37
1907	894,834,280	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	13.19
1908	897,503,990	4,130,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	13.28
1909	913,817,490	2,883,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	12.69
1910	913,317,490	2,124,895	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	12.41
1911	915,353,190	1,879,830	236,751,917	1,153,984,937	12.20
1912	963,776,770	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	12.52
1913	966,706,610	1,659,550	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	12.27
1914	967,953,310	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	11.99
1915	969,759,090	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	11.85
1916	971,562,590	1,473,100	252,109,877	1,225,145,568	12.02
1917	2,712,549,477	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	28.77
1918	12,197,507,642	20,242,550	237,475,173	12,455,225,365	119.13
1919	25,236,947,172	11,176,250	236,352,738	25,484,506,160	242.56
1920	24,062,500,285	6,745,237	230,075,945	24,299,321,467	228.23
1921	23,738,900,085	10,688,160	227,862,308	23,977,450,553	220.91
1922	22,710,338,105	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,963,381,708	208.65
1923	22,007,043,612	98,738,910	243,924,844	22,349,707,365	199.64
1924	20,981,242,042	30,278,200	239,292,747	21,250,812,989	186.23
1925	20,210,906,915	30,258,980	275,027,993	20,516,193,888	177.12
1926	19,383,770,860	13,359,900	246,085,555	19,643,216,315	167.32
1927	18,252,664,666	14,718,585	244,523,681	18,511,906,932	155.51
1928	17,317,694,182	45,335,060	241,263,959	17,604,293,201	146.00
1929	16,638,941,379	50,749,199	241,397,905	16,931,088,484	139.04
1930	15,921,892,350	31,716,870	231,700,611	16,185,309,831	131.51
1931	16,519,588,640	51,819,095	229,873,756	16,801,281,492	135.45
1932	19,161,273,540	60,079,385	265,649,519	19,487,002,444	156.10
1933	22,157,643,120	65,911,170	315,118,270	22,538,672,560	179.48
1934	26,480,487,870	54,266,830	518,386,714	27,053,141,414	214.07
1935	27,645,241,089	230,662,155	824,989,381	28,700,892,625	225.55
1936	32,988,790,135	169,363,395	620,389,964	33,778,543,494	263.79
1937	35,800,109,418	118,529,815	505,974,499	36,424,613,732	282.75
1938	36,575,925,880	141,362,460	447,451,975	37,164,740,315	286.27
1939	39,885,969,732	142,283,140	411,279,539	40,439,532,411	308.98
1940	42,376,495,928	204,591,190	386,443,919	42,967,531,038	325.23
1941	48,387,399,539	204,999,860	369,044,137	48,961,443,536	367.09
1942	71,968,418,098	98,299,730	355,727,288	72,422,445,116	537.13
1943	135,380,305,795	140,500,090	1,175,284,445	136,696,090,330	999.93
1944	199,543,355,301	200,851,160	1,259,180,760	201,003,387,221	1,452.44
1945	256,356,615,818	268,667,135	2,056,904,457	258,682,187,410	1,848.60
1946	268,110,872,218	376,406,866	934,820,095	269,422,099,173	1,905.42
1947	255,113,412,039	230,913,536	2,942,057,534	258,286,383,109	1,792.05
1948	250,063,348,379	279,751,730	1,949,146,403	252,292,246,513	1,720.71
1949	250,761,636,723	244,757,458	1,763,905,680	252,770,359,860	1,694.75
1950	255,209,353,372	264,770,705	1,883,228,274	257,357,352,351	1,696.68
1951	252,851,765,497	512,046,600	1,858,164,718	255,221,976,815	1,653.42
1952	256,862,861,128	418,692,165	1,823,625,492	259,105,178,785	1,650.06
1953	263,946,017,740	298,420,570	1,826,623,328	266,071,061,639	1,666.74
1954	268,909,766,654	437,184,655	1,912,647,799	271,259,599,108	1,670.14
1955	271,741,267,507	588,601,480	2,044,353,816	274,374,222,803	1,660.16
1956	269,883,068,041	666,051,697	2,201,693,911	272,750,813,649	1,621.82
1957	268,485,562,677	529,241,585	1,512,367,635	270,527,171,896	1,580.20
1958	274,697,560,009	597,324,889	1,048,332,847	276,343,217,746	1,587.69
1959	281,833,362,429	476,455,003	2,396,089,647	284,705,907,078	1,607.57
1960	283,241,182,755	444,608,630	2,644,969,463	286,330,760,848	1,586.07

¹ Revised.

² Exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railroads (acts of 1862, 1864, and 1878), since statutory provision was made to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest, and the Navy pension fund, which was not a debt as principal and interest were the property of the United States. The Statement of the Public Debt included the railroad bonds from issuance and the Navy fund from September 1, 1866, until the Statement of June 30, 1890.

³ Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population. Through 1958 the estimated population is for the "conterminous" United States (that is, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands); the estimated population includes Alaska for 1959 and both Alaska and Hawaii for 1960.

⁴ Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation; see table 1, notes 6 and 7. Public debt includes debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury (see table 115).

⁵ Subject to revision.

NOTE.—From 1789-1842, the fiscal year ended December 31; from 1843, on June 30. Detailed figures for 1790-1852 are not available on a basis comparable with those of later years. The amounts for 1790-1852, except for 1835, are from the 1900 annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; for 1835, from the 1834-35 annual reports, pp. 504 and 629; for 1853-85, from the "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and Principal of Public Debt from 1791 to 1885" compiled from the Register's official records; from 1886-1915, from the monthly debt statements and revised figures in the Secretary's annual reports; and for 1916 to date, from the "Statement of the Public Debt" in the daily Treasury statements.

TABLE 22.—Public debt and guaranteed obligations outstanding June 30, 1934–60

[Gross public debt on basis of daily Treasury statements. Guaranteed obligations from 1934 through 1939 on basis of Public Debt accounts, and for 1940 and subsequent years on basis of daily Treasury statements]

June 30	Gross public debt ¹	Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury ²			Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations ¹	
		Interest-bearing	Matured ³	Total	Total	Per capita ⁴
1934.....	\$27,053,141,414	\$680,767,817	-----	\$680,767,817	\$27,733,909,231	\$219.46
1935.....	28,700,892,625	4,122,684,692	-----	4,122,684,692	32,823,577,316	257.95
1936.....	33,778,543,494	4,718,033,242	-----	4,718,033,242	38,496,576,735	300.63
1937.....	36,424,613,732	4,664,594,533	\$10,000	4,664,604,533	41,089,218,265	318.95
1938.....	37,164,740,315	4,852,559,151	232,500	4,852,791,651	42,017,531,967	323.65
1939.....	40,439,532,411	5,450,012,899	821,200	5,450,834,099	45,890,366,510	350.63
1940.....	42,967,531,038	5,497,556,555	31,514,100	5,529,070,655	48,496,601,693	367.08
1941.....	48,961,443,536	6,359,619,105	10,633,475	6,370,252,580	55,331,696,116	414.85
1942.....	72,422,445,116	4,548,529,255	19,730,375	4,568,259,630	76,990,704,746	571.02
1943.....	136,696,090,330	4,091,686,621	8,256,425	4,099,943,046	140,796,033,376	1,029.82
1944.....	201,003,387,221	1,515,638,626	107,430,673	1,623,069,301	202,626,456,522	1,464.17
1945.....	258,682,187,410	409,091,867	24,066,525	433,158,392	259,115,345,802	1,851.70
1946.....	269,422,099,173	466,671,984	9,712,875	476,384,859	269,898,484,033	1,908.79
1947.....	258,286,383,109	83,212,285	6,307,900	89,520,185	258,375,903,294	1,792.67
1948.....	252,292,246,513	68,768,043	4,692,775	73,460,818	252,365,707,331	1,721.21
1949.....	252,770,359,860	23,862,383	3,413,025	27,275,408	252,797,635,268	1,694.93
1950.....	257,357,352,351	17,077,809	2,425,225	19,503,034	257,376,855,385	1,696.81
1951.....	255,221,976,815	27,364,069	1,863,100	29,227,169	255,251,203,984	1,653.61
1952.....	259,105,178,785	44,092,646	1,472,700	45,565,346	259,150,744,131	1,650.35
1953.....	266,071,061,639	50,881,686	1,191,075	52,072,761	266,123,134,400	1,667.06
1954.....	271,259,599,108	80,415,386	1,026,000	81,441,386	271,341,040,495	1,670.64
1955.....	274,374,222,803	43,257,786	885,175	44,142,961	274,418,365,764	1,660.42
1956.....	272,750,813,649	73,100,900	787,575	73,888,475	272,824,702,124	1,622.26
1957.....	270,527,171,896	106,434,150	703,800	107,137,950	270,634,309,846	* 1,580.83
1958.....	276,343,217,746	100,565,250	655,350	101,220,600	276,444,438,346	* 1,588.27
1959.....	284,705,907,078	110,429,100	590,050	111,019,150	284,816,926,228	* 1,608.20
1960.....	286,330,760,848	139,305,000	536,775	139,841,775	286,470,602,623	* 1,586.84

* Revised.

¹ Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation. For amounts subject to limitation, see table 1. Public debt includes debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury (see table 115).

² Consists of obligations issued by certain Government corporations and credit agencies, obligations which are guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest. They were first authorized in 1932, but no such obligations were outstanding at the end of the fiscal years 1932 and 1933.

³ Amounts shown represent outstanding principal only. The amount of interest for the fiscal year 1960 was \$114,423.

⁴ Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population. Through 1958 the estimated population is for the "conterminous" United States (that is, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands); the estimated population includes Alaska for 1959 and both Alaska and Hawaii for 1960.

* Subject to revision.

TABLE 23.—Public debt outstanding by security classes, June 30, 1952-60

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Class	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Interest-bearing:									
Public issues:									
Marketable issues:									
Treasury bills:									
Regular weekly.....	17,219	18,906	19,515	19,514	20,808	21,919	22,406	25,006	25,903
Tax anticipation.....		800				1,501		3,002	
Other.....								4,009	7,512
Certificates of indebtedness (regular).....	28,423	15,854	18,405	13,836	16,303	20,473	32,920	33,843	17,650
Treasury notes.....	18,963	30,425	31,960	40,729	35,952	30,973	20,416	27,314	51,483
Treasury bonds:									
Bank eligible.....	48,200	63,980	71,706	81,057	81,840	80,789	90,883	84,803	81,247
Bank restricted ¹	27,460	17,245	8,672						
Panama Canal loan bonds.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Postal savings bonds.....	92	74	46	21					
Total marketable issues.....	140,407	147,335	150,354	155,206	154,953	155,705	166,675	178,027	183,845
Nonmarketable issues:									
Treasury notes—tax and savings.....	6,612	4,453	5,079	1,913					
U.S. savings bonds.....	57,685	57,886	58,061	58,365	57,497	54,622	51,984	50,503	47,544
Depository bonds.....	373	447	411	417	310	196	171	183	170
Treasury bonds—investment series.....	14,046	13,288	12,775	12,589	12,009	11,135	9,621	8,365	6,783
Total nonmarketable issues.....	78,717	76,073	76,326	73,285	69,817	65,953	61,777	59,050	54,497
Total public issues.....	219,124	223,408	226,681	228,491	224,769	221,658	228,452	237,078	238,342
Special issues:									
Adjusted service certificate fund certificates.....	5	5	5	5	5				
Canal Zone Postal Savings System notes.....	1	1	1	1	1	(*)		(*)	
Civil service retirement fund:									
Certificates.....		846	2,268	4,055	6,051	5,707	4,249	298	186
Notes.....	4,998	4,739	3,571	2,097	596	740	1,540	2,072	1,892
Bonds.....						925	1,925	6,212	7,289
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund notes.....	1	1	1	1					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. notes.....	888	846	892	835	673	718	673	629	694
Federal disability insurance trust fund:									
Certificates.....						258	658	89	56
Notes.....						30	150	394	487
Bonds.....						38	188	1,050	1,474
Federal home loan banks:									
Certificates.....					2	10			59
Notes.....	50	50	232	200	50	40	165	165	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—Public debt outstanding by security classes, June 30, 1952-60—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Class	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Interest-bearing—Continued									
Special issues—Continued									
Federal Housing Administration notes:									
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund					2	3	1	(*)	(*)
Housing insurance fund	(*)	2	(*)		1	2	1	4	4
Housing investment insurance fund		(*)					(*)	(*)	(*)
Military housing insurance fund		2		2					
Mutual mortgage insurance fund		16	10	16	26	26	18	15	15
National defense housing insurance fund		2	5	2	2	2	4	1	1
Section 220 housing insurance fund				1	1	1	1	1	1
Section 221 housing insurance fund				1	1	1	1	1	1
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund				1	1	2	3	2	1
Title I housing insurance fund				1	1	1	1	1	1
Title I insurance fund				38	43	43	34	29	23
War housing insurance fund	2	4		3	8	8	7	6	6
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:									
Certificates	14,047	15,532	17,054	18,239	19,467	14,963	9,925	400	270
Notes						2,000	3,800	4,032	2,428
Bonds						2,500	4,825	12,795	13,715
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes	79	61	84	94	103	103	112	116	104
Foreign service retirement fund:									
Certificates						22	24	26	29
Notes	17	13	9	10	16				
Government life insurance fund:									
Certificates	1,300	1,299	1,234	1,233	1,217	1,200	1,144	1,127	1
Notes									295
Bonds									811
Highway trust fund certificates						404	822	429	1
National service life insurance fund:									
Certificates									8
Notes	5,191	5,249	5,272	5,346	5,481	5,570	5,665	5,742	1,547
Bonds									4,248
Postal Savings System notes	551	451	212	90	5	5			
Railroad retirement account notes	2,863	3,128	3,345	3,486	3,600	3,475	3,531	3,417	3,586
Unemployment trust fund certificates	7,745	8,287	8,024	7,479	7,737	7,996	6,671	5,636	5,580
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates		(*)	3	10	20	34	48	66	85
Total special issues	37,739	40,538	42,229	43,250	45,114	46,827	46,246	44,756	44,899
Total interest-bearing debt	256,863	263,946	268,910	271,741	269,883	268,486	274,698	281,833	283,241
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	419	298	437	589	666	529	597	476	445

Debt bearing no interest:

Special notes of the United States, International Monetary Fund series.....	1,274	1,302	1,411	1,567	1,742	1,068	618	1,979	2,238
U.S. savings stamps ²	50	50	50	48	49	51	51	50	53
Excess profits tax refund bonds.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U.S. notes (less gold reserve).....	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	301	277	254	232	213	196	182	169	157
Other debt bearing no interest.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total debt bearing no interest.....	1,824	1,827	1,913	2,044	2,202	1,512	1,048	2,346	2,645
Total gross debt ³	259,105	266,071	271,260	274,374	272,751	270,527	276,343	284,706	286,331

¹ See 1946 annual report, pp. 42, 43, and 654, and 1955 annual report, p. 515, note 5.

² On October 1, 1942, they replaced postal savings stamps which had been Postal Savings System's obligations.

³ Includes certain obligations not subject to statutory limitation; for amounts subject to limitation, see table 1. Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in

exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury; see table 115.

NOTE.—For comparable data 1931–43, see 1943 annual report, p. 564, and for 1944–51, see 1954 annual report, p. 472. Composition of the public debt 1916–45, is shown in the 1947 annual report, p. 361. For reconciliation with Public Debt accounts for 1960, see table 26. *Less than \$500,000.

TABLE 24.—*Guaranteed obligations issued by Government corporations and other business-type activities and held outside the Treasury,¹ June 30, 1952-60*

(Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables")

Issuing agency	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS									
Commodity Credit Corporation notes, etc.	558								
District of Columbia Armory Board stadium bonds								(2)	476
Federal Housing Administration debentures:									
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	9,180	8,127	8,501	9,021	8,471	10,638	9,987	8,699	11,411
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund				725	9,695	10,209	8,324	10,466	19,368
Housing insurance fund		1,632	1,742	2,317	5,838	10,135	8,987	9,970	9,232
National defense housing insurance fund				1,462	16,108	40,738	47,734	³ 59,446	71,737
Section 220 housing insurance fund									10
Section 221 housing insurance fund							8	8	217
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund						12	78	38	680
Title I housing insurance fund		23	31	35	224	482	377	213	411
War housing insurance fund	34,355	41,100	70,141	29,697	32,765	34,220	25,070	21,591	25,762
Total unmatured obligations	44,093	50,882	80,415	43,258	73,101	106,434	100,565	² 110,429	139,305
MATURED OBLIGATIONS ⁴									
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	521	434	383	333	295	265	240	214	193
Federal Housing Administration									12
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	952	757	643	552	493	438	415	376	331
Total matured obligations ⁵	1,473	1,191	1,026	885	788	704	655	590	537
Total based on guarantees ⁵	45,565	52,073	81,441	44,143	73,888	107,138	101,221	² 111,019	139,842

¹ For obligations held by the Treasury, see table 115.² Does not include guaranteed obligations of the District of Columbia Armory Board in the amount of \$96 thousand not reported in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1959.³ Includes \$179 thousand face amount redeemed as of June 30, 1959, but omitted from transactions cleared on that date.⁴ Funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of principal and interest.⁵ Exclusive of accrued interest.

NOTE.—For figures from 1946-52, see 1958 annual report, p. 474.

TABLE 25.—*Maturity distribution of marketable interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations,¹ June 30, 1946–60*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

Fiscal year	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 years and over	Various	Total
By call classes (due or first becoming callable)								
1946-----	62,091	35,057	32,847	16,012	21,227	22,372	43	189,649
1947-----	52,442	42,522	18,932	13,326	27,076	14,405	38	168,740
1948-----	49,870	46,124	10,464	12,407	41,481	-----	27	160,373
1949-----	52,302	39,175	15,067	13,715	34,888	-----	13	155,160
1950-----	42,448	51,802	15,926	19,281	25,853	-----	16	155,325
1951-----	60,860	31,022	16,012	21,226	8,797	-----	27	137,944
1952-----	70,944	29,434	13,321	20,114	6,594	-----	44	140,451
1953-----	76,017	30,162	13,018	26,546	-----	1,592	51	147,386
1954-----	63,291	38,407	27,113	19,937	-----	1,606	80	150,435
1955-----	51,152	46,399	42,755	11,371	-----	3,530	43	155,250
1956-----	64,910	36,942	40,363	8,387	-----	4,351	73	155,026
1957-----	76,697	41,497	26,673	6,488	-----	4,349	106	155,811
1958-----	73,050	39,401	45,705	657	2,258	5,604	101	166,776
1959-----	81,678	58,256	28,075	1,276	2,256	6,485	110	178,138
1960-----	79,182	81,295	14,173	1,123	2,484	5,588	139	183,985
By maturity classes ²								
1946-----	61,974	24,763	41,807	8,707	8,754	43,599	43	189,649
1947-----	51,211	21,851	35,562	13,009	5,588	41,481	38	168,740
1948-----	48,742	21,630	32,264	14,111	2,118	41,481	27	160,373
1949-----	48,130	32,562	16,746	14,111	8,710	34,888	13	155,160
1950-----	42,338	51,292	7,792	10,289	17,746	25,853	16	155,325
1951-----	43,908	46,526	8,707	8,754	21,226	8,797	27	137,944
1952-----	46,367	47,914	13,933	5,586	20,114	6,594	44	140,451
1953-----	65,270	36,161	15,651	2,117	26,546	1,592	51	147,386
1954-----	62,734	29,866	27,515	8,696	19,937	1,606	80	150,435
1955-----	49,703	39,107	34,253	17,242	11,371	3,530	43	155,250
1956-----	58,714	34,401	28,908	20,192	8,387	4,351	73	155,026
1957-----	71,952	40,669	12,328	19,919	6,488	4,349	106	155,811
1958-----	67,782	42,557	21,476	26,999	654	7,208	101	166,776
1959-----	72,958	58,304	17,052	20,971	654	8,088	110	178,138
1960-----	70,467	72,844	20,246	11,746	884	-7,658	139	183,985

^r Revised.¹ Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury; guaranteed securities are those held outside the Treasury.² All issues classified to final maturity except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date.

TABLE 26.—Summary of public debt and guaranteed obligations by security classes, June 30, 1960

Class of security	Com- puted rate of interest ¹	Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts	Net adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement ²	Amount outstanding on basis of daily Treasury statement
PUBLIC DEBT				
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT				
Public issues:				
Marketable obligations:				
Treasury bills:				
Regular weekly.....	³ 3.451	\$25,902,832,000		\$25,902,832,000
Tax anticipation.....				
Other.....	³ 5.117	7,511,978,000		7,511,978,000
Certificates of indebtedness (regular).....	4.721	17,650,060,000		17,650,060,000
Treasury notes.....	4.058	51,457,696,000	+\$25,688,000	51,483,384,000
Treasury bonds.....	2.639	81,279,452,650	—32,205,500	81,247,247,150
Other bonds.....	2.902	49,800,000		49,800,000
Subtotal.....	3.449	183,851,818,650	—6,517,500	183,845,301,150
Nonmarketable obligations:				
U.S. savings bonds.....	3.293	47,546,125,340	—2,339,235	47,543,786,105
Depository bonds.....	2.000	169,906,500	+19,000	169,925,500
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	2.732	6,752,587,000	+30,337,000	6,782,924,000
Subtotal.....	3.219	54,468,618,840	+28,016,765	54,496,635,605
Total public issues.....	3.396	238,320,437,490	+21,499,265	238,341,936,755
Special issues:				
Civil service retirement fund.....	2.586	9,367,341,000		9,367,341,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	2.000	694,300,000		694,300,000
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	2.607	2,017,410,000		2,017,410,000
Federal home loan banks.....	2.000	59,000,000		59,000,000
Federal Housing Administration funds.....	2.000	53,572,000		53,572,000
Federal old-age and survivors in- surance trust fund.....	2.575	16,412,594,000		16,412,594,000
Federal Savings and Loan In- surance Corp.....	2.000	104,000,000		104,000,000
Foreign service retirement fund.....	3.954	29,178,000		29,178,000
Government life insurance fund.....	3.519	1,106,540,000		1,106,540,000
Highway trust fund.....	3.500	1,335,000		1,335,000
National service life insurance fund.....	3.064	5,803,089,000		5,803,089,000
Railroad retirement account.....	3.000	3,585,967,000		3,585,967,000
Unemployment trust fund.....	3.250	5,580,307,000		5,580,307,000
Veterans' special term insurance fund.....	2.625	84,613,000		84,613,000
Subtotal.....	2.772	44,899,246,000		44,899,246,000
Total interest-bearing debt.....	3.297	283,219,683,490	+21,499,265	283,241,182,755
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.....				
		403,066,555	+41,542,075	444,608,630
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST				
International Monetary Fund.....		2,238,000,000		2,238,000,000
Other.....		406,941,894	+27,569	406,969,463
Total gross public debt.....		286,267,691,939	+63,068,909	286,330,760,848

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—*Summary of public debt and guaranteed obligations by security classes, June 30, 1960—Continued*

Class of security	Com- puted rate of interest ¹	Amount outstanding on basis of Public Debt accounts	Net adjustment to basis of daily Treasury statement ²	Amount outstanding on basis of daily Treasury statement
GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS NOT OWNED BY THE TREASURY				
Interest-bearing debt:	2.681			
Federal Housing Administration		\$139,305,000	-----	⁴ \$139,305,000
Matured debt on which interest has ceased-----		536,775	-----	536,775
Subtotal-----		139,841,775	-----	139,841,775
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations-----		286,407,533,714	+\$63,068,909	286,470,602,623
Deduct debt not subject to statu- tory limitation-----		405,638,149	+151	405,638,300
Total debt subject to limitation-----		286,001,895,565	+63,068,758	286,064,964,323

¹ On daily Treasury statement basis. ² Items in transit on June 30, 1960.³ Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the annual interest rate is computed on the discount value. ⁴ Components shown in table 28.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960¹[On basis of Public Debt accounts,¹ see "Bases of Tables"]

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ^a	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT ^a							
Public Issues							
Marketable:							
Treasury bills: Series maturing and approximate yield to maturity (%): ^{4 5 c}							
Regular weekly:							
July 7, 1960	5.099-----	Jan. 7, 1960-----	July 7, 1960-----	\$97.422	Cash-----	\$396,405,000.00	
	2.731-----	Apr. 7, 1960-----			Exchange-----	3,440,000.00	
July 14, 1960	4.989-----	Jan. 14, 1960-----	July 14, 1960-----	99.310	Cash-----	1,065,878,000.00	\$1,500,345,000.00
	3.622-----	Apr. 14, 1960-----			Exchange-----	34,622,000.00	
					Cash-----	398,192,000.00	
					Exchange-----	1,983,000.00	
				99.084	Cash-----	1,066,536,000.00	1,500,154,000.00
					Exchange-----	33,445,000.00	
Other:							
July 15, 1960	4.728-----	July 15, 1959-----	July 15, 1960-----	95.193	Cash-----	2,000,876,000.00	2,000,876,000.00
Regular weekly:							
July 21, 1960	4.666-----	Jan. 21, 1960-----	July 21, 1960-----	97.641	Cash-----	396,810,000.00	1,400,458,000.00
	3.306-----	Apr. 21, 1960-----			Exchange-----	3,418,000.00	
July 28, 1960	4.607-----	Jan. 28, 1960-----	July 28, 1960-----	99.164	Cash-----	986,736,000.00	1,401,176,000.00
	3.317-----	Apr. 28, 1960-----			Exchange-----	13,494,000.00	
	4.501-----	Feb. 4, 1960-----			Cash-----	381,794,000.00	
	3.003-----	May 5, 1960-----			Exchange-----	18,681,000.00	
Aug. 4, 1960	4.094-----	Feb. 11, 1960-----	Aug. 4, 1960-----	97.671	Cash-----	926,932,000.00	1,400,536,000.00
	3.274-----	May 12, 1960-----			Exchange-----	73,769,000.00	
	4.294-----	Feb. 18, 1960-----			Cash-----	358,216,000.00	
	3.793-----	May 19, 1960-----			Exchange-----	41,830,000.00	
Aug. 11, 1960	4.396-----	Feb. 25, 1960-----	Aug. 11, 1960-----	97.724	Cash-----	896,178,000.00	1,400,636,000.00
	3.497-----	May 26, 1960-----			Exchange-----	104,312,000.00	
	4.458-----	Mar. 3, 1960-----			Cash-----	372,509,000.00	
	3.184-----	June 2, 1960-----			Exchange-----	23,458,000.00	
Aug. 18, 1960	4.396-----	Feb. 25, 1960-----	Aug. 18, 1960-----	97.930	Cash-----	1,096,988,000.00	1,591,048,000.00
	3.497-----	May 26, 1960-----			Exchange-----	98,093,000.00	
	4.458-----	Mar. 3, 1960-----			Cash-----	393,098,000.00	
	3.184-----	June 2, 1960-----			Exchange-----	1,943,000.00	
Aug. 25, 1960	4.396-----	Feb. 25, 1960-----	Aug. 25, 1960-----	97.829	Cash-----	1,138,087,000.00	1,600,257,000.00
	3.497-----	May 26, 1960-----			Exchange-----	62,129,000.00	
	4.458-----	Mar. 3, 1960-----			Cash-----	377,977,000.00	
	3.184-----	June 2, 1960-----			Exchange-----	22,576,000.00	
Sept. 1, 1960	4.396-----	Feb. 25, 1960-----	Sept. 1, 1960-----	99.110	Cash-----	1,108,036,000.00	1,600,116,000.00
	3.497-----	May 26, 1960-----			Exchange-----	91,527,000.00	
	4.458-----	Mar. 3, 1960-----			Cash-----	375,771,000.00	
	3.184-----	June 2, 1960-----			Exchange-----	24,313,000.00	
Sept. 1, 1960	4.396-----	Feb. 25, 1960-----	Sept. 1, 1960-----	97.746	Cash-----	375,771,000.00	1,500,658,000.00
	3.497-----	May 26, 1960-----			Exchange-----	24,313,000.00	
Sept. 1, 1960	4.458-----	Mar. 3, 1960-----	Sept. 1, 1960-----	99.195	Cash-----	1,007,089,000.00	
	3.184-----	June 2, 1960-----			Exchange-----	93,485,000.00	

Sept. 8, 1960	4.024	Mar. 10, 1960	Sept. 8, 1960	97.966	Cash	383,259,000.00	
	2.716	June 9, 1960			Exchange	16,982,000.00	1,600,265,000.00
Sept. 15, 1960	3.619	Mar. 17, 1960	Sept. 15, 1960	99.313	Cash	1,121,865,000.00	
	2.292	June 16, 1960			Exchange	78,159,000.00	
Sept. 22, 1960	3.176	Mar. 24, 1960	Sept. 22, 1960	98.170	Cash	397,508,000.00	
	2.614	June 23, 1960			Exchange	2,393,000.00	1,600,246,000.00
Sept. 29, 1960	3.187	Mar. 31, 1960	Sept. 29, 1960	99.421	Cash	1,184,463,000.00	
	2.398	June 30, 1960			Exchange	15,882,000.00	
Oct. 6, 1960	2.927	Apr. 7, 1960	Oct. 6, 1960	98.395	Cash	377,086,000.00	
Oct. 13, 1960	3.854	Apr. 14, 1960	Oct. 13, 1960		Exchange	22,884,000.00	1,600,774,000.00
Other:				99.339	Cash	1,066,024,000.00	
Oct. 17, 1960	4.860	Dec. 2, 1959	Oct. 17, 1960		Exchange	134,780,000.00	
Regular weekly:				98.389	Cash	399,144,000.00	
Oct. 20, 1960	3.705	Apr. 21, 1960	Oct. 20, 1960		Exchange	957,000.00	1,500,292,000.00
Oct. 27, 1960	3.705	Apr. 28, 1960	Oct. 27, 1960	99.394	Cash	1,030,377,000.00	
Nov. 3, 1960	3.349	May 5, 1960	Nov. 3, 1960		Exchange	69,514,000.00	
Nov. 10, 1960	3.521	May 12, 1960	Nov. 10, 1960	98.520	Cash	484,721,000.00	
Nov. 17, 1960	4.000	May 19, 1960	Nov. 17, 1960		Exchange	15,359,000.00	500,080,000.00
Nov. 25, 1960	3.867	May 26, 1960	Nov. 25, 1960	98.052	Cash	498,615,000.00	
Dec. 1, 1960	3.495	June 2, 1960	Dec. 1, 1960		Exchange	1,409,000.00	500,024,000.00
Dec. 8, 1960	2.871	June 9, 1960	Dec. 8, 1960	95.680	Cash	2,006,582,000.00	2,006,582,000.00
Dec. 15, 1960	2.497	June 16, 1960	Dec. 15, 1960				
Dec. 22, 1960	2.877	June 23, 1960	Dec. 22, 1960	98.127	Cash	397,897,000.00	
Dec. 29, 1960	2.806	June 30, 1960	Dec. 29, 1960		Exchange	2,251,000.00	400,148,000.00
Other:				98.127	Cash	378,050,000.00	
Jan. 15, 1961	5.067	Jan. 15, 1960	Jan. 15, 1961		Exchange	22,175,000.00	400,225,000.00
Apr. 15, 1961	4.608	Apr. 15, 1960	Apr. 15, 1961	98.307	Cash	365,380,000.00	
Total Treasury bills					Exchange	34,634,000.00	400,014,000.00
				99.220	Cash	382,756,000.00	
					Exchange	22,233,000.00	404,989,000.00
				97.978	Cash	472,378,000.00	
					Exchange	27,662,900.00	500,040,000.00
				98.034	Cash	466,162,000.00	
					Exchange	33,961,000.00	500,123,000.00
				98.233	Cash	450,743,000.00	
					Exchange	49,556,000.00	500,299,000.00
				98.548	Cash	464,588,000.00	
					Exchange	35,479,000.00	500,067,000.00
				98.738	Cash	497,235,000.00	
					Exchange	2,801,000.00	500,036,000.00
				98.546	Cash	468,005,000.00	
					Exchange	32,152,000.00	500,157,000.00
				98.581	Cash	498,554,000.00	
					Exchange	1,749,000.00	500,303,000.00
				94.849	Cash	1,452,750,000.00	
					Exchange	50,990,000.00	1,503,740,000.00
				95.328	Cash	1,873,323,000.00	
					Exchange	127,457,000.00	2,000,780,000.00
						33,414,810,000.00	33,414,810,000.00

Sold at a discount:
payable at par
on maturity.

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960—Continued¹

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ³	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT — Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Marketable—Continued							
Certificates of indebtedness: [†]							
Regular:							
4½% Series C-1960	Nov. 15, 1959	Nov. 15, 1960	May 15, Nov. 15 ..	Exchange at par...	\$7,037,206,000.00	-----	\$7,037,206,000.00
4½% Series A-1961	Feb. 15, 1960	Feb. 15, 1961	Aug. 15, Feb. 15 ..	Exchange at par...	6,938,482,000.00	-----	6,938,482,000.00
4½% Series B-1961	May 15, 1960	May 15, 1961	Nov. 15, May 15 ..	Exchange at par...	3,674,372,000.00	-----	3,674,372,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	-----	-----	-----	-----	17,650,060,000.00	-----	17,650,060,000.00
Treasury notes: [†]							
4½% Series C-1960	Aug. 1, 1959	Aug. 15, 1960	Feb. 15, Aug. 15 ..	Exchange at par...	9,560,566,000.00	-----	9,560,566,000.00
4% Series A-1961	Aug. 1, 1957	On Aug. 1, 1959, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice; on Aug. 1, 1961. ⁶	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	Par	100,000,000.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at par...	2,508,528,000.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,608,528,000.00	\$472,915,000.00	2,135,613,000.00
3½% Series B-1961 (Effective rate 3.6787%)	Dec. 1, 1958	May 15, 1961	May 15, Nov. 15 ..	Exchange at 99.875	4,078,373,000.00	-----	4,078,373,000.00
3½% Series A-1962	May 1, 1957	Feb. 15, 1962	Feb. 15, Aug. 15 ..	Exchange at par...	647,057,000.00	-----	647,057,000.00
4% Series B-1962	Sept. 26, 1957	On Feb. 15, 1960, at option of holder upon 3 months' notice; on Aug. 15, 1962. ⁷	do	Par	2,000,387,000.00	1,842,127,000.00	158,260,000.00
3¾% Series C-1962	Nov. 29, 1957	Nov. 15, 1962	May 15, Nov. 15 ..	Par	1,142,956,000.00	-----	1,142,956,000.00
4% Series D-1962 (Effective rate 4.0025%)	Feb. 15, 1959	Feb. 15, 1962	Aug. 15, Feb. 15 ..	Exchange at 99.993	579,370,000.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at par...	855,616,000.00	-----	-----
4% Series E-1962	Apr. 14, 1960	May 15, 1962	Nov. 15, May 15 ..	Par	1,434,986,000.00	-----	1,434,986,000.00
2½% Series A-1963	Apr. 15, 1958	Feb. 15, 1963	Feb. 15, Aug. 15 ..	Par	2,210,893,000.00	-----	2,210,893,000.00
4% Series B-1963	Apr. 1, 1959	May 15, 1963	May 15, Nov. 15 ..	Par	3,970,698,000.00	-----	3,970,698,000.00
4½% Series C-1963	Nov. 15, 1959	Nov. 15, 1963	do	Exchange at par...	1,743,040,000.00	-----	1,743,040,000.00
4¾% Series A-1964 (Effective rate 4.8135%)	July 20, 1959	May 15, 1964	do	Exchange at par...	3,011,432,000.00	-----	3,011,432,000.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at par...	4,184,244,000.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at 99.75	\$748,751,000.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,932,995,000.00	-----	4,932,995,000.00
5% Series B-1964	Oct. 15, 1959	Aug. 15, 1964	Feb. 15, Aug. 15 ..	Par	2,315,724,000.00	-----	2,315,724,000.00
4½% Series C-1964 (Effective rate 4.9347%)	Feb. 15, 1960	Nov. 15, 1964	May 15, Nov. 15 ..	Exchange at 99.75	4,195,320,000.00	-----	4,195,320,000.00

334% Series D-1964 c	June 23, 1960	May 15, 1964	Nov. 15, May 15	Exchange at par	3,862,089,000.00		3,862,089,000.00
454% Series A-1965	May 15, 1960	May 15, 1965	do	Exchange at par	2,112,711,000.00		2,112,711,000.00
144% Series EO-1960	Oct. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1960	Apr. 1, Oct. 1	Exchange at par	277,542,000.00		277,542,000.00
144% Series EA-1961	Apr. 1, 1956	Apr. 1, 1961	do	do	144,033,000.00		144,033,000.00
144% Series EO-1961	Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1961	do	do	331,975,000.00		331,975,000.00
144% Series EA-1962	Apr. 1, 1957	Apr. 1, 1962	do	do	551,176,000.00		551,176,000.00
144% Series EO-1962	Oct. 1, 1957	Oct. 1, 1962	do	do	590,195,000.00		590,195,000.00
144% Series EA-1963	Apr. 1, 1958	Apr. 1, 1963	do	do	533,150,000.00		533,150,000.00
144% Series EO-1963	Oct. 1, 1958	Oct. 1, 1963	do	do	505,574,000.00		505,574,000.00
144% Series EA-1964	Apr. 1, 1959	Apr. 1, 1964	do	do	456,514,000.00		456,514,000.00
144% Series EO-1964	Oct. 1, 1959	Oct. 1, 1964	do	do	489,777,000.00		489,777,000.00
144% Series EA-1965	Apr. 1, 1960	Apr. 1, 1965	do	do	65,047,000.00		65,047,000.00
Total Treasury notes					53,772,738,000.00	2,315,042,000.00	51,457,696,000.00
Treasury bonds: f							
244% of 1959-62	June 1, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1959; on June 15, 1962.* 10	June and Dec. 15	Par	5,284,068,500.00	20,568,500.00	5,263,500,000.00
244% of 1959-62	Nov. 15, 1945	On and after Dec. 15, 1959; on Dec. 15, 1962.* 10	do	Par	3,469,671,000.00	18,099,000.00	3,451,572,000.00
244% of 1960	Aug. 15, 1954	On Nov. 15, 1960	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	3,806,484,000.00	1,000.00	3,806,483,000.00
234% of 1960-65 b (Effective rate of 2.6259%)	Dec. 15, 1938	On and after Dec. 15, 1960; on Dec. 15, 1965	June and Dec. 15	Par	402,892,800.00		
				Exchange at par	188,196,700.00		
				Exchange at 102.375	894,295,600.00		
234% of 1961	Nov. 9, 1953	On Sept. 15, 1961	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	1,485,385,100.00	2,000.00	1,485,383,100.00
244% of 1961	Feb. 15, 1954	On Nov. 15, 1961	May and Nov. 15	Exchange at par	2,239,262,000.00	1,000.00	2,239,261,000.00
244% of 1962-67	May 5, 1942	On and after June 15, 1962; on June 15, 1967.*	June and Dec. 15	Par	11,177,153,500.00	4,167,838,000.00	7,009,315,500.00
					2,118,164,500.00	8,864,700.00	2,109,299,800.00
244% of 1963	Dec. 15, 1954	On Aug. 15, 1963	Feb. and Aug. 15	Exchange at par	6,754,695,500.00		6,754,695,500.00
244% of 1963-68	Dec. 1, 1942	On and after Dec. 15, 1963; on Dec. 15, 1968.*	June and Dec. 15	Par	2,830,914,000.00	15,577,000.00	2,815,337,000.00
3% of 1964	Feb. 14, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1964	Feb. and Aug. 15	Exchange at par	3,854,181,500.00		3,854,181,500.00
244% of 1964-69	Apr. 15, 1943	On and after June 15, 1964; on June 15, 1969.*	June and Dec. 15	Par	3,761,904,000.00	23,933,500.00	3,737,968,500.00
244% of 1964-69	Sept. 15, 1943	On and after Dec. 15, 1964; on Dec. 15, 1969.*	do	Par	3,778,754,000.00		
				Exchange at par	59,444,000.00		
256% of 1965	June 15, 1958	On Feb. 15, 1965	Feb. and Aug. 15	do	3,838,198,000.00	26,393,500.00	3,811,804,500.00
244% of 1965-70	Feb. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1965; on Mar. 15, 1970.*	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	7,387,534,000.00	491,300,000.00	6,896,234,000.00
				Exchange at par	5,120,861,500.00		
3% of 1966	Feb. 23, 1958	On Aug. 15, 1966	Feb. and Aug. 15	Par	76,533,000.00		
244% of 1966-71	Dec. 1, 1944	On and after Mar. 15, 1966; on Mar. 15, 1971.*	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	5,197,394,500.00	506,406,500.00	4,690,988,000.00
				Exchange at par	1,484,298,000.00		1,484,298,000.00
					3,447,511,500.00		
					33,353,500.00		
					3,480,865,000.00	542,756,500.00	2,938,108,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ^a	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT ^a—Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Marketable—Continued							
Treasury bonds—Continued							
2¼% of 1967-72.....	June 1, 1945.....	On and after June 15, 1967; on June 15, 1972. ^a	June and Dec. 15..	Par.....	\$7,967,261,000.00	\$6,161,796,000.00	\$1,805,465,000.00
2¼% of 1967-72.....	Oct. 20, 1941.....	On and after Sept. 15, 1967; on Sept. 15, 1972.	Mar. and Sept. 15..	Par.....	2,527,073,950.00	-----	-----
2¼% of 1967-72.....	Nov. 15, 1945.....	On and after Dec. 15, 1967; on Dec. 15, 1972. ^a	June and Dec. 15..	Par.....	188,971,200.00	65,400.00	2,715,979,750.00
3¾% of 1968 ^a	June 23, 1960.....	May 15, 1968.....	Nov. and May 15..	Exchange at par...	2,716,045,150.00	8,056,673,000.00	3,632,195,500.00
4% of 1969.....	Oct. 1, 1957.....	On Oct. 1, 1969 ^a ..	Apr. and Oct. 1...	Par.....	11,688,868,500.00	-----	-----
3¾% of 1974.....	Dec. 2, 1957.....	On Nov. 15, 1974 ^a	May and Nov. 15..	Par.....	305,747,500.00	-----	305,747,500.00
4¼% of 1975-85.....	Apr. 5, 1960.....	On and after May 15, 1975; on May 15, 1985. ^a	Nov. and May 15..	Par.....	1,276,394,000.00	240,000.00	1,276,154,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83.....	May 1, 1953.....	On and after June 15, 1978; on June 15, 1983. ^a	June and Dec. 15..	Par.....	653,811,500.00	40,000.00	653,771,500.00
4% of 1980.....	Jan. 23, 1959.....	On Feb. 15, 1980 ^a ..	Feb. and Aug. 15..	Par.....	469,533,000.00	-----	469,533,000.00
(Effective rate 4.0712%)	June 3, 1958.....	On May 15, 1985 ^a ..	May and Nov. 15..	Exchange at par...	1,188,769,175.00	-----	-----
3¼% of 1985.....	Feb. 14, 1958.....	On Feb. 15, 1990 ^a ..	Feb. and Aug. 15..	Exchange at par...	417,314,825.00	5,742,000.00	1,600,342,000.00
(Effective rate 3.2222%)	Feb. 15, 1955.....	On Feb. 15, 1995 ^a ..	do.....	Par.....	1,606,084,000.00	93,000.00	884,022,500.00
3¼% of 1990.....	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at par...	884,115,500.00	-----	-----
3% of 1995.....	-----	-----	-----	Par.....	1,134,867,500.00	333,000.00	1,134,534,500.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at par...	1,727,014,500.00	395,500.00	1,726,619,000.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	Par.....	821,474,500.00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	Exchange at par...	1,923,642,500.00	18,458,500.00	2,726,658,500.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,745,117,000.00	-----	-----
Total Treasury bonds.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	101,345,032,250.00	20,065,579,600.00	81,279,452,650.00
Other bonds:							
3% Panama Canal of 1961 ⁱ	June 1, 1911.....	On June 1, 1961.....	Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. 1.	\$102.5825.....	50,000,000.00	200,000.00	ⁱⁱ 49,800,000.00
(Effective rate 2.9018%)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total marketable obligations.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	206,232,640,250.00	22,380,821,600.00	183,851,818,650.00

Nonmarketable: ¹ Depository bonds: 2% First Series.....	Various dates from: July 1948.....	At option of United States or owner any time upon 30 to 60 days' notice; 12 years from issue date.	June and Dec. 1....	Par.....	708,261,500.00	538,355,000.00	169,906,500.00
Treasury bonds, investment series: 2¼% Series A-1965.....	Oct. 1, 1947.....	On and after Apr. 1, 1948, on de- mand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; on Oct. 1, 1965.	Apr. and Oct. 1....	Par.....	969,960,000.00	492,730,000.00	477,230,000.00
2¾% Series B-1975-80.....	Apr. 1, 1951.....	Apr. 1, 1975, ex- changeable at any time at op- tion of owner for marketable Treasury notes; on Apr. 1, 1980. ¹²	do.....	Par..... Exchange at par....	451,397,500.00 14,879,956,500.00 15,331,354,000.00	9,055,997,000.00	6,275,357,000.00
Total Treasury bonds, in- vestment series.					16,301,314,000.00	9,548,727,000.00	6,752,587,000.00
U.S. savings bonds: series and approximate yield to maturity (%). ¹⁴	First day of each month:	After 60 days from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 10 years from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years. ¹⁵	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.				
E-1941 2.962 ¹⁶	May to Dec. 1941.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	1,783,596,130.41	1,417,560,862.88	366,035,267.53
E-1942 3.007 ¹⁶	Jan. to Apr. 1942.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	2,186,365,550.04	1,714,555,658.52	471,809,891.52
E-1942 3.007 ¹⁶	May to Dec. 1942.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	5,709,246,297.76	4,642,197,921.74	1,067,048,376.02
E-1943 3.046 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1943.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	12,741,020,800.06	10,326,244,309.56	2,414,776,490.50
E-1944 3.069 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1944.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	14,833,726,522.97	11,905,753,136.89	2,927,973,386.08
E-1945 3.097 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1945.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	11,597,365,452.10	9,069,111,329.55	2,528,254,122.55
E-1946 3.118 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1946.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	5,186,569,456.09	3,796,216,448.61	1,390,353,007.48
E-1947 3.146 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1947.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	4,867,490,026.99	3,346,721,768.45	1,520,768,258.54
E-1948 3.168 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1948.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	5,005,208,114.00	3,299,014,180.30	1,706,193,933.70
E-1949 3.266 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1949.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	4,902,851,812.46	3,107,454,194.49	1,795,397,617.97
E-1950 3.347 ¹⁶	Jan. to June 1950.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	2,356,655,178.79	1,390,658,536.84	965,996,641.95
E-1950 3.347 ¹⁶	July to Dec. 1950.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	1,890,470,871.28	1,087,524,828.40	802,946,042.88
E-1951 3.378 ¹⁶	Jan. to Dec. 1951.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	3,651,934,835.00	2,108,805,055.04	1,543,129,779.96
E-1952 3.400 (Jan. to Apr. 1952).	Jan. to Apr. 1952.....	do.....	do.....	\$75.00.....	1,246,961,836.39	729,310,698.49	517,651,137.90

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ¹	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT — Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds: Series and approximate yield to maturity (%) ¹⁴ —Continued			Sold at a discount: payable at par at maturity.				
E-1952 3.451 (May to Dec. 1952). ¹⁵	May to Dec. 1952..	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 9 years 8 months from issue date, but, at the option of owner, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years. ¹⁵	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	\$2,561,431,305.35	\$1,475,814,087.32	\$1,085,617,218.03
E-1953 3.468 ¹⁵	Jan. to Dec. 1953..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	4,320,810,849.25	2,416,412,490.24	1,904,398,359.01
E-1954 3.497 ¹⁵	Jan. to Dec. 1954..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	4,374,373,262.40	2,363,415,835.01	2,010,957,427.39
E-1955 3.522 ¹⁵	Jan. to Dec. 1955..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	4,533,057,300.25	2,377,684,920.24	2,155,372,380.01
E-1956 3.546 ¹⁵	Jan. to Dec. 1956..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	4,358,380,079.99	2,263,532,627.03	2,094,847,452.96
E-1957 3.560 (Jan. 1957)	Jan. 1957.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	359,591,653.38	178,009,616.62	181,582,036.76
E-1957 3.653 (Feb. to Dec. 1957). ¹⁵	Feb. to Dec. 1957..	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 8 years 11 months from issue date. ¹⁵	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	3,711,009,801.91	1,762,180,623.64	1,948,829,178.27
E-1958 3.691 ¹⁵	Jan. to Dec. 1958..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	3,911,470,680.77	1,630,751,318.57	2,280,719,362.20
E-1959 3.730 (Jan. to May 1959).	Jan. to May 1959..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	1,563,960,977.44	587,745,527.94	976,215,449.50
E-1959 3.750 (June to Dec. 1959).	June to Dec. 1959..	After 2 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 7 years 9 months from issue date. ¹⁵	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	2,081,619,951.64	663,833,414.30	1,417,786,537.34
E-1960 3.750.....	Jan to June 1960..	.....do.....	.....do.....	\$75.00.....	1,565,742,056.25	224,582,343.75	1,341,159,712.50
Unclassified sales and redemptions.	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,267,122.83	864,878.67	22,402,244.16
Total Series E.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,324,177,925.80	73,885,956,613.09	37,438,221,312.71

F-1948 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1948	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Sold at discount; payable at par on maturity.	74.00	607, 210, 218.94	489, 834, 044.44	117, 376, 174.50
F-1949 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	do	74.00	280, 338, 495.68	166, 367, 587.51	113, 970, 908.17
F-1950 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	74.00	476, 938, 243.22	291, 616, 747.31	185, 321, 495.91
F-1951 2.53	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	74.00	143, 403, 040.97	71, 463, 091.64	71, 939, 949.33
F-1952 2.53	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	74.00	46, 434, 183.71	22, 321, 026.26	24, 113, 157.45
Unclassified sales and redemptions.						40, 743.79	¹⁵ 40, 743.79
Total Series F					1, 554, 324, 182.52	1, 041, 643, 240.95	512, 680, 941.57
G-1948 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1948	do	Semiannually	Par	2, 542, 182, 700.00	2, 181, 258, 700.00	360, 924, 000.00
G-1949 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1949	do	do	Par	1, 433, 060, 200.00	775, 519, 500.00	657, 540, 700.00
G-1950 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1950	do	do	Par	1, 938, 695, 600.00	1, 097, 237, 800.00	841, 457, 800.00
G-1951 2.50	Jan. to Dec. 1951	do	do	Par	644, 428, 000.00	296, 317, 800.00	348, 110, 200.00
G-1952 2.50	Jan. to Apr. 1952	do	do	Par	163, 428, 200.00	66, 650, 200.00	96, 778, 000.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.						22, 300.00	¹⁷ 22, 300.00
Total Series G					6, 721, 794, 700.00	4, 417, 006, 300.00	2, 304, 788, 400.00
H-1952 3.123 ¹⁸	June to Dec. 1952	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 9 years 8 months from issue date.	Semiannually	Par	191, 480, 500.00	67, 022, 000.00	124, 458, 500.00
H-1953 3.161 ¹⁸	Jan. to Dec. 1953	do	do	Par	470, 499, 500.00	142, 727, 500.00	327, 772, 000.00
H-1954 3.211 ¹⁸	Jan. to Dec. 1954	do	do	Par	877, 680, 500.00	250, 706, 000.00	626, 974, 500.00
H-1955 3.258 ¹⁸	Jan. to Dec. 1955	do	do	Par	1, 173, 084, 000.00	314, 017, 500.00	859, 066, 500.00
H-1956 3.317 ¹⁸	Jan. to Dec. 1956	do	do	Par	893, 176, 000.00	190, 219, 500.00	702, 956, 500.00
H-1957 3.360 (Jan. 1957)	Jan. 1957	do	do	Par	64, 506, 000.00	11, 442, 000.00	53, 064, 000.00
H-1957 3.626 (Feb. to Dec. 1957). ¹⁸	Feb. to Dec. 1957	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 10 years from issue date.	do	Par	567, 682, 000.00	69, 837, 500.00	497, 844, 500.00
H-1958 3.679 ¹⁸	Jan. to Dec. 1958	do	do	Par	890, 252, 000.00	95, 276, 000.00	794, 976, 000.00
H-1959 3.720 (Jan. to May 1959).	Jan. to May 1959	do	do	Par	356, 319, 000.00	17, 170, 500.00	339, 148, 500.00
H-1959 3.750 (June to Dec. 1959).	June to Dec. 1959	do	do	Par	362, 394, 000.00	6, 255, 000.00	356, 139, 000.00
H-1960 3.750	Jan. to June 1960	do	do	Par	548, 469, 000.00	428, 500.00	548, 040, 500.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.					36, 626, 000.00		36, 626, 000.00
Total Series H					6, 432, 168, 500.00	1, 165, 102, 000.00	5, 267, 066, 500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960¹—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ²	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT^a—Continued							
Public Issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable;—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds: Series and approximate yield to maturity (%) ¹⁴ —Continued							
J-1952 2.76.....	May to Dec. 1952..	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner on 1 month's notice; 12 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	\$72.00.....	\$101,716,105.57	\$52,653,422.52	\$49,062,683.05
J-1953 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1953..	do	do	\$72.00.....	148,152,312.42	63,735,342.62	84,416,969.80
J-1954 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1954..	do	do	\$72.00.....	361,577,330.37	202,612,082.67	158,965,247.70
J-1955 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1955..	do	do	\$72.00.....	257,875,322.97	115,818,398.77	142,056,924.20
J-1956 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1956..	do	do	\$72.00.....	161,309,448.10	50,914,543.19	110,394,904.91
J-1957 2.76.....	Jan. to Apr. 1957..	do	do	\$72.00.....	33,829,853.84	7,742,397.66	26,087,456.18
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							
Total Series J.....					1,064,460,373.27	493,476,187.43	570,984,185.84
K-1952 2.76.....	May to Dec. 1952..	do	Semiannually	Par	291,932,000.00	138,742,000.00	153,190,000.00
K-1953 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1953..	do	do	Par	302,931,500.00	116,552,000.00	186,379,500.00
K-1954 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1954..	do	do	Par	981,680,000.00	522,535,000.00	459,145,000.00
K-1955 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1955..	do	do	Par	633,925,500.00	257,131,500.00	376,794,000.00
K-1956 2.76.....	Jan. to Dec. 1956..	do	do	Par	318,825,500.00	86,468,500.00	232,357,000.00
K-1957 2.76.....	Jan. to Apr. 1957..	do	do	Par	53,978,500.00	9,469,000.00	44,518,500.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.							
Total Series K.....					2,583,273,000.00	1,130,889,000.00	1,452,384,000.00
Total U.S. savings bonds.....					129,680,198,681.59	82,134,073,341.47	47,546,125,340.12
Total nonmarketable obligations.....					146,689,774,181.59	92,221,155,341.47	54,468,618,840.12
Total public issues.....					352,922,414,431.59	114,601,976,941.47	238,320,437,490.12

Special Issues:							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates:							
2 3/4% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1960.....	On demand on June 30, 1961. Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and pay- able on June 30:	June 30.....	Par.....	185,752,000.00		185,752,000.00
Notes:							
2 3/4% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1959.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	179,211,000.00		179,211,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2 3/4% Series 1962.....	June 30, 1959.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1963.....	do.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1964.....	do.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1965.....	June 30, 1960.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	51,316,000.00		51,316,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2 1/4% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1957.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2 1/4% Series 1962.....	do.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2 1/4% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
		On demand; on June 30:					
Bonds:							
2 3/4% Series 1965.....	June 30, 1959.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	179,211,000.00		179,211,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2 3/4% Series 1966.....	June 30, 1959.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	230,527,000.00		230,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1968.....	do.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	415,527,000.00		415,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1969.....	do.....	1969.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1970.....	do.....	1970.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1971.....	do.....	1971.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1972.....	do.....	1972.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1973.....	do.....	1973.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1974.....	do.....	1974.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 3/4% Series 1975.....	June 30, 1960.....	1975.....	do.....	Par.....	615,527,000.00		615,527,000.00
2 1/2% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1957.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2 1/2% Series 1964.....	June 30, 1957.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2 1/2% Series 1965.....	do.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2 1/2% Series 1966.....	do.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2 1/2% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2 1/2% Series 1968.....	June 30, 1958.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and pay- able on June 30:					
Federal Deposit Insurance Corpo- ration (notes):							
2% Series 1960.....	1955.....	1960.....	June 1, Dec. 1.....	Par.....	104,800,000.00	\$45,000,000.00	59,800,000.00
2% Series 1961.....	1956.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	227,800,000.00	1,500,000.00	226,300,000.00
2% Series 1962.....	1957.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	115,900,000.00	300,000.00	115,600,000.00
2% Series 1963.....	1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	128,500,000.00	11,400,000.00	117,100,000.00
2% Series 1964.....	1959.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	175,500,000.00		175,500,000.00

Footnotes at end of table;

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960¹—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ²	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT —Continued							
Special Issues—Continued							
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates:		On demand; on					
2½% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1960.....	June 30, 1961.....	June 30, Dec. 31.....	Par.....	\$56,394,000.00.....	.....	\$56,394,000.00
		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Notes:		1961.....	do.....	Par.....	63,000,000.00.....	.....	63,000,000.00
2½% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1959.....						
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1962.....	June 30, 1959.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	95,394,000.00.....	.....	95,394,000.00
2½% Series 1963.....	do.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	95,394,000.00.....	.....	95,394,000.00
2½% Series 1964.....	do.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	95,394,000.00.....	.....	95,394,000.00
2½% Series 1965.....	June 30, 1960.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	32,394,000.00.....	.....	32,394,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1957.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	37,500,000.00.....	.....	37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1962.....	do.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	37,500,000.00.....	.....	37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	30,000,000.00.....	.....	30,000,000.00
Bonds:							
2½% Series 1965.....	June 30, 1959.....	On demand; on June 30: 1965.....	do.....	Par.....	63,000,000.00.....	.....	63,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1966.....	June 30, 1959.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	95,394,000.00.....	.....	95,394,000.00
2½% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	95,394,000.00.....	.....	95,394,000.00
2½% Series 1968.....	do.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	102,894,000.00.....	.....	102,894,000.00
2½% Series 1969.....	do.....	1969.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1970.....	do.....	1970.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1971.....	do.....	1971.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1972.....	do.....	1972.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1973.....	do.....	1973.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1974.....	do.....	1974.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1975.....	June 30, 1960.....	1975.....	do.....	Par.....	132,894,000.00.....	.....	132,894,000.00
2½% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1957.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	7,500,000.00.....	.....	7,500,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964.....	June 30, 1957.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	37,500,000.00.....	.....	37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1965.....	do.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	37,500,000.00.....	.....	37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1966.....	do.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	37,500,000.00.....	.....	37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	37,500,000.00.....	.....	37,500,000.00
2½% Series 1968.....	June 30, 1958.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	30,000,000.00.....	.....	30,000,000.00

Federal home loan banks:								
Certificates:								
2% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1960.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	59,000,000.00	-----	59,000,000.00	
Federal Housing Administration:								
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1963.....	Various dates from: July 23, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	850,000.00	\$526,000.00	324,000.00	
Housing insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1962.....	Sept. 18, 1957.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	3,598,000.00	3,450,000.00	148,000.00	
2% Series 1963.....	July 23, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	3,620,000.00	-----	3,620,000.00	
2% Series 1962.....	Feb. 5, 1958.....	1962.....	June 30, Dec. 31.....	Par.....	70,000.00	-----	70,000.00	
Mutual mortgage insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1962.....	Mar. 31, 1958.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	16,888,000.00	1,779,000.00	15,109,000.00	
National defense housing insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1964.....	Various dates from: July 20, 1959.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	1,770,000.00	675,000.00	1,095,000.00	
Section 220 housing insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1962.....	Mar. 24, 1958.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	450,000.00	-----	450,000.00	
2% Series 1963.....	July 23, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	140,000.00	-----	140,000.00	
2% Series 1964.....	June 30, 1959.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	550,000.00	-----	550,000.00	
Section 221 housing insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1962.....	Various dates from: Apr. 23, 1958.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00	
2% Series 1963.....	July 23, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	150,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	
2% Series 1964.....	June 30, 1959.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	650,000.00	-----	650,000.00	
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1961.....	Various dates from: July 18, 1956.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	550,000.00	-----	550,000.00	
2% Series 1962.....	Mar. 24, 1958.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	925,000.00	-----	925,000.00	
Title I housing insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1961.....	Sept. 19, 1956.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	500,000.00	-----	500,000.00	
2% Series 1963.....	July 23, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	190,000.00	-----	190,000.00	
Title I insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1962.....	Mar. 31, 1958.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	23,179,000.00	-----	23,179,000.00	
War housing insurance fund (notes):								
2% Series 1963.....	Various dates from: July 23, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	12,375,000.00	6,403,000.00	5,972,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960¹—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ³	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT — Continued							
Special Issues—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Certificates: 2½% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1960.....	On demand; on June 30, 1961.....	June 30, Dec. 31..... do.....	Par..... -----	\$270,000,000.00 -----	----- -----	\$270,000,000.00 -----
		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Notes:							
2½% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1959.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
2½% Series 1962.....	do.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
2½% Series 1963.....	do.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
2½% Series 1964.....	do.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1957.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	965,000,000.00	\$639,340,000.00	325,660,000.00
2½% Series 1962.....	do.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	965,000,000.00	-----	965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	465,000,000.00	-----	465,000,000.00
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
2½% Series 1965.....	June 30, 1959.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
2½% Series 1966.....	do.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
2½% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	168,000,000.00	-----	168,000,000.00
2½% Series 1968.....	do.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	668,000,000.00	-----	668,000,000.00
2½% Series 1969.....	do.....	1969.....	do.....	Par.....	1,133,000,000.00	-----	1,133,000,000.00
2½% Series 1970.....	do.....	1970.....	do.....	Par.....	1,133,000,000.00	-----	1,133,000,000.00
2½% Series 1971.....	do.....	1971.....	do.....	Par.....	1,133,000,000.00	-----	1,133,000,000.00
2½% Series 1972.....	do.....	1972.....	do.....	Par.....	1,133,000,000.00	-----	1,133,000,000.00
2½% Series 1973.....	do.....	1973.....	do.....	Par.....	1,133,000,000.00	-----	1,133,000,000.00
2½% Series 1974.....	do.....	1974.....	do.....	Par.....	1,133,000,000.00	-----	1,133,000,000.00
2½% Series 1975.....	June 30, 1960.....	1975.....	do.....	Par.....	919,934,000.00	-----	919,934,000.00
2½% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1957.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	500,000,000.00	-----	500,000,000.00
	Various dates from:						
2½% Series 1964.....	June 30, 1957.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	965,000,000.00	-----	965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1965.....	do.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	965,000,000.00	-----	965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1966.....	do.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	965,000,000.00	-----	965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	965,000,000.00	-----	965,000,000.00
2½% Series 1968.....	June 30, 1958.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	465,000,000.00	-----	465,000,000.00

	Various dates from:	Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes):							
2% Series 1961.....	July 11, 1956.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	21,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
2% Series 1962.....	Aug. 16, 1957.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	41,000,000.00		41,000,000.00
2% Series 1963.....	July 9, 1958.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	37,000,000.00		37,000,000.00
2% Series 1964.....	July 7, 1959.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	16,000,000.00		16,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (certificates):		On demand; on June 30:					
4% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1960.....	1961.....	June 30.....	Par.....	27,823,000.00		27,823,000.00
3% Series 1961.....	do.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	1,355,000.00		1,355,000.00
Government life insurance fund: Certificates:							
3 3/4% Series 1961.....	do.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	660,000.00		660,000.00
Notes:		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
3 3/4% Series 1962.....	do.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1963.....	do.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1964.....	do.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1965.....	do.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1961.....	Feb. 1, 1960.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1962.....	do.....	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1963.....	do.....	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1964.....	do.....	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
3 3/4% Series 1966.....	June 30, 1960.....	1966.....	June 30.....	Par.....	\$670,000.00		\$670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1968.....	do.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1969.....	do.....	1969.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1970.....	do.....	1970.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1971.....	do.....	1971.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1972.....	do.....	1972.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1973.....	do.....	1973.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1974.....	do.....	1974.....	do.....	Par.....	670,000.00		670,000.00
3 3/4% Series 1975.....	do.....	1975.....	do.....	Par.....	73,770,000.00		73,770,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1965.....	Feb. 1, 1960.....	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1966.....	do.....	1966.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1967.....	do.....	1967.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1968.....	do.....	1968.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1969.....	do.....	1969.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1970.....	do.....	1970.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1971.....	do.....	1971.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1972.....	do.....	1972.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1973.....	do.....	1973.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00
3 1/2% Series 1974.....	do.....	1974.....	do.....	Par.....	73,100,000.00		73,100,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960¹—Continued

Security and rate of interest	Date of security	When redeemable or payable ²	Interest payment date	Average price received (per \$100)	Amount issued	Amount retired	Amount outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT —Continued							
Special Issues—Continued							
Highway trust fund (certificates):		On demand; on June 30:	June 30				
3½% Series 1961	June 30, 1960	1961	do	Par	\$1,335,000.00		\$1,335,000.00
National service life insurance fund: Certificates:							
3¾% Series 1961	do	1961	do	Par	7,867,000.00		7,867,000.00
		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Notes:							
3¾% Series 1962	do	1962	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1963	do	1963	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1964	do	1964	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1965	do	1965	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3% Series 1961	Feb. 1, 1960	1961	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1962	do	1962	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1963	do	1963	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1964	do	1964	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
Bonds:		On demand; on June 30:					
3¾% Series 1966	June 30, 1960	1966	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1967	do	1967	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1968	do	1968	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1969	do	1969	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1970	do	1970	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1971	do	1971	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1972	do	1972	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1973	do	1973	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1974	do	1974	do	Par	7,873,000.00		7,873,000.00
3¾% Series 1975	do	1975	do	Par	386,873,000.00		386,873,000.00
3% Series 1965	Feb. 1, 1960	1965	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1966	do	1966	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1967	do	1967	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1968	do	1968	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1969	do	1969	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1970	do	1970	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1971	do	1971	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1972	do	1972	do	Par	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00

3% Series 1973.....	do.....	1973.....	do.....	Par.....	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
3% Series 1974.....	do.....	1974.....	do.....	Par.....	379,000,000.00		379,000,000.00
		Redeemable after 1 year from date of issue and payable on June 30:					
Railroad retirement account (notes):	Various dates from:						
3% Series 1961.....	June 30, 1956..	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	777,202,000.00	\$618,621,000.00	158,581,000.00
3% Series 1962.....	June 30, 1957..	1962.....	do.....	Par.....	1,178,688,000.00	238,000.00	1,178,450,000.00
3% Series 1963.....	June 30, 1958..	1963.....	do.....	Par.....	751,106,000.00		751,106,000.00
3% Series 1964.....	June 30, 1959..	1964.....	do.....	Par.....	1,411,532,000.00		1,411,532,000.00
3% Series 1965.....	June 30, 1960..	1965.....	do.....	Par.....	86,298,000.00		86,298,000.00
Unemployment trust fund (cer- tificates):		On demand; on June 30:					
3 3/4% Series 1961.....	do.....	1961.....	June 30, Dec 31..	Par.....	5,580,307,000.00		5,580,307,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund (certificates):							
2 3/4% Series 1961.....	do.....	1961.....	do.....	Par.....	84,613,000.00		84,613,000.00
Total special issues.....					46,239,578,000.00	1,340,332,000.00	44,899,246,000.00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding.....					399,161,992,431.59	115,942,308,941.47	283,219,683,490.12

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 27.—Description of public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1960¹—Continued

Title of loan	Amount out- standing	Title of loan	Amount out- standing
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED		MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED	
Old debt matured (issued prior to April 1, 1917) ^{18 b}	¹¹ \$1,370,600.26	Treasury notes, tax series ^a	\$162,500.00
2 1/2% postal savings bonds ^c	¹¹ 602,880.00	Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates ^a	3,357,050.00
First Liberty bonds, at various interest rates ^d	¹¹ 710,150.00	Treasury bills ^a	69,598,000.00
Other Liberty bonds and Victory notes, at various interest rates ^a	4,970,700.00	Treasury savings certificates ^a	¹¹ 74,650.00
Treasury bonds, at various interest rates ^a	24,497,050.00	U.S. savings bonds ^a	264,380,300.00
Adjusted service bonds of 1945 ^a	2,106,250.00	Armed Forces leave bonds ^a	11,139,575.00
Treasury notes, at various interest rates ^a	18,417,550.00		
Treasury savings notes ^a	1,679,300.00	Total matured debt on which interest has ceased.....	403,066,555.26
Title of loan			Amount out- standing
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST			
Special notes of the United States (issued pursuant to the provisions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, approved July 31, 1945, and under the authority of and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The notes are nonnegotiable, bear no interest, and are payable on demand): International Monetary Fund series.....			\$2,238,000,000.00
United States savings stamps (Public Debt Act of 1942).....			53,082,346.96
Excess profits tax refund bonds were issued under authority and subject to the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and sections 780 to 783, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. These bonds did not bear interest and were payable at the option of the owner after January 1, 1946. The first series matured on December 31, 1948, and the second series on December 31, 1949. First Series.....			422,026.00
Second Series.....			357,651.70
Total excess profits tax refund bonds.....			779,677.70
Old demand notes (acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stat. 313); Feb. 12, 1862 (12 Stat. 338)). (The \$60,030,000 issued includes \$60,000,000 authorized to be outstanding and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.).....			¹¹ 52,917.50
Fractional currency (acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 592); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 711); June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. 220)). (The \$368,724,080 issued includes \$50,000,000 authorized to be outstanding and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.).....			^{11 19} 1,965,538.00
Legal tender notes (acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 345); July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 710); May 31, 1878 (20 Stat. 87); Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45); Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1200)). (Greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, \$450,000,000.).....			346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve.....			156,039,430.93
Total legal tender notes less gold reserve.....			¹¹ 190,641,585.07

National bank notes (redemption account) (the act of July 14, 1890 (20 Stat. 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest). (Authorized to be outstanding at one time, indefinite.)

Thrift and Treasury savings stamps.....	11 156,714,689.50 11 3,705,139.00
Total debt bearing no interest.....	2,644,941,893.73
Gross debt (including \$25,635,744,993.04 debt incurred to finance expenditures of Government corporations for which obligations of such corporations are held by the Treasury).....	286,267,691,939.11
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury.....	139,841,775.00
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations.....	286,407,533,714.11
Deduct debt not subject to statutory limitation (see footnote 11).....	405,638,149.33
Total debt subject to limitation ²⁰	286,001,895,564.78

¹ Interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds were increased on Sept. 22, 1959, retroactive to June 1, 1959.

² Reconciliation of summary to the basis of daily Treasury statement is shown in table 26.

³ Redeemable at the option of the United States on and after dates indicated, except where otherwise stated. Treasury bonds and Treasury Bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80 now outstanding may be redeemed only on interest dates, and 4 months' notice of redemption must be given.

⁴ Treasury bills shown in this table are noninterest-bearing and are sold on a discount basis with competitive bids for each issue. The average sale price on these series gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis (360 days a year) as indicated opposite each issue of bills. This yield differs slightly from the yield on a discount basis (365 days a year) which is shown in the summary table 26.

⁵ Treasury bills are shown at maturity value.

⁶ Owners have exercised the option to redeem \$472,915,000 of these notes.

⁷ Owners have exercised the option to redeem \$158,573,000 of these notes.

⁸ Of this amount \$745,247,000 face amount was issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds maturing in the calendar year 1960, and \$3,324,000 face amount was issued for cash.

⁹ Redeemable, at par and accrued interest, to date of payment, at any time upon the death of the owner at the option of the duly constituted representative of the deceased owner's estate, provided entire proceeds of redemption are applied to payment of Federal estate taxes due from deceased owner's estate.

¹⁰ Not called for redemption on first call date. Callable on succeeding interest payment dates.

¹¹ Not subject to the statutory debt limitation.

¹² May be exchanged at option of owner for marketable 1½ percent 5-year Treasury notes, dated Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, next preceding the date of exchange.

¹³ Includes \$293,439,000 of securities received by Federal National Mortgage Association in exchange for mortgages.

¹⁴ Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K are stated at par value.

¹⁵ At option of owner, bonds dated May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 20 years; bonds dated on and after June 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.

¹⁶ Represents a weighted average of the approximate yields of bonds of various issue dates within the yearly series if held to maturity or if held from issue date to end of applicable extension period, computed on the basis of bonds outstanding May 31, 1959. (See Treasury Circulars Nos. 653 and 905, revised Sept. 23, 1959, for details of yields by issue dates.)

¹⁷ Deduct.

¹⁸ For detailed information see 1956 annual report, page 435.

¹⁹ After deducting amounts officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed.

²⁰ For statutory limit on the public debt, see tables 30 and 31.

(Footnotes continued on following page)

AUTHORIZING ACTS:

(a) September 24, 1917, as amended, with the exception of the Panama Canal Loan of 1961 which was authorized by the acts of Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911.

(b) Various.

(c) June 25, 1910.

(d) Apr. 24, 1917.

TAX STATUS:

(e) Any income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from their sale or other disposition does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of any such bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto. 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 the bills are originally sold by the United States is to be considered to be interest.

(f) Income derived from these securities is subject to all taxes now or hereafter imposed under the Internal Revenue Code or laws amendatory or supplementary thereto.

The securities 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. The following is applicable to savings bonds only: For the purposes of taxation any increment in value of savings bonds represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest. For exception, see Treasury bonds, 2 3/4% of 1960-65, and note b.

Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550 ruling that bonds, notes, bills, and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government or its agencies, and the interest thereon, are not exempt from the gift tax.

(g) Any gain or loss derived from the exchange of 2 1/4% Treasury bonds of 1961 for 3 3/4% Treasury notes of Series D-1964 or 3 7/8% Treasury bonds of 1968 will be taken into account for Federal income tax purposes upon the disposition or redemption of the new obligations.

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

(c) Exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from all taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. (The Supreme Court has held that this exemption does not extend to estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by Federal or State authority.)

(d) These issues, being investments of various Government funds and payable only for the account of such funds, have no present tax liability.

In hands of foreign holders—Applicable only to securities issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941: Bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or association not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO OTHER OBLIGATIONS:

Obligations of the United States payable on presentation:

U.S. registered interest checks payable.....	\$320,367,630.44
U.S. interest coupons due and outstanding.....	121,042,035.89
Interest payable with and accrued discount added to principal	
of United States securities.....	7,194,425.46
Total.....	448,604,091.79

TABLE 28.—Description of guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury,
June 30, 1960

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Security	Rate of Interest	Amount
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS ¹		
District of Columbia Armory Board stadium bonds issued under the act of September 7, 1957, as amended (2 D.C. Code 1722, 1727): ²	<i>Percent</i>	
Bonds.....	4¾	\$380,000.00
Bond.....	3½	96,000.00
Subtotal.....		476,000.00
Federal Housing Administration debentures issued under the act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-1750g): ³		
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:		
Series A.....	3	1,630,700.00
Series AA.....	2½	354,650.00
Series AA.....	2½	595,650.00
Series AA.....	2¾	463,900.00
Series AA.....	2½	1,526,150.00
Series AA.....	3	893,300.00
Series AA.....	3½	769,500.00
Series AA.....	3¼	408,250.00
Series AA.....	3½	848,950.00
Series AA.....	3½	3,025,800.00
Series AA.....	3¾	832,850.00
Series AA.....	4½	61,450.00
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund:		
Series FF.....	2½	8,880,950.00
Series FF.....	2¾	10,476,500.00
Series FF.....	3½	11,000.00
Housing insurance fund:		
Series BB.....	2½	2,919,650.00
Series BB.....	2½	200.00
Series BB.....	2¾	3,281,550.00
Series BB.....	2½	15,300.00
Series BB.....	3	192,550.00
Series BB.....	3½	14,550.00
Series BB.....	3¼	1,694,050.00
Series BB.....	3½	1,082,550.00
Series BB.....	3½	31,800.00
National defense housing insurance fund:		
Series GG.....	2½	34,022,150.00
Series GG.....	2½	569,600.00
Series GG.....	2¾	32,730,300.00
Series GG.....	2½	3,659,850.00
Series GG.....	3¼	260,950.00
Series P.....	2½	493,750.00
Section 220 housing insurance fund:		
Series CC.....	4½	9,950.00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:		
Series DD.....	3¼	8,350.00
Series DD.....	3½	60,350.00
Series DD.....	3½	60,350.00
Series DD.....	3¾	78,350.00
Series DD.....	4½	10,000.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:		
Series EE.....	2½	20,450.00
Series EE.....	3	161,500.00
Series EE.....	3½	87,300.00
Series EE.....	3¼	73,300.00
Series EE.....	3½	135,000.00
Series EE.....	3½	157,000.00
Series EE.....	3¾	45,800.00
Title I housing insurance fund:		
Series L.....	2½	16,600.00
Series R.....	2¾	239,350.00
Series T.....	3	155,400.00
War housing insurance fund:		
Series H.....	2½	25,761,550.00
Subtotal.....		\$ 138,829,000.00
Total unmatured obligations.....		139,305,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—*Description of guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury, June 30, 1960—Continued*

(On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables")

Security	Rate of interest	Amount
MATURED OBLIGATIONS ⁶		
Commodity Credit Corporation, interest.....	-----	\$11. 25
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:		
Principal.....	-----	193, 100. 00
Interest.....	-----	39, 925. 84
Federal Housing Administration:		
Principal.....	-----	12, 200. 00
Interest.....	-----	182. 95
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:		
Principal.....	-----	331, 475. 00
Interest.....	-----	74, 284. 04
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, interest.....	-----	19. 25
Total matured obligations (principal and interest).....	-----	651, 198. 33
Total based on guarantees.....	-----	139, 956, 198. 33

¹ Issued and payable on various dates. Interest is payable semiannually. All unmatured debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration are redeemable on any interest day or days, on 3 months' notice, except the Series A debentures which are not redeemable until maturity. The stadium bonds issued by the District of Columbia Armory Board are redeemable at any time.

² The securities and the income derived therefrom, and gain from the sale or other disposition thereof or transfer as by inheritance or gift, are subject to taxation by the United States, but are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes, imposed by the District of Columbia.

³ Under the Public Debt Act of 1941 (31 U.S.C. 742a), income or gain derived from these securities except mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, Series A, is subject to all Federal taxes now or hereafter imposed. The securities are subject to surtaxes, 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, municipality, or local taxing authority. Debentures issued on contracts entered into before Mar. 1, 1941, are exempt from all taxation except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes.

⁴ Series A debentures are subject only to such Federal, State, and local taxes as the mortgages in exchange for which they are issued would be subject to in the hands of the holders of the debentures.

⁵ Includes Series A debentures amounting to \$1,460,050, maturing on July 1, 1960; and debentures called for redemption on July 1, 1960, at par plus accrued interest, as follows: Series A.A., \$2,891,850; Series B.B., \$257,400; Series E.E., \$148,950; Series R., \$67,050; Series T., \$59,500; and Series H., \$3,240,900.

⁶ Funds are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of principal of \$536,775 and interest of \$114,423.33.

NOTE.—For obligations held by the Treasury, see table 115.

TABLE 29.—*Postal Savings Systems' deposits and Federal Reserve notes outstanding, June 30, 1946-60*

[Face amount in thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received by the Treasury]

June 30	Deposits in Postal Savings Systems ¹			Federal Reserve notes ⁴
	U.S. Postal Savings System ²	Canal Zone Postal Savings System ³	Total	
1946.....	3, 119, 656	9, 612	3, 129, 268	23, 434, 613
1947.....	3, 392, 773	9, 602	3, 402, 375	23, 444, 193
1948.....	3, 379, 130	9, 129	3, 388, 259	23, 136, 167
1949.....	3, 277, 402	8, 943	3, 286, 346	22, 783, 823
1950.....	3, 097, 316	8, 643	3, 105, 959	22, 398, 284
1951.....	2, 788, 199	7, 044	2, 795, 244	22, 975, 292
1952.....	2, 617, 564	7, 005	2, 624, 569	24, 135, 367
1953.....	2, 457, 548	6, 848	2, 464, 396	25, 040, 465
1954.....	2, 251, 419	6, 506	2, 257, 926	24, 726, 731
1955.....	2, 007, 996	6, 290	2, 014, 286	25, 030, 031
1956.....	1, 765, 470	6, 313	1, 771, 783	25, 523, 779
1957.....	1, 462, 268	6, 139	1, 468, 408	25, 836, 574
1958.....	1, 212, 672	5, 713	1, 218, 385	25, 862, 932
1959.....	1, 041, 792	5, 492	1, 047, 284	26, 479, 923
1960.....	⁵ 835, 800	⁶ 5, 067	840, 867	⁷ 26, 569, 479

¹ The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits (plus accrued interest at the rate of 2 percent) made in postal savings depository offices. Interest is payable quarterly from the first day of the month next following date of deposit, and on deposits made after Mar. 1, 1941 (under the Public Debt Act of 1941 (31 U.S.C. 742a)), is subject to all Federal taxes.

² Established by the act of June 25, 1910, as amended (39 U.S.C. 751-771).

³ Established by the act of June 13, 1940 (2 Canal Zone Code 273-280).

⁴ Authority for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes was given under the act of Dec. 23, 1913, as amended (12 U.S.C. 411-416). The notes are obligations of the United States and are receivable by all national and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They are redeemable in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., or at any Federal Reserve Bank.

⁵ Funds due depositors on June 30, 1960, including interest of \$77,097,940 totaling \$912,897,609, are offset by cash in designated depository banks amounting to \$19,137,686, which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the regulations of the Postal Savings System, having a face value of \$21,057,500; Government securities with a face value of \$845,703,000; and cash in possession of the System and other net assets of \$48,056,923.

⁶ Funds due depositors on June 30, 1960, including interest of \$248,492 totaling \$5,315,862, are offset by Government securities having a face value of \$5,350,000 and other assets.

⁷ In actual circulation, exclusive of \$935,379,509 redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and \$889,327,925 of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of \$10,565,000,000 in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, \$19,145,000,000 face amount of U.S. Government securities, and \$90,032,000 face amount of commercial paper. Notes issued by a Federal Reserve Bank are a first lien against the assets of such Bank.

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TABLE 30.—Statutory limitation on the public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1960

[In millions of dollars]

PART I.—STATUS UNDER LIMITATION, JUNE 30, 1960

Maximum amount of securities which may be outstanding at any one time under limitations imposed by section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the acts of Feb. 26, 1958, and June 30, 1959, (31 U.S.C. 757b). (The following table lists the amendments)	1 295,000
Amount of securities outstanding subject to such statutory debt limitation:	
U.S. Government securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended	285,925
Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury	140
Total amount of securities outstanding subject to statutory debt limitation	286,065
Balance issuable under limitation	8,935

PART II.—APPLICATION OF LIMITATION TO PUBLIC DEBT AND GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS OUTSTANDING, JUNE 30, 1960

Class of security	Subject to statutory debt limitation	Not subject to statutory debt limitation	Total outstanding
Public debt:			
Interest-bearing securities:			
Marketable:			
Treasury bills	33,415		33,415
Certificates of indebtedness	17,650		17,650
Treasury notes	51,483		51,483
Treasury bonds	81,247		81,247
Panama Canal bonds		50	50
Total marketable	183,795	50	183,845
Nonmarketable:			
U.S. savings bonds (current redemption value)	47,544		47,544
Depositary bonds	170		170
Treasury bonds, investment series	6,783		6,783
Total nonmarketable	54,497		54,497
Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds	44,899		44,899
Total interest-bearing securities	283,191	50	283,241
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	442	3	445
Debt bearing no interest:			
U.S. savings stamps	53		53
Excess profits tax refund bonds	1		1
Special notes of the United States, International Monetary Fund Series	2,238		2,238
United States notes (less gold reserve)		191	191
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes		157	157
Other debt bearing no interest		6	6
Total debt bearing no interest	2,292	353	2,645
Total public debt ²	285,925	406	286,331
Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury:			
Interest-bearing	139		139
Matured	1		1
Total guaranteed obligations	140		140
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations	286,065	406	286,471

¹ For debt limit effective July 1, 1960, see following table.² Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury, see table 115.

TABLE 31.—*Debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended*

Enactment date and statute	Provisions of legislation by calendar years	Amount and kind of limitation
	1917	
Sept. 24, 1917: (40 Stat. 288)	Sec. 1 authorized bonds in the amount of	¹ \$7,538,945,460
(40 Stat. 290)	Sec. 5 authorized certificates of indebtedness outstanding at any one time (revolving authority)	² 4,000,000,000
	1918	
April. 4, 1918: (40 Stat. 502)	Sec. 1 amended to increase authorized amount of bonds to	¹ 12,000,000,000
(40 Stat. 504)	Sec. 5 amended to increase authorized amount of certificates outstanding to	² 8,000,000,000
July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 844)	Sec. 1 amended to increase authorized amount of bonds to	¹ 20,000,000,000
	1919	
Mar. 3, 1919: (40 Stat. 1311)	Sec. 5 amended to increase authorized amount of certificates outstanding to	² 10,000,000,000
(40 Stat. 1309)	Sec. 18 (new) authorized notes in the amount of	¹ 7,000,000,000
	1921	
Nov. 23, 1921 (42 Stat. 321)	Sec. 18 amended to establish revolving authority for the issuance of notes and limited amount outstanding at any one time to	² 7,500,000,000
	1929	
June 17, 1929 (46 Stat. 19)	Sec. 5 amended to authorize issuance of Treasury bills, as well as certificates of indebtedness, and limited amount of both outstanding at any one time to	² 10,000,000,000
	1931	
Mar. 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1506)	Sec. 1 amended to increase authorized amount of bonds to	¹ 28,000,000,000
	1934	
Jan. 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 343)	Sec. 18 amended to increase authorized amount of notes outstanding to	² 10,000,000,000
	1935	
Feb. 4, 1935: (49 Stat. 20)	Sec. 1 amended to establish revolving authority for the issuance of bonds and limited the amount outstanding at any one time to	² 25,000,000,000
(49 Stat. 21)	Sec. 21 (new) consolidated limitation on issuance of bills and certificates (sec. 5) and limitation on issuance of notes (sec. 18). Aggregate amount outstanding of securities under both sections	² 20,000,000,000
Do	Sec. 22 (new) authorized issuance of U.S. savings bonds, the amount issued to be included in the limitation in sec. 1.	
	1938	
May 26, 1938 (52 Stat. 447)	Secs. 1 and 21 amended to consolidate in sec. 21 all limitations on bills, certificates, notes, and bonds; limited bonds outstanding to \$30 billion, and aggregate total to	² 45,000,000,000
	1939	
June 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071)	Sec. 21 amended to remove limitation on bonds without changing limitation on aggregate total of	² 45,000,000,000

TABLE 31.—*Debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended—Con.*

Enactment date and statute	Provisions of legislation by calendar years	Amount and kind of limitation
	1940	
June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 526).....	Sec. 21 amended to insert "(a)" after 21, and to add at end of sec. 21 (a): "(b) In addition to the amount authorized by the preceding paragraph of this section, any obligations authorized by sections 5 and 18 of this Act, as amended, not to exceed in the aggregate \$4,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time, less any retirements made from the special fund made available under section 301 of the Revenue Act of 1940, may be issued under said sections to provide the Treasury with funds to meet any expenditures made, after June 30, 1940, for the national defense, or to reimburse the general fund of the Treasury therefor. Any such obligations so issued shall be designated 'National Defense Series'."	\$ 4,000,000,000
	1941	
Feb. 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 7).....	Sec. 21 amended to eliminate separate authority for \$4 billion of National Defense Series obligations and provided that the face amount of obligations issued under this act outstanding at any one time shall not exceed in the aggregate.....	\$ 65,000,000,000
	1942	
Mar. 28, 1942 (56 Stat. 189).....	Sec. 21 amended to increase limitation on aggregate outstanding at any one time to.....	\$ 125,000,000,000
	1943	
Apr. 11, 1943 (57 Stat. 63).....	Sec. 21 amended to increase limitation on aggregate outstanding at any one time to.....	\$ 210,000,000,000
	1944	
June 9, 1944 (58 Stat. 272).....	Sec. 21 amended to increase limitation on aggregate outstanding at any one time to.....	\$ 260,000,000,000
	1945	
Apr. 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 47).....	Sec. 21 amended to provide that the face amount of obligations issued under this act and the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest (except such guaranteed obligations as may be held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding at any one time shall not exceed in the aggregate.....	\$ 300,000,000,000
	1946	
June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316).....	Sec. 21 amended to add: "The current redemption value of any obligation issued on a discount basis which is redeemable prior to maturity at the option of the holder thereof shall be considered, for the purposes of this section, to be the face amount of such obligation." Amendment decreased the limitation to.....	\$ 275,000,000,000
	1954	
Aug. 28, 1954 (68 Stat. 895).....	Sec. 21 amended, effective Aug. 28, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, to increase the limitation temporarily by \$6 billion to.....	\$ 281,000,000,000
	1955	
June 30, 1955 (69 Stat. 241).....	Sec. 21 act of Aug. 28, 1954, amended to extend until June 30, 1956, the increase in limitation to.....	\$ 281,000,000,000
	1956	
July 9, 1956 (70 Stat. 519).....	Sec. 21 act of Aug. 28, 1954, amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1957, by \$3 billion to.....	\$ 278,000,000,000

TABLE 31.—*Debt limitation under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended—Con.*

Enactment date and statute	Provisions of legislation by calendar years	Amount and kind of limitation
	1957	
	Temporary increase terminated June 30, 1957; and the limitation on the aggregate outstanding at any one time reverted to that under the act of June 26, 1946 (60 Stat. 316)-----	² \$275,000,000,000
	1958	
Feb. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 27)-----	Sec. 21 amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning Feb. 26, 1958, and ending June 30, 1959, by \$5 billion to-----	² 280,000,000,000
Sept. 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1758)----	Sec. 21 amended, effective Sept. 2, 1958, to increase the limitation on the aggregate amount outstanding at any one time to-----	² 283,000,000,000
	The increase in the limitation on the aggregate outstanding, together with the temporary increase of \$5 billion beginning Feb. 26, 1958, and ending June 30, 1959, provided an operating limitation of-----	² 288,000,000,000
	1959	
June 30, 1959 (73 Stat. 156-7)---	Sec. 21 amended, effective June 30, 1959, to increase the limitation on the aggregate amount outstanding to-----	² 285,000,000,000
	With the temporary increase of \$5 billion (act of Feb. 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 27), which ended June 30, 1959, the operating limitation on June 30, 1959, was-----	² 290,000,000,000
	Sec. 21 amended also to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960, by \$10 billion, providing an operating limitation of-----	² 295,000,000,000
	1960	
June 30, 1960 (74 Stat. 290)-----	Sec. 21 amended to increase the limitation temporarily, beginning July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961, by \$8 billion, providing an operating limitation of-----	² 293,000,000,000

¹ Limitation on issue. ² Limitation on outstanding. ³ Limitation on issues less retirements.

11.—Operations

TABLE 32.—Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960
[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	\$6,991,627,000.00	\$5,491,270,000.00	\$5,938,943,000.00	\$6,909,873,000.00	\$5,313,992,000.00	\$7,787,456,000.00	\$5,779,978,000.00
Tax anticipation.....	3,005,203,000.00	998,913,000.00	-----	2,002,246,000.00	-----	2,015,970,000.00	2,015,970,000.00
Other.....	2,000,876,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,006,582,000.00	1,452,750,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Tax anticipation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Treasury notes.....	-----	-----	-----	2,315,720,000.00	4,000.00	2,524,000.00	589,000.00
Treasury bonds.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	11,997,706,000.00	6,490,183,000.00	5,938,943,000.00	11,227,839,000.00	5,313,996,000.00	9,796,562,000.00	9,249,287,000.00
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	618,104,000.00	710,050,000.00	362,412,000.00	597,735,000.00	891,212,000.00	416,506,000.00	222,608,000.00
Other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50,990,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,037,206,000.00	-----	-----
Tax anticipation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Treasury notes.....	26,863,000.00	13,786,071,000.00	104,238,000.00	166,406,000.00	3,066,584,000.00	808,760,000.00	81,887,000.00
Treasury bonds.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	644,967,000.00	14,496,121,000.00	466,650,000.00	764,141,000.00	10,995,002,000.00	1,225,266,000.00	355,485,000.00
Total marketable.....	12,642,673,000.00	20,986,304,000.00	6,405,593,000.00	11,991,980,000.00	16,308,998,000.00	11,021,828,000.00	9,604,772,000.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Depository bonds.....	1,895,000.00	1,500,000.00	361,000.00	15,205,000.00	955,000.00	648,000.00	117,000.00
Special notes of International Monetary Fund series.....	10,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	-----	23,000,000.00	80,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	29,750,000.40
U.S. savings bonds:							
Issue price.....	350,428,958.75	308,789,443.95	299,838,244.55	357,929,439.50	331,795,675.07	377,200,756.56	419,887,310.90
Accrued discount.....	127,346,012.97	88,909,487.61	93,346,952.31	86,949,587.91	92,315,079.75	122,300,495.55	128,555,435.66
Exchanges, Series H.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	41,417,000.00
U.S. savings stamps.....	2,751,907.20	550,391.79	706,493.81	1,147,178.40	2,009,185.30	1,964,943.65	1,668,007.35
Total nonmarketable.....	492,421,878.92	408,749,323.35	394,252,690.67	484,231,205.81	507,074,940.12	512,114,195.76	621,394,754.31
Total public issues.....	13,135,094,878.92	21,395,053,323.35	6,799,845,690.67	12,476,211,205.81	16,816,072,940.12	11,533,942,195.76	10,226,166,754.31

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	\$5,718,664,000.00	\$7,406,401,000.00	\$5,805,365,000.00	\$5,925,964,000.00	\$7,788,844,000.00	\$76,858,377,000.00	\$85,011,039,000.00
Tax anticipation.....						8,022,332,000.00	5,998,253,000.00
Other.....			1,873,323,000.00			7,333,531,000.00	6,744,906,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Tax anticipation.....							3,567,049,000.00
Treasury notes.....	a 8,000.00	234,000.00	2,210,868,000.00	10,000.00		4,529,941,000.00	5,664,249,000.00
Treasury bonds.....			438,233,000.00	19,670,000.00	11,630,000.00	469,533,000.00	1,503,576,500.00
Subtotal.....	5,718,656,000.00	7,406,635,000.00	10,327,789,000.00	5,945,644,000.00	7,800,474,000.00	97,213,714,000.00	108,489,072,500.00
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	486,867,000.00	395,143,000.00	196,524,000.00	474,552,000.00	513,956,000.00	5,885,669,000.00	5,312,661,000.00
Other.....			127,457,000.00			178,447,000.00	
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular.....	6,938,523,000.00	a 7,380,000.00	7,339,000.00	3,674,372,000.00		17,650,060,000.00	21,228,803,000.00
Tax anticipation.....							12,632,487,000.00
Treasury notes.....	4,262,356,000.00	86,442,000.00	133,085,000.00	2,130,104,000.00	3,926,075,000.00	28,578,871,000.00	6,575,935,000.00
Treasury bonds.....					320,079,500.00	320,079,500.00	31,170,000.00
Subtotal.....	11,687,746,000.00	474,205,000.00	464,405,000.00	6,279,028,000.00	4,760,110,500.00	52,613,126,500.00	45,781,056,000.00
Total marketable.....	17,406,402,000.00	7,880,840,000.00	10,792,194,000.00	12,224,672,000.00	12,560,584,500.00	149,826,840,500.00	154,270,128,500.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Depository bonds.....	87,000.00	20,000.00	531,000.00	104,000.00	325,000.00	21,748,000.00	85,702,000.00
Special notes of International Monetary Fund series.....	32,000,000.00	54,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	68,000,000.00		325,750,000.40	1,456,249,999.60
U.S. savings bonds:							
Issue price.....	435,081,521.93	391,250,546.54	338,180,226.83	348,169,828.27	338,694,448.09	4,297,246,400.94	4,505,962,376.00
Accrued discount.....	97,962,657.40	93,452,869.59	92,436,908.04	94,571,050.59	122,038,257.35	1,240,184,794.73	1,228,062,640.40
Exchanges, Series H.....	75,878,000.00	34,156,000.00	24,153,500.00	18,090,500.00	17,426,500.00	211,121,500.00	
U.S. savings stamps.....	1,917,351.85	3,955,733.25	2,297,553.10	1,438,279.75	976,210.65	21,383,236.10	17,225,873.15
Total nonmarketable.....	642,926,531.18	576,835,149.38	467,599,187.97	530,373,658.61	479,460,416.09	6,117,433,932.17	7,293,202,889.15
Total public issues.....	18,049,328,531.18	8,457,675,149.38	11,259,793,187.97	12,755,045,658.61	13,040,044,916.09	155,944,274,432.17	161,563,331,389.15

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Con.

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Special issues:							
Canal Zone Postal Savings System notes.....							
Civil service retirement fund: Certificates.....	\$123,848,000.00	\$132,457,000.00	\$121,996,000.00	\$124,348,000.00	\$123,558,000.00	\$132,920,000.00	\$128,090,000.00
Notes.....							
Bonds.....							
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes.....		6,500,000.00		3,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	65,000,000.00	74,000,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund: Certificates.....	71,560,000.00	108,590,000.00	83,550,000.00	29,760,000.00	72,500,000.00	93,300,000.00	28,153,000.00
Notes.....							
Bonds.....							
Federal home loan banks certificates.....							
Federal Housing Administration funds notes.....	100,000.00	200,000.00	1,470,000.00				
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: Certificates.....	449,400,000.00	1,158,640,000.00	690,280,000.00	317,900,000.00	675,300,000.00	628,700,000.00	261,960,000.00
Notes.....							
Bonds.....							
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes.....	5,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Foreign service retirement fund certificates.....	2,699,000.00	189,000.00	397,000.00	177,000.00	199,000.00	198,000.00	180,000.00
Government life insurance fund: Certificates.....							
Notes.....							
Bonds.....							
Highway trust fund certificates.....							17,710,000.00
National service life insurance fund: Certificates.....							
Notes.....							
Bonds.....							
Railroad retirement account notes.....	296,202,000.00	92,267,000.00	64,525,000.00	18,241,000.00	83,400,000.00	79,686,000.00	19,137,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates.....	13,000,000.00	439,500,000.00			219,500,000.00	82,440,000.00	
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates.....	1,500,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,600,000.00
Total special issues.....	963,309,000.00	1,941,643,000.00	964,518,000.00	494,426,000.00	1,181,457,000.00	1,083,544,000.00	530,830,000.00
Total public debt receipts..	14,098,403,878.92	23,336,696,323.35	7,764,363,690.67	12,970,637,205.81	17,997,529,940.12	12,617,486,195.76	10,756,996,754.31

Receipts (issues)	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Special issues:							
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System notes							\$300,000.00
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates	\$139,673,000.00	\$140,757,000.00	\$118,379,000.00	\$133,529,000.00	\$320,028,000.00	\$1,739,583,000.00	1,868,827,000.00
Notes					205,264,000.00	205,264,000.00	716,844,000.00
Bonds					1,077,371,000.00	1,077,371,000.00	4,287,110,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes	17,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	7,500,000.00	191,000,000.00	123,000,000.00
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	89,750,000.00	134,704,000.00	35,841,000.00	132,471,000.00	169,759,000.00	1,049,938,000.00	1,022,045,000.00
Notes					129,576,000.00	129,576,000.00	252,000,000.00
Bonds					424,440,000.00	424,440,000.00	862,500,000.00
Federal home loan banks certificates					59,000,000.00	59,000,000.00	
Federal Housing Administra- tion funds notes						1,770,000.00	18,900,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates	902,098,000.00	1,330,800,000.00	417,220,000.00	1,370,318,000.00	1,414,388,000.00	9,617,004,000.00	8,437,751,000.00
Notes							672,000,000.00
Bonds					919,934,000.00	919,934,000.00	7,970,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes				4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	16,000,000.00	37,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates	161,000.00	173,000.00	318,000.00	192,000.00	29,369,000.00	34,252,000.00	30,724,000.00
Government life insurance fund:							
Certificates	96,435,000.00				660,000.00	97,095,000.00	1,127,235,000.00
Notes	292,400,000.00				2,680,000.00	295,080,000.00	
Bonds	731,000,000.00				79,800,000.00	810,800,000.00	
Highway trust fund certi- ficates		120,841,000.00	9,000.00		2,335,000.00	140,895,000.00	2,748,713,000.00
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates	480,148,000.00				7,867,000.00	488,015,000.00	
Notes	1,516,000,000.00				31,492,000.00	1,547,492,000.00	2,689,229,000.00
Bonds	3,790,000,000.00				457,730,000.00	4,247,730,000.00	
Railroad retirement account notes	85,906,000.00	78,211,000.00	13,409,000.00	89,514,000.00	484,225,000.00	1,404,723,000.00	754,600,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates	98,000,000.00			576,000,000.00	5,580,307,000.00	7,008,747,000.00	6,620,297,000.00
Veterans' special term insur- ance fund certificates	1,800,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,100,000.00	85,913,000.00	101,113,000.00	82,664,000.00
Total special issues	8,240,371,000.00	1,808,186,000.00	590,776,000.00	2,314,124,000.00	11,493,638,000.00	31,606,822,000.00	38,321,739,000.00
Total public debt receipts	26,289,699,531.18	10,265,861,149.38	11,850,589,187.97	15,069,169,658.61	24,533,682,916.09	187,551,096,432.17	199,885,070,389.15

TABLE 32.—Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Cont.

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	\$6,979,716,000.00	\$4,899,576,000.00	\$5,915,747,000.00	\$6,930,738,000.00	\$5,309,199,000.00	\$7,770,349,000.00	\$5,788,518,000.00
Tax anticipation.....	20,985,000.00	202,000.00	1,491,219,000.00	7,156,000.00	3,162,000.00	1,486,273,000.00	13,589,000.00
Other.....	718,000.00	317,000.00	41,600.00	118,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00	1,953,125,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular.....	308,000.00	219,191,000.00	1,655,000.00	438,000.00	301,202,000.00	3,130,000.00	1,586,000.00
Tax anticipation.....	31,000.00	92,000.00	-----	15,000.00	-----	-----	10,000.00
Treasury notes.....	521,700.00	8,120,000.00	416,000.00	99,363,500.00	214,843,000.00	5,711,000.00	1,836,500.00
Treasury bonds.....	15,448,800.00	11,566,250.00	13,310,250.00	13,925,750.00	9,961,800.00	11,403,350.00	10,952,350.00
Other.....	63,177.50	23,194.00	15,557.25	18,351.75	69,208.25	10,908.75	11,557.75
Subtotal.....	7,017,791,677.50	5,139,087,444.00	7,422,403,807.25	7,051,772,601.75	5,838,447,008.25	9,276,584,258.75	7,769,628,407.75
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	618,104,000.00	710,050,000.00	362,412,000.00	597,735,000.00	891,212,000.00	416,506,000.00	222,608,000.00
Tax anticipation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50,990,000.00
Treasury certificates, regular.....	-----	13,279,798,000.00	-----	-----	7,404,638,000.00	-----	-----
Treasury notes.....	-----	465,012,000.00	-----	-----	2,644,050,000.00	* 50,000.00	-----
Treasury bonds.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	618,104,000.00	14,454,860,000.00	362,412,000.00	597,735,000.00	10,939,900,000.00	416,456,000.00	273,598,000.00
Total marketable.....	7,635,895,677.50	19,593,947,444.00	7,784,815,807.25	7,649,507,601.75	16,778,347,008.25	9,693,340,258.75	8,043,226,407.75
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds.....	30,650.00	18,150.00	15,300.00	18,400.00	16,950.00	18,500.00	15,800.00
Armed Forces leave bonds.....	183,375.00	306,075.00	80,950.00	210,050.00	134,600.00	110,900.00	150,875.00
Depository bonds.....	1,666,000.00	5,338,000.00	2,927,000.00	900,000.00	3,461,000.00	4,372,000.00	1,399,000.00
Excess profits tax refund bonds.....	666.52	12,886.76	1,667.94	1,505.41	4,348.89	306.65	1,117.17
Special notes, International Monetary Fund series.....	-----	27,000,000.00	-----	13,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-----	-----
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	20,672,000.00	25,652,000.00	14,998,000.00	140,985,000.00	33,061,000.00	23,736,000.00	19,321,000.00
Treasury tax and savings notes.....	115,525.00	15,800.00	31,275.00	128,325.00	20,175.00	55,875.00	190,925.00
U.S. savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price.....	271,478,825.50	212,833,170.25	244,178,185.00	214,700,373.00	228,710,092.25	255,832,449.25	178,231,317.00
Accrued discount.....	76,227,478.90	58,816,019.81	73,422,275.85	63,980,763.47	66,424,399.58	77,266,032.59	43,758,927.34
Unmatured:							
Issue price.....	377,777,312.00	392,741,542.25	384,240,753.00	395,846,961.25	403,570,921.75	395,399,821.25	363,984,986.50
Accrued discount.....	19,483,871.86	19,546,389.44	20,221,315.08	19,351,539.22	21,777,125.18	22,456,500.07	12,051,181.47

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Public issues:							
Marketable obligations:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	\$5,715,681,000.00	\$8,377,452,000.00	\$5,825,372,000.00	\$5,753,377,000.00	\$7,657,231,000.00	\$76,922,956,000.00	\$82,442,651,000.00
Tax anticipation.....	341,000.00	2,995,553,000.00	17,841,000.00	579,000.00	3,975,732,000.00	10,012,632,000.00	2,944,973,000.00
Other.....	931,000.00	757,000.00	1,872,126,000.00	2,688,000.00	486,000.00	3,831,324,000.00	2,732,615,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:							
Regular.....	361,791,000.00	7,089,000.00	1,398,000.00	95,129,000.00	3,587,000.00	996,504,000.00	2,408,665,600.00
Tax anticipation.....		15,000.00				163,000.00	3,567,014,000.00
Treasury notes.....	158,292,000.00	1,831,100.00	56,148,350.00	496,589,000.00	19,229,000.00	1,062,901,150.00	1,466,573,400.00
Treasury bonds.....	17,337,450.00	19,027,600.00	15,163,100.00	12,628,700.00	15,384,050.00	166,109,450.00	2,720,493,100.00
Other.....	11,541.50	15,530.75	13,222.75	20,137.00	22,150.00	294,537.25	387,385.50
Subtotal.....	6,254,384,991.50	11,401,740,230.75	7,788,061,672.75	6,361,010,837.00	11,671,671,200.00	92,992,884,137.25	98,283,372,485.00
Exchanges:							
Treasury bills:							
Regular weekly.....	486,867,000.00	395,143,000.00	196,524,000.00	474,552,000.00	513,956,000.00	5,885,669,000.00	5,312,661,000.00
Tax anticipation.....			127,457,000.00			178,447,000.00	
Other.....							
Treasury certificates, regular.....	10,992,262,000.00			1,171,162,000.00		32,847,860,000.00	30,530,947,000.00
Treasury notes.....	141,540,000.00			4,615,951,000.00		7,866,503,000.00	3,903,985,000.00
Treasury bonds.....					4,215,213,500.00	4,215,213,500.00	4,970,887,000.00
Subtotal.....	11,620,669,000.00	395,143,000.00	323,981,000.00	6,261,665,000.00	4,729,169,500.00	50,993,692,500.00	44,718,480,000.00
Total marketable.....	17,875,053,991.50	11,796,883,230.75	8,112,042,672.75	12,622,675,837.00	16,400,840,700.00	143,986,576,637.25	143,001,852,485.00
Nonmarketable obligations:							
Adjusted service bonds.....	26,150.00	13,400.00	18,800.00	17,400.00	24,800.00	234,300.00	243,050.00
Armed Forces leave bonds.....	* 500.00	325,900.00	168,725.00	* 200.00	137,675.00	1,808,425.00	2,199,025.00
Depository bonds.....	8,870,000.00	3,100,000.00	783,000.00	572,500.00	1,028,500.00	34,417,000.00	73,924,000.00
Excess profits tax refund bonds.....	16,985.22	2,628.04	1,447.25	1,622.44	17,205.01	62,387.30	47,406.58
Special notes, International Monetary Fund series.....				21,000,000.00		67,000,000.00	95,000,000.00
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	105,293,000.00	138,911,000.00	42,216,000.00	42,549,000.00	95,940,000.00	708,334,000.00	193,652,000.00
Treasury tax and savings notes.....	109,550.00	18,500.00	53,525.00	64,050.00	104,575.00	908,100.00	988,950.00
U.S. savings bonds:							
Matured:							
Issue price.....	263,081,237.75	194,141,704.75	181,948,130.75	157,881,231.75	187,106,780.00	2,590,123,497.25	2,938,736,011.50
Accrued discount.....	80,802,234.17	66,280,760.03	61,773,909.02	54,392,620.91	67,233,339.27	790,378,760.94	682,823,546.48
Unmatured:							
Issue price.....	411,388,638.75	338,584,323.00	308,642,281.00	326,128,070.00	308,173,456.25	4,406,479,067.00	3,615,119,633.50
Accrued discount.....	22,821,898.43	16,608,578.90	16,289,250.31	16,663,295.92	17,728,819.24	224,999,765.12	162,606,888.42

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Con.

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Public issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable obligations—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds—Con.							
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for Series H:							
Issue price.....							
Accrued discount.....							
Series F and G for marketable notes.....							\$734,788,000.00
Unclassified: ¹							
Cash.....	\$30,342,295.54	* \$36,938,348.64	* \$54,485,160.10	\$47,906,945.63	* \$132,457,610.18	* \$38,969,335.75	273,913,743.56
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for Series H.....							41,416,879.53
Series F and G for marketable notes.....						691,597,000.00	* 684,212,000.00
U.S. savings stamps.....	2,181,990.90	1,332,498.10	1,001,485.45	955,662.90	1,158,940.15	1,359,409.75	1,789,988.25
Subtotal.....	800,159,991.22	706,674,182.97	686,633,047.22	897,985,525.88	631,881,942.62	1,438,235,458.81	986,801,740.82
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	26,863,000.00	41,261,000.00	104,238,000.00	166,406,000.00	55,102,000.00	117,213,000.00	31,311,000.00
Total nonmarketable.....	827,022,991.22	747,935,182.97	790,871,047.22	1,064,391,525.88	686,983,942.62	1,555,448,458.81	1,018,112,740.82
Total public issues.....	8,462,918,668.72	20,341,882,626.97	8,575,686,854.47	8,713,899,127.63	17,465,330,950.87	11,248,788,717.56	9,061,339,148.57
Special issues:							
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System notes.....		300,000.00					
Civil service retirement fund: Certificates.....							
Notes.....	71,500,000.00	72,000,000.00	74,000,000.00	93,793,000.00	8,764,000.00	82,817,000.00	98,508,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation notes.....	8,000,000.00			15,000,000.00	73,707,000.00		
Federal disability insurance trust fund:							
Certificates.....	11,700,000.00	39,700,000.00	40,000,000.00	50,963,000.00	52,400,000.00	45,500,000.00	75,500,000.00
Notes.....	37,500,000.00						
Federal home loan banks notes.....							
Federal Housing Administration funds notes.....						1,050,000.00	

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Public issues—Continued							
Nonmarketable obligations—Continued							
U.S. savings bonds—Con.							
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for							
Series H:							
Issue price.....	\$271,825.00	\$67,148,737.75	\$30,734,182.50	\$19,233,371.00	\$18,291,246.25	\$135,679,362.50	-----
Accrued discount.....	59,763.14	27,556,501.80	12,656,065.61	7,531,293.23	7,148,814.15	54,952,437.93	-----
Series F and G for marketable notes.....	10,300,000.00	365,500.00	* 52,500.00	26,000.00	-----	745,427,000.00	-----
Unclassified: 1							
Cash.....	* 157,235,429.93	* 33,515,961.69	* 6,311,956.68	* 47,846,582.09	* 54,434,447.20	* 210,031,847.53	* \$150,135,356.54
Exchanges:							
Series E, F, and J for							
Series H.....	75,546,305.96	* 60,548,914.49	* 19,236,988.74	* 8,674,097.23	* 8,013,286.43	20,489,898.60	-----
Series F and G for marketable notes.....	* 6,950,000.00	* 487,500.00	78,500.00	* 26,000.00	-----	-----	-----
U.S. savings stamps.....	1,476,806.05	1,805,229.40	1,791,341.60	1,802,664.20	1,893,203.15	18,549,219.90	18,369,815.80
Subtotal.....	815,878,464.54	760,310,387.49	631,553,712.62	591,316,240.13	642,380,679.69	9,589,811,374.01	7,633,574,970.74
Exchanges:							
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	63,727,000.00	79,184,000.00	140,398,000.00	17,363,000.00	30,941,000.00	874,007,000.00	1,062,576,000.00
Total nonmarketable.....	879,605,464.54	839,494,387.49	771,951,712.62	608,679,240.13	673,321,679.69	10,463,818,374.01	8,696,150,970.74
Total public issues.....	18,754,659,456.04	12,636,377,618.24	8,883,994,385.37	13,231,355,077.13	17,074,162,379.69	154,450,395,011.26	151,698,003,455.74
Special issues:							
Canal Zone, Postal Savings							
System notes.....						300,000.00	-----
Civil service retirement fund:							
Certificates.....	75,933,000.00	76,000,000.00	101,567,000.00	77,500,000.00	1,330,319,000.00	1,851,408,000.00	5,820,096,000.00
Notes.....						385,000,000.00	185,000,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance							
Corporation notes.....			45,000,000.00	-----	-----	126,000,000.00	166,600,000.00
Federal disability insurance							
trust fund:							
Certificates.....	48,500,000.00	50,500,000.00	6,216,000.00	49,100,000.00	612,415,000.00	1,082,494,000.00	1,591,389,000.00
Notes.....						37,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
Federal home loan banks							
notes.....					164,800,000.00	164,800,000.00	-----
Federal Housing Administra-							
tion funds notes.....					6,530,000.00	7,580,000.00	30,850,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—Public debt receipts and expenditures by security classes, monthly for fiscal year 1960 and totals for 1959 and 1960—Con.

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1960						
	July 1959	August 1959	September 1959	October 1959	November 1959	December 1959	January 1960
Special issues—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates.....	\$165,000,000.00	\$856,000,000.00	\$862,000,000.00	\$399,912,000.00	\$879,000,000.00	\$657,045,000.00	\$263,480,000.00
Notes.....	965,000,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	639,340,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes				2,000,000.00			-----
Foreign service retirement fund certificates.....	260,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	255,000.00	260,000.00	332,000.00	308,000.00
Government life insurance fund certificates.....	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Highway trust fund certificates.....	177,880,000.00	160,000,000.00	91,334,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates.....							
Notes.....	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account notes.....	98,980,000.00	104,500,000.00	95,625,000.00	126,433,000.00	118,162,000.00	106,980,000.00	121,309,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates.....	109,000,000.00	32,500,000.00	114,000,000.00	96,921,000.00	50,500,000.00	194,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates.....							
Total special issues.....	1,657,820,000.00	1,280,250,000.00	1,287,209,000.00	1,298,277,000.00	1,195,793,000.00	1,158,724,000.00	1,407,425,000.00
Other (principally national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes).....	1,845,745.00	681,500.00	1,054,539.00	1,432,710.00	628,645.00	1,029,510.00	1,306,014.00
Total public debt expenditures.....	10,122,584,413.72	21,622,814,126.97	9,863,950,393.47	10,013,608,837.63	18,661,752,595.87	12,408,542,227.56	10,470,070,162.57
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (—).....	3,975,819,465.20	1,713,882,196.38	—2,099,586,702.80	2,957,028,368.18	—664,222,655.75	208,943,968.20	286,926,591.74

Expenditures (retirements)	Fiscal year 1960					Total fiscal year 1960	Total fiscal year 1959
	February 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960		
Special issues—Continued							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Certificates.....	\$878,000,000.00	\$911,000,000.00	\$507,986,000.00	\$916,000,000.00	\$1,951,838,000.00	\$9,747,241,000.00	\$17,962,299,000.00
Notes.....						1,604,340,000.00	500,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation notes.....			10,500,000.00	15,000,000.00		27,500,000.00	33,350,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund certificates.....	275,000.00	311,000.00	300,000.00	290,000.00	28,399,000.00	31,490,000.00	28,560,000.00
Government life insurance fund certificates.....	1,102,235,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	73,435,000.00	1,223,670,000.00	1,144,116,000.00
Highway trust fund certificates.....	17,710,000.00		14,600,000.00	48,611,000.00	58,639,000.00	568,774,000.00	1,141,725,000.00
National service life insurance fund:							
Certificates.....	8,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	436,148,000.00	480,148,000.00	
Notes.....	5,685,548,000.00					5,741,548,000.00	2,613,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account notes.....	92,948,000.00	80,745,000.00	114,247,000.00	89,715,000.00	86,351,000.00	1,235,995,000.00	868,149,000.00
Unemployment trust fund certificates.....	126,500,000.00	247,000,000.00	190,464,000.00	41,000,000.00	5,662,870,000.00	7,064,755,000.00	7,654,676,000.00
Veterans' special term insurance fund certificates.....					82,664,000.00	82,664,000.00	64,767,000.00
Total special issues.....	8,035,649,000.00	1,385,556,000.00	1,004,880,000.00	1,257,216,000.00	10,494,408,000.00	31,463,207,000.00	39,812,077,000.00
Other (principally national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes).....	677,280.76	854,892.00	832,000.00	1,420,535.00	877,280.00	12,640,650.76	12,300,601.00
Total public debt expenditures.....	26,790,985,736.80	14,022,788,510.24	9,889,706,385.37	14,489,991,612.13	27,569,447,659.69	185,926,242,662.02	191,522,381,056.74
Excess of receipts, or expenditures (—).....	—501,286,205.62	—3,756,927,360.86	1,960,862,802.60	579,178,046.48	—3,035,764,743.60	1,624,853,770.15	8,362,689,332.41

▪ Contra entry (deduct).

† Redemptions (all series) not yet classified as between matured and unmatured issues or as between issue price and accrued discount

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960¹[On basis of Public Debt accounts,² see "Bases of Tables"]

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1960
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT					
Public Issues					
Marketable:					
Treasury bills, series maturing: ³					
Regular weekly:					
July 2, 1959.....	\$1,600,313,000.00	-----	\$1,600,313,000.00	-----	-----
July 9, 1959.....	1,600,093,000.00	-----	1,600,093,000.00	-----	-----
July 16, 1959.....	1,600,361,000.00	-----	1,600,361,000.00	-----	-----
July 23, 1959.....	1,400,956,000.00	-----	1,400,956,000.00	-----	-----
July 30, 1959.....	1,402,071,000.00	-----	1,402,061,000.00	\$10,000.00	-----
Aug. 6, 1959.....	1,400,882,000.00	-----	1,400,882,000.00	-----	-----
Aug. 13, 1959.....	1,400,927,000.00	-----	1,400,925,000.00	2,000.00	-----
Aug. 20, 1959.....	1,401,625,000.00	-----	1,401,625,000.00	-----	-----
Aug. 27, 1959.....	1,395,606,000.00	-----	1,395,600,000.00	6,000.00	-----
Sept. 3, 1959.....	1,500,793,000.00	-----	1,500,761,000.00	32,000.00	-----
Sept. 10, 1959.....	1,600,320,000.00	-----	1,600,320,000.00	-----	-----
Sept. 17, 1959.....	1,600,712,000.00	-----	1,600,692,000.00	20,000.00	-----
Tax anticipation:					
Sept. 21, 1959.....	1,501,759,000.00	-----	1,501,751,000.00	8,000.00	-----
Regular weekly:					
Sept. 24, 1959.....	1,600,211,000.00	-----	1,600,211,000.00	-----	-----
Oct. 1, 1959.....	400,057,000.00	\$1,100,147,000.00	1,500,197,000.00	7,000.00	-----
Oct. 8, 1959.....	400,047,000.00	1,201,179,000.00	1,601,226,000.00	-----	-----
Oct. 15, 1959.....	400,002,000.00	1,200,120,000.00	1,600,106,000.00	16,000.00	-----
Oct. 22, 1959.....	400,070,000.00	1,006,246,000.00	1,406,301,000.00	15,000.00	-----
Oct. 29, 1959.....	400,218,000.00	999,999,000.00	1,400,217,000.00	-----	-----
Nov. 5, 1959.....	400,032,000.00	1,000,514,000.00	1,400,529,000.00	17,000.00	-----
Nov. 12, 1959.....	400,206,000.00	1,200,120,000.00	1,600,326,000.00	-----	-----
Nov. 19, 1959.....	400,187,000.00	1,200,212,000.00	1,600,399,000.00	-----	-----
Nov. 27, 1959.....	399,979,000.00	1,199,961,000.00	1,599,890,000.00	50,000.00	-----
Dec. 3, 1959.....	400,244,000.00	1,099,807,000.00	1,500,051,000.00	-----	-----
Dec. 10, 1959.....	500,072,000.00	1,200,095,000.00	1,700,164,000.00	3,000.00	-----
Dec. 17, 1959.....	500,103,000.00	1,200,278,000.00	1,700,361,000.00	20,000.00	-----
Tax anticipation:					
Dec. 22, 1959.....	1,499,795,000.00	-----	1,499,795,000.00	-----	-----
Regular weekly:					
Dec. 24, 1959.....	500,242,000.00	1,200,597,000.00	1,700,838,000.00	1,000.00	-----
Dec. 31, 1959.....	-----	1,599,783,000.00	1,599,713,000.00	70,000.00	-----
Jan. 7, 1960.....	-----	1,600,007,000.00	1,599,954,000.00	53,000.00	-----
Jan. 14, 1960.....	-----	1,601,924,000.00	1,601,922,000.00	2,000.00	-----
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1960.....	2,006,171,000.00	-----	2,006,090,000.00	81,000.00	-----

Regular weekly:				
Jan. 21, 1960.	1,400,400,000.00	1,400,349,000.00	51,000.00	
Jan. 28, 1960.	1,400,773,000.00	1,400,771,000.00	2,000.00	
Feb. 4, 1960.	1,400,466,000.00	1,400,458,000.00	8,000.00	
Feb. 11, 1960.	1,600,483,000.00	1,600,455,000.00	28,000.00	
Feb. 18, 1960.	1,600,866,000.00	1,600,766,000.00	100,000.00	
Feb. 25, 1960.	1,600,274,000.00	1,600,203,000.00	71,000.00	
Mar. 3, 1960.	1,501,180,000.00	1,501,021,000.00	159,000.00	
Mar. 10, 1960.	1,600,829,000.00	1,600,784,000.00	45,000.00	
Mar. 17, 1960.	1,600,026,000.00	1,599,734,000.00	292,000.00	
Tax anticipation:				
Mar. 22, 1960.	4,004,116,000.00	4,003,757,000.00	359,000.00	
Regular weekly:				
Mar. 24, 1960.	1,601,595,000.00	1,601,534,000.00	61,000.00	
Mar. 31, 1960.	1,500,665,000.00	1,500,600,000.00	65,000.00	
Apr. 7, 1960.	1,605,221,000.00	1,604,953,000.00	268,000.00	
Apr. 14, 1960.	1,602,048,000.00	1,601,728,000.00	320,000.00	
Other:				
Apr. 15, 1960.	2,003,314,000.00	2,002,850,000.00	464,000.00	
Regular weekly:				
Apr. 21, 1960.	1,400,525,000.00	1,400,428,000.00	97,000.00	
Apr. 28, 1960.	1,400,406,000.00	1,400,127,000.00	279,000.00	
May 5, 1960.	1,400,290,000.00	1,399,853,000.00	437,000.00	
May 12, 1960.	1,605,523,000.00	1,605,176,000.00	347,000.00	
May 19, 1960.	1,603,169,000.00	1,602,918,000.00	251,000.00	
May 26, 1960.	1,603,570,000.00	1,603,221,000.00	349,000.00	
June 2, 1960.	1,501,246,000.00	1,500,641,000.00	605,000.00	
June 9, 1960.	1,700,264,000.00	1,699,234,000.00	1,030,000.00	
June 16, 1960.	1,700,273,000.00	1,698,497,000.00	1,776,000.00	
Tax anticipation:				
June 22, 1960.	4,018,216,000.00	3,975,176,000.00	43,040,000.00	
Regular weekly:				
June 23, 1960.	1,700,188,000.00	1,695,304,000.00	4,884,000.00	
June 30, 1960.	1,599,945,000.00	1,586,826,000.00	13,119,000.00	
July 7, 1960.	1,500,345,000.00			\$1,500,345,000.00
July 14, 1960.	1,500,156,000.00			1,500,156,000.00
Other:				
July 15, 1960.	2,000,876,000.00			2,000,876,000.00
Regular weekly:				
July 21, 1960.	1,400,458,000.00			1,400,458,000.00
July 28, 1960.	1,401,176,000.00			1,401,176,000.00
Aug. 4, 1960.	1,400,536,000.00			1,400,536,000.00
Aug. 11, 1960.	1,591,048,000.00			1,591,048,000.00
Aug. 18, 1960.	1,600,257,000.00			1,600,257,000.00
Aug. 25, 1960.	1,600,116,000.00			1,600,116,000.00
Sept. 1, 1960.	1,500,658,000.00			1,500,658,000.00
Sept. 8, 1960.	1,600,265,000.00			1,600,265,000.00
Sept. 15, 1960.	1,600,246,000.00			1,600,246,000.00
Sept. 22, 1960.	1,600,774,000.00			1,600,774,000.00
Sept. 29, 1960.	1,500,292,000.00			1,500,292,000.00
Oct. 6, 1960.	500,080,000.00			500,080,000.00
Oct. 13, 1960.	500,024,000.00			500,024,000.00
Other:				
Oct. 17, 1960.	2,006,582,000.00			2,006,582,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960 ¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1960
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Marketable—Continued					
Treasury bills, series maturing ²—Continued					
Regular weekly:					
Oct. 20, 1960.....		\$400,148,000.00			\$400,148,000.00
Oct. 27, 1960.....		400,225,000.00			400,225,000.00
Nov. 3, 1960.....		400,014,000.00			400,014,000.00
Nov. 10, 1960.....		404,889,000.00			404,889,000.00
Nov. 17, 1960.....		500,040,000.00			500,040,000.00
Nov. 25, 1960.....		500,123,000.00			500,123,000.00
Dec. 1, 1960.....		500,299,000.00			500,299,000.00
Dec. 8, 1960.....		500,067,000.00			500,067,000.00
Dec. 15, 1960.....		500,036,000.00			500,036,000.00
Dec. 22, 1960.....		500,157,000.00			500,157,000.00
Dec. 29, 1960.....		500,303,000.00			500,303,000.00
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1961.....		1,503,740,000.00			1,503,740,000.00
Apr. 15, 1961.....		2,000,780,000.00			2,000,780,000.00
Total Treasury bills.....	\$32,017,368,000.00	98,278,356,000.00	\$96,811,994,000.00	\$68,920,000.00	33,414,810,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Regular:					
1½% Series C-1959.....	13,500,387,000.00		13,500,279,000.00	108,000.00	
3½% Series E-1959.....	7,710,556,000.00		7,710,339,000.00	217,000.00	
3¼% Series A-1960.....	11,362,626,000.00		11,362,283,000.00	343,000.00	
4% Series B-1960.....	1,269,461,000.00		1,268,183,000.00	1,278,000.00	
4¼% Series C-1960.....		7,037,206,000.00			7,037,206,000.00
4½% Series A-1961.....		6,938,482,000.00			6,938,482,000.00
4¾% Series B-1961.....		3,674,372,000.00			3,674,372,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness.....	33,843,030,000.00	17,650,060,000.00	33,841,084,000.00	1,946,000.00	17,650,060,000.00
Treasury notes:					
3½% Series B-1959.....	1,183,574,000.00		1,183,310,000.00	264,000.00	
3½% Series A-1960.....	2,406,125,000.00		2,396,454,000.00	9,671,000.00	
3¼% Series B-1960.....	2,737,635,000.00		2,735,156,000.00	2,479,000.00	
4¼% Series C-1960.....		9,560,566,000.00			9,560,566,000.00
4% Series A-1961.....	2,608,528,000.00		472,915,000.00		2,135,613,000.00
3½% Series B-1961.....	4,078,373,000.00				4,078,373,000.00
3¾% Series A-1962.....	647,057,000.00				647,057,000.00
4% Series B-1962.....	2,000,387,000.00		1,842,127,000.00		158,260,000.00

3 3/4% Series C-1962	1,142,956,000.00				1,142,956,000.00
4% Series D-1962	1,434,986,000.00				1,434,986,000.00
4% Series E-1962		2,210,893,000.00			2,210,893,000.00
2 5/8% Series A-1963	3,970,698,000.00				3,970,698,000.00
4% Series B-1963	1,743,040,000.00				1,743,040,000.00
4 7/8% Series C-1963		3,011,432,000.00			3,011,432,000.00
4 3/4% Series A-1964		4,932,995,000.00			4,932,995,000.00
5% Series B-1964		2,315,724,000.00			2,315,724,000.00
4 7/8% Series C-1964		4,195,320,000.00			4,195,320,000.00
3 3/4% Series D-1964		3,862,089,000.00			3,862,089,000.00
4 5/8% Series A-1965		2,112,711,000.00			2,112,711,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-O-1959	99,108,000.00		99,081,000.00	27,000.00	
1 1/2% Series E-A-1960	198,041,000.00		197,773,000.00	268,000.00	
1 1/2% Series E-O-1960	277,542,000.00				277,542,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-A-1961	144,033,000.00				144,033,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-O-1961	331,975,000.00				331,975,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-A-1962	551,176,000.00				551,176,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-O-1962	590,195,000.00				590,195,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-A-1963	533,150,000.00				533,150,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-O-1963	505,574,000.00				505,574,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-A-1964	135,426,000.00	321,088,000.00			456,514,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-O-1964		489,777,000.00			489,777,000.00
1 1/2% Series E-A-1965		65,047,000.00			65,047,000.00
Total Treasury notes	27,319,579,000.00	33,077,642,000.00	8,926,816,000.00	12,709,000.00	51,457,696,000.00
Treasury bonds:					
2 1/4% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945)	5,265,956,000.00		2,456,000.00		5,263,500,000.00
2 1/4% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,454,686,000.00		3,114,000.00		3,451,572,000.00
2 1/4% of 1960	3,806,483,000.00				3,806,483,000.00
2 3/4% of 1960-65	1,485,383,100.00				1,485,383,100.00
2 3/4% of 1961	2,239,262,000.00		1,000.00		2,239,261,000.00
2 1/2% of 1961	11,177,152,000.00		4,167,836,500.00		7,009,315,500.00
2 1/2% of 1962-67	2,110,964,500.00		1,664,700.00		2,109,299,800.00
2 1/2% of 1963	6,754,695,500.00				6,754,695,500.00
2 1/2% of 1963-68	2,818,887,500.00		3,550,500.00		2,815,337,000.00
3% of 1964	3,854,181,500.00				3,854,181,500.00
2 1/2% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	3,741,942,000.00		3,973,500.00		3,737,968,500.00
2 1/2% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	3,817,003,500.00		5,199,000.00		3,811,804,500.00
2 3/8% of 1965	6,896,234,000.00				6,896,234,000.00
2 1/2% of 1965-70	4,697,236,500.00		6,248,500.00		4,690,988,000.00
3% of 1966	1,484,298,000.00				1,484,298,000.00
2 1/2% of 1966-71	2,945,222,500.00		7,114,000.00		2,938,108,500.00
2 1/2% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1,829,010,000.00		23,545,000.00		1,805,465,000.00
2 1/2% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941)	2,715,987,250.00		7,500.00		2,715,979,750.00
2 1/2% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945)	3,689,656,000.00		57,460,500.00		3,632,195,500.00
3 7/8% of 1968		305,747,500.00			305,747,500.00
4% of 1969	1,276,393,000.00		239,000.00		1,276,154,000.00
3 7/8% of 1974	653,811,500.00		40,000.00		653,771,500.00
4 1/4% of 1975-85		469,533,000.00			469,533,000.00
3 1/4% of 1978-83	1,602,596,000.00		2,254,000.00		1,600,342,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960 ¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1960
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Marketable—Continued					
Treasury bonds—Continued					
4% of 1980.....	\$884,115,500.00		\$93,000.00		\$884,022,500.00
3¼% of 1985.....	1,134,867,500.00		333,000.00		1,134,534,500.00
3½% of 1990.....	1,726,904,500.00		285,500.00		1,726,619,000.00
3% of 1995.....	2,739,435,000.00		12,776,500.00		2,726,658,500.00
Total Treasury bonds.....	84,802,363,850.00	\$775,280,500.00	4,298,191,700.00		81,279,452,650.00
Other bonds:					
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961.....	49,800,000.00				49,800,000.00
Total marketable.....	178,032,140,850.00	149,781,338,500.00	143,878,085,700.00	\$83,575,000.00	183,851,818,650.00
Nonmarketable:					
U.S. savings bonds: ⁴					
Series E-1941.....	395,397,632.92	17,032,844.54	46,395,209.93		366,035,267.53
Series E-1942.....	1,677,922,961.38	55,104,304.40	194,168,998.24		1,538,858,267.54
Series E-1943.....	2,648,150,127.55	77,200,472.79	310,574,109.84		2,414,776,490.50
Series E-1944.....	3,209,394,697.71	96,571,226.95	377,992,538.58		2,927,973,386.08
Series E-1945.....	2,772,311,913.49	78,378,915.81	322,436,706.75		2,528,254,122.55
Series E-1946.....	1,525,627,124.74	43,289,183.59	178,563,300.85		1,390,353,007.48
Series E-1947.....	1,671,459,277.08	48,087,773.53	198,778,792.07		1,520,768,258.54
Series E-1948.....	1,900,904,086.15	53,357,786.36	248,067,938.81		1,706,193,933.70
Series E-1949.....	2,106,336,530.60	67,963,025.07	378,901,937.70		1,795,397,617.97
Series E-1950.....	1,916,636,997.50	83,966,440.69	231,660,753.36		1,768,942,684.83
Series E-1951.....	1,579,286,499.25	69,170,363.32	105,327,082.61		1,543,129,779.96
Series E-1952 (Jan. to Apr.).....	530,096,252.37	23,727,675.11	36,172,789.58		517,651,137.90
Series E-1952 (May to Dec.).....	1,130,298,668.20	35,399,201.25	80,080,651.42		1,085,617,218.03
Series E-1953.....	1,989,138,236.80	62,796,978.65	147,536,856.44		1,904,398,359.01
Series E-1954.....	2,111,598,554.45	68,656,615.40	169,297,742.46		2,010,957,427.39
Series E-1955.....	2,278,445,971.40	70,728,541.90	193,802,133.29		2,155,372,380.01
Series E-1956.....	2,255,964,622.70	55,161,462.54	216,278,632.28		2,094,847,452.96
Series E-1957 (January).....	\$196,281,903.90	\$4,979,015.58	\$19,678,882.72		\$181,582,036.76
Series E-1957 (February to December).....	2,127,363,885.24	70,153,641.16	248,688,348.13		1,948,829,178.27
Series E-1958.....	2,615,337,990.93	77,323,485.48	411,942,114.21		2,280,719,362.20
Series E-1959 (January to May).....	1,280,303,831.25	75,704,346.19	379,792,727.94		976,215,449.50
Series E-1959 (June to December).....	78,578,812.50	2,003,034,726.64	663,827,001.80		1,417,786,537.34
Series E-1960.....		1,565,742,056.25	224,582,343.75		1,341,159,712.50
Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	26,510,277.63	\$ 3,938,283.32	169,750.15		22,402,244.16
Total Series E.....	38,023,346,855.74	4,799,591,799.88	5,384,717,342.91		37,438,221,312.71

Series F-1947.....	76,651,753.50	1,552,539.00	66,658,242.50	\$11,546,050.00	100,655,824.50
Series F-1948.....	339,836,226.40	11,824,459.20	234,284,511.10	16,720,350.00	113,970,908.17
Series F-1949.....	133,366,939.85	4,360,615.25	23,756,646.93		185,321,495.91
Series F-1950.....	260,121,475.35	6,941,838.29	81,741,817.73		71,939,949.33
Series F-1951.....	84,536,140.79	2,365,629.35	14,961,820.81		24,113,157.45
Series F-1952.....	28,451,968.80	826,008.28	5,164,819.63		50,183.21
Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	\$ 90,927.00				
Total Series F.....	922,873,577.69	27,871,089.37	426,517,675.49	28,266,400.00	495,960,591.57
Series G-1947.....	464,189,000.00		436,857,700.00	27,331,300.00	309,755,500.00
Series G-1948.....	1,362,839,600.00		1,001,915,600.00	51,168,500.00	657,540,700.00
Series G-1949.....	793,851,900.00		136,311,200.00		841,457,800.00
Series G-1950.....	1,107,327,500.00		265,869,700.00		348,110,200.00
Series G-1951.....	412,444,600.00		64,334,400.00		96,778,000.00
Series G-1952.....	110,913,800.00		14,135,800.00		\$ 22,300.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	\$ 89,900.00		\$ 67,600.00		
Total Series G.....	4,251,476,500.00		1,919,356,800.00	78,499,800.00	2,253,619,900.00
Series H-1952.....	134,985,500.00		10,527,000.00		124,458,500.00
Series H-1953.....	351,611,500.00		23,839,500.00		327,772,000.00
Series H-1954.....	674,400,000.00		47,425,500.00		626,974,500.00
Series H-1955.....	927,211,500.00	4,000.00	68,149,000.00		859,066,500.00
Series H-1956.....	754,194,500.00	500.00	51,238,500.00		702,956,500.00
Series H-1957 (January).....	56,658,500.00		3,594,500.00		53,064,000.00
Series H-1957 (February to December).....	526,189,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	28,340,500.00		497,844,500.00
Series H-1958.....	860,069,500.00	5,000.00	65,098,500.00		794,976,000.00
Series H-1959 (January to May).....	354,619,500.00	1,549,500.00	17,020,500.00		339,148,500.00
Series H-1959 (June to December).....	18,367,000.00	344,027,000.00	6,255,000.00		356,139,000.00
Series H-1960.....		548,469,000.00	428,500.00		548,040,500.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	22,711,500.00	13,914,500.00			36,626,000.00
Total Series H.....	4,681,018,500.00	907,965,000.00	321,917,000.00		5,267,066,500.00
Series J-1952.....	60,867,427.84	1,803,064.25	13,607,809.04		49,062,683.05
Series J-1953.....	100,196,854.70	2,922,919.66	18,702,804.56		84,416,969.80
Series J-1954.....	203,407,146.36	5,407,684.56	49,849,583.22		158,965,247.70
Series J-1955.....	173,825,298.90	4,495,379.27	36,263,753.97		142,056,924.20
Series J-1956.....	129,357,974.13	2,987,979.10	21,951,048.32		110,394,904.91
Series J-1957.....	29,099,922.95	642,609.11	3,655,075.88		26,087,456.18
Unclassified sales and redemptions.....					
Total Series J.....	696,754,624.88	18,259,635.95	144,030,074.99		570,984,185.84

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1960
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued					
Public Issues—Continued					
Nonmarketable—Continued					
U.S. savings bonds⁴—Continued					
Series K-1952.....	\$195,076,000.00	-----	\$41,886,000.00	-----	\$153,190,000.00
Series K-1953.....	223,335,500.00	-----	36,956,000.00	-----	186,379,500.00
Series K-1954.....	619,769,500.00	-----	160,624,500.00	-----	459,145,000.00
Series K-1955.....	464,023,500.00	-----	87,229,500.00	-----	376,794,000.00
Series K-1956.....	266,131,500.00	-----	33,774,500.00	-----	232,357,000.00
Series K-1957.....	49,653,500.00	-----	5,135,000.00	-----	44,518,500.00
Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Series K.....	1,817,989,500.00	-----	365,605,500.00	-----	1,452,384,000.00
Total U.S. savings bonds.....	50,393,459,558.31	\$5,753,687,525.20	8,562,144,393.39	\$106,766,200.00	47,478,236,490.12
Depository bonds:					
First Series.....	182,587,500.00	21,748,000.00	34,429,000.00	-----	169,906,500.00
Treasury bonds, investment series:					
2½% Series A-1965.....	683,915,000.00	-----	206,685,000.00	-----	477,230,000.00
2¾% Series B-1975-80.....	7,675,868,000.00	-----	1,400,511,000.00	-----	6,275,357,000.00
Total Treasury bonds, investment series.....	8,359,783,000.00	-----	1,607,196,000.00	-----	6,752,587,000.00
Total nonmarketable.....	58,935,830,058.31	5,775,435,525.20	10,203,769,393.39	106,766,200.00	54,400,729,990.12
Total public issues.....	236,967,970,908.31	155,556,774,025.20	154,081,855,093.39	190,341,200.00	238,252,548,640.12
Special Issues					
Canal Zone, Postal Savings System:					
2% notes.....	300,000.00	-----	300,000.00	-----	-----
Civil service retirement fund:					
2¾% certificates.....	297,577,000.00	1,739,583,000.00	1,851,408,000.00	-----	185,752,000.00
2¾% notes.....	716,844,000.00	205,264,000.00	-----	-----	922,108,000.00
2½% notes.....	1,355,000,000.00	-----	385,000,000.00	-----	970,000,000.00
2¾% bonds.....	4,287,110,000.00	1,077,371,000.00	-----	-----	5,364,481,000.00
2½% bonds.....	1,925,000,000.00	-----	-----	-----	1,925,000,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:					
2% notes.....	629,300,000.00	191,000,000.00	126,000,000.00	-----	694,300,000.00

Federal disability insurance trust fund:					
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ % certificates	88,950,000.00	1,049,938,000.00	1,082,494,000.00		56,394,000.00
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ % notes	252,000,000.00	129,576,000.00			381,576,000.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % notes	142,500,000.00		37,500,000.00		105,000,000.00
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ % bonds	862,500,000.00	424,440,000.00			1,288,940,000.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds	187,500,000.00				187,500,000.00
Federal home loan banks:					
2% certificates		59,000,000.00			59,000,000.00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % notes	164,800,000.00		164,800,000.00		
Federal Housing Administration:					
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	\$324,000.00				324,000.00
Housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	3,768,000.00				3,768,000.00
Housing investment insurance fund:					
2% notes	70,000.00				70,000.00
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	15,109,000.00				15,109,000.00
National defense housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	775,000.00	1,770,000.00	1,450,000.00		1,095,000.00
Section 220 housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	1,240,000.00		100,000.00		1,140,000.00
Section 221 housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	850,000.00		100,000.00		750,000.00
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund:					
2% notes	1,975,000.00		500,000.00		1,475,000.00
Title I housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	720,000.00		30,000.00		690,000.00
Title I insurance fund:					
2% notes	28,579,000.00		5,400,000.00		23,179,000.00
War housing insurance fund:					
2% notes	5,972,000.00				5,972,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:					
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ % certificates	400,237,000.00	9,617,004,000.00	9,747,241,000.00		270,000,000.00
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ % notes	672,000,000.00				672,000,000.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % notes	3,360,000,000.00		1,604,340,000.00		1,755,660,000.00
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ % bonds	7,970,000,000.00	919,934,000.00			8,889,934,000.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds	4,825,000,000.00				4,825,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:					
2% notes	115,500,000.00	16,000,000.00	27,500,000.00		104,000,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:					
4% certificates	25,151,000.00	32,845,000.00	30,173,000.00		27,823,000.00
3% certificates	1,265,000.00	1,407,000.00	1,317,000.00		1,355,000.00
Government life insurance fund:					
4 $\frac{1}{8}$ % certificates		22,600,000.00	22,600,000.00		
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % certificates		660,000.00			660,000.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % certificates	1,127,235,000.00	73,835,000.00	1,201,070,000.00		
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % notes		2,680,000.00			2,680,000.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % notes		292,400,000.00			292,400,000.00
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % bonds		79,800,000.00			79,800,000.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds		731,000,000.00			731,000,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transferred to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1960
INTEREST-BEARING—Continued					
Special Issues—Continued					
Highway trust fund:					
3½% certificates.....		123,185,000.00	121,850,000.00		1,335,000.00
3¾% certificates.....		17,710,000.00	17,710,000.00		
2¾% certificates.....	429,214,000.00		429,214,000.00		
National service life insurance fund:					
4½% certificates.....		100,600,000.00	100,600,000.00		
3¾% certificates.....		7,867,000.00			7,867,000.00
3% certificates.....		379,548,000.00	379,548,000.00		
3¾% notes.....		31,492,000.00			31,492,000.00
3% notes.....	5,741,548,000.00	1,516,000,000.00	5,741,548,000.00		1,516,000,000.00
3¾% bonds.....		457,730,000.00			457,730,000.00
3% bonds.....		3,790,000,000.00			3,790,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account:					
3% notes.....	3,417,239,000.00	1,404,723,000.00	1,235,995,000.00		3,585,967,000.00
Unemployment trust fund:					
3¼% certificates.....		6,336,747,000.00	756,440,000.00		5,580,307,000.00
3½% certificates.....		219,500,000.00	219,500,000.00		
2¾% certificates.....		439,500,000.00	439,500,000.00		
2¾% certificates.....	5,636,315,000.00	13,000,000.00	5,649,315,000.00		
Veterans' special term insurance fund:					
2¾% certificates.....	66,164,000.00	101,113,000.00	82,664,000.00		84,613,000.00
Total special issues.....	44,755,631,000.00	31,606,822,000.00	31,463,207,000.00		44,899,246,000.00
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding.....	281,723,601,908.31	187,163,596,025.20	185,545,062,093.39	\$190,341,200.00	283,151,794,640.12

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1960
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED					
Postal savings bonds, etc.:					
6% compound interest notes 1864-66.....	\$155,960.00				\$155,960.00
3% loan of 1908-18.....	98,180.00			\$20.00	98,160.00
2½% postal savings bonds.....	723,760.00			120,880.00	602,880.00
2% consols of 1930.....	3,900.00			100.00	3,800.00
All other issues 7.....	1,112,680.26				1,112,680.26
Total postal savings bonds, etc.....	2,094,480.26			121,000.00	1,973,480.26
Liberty loan bonds:					
First Liberty loan:					
First 3½s.....	335,750.00			11,950.00	323,800.00
First 4s.....	92,300.00			300.00	92,000.00
First 4½s.....	323,800.00			32,500.00	291,300.00
First-Second 4½s.....	3,050.00				3,050.00
Total.....	754,900.00			44,750.00	710,150.00
Second Liberty loan:					
Second 4s.....	348,350.00			1,100.00	347,250.00
Second 4½s.....	382,600.00			3,100.00	379,500.00
Total.....	730,950.00			4,200.00	726,750.00
Third Liberty loan 4½s.....	1,247,350.00			10,150.00	1,237,200.00
Fourth Liberty loan 4½s.....	2,700,450.00			100,000.00	2,600,450.00
Total Liberty loan bonds.....	5,433,650.00			159,100.00	5,274,550.00
Victory notes:					
Victory 3½s.....	700.00				700.00
Victory 4½s.....	411,050.00			5,450.00	405,600.00
Total Victory notes.....	411,750.00			5,450.00	406,300.00
Treasury bonds:					
3¾% of 1940-43.....	25,600.00			550.00	25,050.00
3¾% of 1941-43.....	65,950.00			1,600.00	65,350.00
3¼% of 1941.....	24,650.00			1,300.00	23,350.00
3¾% of 1943-47.....	97,600.00			13,300.00	84,300.00
3¼% of 1943-45.....	309,100.00			39,300.00	269,800.00
3¼% of 1944-46.....	549,750.00			63,450.00	486,300.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1960
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury bonds—Continued					
4% of 1944-54.....	\$277,100.00			\$21,200.00	\$255,900.00
2¾% of 1945-47.....	244,200.00			28,300.00	215,900.00
2½% of 1945.....	8,000.00			1,500.00	6,500.00
3¾% of 1946-56.....	126,100.00			6,600.00	119,500.00
3% of 1946-48.....	152,700.00			39,900.00	112,800.00
3½% of 1946-49.....	409,700.00			25,950.00	383,750.00
4¼% of 1947-52.....	542,400.00			50,600.00	491,800.00
2% of 1947.....	16,100.00				16,100.00
2% of 1948-50 (dated Mar. 15, 1941).....	8,250.00			4,000.00	4,250.00
2¾% of 1948-51.....	33,800.00			8,800.00	25,000.00
1¾% of 1948.....	116,500.00			24,500.00	92,000.00
2½% of 1948.....	15,250.00			11,200.00	4,050.00
2% of 1948-50 (dated Dec. 8, 1939).....	10,600.00			800.00	9,800.00
2% of 1949-51 (dated Jan. 15, 1942).....	2,350.00			800.00	1,550.00
2% of 1949-51 (dated May 15, 1942).....	39,500.00			500.00	39,000.00
2% of 1949-51 (dated July 15, 1942).....	30,400.00			4,500.00	25,900.00
3½% of 1949-52.....	74,550.00			26,250.00	48,300.00
2½% of 1949-53.....	249,350.00			48,750.00	200,600.00
1½% of 1950.....	811,500.00			125,000.00	686,500.00
2% of 1950-52 (dated Oct. 19, 1942).....	31,100.00			1,400.00	29,700.00
2½% of 1950-52.....	127,300.00			23,100.00	104,200.00
2% of 1950-52 (dated Apr. 15, 1943).....	613,500.00			99,000.00	514,500.00
2¼% of 1951-53.....	100,350.00			150.00	100,200.00
2% of 1951-53.....	1,862,500.00			474,500.00	1,388,000.00
2¾% of 1951-54.....	218,100.00			24,750.00	193,350.00
2% of 1951-55.....	259,850.00			41,300.00	218,550.00
3% of 1951-55.....	1,311,300.00			192,050.00	1,119,250.00
2½% of 1952-54.....	211,950.00			22,900.00	189,050.00
2% of 1952-54 (dated June 26, 1944).....	1,904,000.00			432,500.00	1,471,500.00
2% of 1952-54 (dated Dec. 1, 1944).....	3,688,500.00			781,500.00	2,907,000.00
2¼% of 1952-55.....	199,400.00			26,000.00	173,400.00
2% of 1953-55.....	125,150.00			9,100.00	116,050.00
2¼% of 1954-56.....	286,600.00			103,600.00	183,000.00
2½% of 1955-60.....	5,008,900.00			1,447,900.00	3,561,000.00
2½% of 1956-58.....	1,171,900.00			626,350.00	545,550.00
2¾% of 1956-59.....	799,800.00			335,750.00	464,050.00
2¼% of 1956-59.....	31,185,500.00			25,763,500.00	5,422,000.00
2¾% of 1957-59.....	870,000.00			598,000.00	272,000.00
2¼% of 1958.....	2,437,500.00			1,746,500.00	691,000.00
2¾% of 1958.....	1,333,500.00			809,000.00	524,500.00
2¾% of 1958-63.....	1,794,700.00			1,177,850.00	616,850.00
Total Treasury bonds.....	59,782,400.00			35,285,350.00	24,497,050.00

3% Adjusted service bonds of 1945.....	2,340,100.00			233,850.00	2,106,250.00
U.S. savings bonds:					
Series A-1935.....	652,925.00			130,900.00	522,025.00
Series B-1936.....	1,171,375.00			164,275.00	1,007,100.00
Series C-1937.....	1,444,525.00			224,825.00	1,219,700.00
Series C-1938.....	2,146,250.00			379,550.00	1,766,700.00
Series D-1939.....	3,648,150.00			680,500.00	2,967,650.00
Series D-1940.....	8,198,525.00			1,668,225.00	6,530,300.00
Series D-1941.....	10,118,100.00			2,054,700.00	8,063,400.00
Series F-1941.....	3,254,825.00			783,825.00	2,471,000.00
Series F-1942.....	18,301,350.00	\$ 336.55		5,115,663.45	13,185,686.55
Series F-1943.....	28,121,400.00	\$ 126.00		8,072,999.00	20,048,401.00
Series F-1944.....	27,808,150.00	200.00		8,043,175.00	19,765,000.00
Series F-1945.....	23,614,725.00			7,975,050.00	15,639,675.00
Series F-1946.....	23,348,075.00			10,307,375.00	13,040,700.00
Series F-1947.....	26,424,725.00	\$ 224.00	\$11,546,050.00	16,368,201.00	21,602,350.00
Series F-1948.....			16,720,350.00		16,720,350.00
Series G-1941.....	1,627,100.00			387,200.00	1,239,900.00
Series G-1942.....	9,729,000.00			2,741,100.00	6,987,900.00
Series G-1943.....	18,317,100.00			5,431,700.00	12,885,400.00
Series G-1944.....	28,689,000.00			9,760,700.00	18,928,300.00
Series G-1945.....	36,443,500.00			15,433,800.00	21,009,700.00
Series G-1946.....	60,927,600.00			34,104,700.00	26,822,900.00
Series G-1947.....	88,756,600.00		27,331,300.00	67,411,400.00	48,676,500.00
Series G-1948.....			51,168,500.00		51,168,500.00
Total U.S. savings bonds.....	422,743,000.00	\$ 186.55	106,766,200.00	197,239,863.45	332,269,150.00
Armed Forces leave bonds:					
Series 1943:					
Apr. 1, 1943.....	31,775.00			3,325.00	28,450.00
July 1, 1943.....	51,200.00			4,950.00	46,250.00
Oct. 1, 1943.....	81,725.00			8,400.00	73,325.00
Series 1944:					
Jan. 1, 1944.....	80,200.00			8,200.00	72,000.00
Apr. 1, 1944.....	60,575.00			6,400.00	54,175.00
July 1, 1944.....	67,800.00			8,775.00	59,025.00
Oct. 1, 1944.....	75,850.00			10,025.00	65,825.00
Series 1945:					
Jan. 1, 1945.....	156,650.00			20,175.00	136,475.00
Apr. 1, 1945.....	136,825.00			18,925.00	117,900.00
July 1, 1945.....	334,900.00			38,050.00	296,850.00
Oct. 1, 1945.....	1,274,175.00			164,600.00	1,109,575.00
Series 1946:					
Jan. 1, 1946.....	5,362,700.00			706,475.00	4,656,225.00
Apr. 1, 1946.....	2,827,750.00			390,150.00	2,437,600.00
July 1, 1946.....	1,079,350.00			152,550.00	926,800.00
Oct. 1, 1946.....	1,261,850.00			202,750.00	1,059,100.00
Total Armed Forces leave bonds.....	12,883,325.00			1,743,750.00	11,139,575.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960 ¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1960
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury notes:					
Regular series:					
5¾% A-1924.....	\$6,200.00				\$6,200.00
4¾% A-1925.....	1,000.00				1,000.00
4¾% B-1925.....	6,600.00				6,600.00
4½% C-1925.....	5,700.00				5,700.00
4¾% A-1926.....	2,600.00				2,600.00
4¼% B-1926.....	1,600.00				1,600.00
4½% A-1927.....	2,200.00				2,200.00
4¾% B-1927.....	9,500.00				9,500.00
3½% A-1930-32.....	80,500.00				80,500.00
3½% B-1930-32.....	9,850.00			\$150.00	9,700.00
3½% C-1930-32.....	6,600.00				6,600.00
2½% B-1934.....	5,000.00				5,000.00
3% A-1935.....	7,000.00				6,000.00
2½% C-1935.....	10,000.00			1,000.00	
2½% D-1935.....	80,000.00			10,000.00	
3¼% A-1936.....	1,300.00			80,000.00	
2¾% B-1936.....	13,100.00				1,300.00
2¾% C-1936.....	8,600.00			10,100.00	3,000.00
3¼% A-1937.....	77,100.00			1,600.00	7,000.00
3% B-1937.....	28,000.00			59,500.00	17,600.00
3% C-1937.....	10,000.00				28,000.00
2½% A-1938.....	200.00			10,000.00	
2½% B-1938.....	20,000.00			200.00	
3% C-1938.....	10,000.00			15,000.00	5,000.00
2½% D-1938.....	1,400.00			10,000.00	
2½% A-1939.....	30,200.00				1,400.00
1¾% B-1939.....	100.00				30,200.00
1½% C-1939.....	1,300.00				100.00
1½% A-1940.....	5,150.00				1,300.00
1½% B-1940.....	50,000.00			5,000.00	150.00
1½% C-1940.....	10,000.00			50,000.00	
1¾% B-1941.....	5,000.00				10,000.00
1¼% C-1941.....	5,000.00				5,000.00
1¾% A-1942.....	22,000.00				5,000.00
2% B-1942.....	2,000.00				22,000.00
1¾% C-1942.....	103,000.00				2,000.00
1½% A-1943.....	13,500.00			50,000.00	53,000.00
1½% B-1943.....	80,100.00			10,000.00	3,500.00
1% C-1943.....	310,300.00				80,100.00
¾% A-1944.....	310,000.00				310,300.00
					310,000.00

1% B-1944	740,000.00			740,000.00
1% C-1944	85,000.00			85,000.00
34% D-1944	600.00		100.00	500.00
34% A-1945	2,270,400.00			2,270,400.00
34% B-1945	2,500.00			2,500.00
144% B-1946	5,000.00		5,000.00	
144% A-1947	2,500.00		1,500.00	1,000.00
144% B-1947	78,000.00		5,000.00	73,000.00
144% C-1947	74,000.00		10,000.00	64,000.00
144% A-1948	9,000.00			9,000.00
1% B-1948	7,000.00			7,000.00
144% A-1949	9,000.00		4,000.00	5,000.00
144% A-1950	37,000.00			37,000.00
144% A-1951	20,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
144% C-1951	2,000.00		2,000.00	
144% D-1951	4,000.00		4,000.00	
144% E-1951	4,000.00		4,000.00	
144% G-1951	6,000.00		2,000.00	4,000.00
244% A-1953	3,000.00			3,000.00
144% A-1954	135,000.00		30,000.00	105,000.00
144% B-1954	6,000.00		5,000.00	1,000.00
144% A-1955	77,000.00		51,000.00	26,000.00
144% B-1955	161,000.00		68,000.00	93,000.00
144% A-1956	58,000.00		7,000.00	51,000.00
2% B-1956	15,000.00		3,000.00	12,000.00
244% A-1957	157,000.00		48,000.00	109,000.00
144% B-1957	40,000.00		33,000.00	7,000.00
2% C-1957	45,000.00		34,000.00	11,000.00
244% D-1957	18,000.00		3,000.00	15,000.00
244% A-1958	1,500,000.00		1,137,000.00	363,000.00
144% A-1959	1,729,000.00		1,287,000.00	442,000.00
344% B-1959		\$264,000.00		264,000.00
344% A-1960		9,671,000.00		9,671,000.00
344% B-1960		2,479,000.00		2,479,000.00
144% EA-1956	6,000.00		5,000.00	1,000.00
144% EA-1957	12,000.00		12,000.00	
144% EO-1957	19,000.00		9,000.00	10,000.00
144% EA-1958	58,000.00		18,000.00	40,000.00
144% EO-1958	64,000.00		32,000.00	32,000.00
144% EA-1959	266,000.00		226,000.00	40,000.00
144% EO-1959		27,000.00		27,000.00
144% EA-1960		268,000.00		268,000.00
Tax series:				
A-1943	11,850.00		300.00	11,550.00
B-1943	6,600.00			6,600.00
A-1944	15,350.00		450.00	14,900.00
B-1944	2,100.00			2,100.00
A-1945	153,900.00		26,550.00	127,350.00
Savings series:				
C-1945	2,000.00		2,000.00	
C-1946	185,300.00		62,000.00	123,300.00
C-1947	299,800.00		63,500.00	236,300.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960 ¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1960
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury notes—Continued					
Savings series—Continued					
C-1948.....	\$290,300.00	.....	.....	\$108,800.00	\$181,400.00
C-1949.....	108,200.00	.....	.....	25,100.00	83,100.00
C-1950.....	25,300.00	.....	.....	1,100.00	24,200.00
C-1951.....	1,300.00	.....	.....	1,300.00	.....
D-1951.....	24,300.00	.....	.....	3,100.00	21,200.00
D-1952.....	116,300.00	.....	.....	53,000.00	63,300.00
D-1953.....	174,200.00	.....	.....	61,100.00	113,100.00
D-1954.....	378,600.00	.....	.....	119,900.00	258,700.00
A-1954.....	85,800.00	.....	.....	28,200.00	57,600.00
A-1955.....	538,500.00	.....	.....	174,200.00	364,300.00
B-1955.....	225,900.00	.....	.....	129,200.00	96,700.00
C-1955-A.....	37,500.00	.....	.....	13,900.00	23,600.00
A-1956.....	68,800.00	.....	.....	36,300.00	32,500.00
Total Treasury notes.....	11,828,600.00	.....	\$12,709,000.00	4,278,250.00	20,259,350.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Tax issue series:					
4½% T-10.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
4¾% TM-1921.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
6% TJ-1921.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
6% TS-1921.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
6% TD-1921.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
5½% TS2-1921.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
5¾% TM-1922.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
4½% TS2-1922.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
4½% TD-1922.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
4½% TM-1923.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
3¾% TS-1923.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
4½% TM-1924.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
4% TM-1925.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
4½% TJ-1929.....	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	1,100.00
4¾% TD2-1929.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
5½% TM-1930.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
4¾% TJ-1930.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
1½% TS-1932.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00
3% TS2-1932.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....
3¾% TM-1933.....	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	12,500.00
2% First—matured Mar. 15, 1933.....	4,950.00	.....	.....	.....	4,950.00
1½% TS-1933.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00

34% TD-1933	60,000.00		60,000.00	
44% TD2-1933	16,000.00		15,000.00	1,000.00
Regular:				
44% IVA-1918	500.00			500.00
54% G-1920	1,000.00			1,000.00
54% H-1921	500.00			500.00
54% A-1922	1,000.00			1,000.00
34% A-1933	500.00			500.00
76% B-1944	73,000.00		1,000.00	72,000.00
76% E-1944	85,000.00		1,000.00	84,000.00
76% A-1945	119,000.00		38,000.00	81,000.00
76% C-1945	72,000.00		51,000.00	21,000.00
76% H-1945	52,000.00		27,000.00	25,000.00
76% A-1946	8,000.00		8,000.00	
76% B-1946	1,000.00			1,000.00
76% E-1946	118,000.00		6,000.00	112,000.00
76% G-1946	3,000.00		3,000.00	
76% H-1946	10,000.00		10,000.00	
76% K-1946	43,000.00		7,000.00	36,000.00
76% B-1947	1,000.00			1,000.00
76% D-1947	80,000.00			80,000.00
76% E-1947	86,000.00			51,000.00
76% F-1947	1,000.00		35,000.00	1,000.00
76% H-1947	2,000.00			2,000.00
76% A-1948	5,000.00			
76% C-1948	2,000.00		5,000.00	2,000.00
116% C-1949	5,000.00			5,000.00
116% D-1949	1,000.00			1,000.00
114% G-1949	3,000.00			
114% A-1950	9,000.00		3,000.00	9,000.00
114% D-1950	11,000.00			11,000.00
178% A-1952	7,000.00			7,000.00
178% B-1952	26,000.00			26,000.00
178% C-1952	12,000.00		9,000.00	3,000.00
178% D-1952	15,000.00			15,000.00
178% A-1953	10,000.00		10,000.00	
178% B-1953	2,000.00		2,000.00	
27% C-1953	4,000.00			4,000.00
24% A-1954	2,000.00		2,000.00	
258% B-1954	1,025,000.00		1,005,000.00	20,000.00
Tax anticipation:				
24% C-1954	7,000.00			7,000.00
Regular:				
238% D-1954	9,000.00		3,000.00	6,000.00
238% E-1954	46,000.00		1,000.00	45,000.00
14% B-1955	3,000.00			3,000.00
14% D-1955	5,000.00			5,000.00
14% E-1955	6,000.00		4,000.00	2,000.00
Tax anticipation:				
178% A-1956	20,000.00		15,000.00	5,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1960
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Certificates of indebtedness—Continued					
Regular:					
2½% D-1956	\$6,000.00			\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00
2½% A-1957	18,000.00			3,000.00	15,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
2¾% B-1957	15,000.00			15,000.00	
Regular:					
3¼% D-1957	110,000.00			110,000.00	
3¾% A-1958	124,000.00			62,000.00	62,000.00
3¼% B-1958	74,000.00			58,000.00	16,000.00
4% C-1958	1,001,000.00			711,000.00	290,000.00
3¾% D-1958	86,000.00			69,000.00	17,000.00
2¼% A-1959	361,000.00			320,000.00	41,000.00
1¼% B-1959	896,000.00			726,000.00	170,000.00
1½% C-1959			\$108,000.00		108,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
1¼% D-1959	141,000.00			138,000.00	3,000.00
Regular:					
3¾% E-1959			217,000.00		217,000.00
3¾% A-1960			343,000.00		343,000.00
4% B-1960			1,278,000.00		1,278,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness	5,049,050.00		1,946,000.00	3,638,000.00	3,357,050.00
Treasury bills, maturity date:					
Regular:					
June 5, 1940	30,000.00				30,000.00
Jan. 14, 1942	4,000.00				4,000.00
Feb. 3, 1943	1,000.00				1,000.00
Feb. 14, 1952	100,000.00				100,000.00
May 28, 1953	10,000.00				10,000.00
July 29, 1954	5,000.00				5,000.00
May 19, 1955	1,000.00				1,000.00
Feb. 2, 1956	13,000.00			13,000.00	
Tax anticipation:					
Mar. 23, 1956	5,000.00				5,000.00
Regular:					
Aug. 23, 1956	5,000.00				5,000.00
Jan. 17, 1957	17,000.00			17,000.00	
Feb. 7, 1957	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Apr. 25, 1957	40,000.00			40,000.00	
Aug. 15, 1957	5,000.00				5,000.00

Oct. 10, 1957	8,000.00		8,000.00	
Oct. 24, 1957	8,000.00			8,000.00
Dec. 19, 1957	2,000.00			2,000.00
Jan. 2, 1958	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Jan. 23, 1958	6,000.00		1,000.00	5,000.00
Feb. 6, 1958	30,000.00		30,000.00	
Mar. 13, 1958	19,000.00		19,000.00	
Mar. 20, 1958	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Tax anticipation:				
Mar. 24, 1958	15,000.00		15,000.00	
Regular:				
Apr. 15, 1958	78,000.00		28,000.00	50,000.00
Apr. 17, 1958	30,000.00			30,000.00
Apr. 24, 1958	19,000.00		4,000.00	15,000.00
July 3, 1958	15,000.00			15,000.00
July 17, 1958	40,000.00			
July 24, 1958	36,000.00			
Aug. 7, 1958	5,000.00			
Aug. 21, 1958	55,000.00			
Sept. 4, 1958	100,000.00			
Oct. 8, 1958	175,000.00			
Oct. 23, 1958	1,000.00			
Nov. 6, 1958	75,000.00			
Nov. 23, 1958	3,000.00			
Dec. 11, 1958	25,000.00			
Jan. 2, 1959	65,000.00			
Jan. 8, 1959	25,000.00			
Jan. 29, 1959	10,000.00			
Feb. 13, 1959	5,000.00			
Feb. 19, 1959	10,000.00			
Feb. 26, 1959	43,000.00			
Mar. 5, 1959	113,000.00			
Mar. 12, 1959	114,000.00			
Mar. 19, 1959	37,000.00			
Mar. 26, 1959	40,000.00			
Apr. 2, 1959	71,000.00			
Apr. 9, 1959	124,000.00			
Apr. 16, 1959	86,000.00			
Apr. 23, 1959	83,000.00			
Apr. 30, 1959	82,000.00			
May 7, 1959	428,000.00			
May 14, 1959	80,000.00			
Other (fixed price):				
May 15, 1959	1,403,000.00		1,276,000.00	127,000.00
Regular:				
May 21, 1959	121,000.00		104,000.00	17,000.00
May 28, 1959	103,000.00			
June 4, 1959	178,000.00			
June 11, 1959	968,000.00			
June 18, 1959	1,283,000.00		1,283,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 33.—Changes in public debt issues, fiscal year 1960¹—Continued

Security	Outstanding June 30, 1959	Issues during year	Transferred from interest-bearing debt	Redemptions during year	Outstanding June 30, 1960
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.					
Treasury bills, maturity date—Continued					
Tax anticipation:					
June 22, 1959.....	\$26,079,000.00			\$25,944,000.00	\$135,000.00
Regular:					
June 25, 1959.....	1,678,000.00			1,678,000.00	
Regular:					
July 30, 1959.....			\$10,000.00		10,000.00
Aug. 13, 1959.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Aug. 27, 1959.....			6,000.00		6,000.00
Sept. 3, 1959.....			32,000.00		32,000.00
Sept. 17, 1959.....			20,000.00		20,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
Sept. 21, 1959.....			8,000.00		8,000.00
Regular:					
Oct. 1, 1959.....			7,000.00		7,000.00
Oct. 15, 1959.....			16,000.00		16,000.00
Oct. 22, 1959.....			15,000.00		15,000.00
Nov. 5, 1959.....			17,000.00		17,000.00
Nov. 27, 1959.....			50,000.00		50,000.00
Dec. 10, 1959.....			3,000.00		3,000.00
Dec. 17, 1959.....			20,000.00		20,000.00
Dec. 24, 1959.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Dec. 31, 1959.....			70,000.00		70,000.00
Jan. 7, 1960.....			53,000.00		53,000.00
Jan. 14, 1960.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Other:					
Jan. 15, 1960.....			81,000.00		81,000.00
Regular:					
Jan. 21, 1960.....			51,000.00		51,000.00
Jan. 28, 1960.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Feb. 4, 1960.....			8,000.00		8,000.00
Feb. 11, 1960.....			28,000.00		28,000.00
Feb. 18, 1960.....			100,000.00		100,000.00
Feb. 25, 1960.....			71,000.00		71,000.00
Mar. 3, 1960.....			159,000.00		159,000.00
Mar. 10, 1960.....			45,000.00		45,000.00
Mar. 17, 1960.....			292,000.00		292,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
Mar. 22, 1960.....			359,000.00		359,000.00
Regular:					
Mar. 24, 1960.....			61,000.00		61,000.00
Mar. 31, 1960.....			65,000.00		65,000.00
Apr. 7, 1960.....			268,000.00		268,000.00
Apr. 14, 1960.....			320,000.00		320,000.00
Other:					
Apr. 15, 1960.....			464,000.00		464,000.00

Regular:					
Apr. 21, 1960.....			97,000.00		97,000.00
Apr. 28, 1960.....			279,000.00		279,000.00
May 5, 1960.....			437,000.00		437,000.00
May 12, 1960.....			347,000.00		347,000.00
May 19, 1960.....			251,000.00		251,000.00
May 26, 1960.....			349,000.00		349,000.00
June 2, 1960.....			605,000.00		605,000.00
June 9, 1960.....			1,030,000.00		1,030,000.00
June 16, 1960.....			1,776,000.00		1,776,000.00
Tax anticipation:					
June 22, 1960.....			43,040,000.00		43,040,000.00
Regular:					
June 23, 1960.....			4,884,000.00		4,884,000.00
June 30, 1960.....			13,119,000.00		13,119,000.00
Total Treasury bills.....	34,227,000.00		68,920,000.00	33,549,000.00	69,598,000.00
Treasury savings certificates:					
Issued Dec. 15, 1921.....	9,800.00			600.00	9,200.00
Issued Sept. 30, 1922.....	49,875.00			625.00	49,250.00
Issued Dec. 1, 1923.....	16,400.00			200.00	16,200.00
Total Treasury savings certificates.....	76,075.00			1,425.00	74,650.00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased.....	556,869,430.26	\$ 186.55	190,341,200.00	276,255,038.45	470,955,405.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST					
U.S. savings stamps.....	52,238,878.06	19,408,386.35		18,564,917.45	53,082,346.96
Excess profits tax refund bonds:					
First Series.....	460,797.44			38,771.44	422,026.00
Second Series.....	381,267.56			23,615.86	357,651.70
Total excess profits tax refund bonds.....	842,065.00			62,387.30	779,677.70
Special notes of the United States, International Monetary Fund:					
Various issue dates.....	1,979,249,999.60	325,750,000.40		67,000,000.00	2,238,000,000.00
United States notes (less gold reserve).....	190,641,585.07				190,641,585.07
Old demand notes.....	52,917.50				52,917.50
National bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	169,355,069.50			12,640,380.00	156,714,689.50
Fractional currency.....	1,965,808.76			270.76	1,965,538.00
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps.....	3,706,301.00			1,162.00	3,705,139.00
Total debt bearing no interest.....	2,398,052,624.49	345,158,386.75		98,269,117.51	2,644,941,893.73
Total gross public debt ¹	284,678,523,963.06	187,508,754,225.40		185,919,586,249.35	286,267,691,939.11

¹ Interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds were increased on Sept. 22, 1959, retroactive to June 1, 1959.

² Reconciliation of summary to the basis of the daily Treasury statement is shown in table 26.

³ Treasury bills are shown at maturity value.

⁴ Amounts issued and retired for Series E, F, and J, include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired, and outstanding for Series G, H, and K are stated at par value.

⁵ Deduct.

⁶ Excess of unclassified redemptions over unclassified sales (deduct).

⁷ Consists of issues in which there were no transactions during the fiscal year 1960: for amount of each issue outstanding (unchanged since June 30, 1956) see 1956 annual report, p. 435.

⁸ Includes public debt incurred to finance expenditures of certain wholly owned Government corporations and other business-type activities in exchange for which obligations of the corporations and activities were issued to the Treasury (see table 115.)

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹

On basis of daily Treasury statements, supplemented by special statements by the Bureau of the Public Debt on public debt transactions]

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959 July 2	Treasury bills: Regular weekly: Issued Jan. 2, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 2, 1959, due Oct. 1, 1959.....	Percent 2.860		\$69,651,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 2, 1959, due Dec. 31, 1959.....			22,104,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,508,558,000.00
2	Maturing Oct. 1, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 2, 1959.....	3.165	\$69,651,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,030,496,000.00	
2	Maturing Dec. 31, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 2, 1959.....	3.703	22,104,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		477,861,000.00	
	Tax anticipation: Maturing March 22, 1960: Issued for cash.....	4.075	3,005,203,000.00	
9	Regular weekly: Issued Jan. 8, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 9, 1959, due Oct. 8, 1959.....	2.951		154,076,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 9, 1959, due Jan. 7, 1960.....			21,980,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,424,037,000.00
9	Maturing Oct. 8, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 8, 1959.....	3.266	154,076,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,047,103,000.00	
9	Maturing Jan. 7, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 8, 1959.....	3.964	21,980,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		378,012,000.00	
	Other: Maturing July 15, 1960: Issued for cash.....	4.728	2,000,876,000.00	
16	Regular weekly: Issued Jan. 15, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 16, 1959, due Oct. 15, 1959.....	3.064		55,452,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 16, 1959, due Jan. 14, 1960.....			21,332,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,523,577,000.00
16	Maturing Oct. 15, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 15, 1959.....	3.401	55,452,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,144,668,000.00	
16	Maturing Jan. 14, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 15, 1959.....	4.029	21,332,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		379,691,000.00	
23	Issued Jan. 22, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 23, 1959, due Oct. 22, 1959.....	3.141		116,356,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 23, 1959, due Jan. 21, 1960.....			24,115,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,259,985,000.00
23	Maturing Oct. 22, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 22, 1959.....	3.338	116,856,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		889,390,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960 ¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	Treasury bills—Continued			
July 23	Regular weekly—Continued			
	Maturing Jan. 21, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 22, 1959	Percent		
	Issued for cash	3.869	\$24,115,000.00	
30	Issued Jan. 29, 1959:		376,147,000.00	
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 30, 1959, due Oct. 29, 1959	2.976		\$110,809,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated July 30, 1959, due Jan. 28, 1960			21,729,000.00
30	Redeemable for cash			1,269,533,000.00
	Maturing Oct. 29, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 29, 1959	3.047	110,809,000.00	
30	Issued for cash		889,190,000.00	
	Maturing Jan. 28, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 29, 1959	3.860	21,729,000.00	
	Issued for cash		379,069,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁵			
31	Series E-1941	2.982	1,017,450.89	4,694,561.41
31	Series E-1942	3.007	6,734,376.01	19,534,640.99
31	Series E-1943	3.046	5,706,695.91	30,955,994.55
31	Series E-1944	3.069	11,931,829.64	37,258,893.51
31	Series E-1945	3.097	5,485,288.46	33,990,204.55
31	Series E-1946	3.118	4,438,326.62	17,639,911.32
31	Series E-1947	3.146	5,437,190.78	19,825,481.37
31	Series E-1948	3.168	5,663,513.23	27,406,215.95
31	Series E-1949	3.266	7,731,083.73	39,436,163.80
31	Series E-1950	3.347	8,966,768.00	11,610,579.60
31	Series E-1951	3.378	6,959,379.25	10,511,106.00
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	3,891,191.25	3,638,461.50
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.451	2,251,911.95	8,642,815.30
31	Series E-1953	3.468	6,261,128.85	15,990,424.05
31	Series E-1954	3.497	6,847,376.20	17,649,819.10
31	Series E-1955	3.522	6,689,868.90	21,832,972.85
31	Series E-1956	3.546	5,563,236.65	25,205,694.55
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	2,578,938.00	2,176,579.85
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.653	3,352,827.85	31,096,947.21
31	Series E-1958	3.691	9,485,641.98	65,186,417.36
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	209,970,588.15	85,870,593.45
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	110,077,668.75	11,418.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		\$ 21,086,972.50	\$ 51,274,742.87
31	Series F-1947	2.53	324,906.95	15,691,301.50
31	Series F-1948	2.53	4,166,942.47	1,154,575.47
31	Series F-1949	2.53	559,447.64	1,504,542.98
31	Series F-1950	2.53	470,618.65	3,533,658.92
31	Series F-1951	2.53	306,124.10	787,241.97
31	Series F-1952	2.53	162,467.75	230,804.40
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			14,514,973.10
31	Series G-1947	2.50		94,317,000.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		5,893,100.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		6,470,400.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		15,070,100.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		2,784,900.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		328,600.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			46,946,200.00
31	Series H-1952	3.123		1,002,500.00
31	Series H-1953	3.161		1,770,500.00
31	Series H-1954	3.211		3,472,000.00
31	Series H-1955	3.268		4,750,000.00
31	Series H-1956	3.317		3,959,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		162,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.626		2,439,000.00
31	Series H-1958	3.679		5,805,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720	6,383,000.00	26,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750	42,360,000.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		5,138,500.00	4,496,000.00
31	Series J-1952	2.76	112,108.70	842,743.07
31	Series J-1953	2.76	288,705.03	1,144,933.80
31	Series J-1954	2.76	526,326.97	2,578,664.54
31	Series J-1955	2.76	552,741.09	2,106,027.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	U.S. savings bonds ⁵ —Continued	Percent		
July 31	Series J—1956.....	2.76	\$375,279.60	\$1,050,941.74
31	Series J—1957.....	2.76	92,652.72	169,305.85
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			3,766,865.31
31	Series K—1952.....	2.76		2,810,000.00
31	Series K—1953.....	2.76		2,223,500.00
31	Series K—1954.....	2.76		8,332,500.00
31	Series K—1955.....	2.76		3,804,500.00
31	Series K—1956.....	2.76		2,064,500.00
31	Series K—1957.....	2.76		281,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			11,893,000.00
31	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	1,895,000.00	1,666,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B—1975–80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA—1964.....	2¾		26,863,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA—1964.....	1½	26,863,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous.....			29,995,600.00
	Total July.....		13,122,343,130.22	8,421,389,633.80
Aug. 1	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C—1959, regular: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C—1960.....	1½		9,127,668,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A—1974.....			4,152,130,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			220,589,000.00
1	Treasury notes, Series A—1961: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C—1960.....	4.0		432,898,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A—1964.....			32,114,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			7,903,000.00
1	Treasury notes, Series C—1960.....	4¾	9,560,566,000.00	
1	Treasury notes, Series A—1964.....	4¾	4,184,244,000.00	
	Treasury bills: Regular weekly: Issued Feb. 5, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 6, 1959, due Nov. 5, 1959.....	2.984		189,336,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 6, 1959, due Feb. 4, 1960.....			21,539,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,190,007,000.00
6	Maturing Nov. 5, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 5, 1959.....	3.043	189,336,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		811,178,000.00	
6	Maturing Feb. 4, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 5, 1959.....	3.737	21,539,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		378,631,000.00	
13	Issued Feb. 13, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 13, 1959, due Nov. 12, 1959.....	2.894		123,825,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 13, 1959, due Feb. 11, 1960.....			22,447,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,254,655,000.00
13	Maturing Nov. 12, 1959: Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 13, 1959.....	3.150	123,825,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,076,295,000.00	
13	Maturing Feb. 11, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 13, 1959.....	3.690	22,447,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		377,586,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959 Aug. 19	Treasury bills—Continued			
	Tax anticipation:			
	Maturing Mar. 22, 1960:	Percent		
	Issued for cash	3.719	\$998,913,000.00	
20	Regular weekly:			
	Issued Feb. 19, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 20, 1959, due Nov. 19, 1959	2.979		\$136,632,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 20, 1959, due Feb. 18, 1960			22,383,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,242,610,000.00
20	Maturing Nov. 19, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 19, 1959	3.417	136,632,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,063,580,000.00	
20	Maturing Feb. 18, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 19, 1959	3.782	22,383,000.00	
	Issued for cash		377,885,000.00	
27	Issued Feb. 26, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 27, 1959, due Nov. 27, 1959	2.906		171,580,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Aug. 27, 1959, due Feb. 25, 1960			22,308,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,201,718,000.00
27	Maturing Nov. 27, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 26, 1959	3.824	171,580,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,028,381,000.00	
27	Maturing Feb. 25, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Feb. 26, 1959	4.152	22,308,000.00	
	Issued for cash		377,734,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁶			
31	Series E-1941	2.962	598,406.72	3,675,362.36
31	Series E-1942	3.007	3,665,080.92	14,708,505.74
31	Series E-1943	3.046	4,311,647.50	23,088,020.73
31	Series E-1944	3.069	8,218,957.76	29,402,183.84
31	Series E-1945	3.097	3,302,247.19	25,290,620.97
31	Series E-1946	3.118	3,250,349.98	13,255,634.76
31	Series E-1947	3.146	3,645,619.48	14,822,009.76
31	Series E-1948	3.168	4,033,878.48	20,321,659.82
31	Series E-1949	3.266	5,756,332.90	32,113,179.68
31	Series E-1950	3.349	6,341,856.95	9,039,143.40
31	Series E-1951	3.378	5,323,175.50	7,866,928.00
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2,838,769.50	2,614,729.50
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.451	1,916,546.75	6,265,508.90
31	Series E-1953	3.468	4,770,932.60	11,837,031.15
31	Series E-1954	3.497	5,402,618.35	13,097,787.00
31	Series E-1955	3.522	5,066,904.55	16,493,349.20
31	Series E-1956	3.546	4,351,687.35	19,028,400.95
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560		1,718,035.25
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.653	5,696,653.92	22,049,933.93
31	Series E-1958	3.691	5,407,211.27	44,626,751.37
31	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	40,848,541.80	71,357,946.90
31	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	227,653,087.50	256,387.50
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions		2,304,830.20	24,774,576.98
31	Series F-1947	2.53	200,087.08	11,852,526.00
31	Series F-1948	2.53	458,386.16	15,286,308.99
31	Series F-1949	2.53	337,164.29	1,996,948.62
31	Series F-1950	2.53	315,195.34	5,953,828.63
31	Series F-1951	2.53	207,020.00	1,402,810.82
31	Series F-1952	2.53	112,762.98	379,302.46
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			\$13,332,321.53
31	Series G-1947	2.50		77,994,700.00
31	Series G-1948	2.50		36,466,000.00
31	Series G-1949	2.50		14,401,400.00
31	Series G-1950	2.50		23,441,300.00
31	Series G-1951	2.50		8,526,800.00
31	Series G-1952	2.50		1,338,600.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions			\$43,551,100.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	U.S. savings bonds ¹ —Continued	Percent		
Aug. 31	Series H-1952.....	⁷ 3.123	-----	\$1,008,000.00
31	Series H-1953.....	⁷ 3.161	-----	1,900,000.00
31	Series H-1954.....	⁷ 3.211	-----	3,973,000.00
31	Series H-1955.....	⁷ 3.258	-----	6,543,000.00
31	Series H-1956.....	⁷ 3.17	-----	4,378,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January).....	⁷ 3.360	-----	442,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	⁷ 3.626	⁹ \$437,000.00	2,473,000.00
31	Series H-1958.....	⁷ 3.679	-----	6,490,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	⁷ 3.720	467,000.00	532,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	⁷ 3.750	44,021,500.00	14,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	⁹ 4,090,000.00	⁸ 1,286,500.00
31	Series J-1952.....	2.76	78,582.81	1,388,839.46
31	Series J-1953.....	2.76	217,099.33	1,186,962.00
31	Series J-1954.....	2.76	460,914.00	3,833,064.22
31	Series J-1955.....	2.76	304,408.27	2,995,907.61
31	Series J-1956.....	2.76	306,177.73	1,785,413.18
31	Series J-1957.....	2.76	84,416.40	266,099.05
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	-----	⁸ 2,748,504.09
31	Series K-1952.....	2.76	-----	3,389,500.00
31	Series K-1953.....	2.76	-----	3,349,000.00
31	Series K-1954.....	2.76	-----	12,179,500.00
31	Series K-1955.....	2.76	-----	9,761,500.00
31	Series K-1956.....	2.76	-----	2,691,000.00
31	Series K-1957.....	2.76	-----	286,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	-----	⁸ 794,500.00
31	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	1,500,000.00	5,338,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1964.....	2¾	-----	41,261,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1964.....	1½	41,261,000.00	-----
31	Miscellaneous.....	-----	-----	33,286,200.00
	Total August.....	-----	21,385,503,070.56	20,288,095,773.11
Sept. 3	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
	Issued Mar. 5, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 3, 1959, due Dec. 3, 1959.....	⁸ 3.139	-----	81,850,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 3, 1959, due Mar. 3, 1960.....	-----	-----	24,141,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,394,802,000.00
3	Maturing Dec. 3, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 5, 1959.....	3.889	81,850,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,017,957,000.00	-----
3	Maturing Mar. 3, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 5, 1959.....	4.468	24,141,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	376,142,000.00	-----
10	Issued Mar. 12, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 10, 1959, due Dec. 10, 1959.....	⁸ 3.306	-----	31,720,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 10, 1959, due Mar. 10, 1960.....	-----	-----	23,718,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,544,882,000.00
10	Maturing Dec. 10, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 12, 1959.....	3.979	31,720,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,168,375,000.00	-----
10	Maturing Mar. 10, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 12, 1959.....	4.473	23,718,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	376,376,000.00	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959 Sept. 17	Treasury bills—Continued Regular weekly—Continued Issued Mar. 19, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 17, 1959, due Dec. 17, 1959.....	Percent ⁵ 3.222	-----	\$84,034,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 17, 1959, due Mar. 17, 1960.....	-----	-----	22,061,000.00
17	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,494,617,000.00
	Maturing Dec. 17, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 19, 1959.....	4.166	\$84,034,000.00	-----
17	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,116,244,000.00	-----
	Maturing Mar. 17, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 19, 1959.....	4.796	22,061,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	377,850,000.00	-----
21	Tax anticipation: Issued Feb. 16, 1959:			
	Redeemed for cash.....	3.293	-----	1,501,759,000.00
24	Regular weekly: Issued Mar. 26, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 24, 1959, due Dec. 24, 1959.....	⁵ 3.234	-----	72,130,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Sept. 24, 1959, due Mar. 24, 1960.....	-----	-----	22,768,000.00
24	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,505,313,000.00
	Maturing Dec. 24, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 26, 1959.....	3.957	72,130,000.00	-----
24	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,128,467,000.00	-----
	Maturing Mar. 24, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Mar. 26, 1959.....	4.766	22,768,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	377,522,000.00	-----
30	U.S. saving bonds: ⁶			
30	Series E-1941.....	⁷ 2.962	699,725.56	4,289,516.52
30	Series E-1942.....	⁷ 3.007	4,077,521.67	18,653,592.33
30	Series E-1943.....	⁷ 3.046	11,062,113.58	29,059,595.05
30	Series E-1944.....	⁷ 3.069	4,054,608.96	37,121,827.02
30	Series E-1945.....	⁷ 3.097	3,536,296.70	30,767,048.98
30	Series E-1946.....	⁷ 3.118	3,218,853.82	16,897,772.27
30	Series E-1947.....	⁷ 3.146	3,783,947.90	19,036,496.24
30	Series E-1948.....	⁷ 3.168	4,010,164.45	24,774,613.72
30	Series E-1949.....	⁷ 3.266	5,579,198.55	41,359,569.02
30	Series E-1950.....	⁷ 3.347	6,295,668.20	11,242,608.00
30	Series E-1951.....	⁷ 3.378	5,325,829.50	10,100,853.00
30	Series E-1952 (January to April).....	⁷ 3.400	2,743,625.63	3,498,104.38
30	Series E-1952 (May to December).....	⁷ 3.451	2,061,274.45	7,796,537.65
30	Series E-1953.....	⁷ 3.468	4,972,674.95	15,033,368.55
30	Series E-1954.....	⁷ 3.497	5,476,951.40	16,683,589.50
30	Series E-1955.....	⁷ 3.522	5,325,392.70	20,196,830.45
30	Series E-1956.....	⁷ 3.546	4,326,763.40	23,086,214.45
30	Series E-1957 (January).....	⁷ 3.560	⁸ 4,697.90	2,357,109.45
30	Series E-1957 (February to December).....	⁷ 3.653	5,811,046.12	25,118,383.58
30	Series E-1958.....	⁷ 3.691	6,058,392.32	43,917,862.50
30	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	7,382,630.55	56,673,097.35
30	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	272,153,175.00	29,177,868.75
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		⁸ 13,488,854.45	⁸ 49,497,180.92
30	Series F-1947.....	2.53	231,708.00	11,005,616.00
30	Series F-1948.....	2.53	437,738.69	3,817,232.69
30	Series F-1949.....	2.53	337,755.92	1,900,014.32
30	Series F-1950.....	2.53	292,902.87	7,162,402.99
30	Series F-1951.....	2.53	174,182.82	1,541,411.69
30	Series F-1952.....	2.53	88,695.01	429,755.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		-----	⁸ 3,975,865.43
30	Series G-1947.....	2.50	-----	77,731,500.00
30	Series G-1948.....	2.50	-----	17,406,900.00
30	Series G-1949.....	2.50	-----	12,044,200.00
30	Series G-1950.....	2.50	-----	15,660,800.00
30	Series G-1951.....	2.50	-----	6,366,000.00
30	Series G-1952.....	2.50	-----	1,606,400.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		-----	⁸ 15,860,400.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	U.S. savings bonds ⁶ —Continued	Percent		
Sept. 30	Series H-1952	3.123		\$890,500.00
30	Series H-1953	3.161		1,897,000.00
30	Series H-1954	3.211		3,937,500.00
30	Series H-1955	3.258		6,082,000.00
30	Series H-1956	3.317		4,553,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		215,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.626		2,487,500.00
30	Series H-1958	3.679	\$211,500.00	5,731,000.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720	7,000.00	723,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750	38,339,500.00	53,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		⁵ 2,917,500.00	5,125,500.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	107,059.75	631,192.46
30	Series J-1953	2.76	236,041.59	630,386.00
30	Series J-1954	2.76	454,089.85	3,689,801.34
30	Series J-1955	2.76	399,535.61	1,844,690.69
30	Series J-1956	2.76	255,934.59	1,646,146.24
30	Series J-1957	2.76	66,570.60	381,795.75
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			2,601,286.25
30	Series K-1952	2.76		3,502,000.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		3,680,500.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		13,286,000.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		7,632,500.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		2,312,500.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		349,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			7,121,500.00
30	Depository bonds, First Series	2.00	361,000.00	2,927,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1964	2¾		104,238,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1964	1½	104,238,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			22,572,700.00
	Total September		6,799,139,122.86	8,588,748,843.83
Oct. 1	Treasury notes, Series EO-1959: Redeemable for cash	1½		99,108,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
1	Issued Apr. 2, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 1, 1959, due Dec. 31, 1959	⁵ 3.184		134,227,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 1, 1959, due Mar. 31, 1960			21,729,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,344,248,000.00
1	Maturing Dec. 31, 1959:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 2, 1959	4.104	134,227,000.00	
	Issued for cash		965,591,000.00	
1	Maturing Mar. 31, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 2, 1959	4.894	21,729,000.00	
	Issued for cash		378,695,000.00	
8	Issued Apr. 9, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 8, 1959, due Jan. 7, 1960	⁵ 3.262		188,481,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 8, 1959, due Apr. 7, 1960			21,732,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,391,013,000.00
8	Maturing Jan. 7, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 9, 1959	4.007	188,481,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,011,534,000.00	
8	Maturing Apr. 7, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 9, 1959	4.678	21,732,000.00	
	Issued for cash		383,372,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, Series B-1964: Issued for cash	5.00	2,315,724,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959 Oct. 15	Treasury bills: Regular weekly: Issued Apr. 16, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 15, 1959, due Jan. 14, 1960.	Percent 5 3.389		\$11,025,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 15, 1959, due Apr. 14, 1960.			1,647,000.00
15	Redeemable for cash			1,587,450,000.00
	Maturing Jan. 14, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 16, 1959.	4.262	\$11,025,000.00	
15	Issued for cash		1,189,876,000.00	
	Maturing Apr. 14, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 16, 1959.	4.666	1,647,000.00	
	Issued for cash		398,669,000.00	
21	Tax anticipation: Maturing June 22, 1960: Issued for cash.	4.783	2,002,246,000.00	
22	Regular weekly: Issued Apr. 23, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 22, 1959, due Jan. 21, 1960.	5 3.344		100,406,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 22, 1959, due Apr. 21, 1960.			23,202,000.00
22	Redeemable for cash			1,282,708,000.00
	Maturing Jan. 21, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 23, 1959.	4.099	100,406,000.00	
	Issued for cash		899,732,000.00	
22	Maturing Apr. 21, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 23, 1959.	4.490	23,202,000.00	
	Issued for cash		376,921,000.00	
29	Issued Apr. 30, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 29, 1959, due Jan. 28, 1960.	5 3.087		80,209,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Oct. 29, 1959, due Apr. 28, 1960.			15,077,000.00
29	Redeemable for cash			1,304,931,000.00
	Maturing Jan. 28, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 30, 1959.	4.023	80,209,000.00	
	Issued for cash		919,706,000.00	
29	Maturing Apr. 28, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 30, 1959.	4.499	15,077,000.00	
	Issued for cash		385,717,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁶			
31	Series E-1941	7 2.962	770,200.62	3,687,335.35
31	Series E-1942	7 3.007	4,028,744.92	16,541,324.68
31	Series E-1943	7 3.046	8,308,739.50	26,206,832.39
31	Series E-1944	7 3.069	3,278,975.66	31,432,157.94
31	Series E-1945	7 3.097	4,204,640.99	26,108,289.18
31	Series E-1946	7 3.118	3,181,960.05	14,393,411.86
31	Series E-1947	7 3.146	3,419,890.80	16,203,530.69
31	Series E-1948	7 3.168	3,688,943.70	21,102,743.06
31	Series E-1949	7 3.266	4,969,487.48	35,830,375.13
31	Series E-1950	7 3.347	5,655,652.20	10,475,326.60
31	Series E-1951	7 3.378	5,261,682.75	9,231,966.00
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2,392,713.88	3,250,771.75
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	7 3.451	2,110,244.00	7,271,131.35
31	Series E-1953	7 3.468	4,884,965.10	13,749,786.50
31	Series E-1954	7 3.497	5,049,064.65	15,648,994.30
31	Series E-1955	7 3.522	4,896,179.35	18,987,695.50
31	Series E-1956	7 3.546	4,125,662.90	21,552,217.55
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	9 73,041.95	1,982,837.55
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	7 3.653	5,812,241.26	26,446,073.66

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	U.S. savings bonds: ⁴ —Continued	Percent		
Oct. 31	Series E-1958.....	3.691	\$5,645,420.54	\$42,618,820.48
31	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	* 99,893.85	44,426,031.00
31	Series F-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	265,221,879.30	50,884,200.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		35,055,707.00	9,128,391.49
31	Series F-1947.....	2.53	255,833.00	10,131,257.50
31	Series F-1948.....	2.53	313,945.28	6,367,280.89
31	Series F-1949.....	2.53	292,918.34	1,849,915.93
31	Series F-1950.....	2.53	1,559,357.38	2,378,406.08
31	Series F-1951.....	2.53	195,812.39	1,490,865.97
31	Series F-1952.....	2.53	69,322.78	636,800.14
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			13,640,146.53
31	Series G-1947.....	2.50		71,115,300.00
31	Series G-1948.....	2.50		16,845,800.00
31	Series G-1949.....	2.50		10,819,000.00
31	Series G-1950.....	2.50		17,143,400.00
31	Series G-1951.....	2.50		5,544,500.00
31	Series G-1952.....	2.50		1,657,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			35,565,000.00
31	Series H-1952.....	3.123		1,003,000.00
31	Series H-1953.....	3.161		2,500,500.00
31	Series H-1954.....	3.211		4,824,500.00
31	Series H-1955.....	3.258		7,051,000.00
31	Series H-1956.....	3.317		5,417,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January).....	3.360		592,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	3.626		2,504,000.00
31	Series H-1958.....	3.679	* 207,500.00	6,313,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720	3,000.00	1,408,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	46,026,500.00	53,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		13,242,000.00	* 2,584,500.00
31	Series J-1952.....	2.76	110,275.71	434,714.84
31	Series J-1953.....	2.76	208,990.80	1,143,819.34
31	Series J-1954.....	2.76	400,359.08	4,090,368.76
31	Series J-1955.....	2.76	380,518.57	2,681,485.52
31	Series J-1956.....	2.76	170,349.03	2,934,038.25
31	Series J-1957.....	2.76	67,460.80	265,183.80
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			954,907.61
31	Series K-1952.....	2.76		3,201,000.00
31	Series K-1953.....	2.76		3,686,500.00
31	Series K-1954.....	2.76		18,023,000.00
31	Series K-1955.....	2.76		8,690,000.00
31	Series K-1956.....	2.76		3,729,500.00
31	Series K-1957.....	2.76		796,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			* 8,797,000.00
31	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	15,205,000.00	900,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1964.....	2¾		154,208,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1964.....	1½	154,208,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2¾		12,198,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1½	12,198,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous.....			149,739,000.00
	Total October.....		12,452,068,003.91	8,656,559,435.07
Nov. 5	Treasury bills: Regular weekly: Issued May 7, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 5, 1959, due Feb. 4, 1960.....	* 3.121		231,760,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 5, 1959, due May 5, 1960.....			44,461,000.00
5	Redeemable for cash.....			1,124,325,000.00
	Maturing Feb. 4, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated May 7, 1959.....	4.137	231,760,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		768,536,000.00	
5	Maturing May 5, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated May 7, 1959.....	4.437	44,461,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		355,645,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	Treasury bills—Continued			
Nov. 12	Regular weekly—Continued			
	Issued May 14, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 12, 1959, due Feb. 11, 1960	Percent 3.215		\$150,633,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 12, 1959, due May 12, 1960			21,653,000.00
12	Redeemable for cash			1,428,040,000.00
	Maturing Feb. 11, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 14, 1959	4.089	\$150,633,000.00	
12	Issued for cash		1,049,817,000.00	
	Maturing May 12, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 14, 1959	4.534	21,653,000.00	
	Issued for cash		378,545,000.00	
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series E-1959, regular:			
	Redeemed in exchange for certificates Series C-1960	3½		6,533,654,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1963			870,984,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			305,918,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series B-1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series C-1960	3½		503,552,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1963			456,894,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			223,128,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series B-1962:			
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1963	4		1,683,554,000.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series C-1960, regular	4¾	7,037,206,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, Series C-1963	4½	3,011,432,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
19	Issued May 21, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 19, 1959, due Feb. 18, 1960	3.407		159,415,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 19, 1959, due May 19, 1960			27,865,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,413,119,000.00
19	Maturing Feb. 18, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 21, 1959	4.332	159,415,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,041,183,000.00	
19	Maturing May 19, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 21, 1959	4.744	27,865,000.00	
	Issued for cash		375,401,000.00	
27	Issued May 28, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 27, 1959, due Feb. 25, 1960	3.711		212,465,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Nov. 27, 1959, due May 26, 1960			42,960,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,344,515,000.00
27	Maturing Feb. 25, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 28, 1959	4.279	212,465,000.00	
	Issued for cash		987,767,000.00	
27	Maturing May 26, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 28, 1959	4.625	42,960,000.00	
	Issued for cash		357,098,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	U.S. savings bonds ⁶	Percent		
Nov. 30	Series E-1941	2.962	\$1,461,095.08	\$4,023,554.19
30	Series E-1942	3.007	3,815,997.41	16,553,526.47
30	Series E-1943	3.046	4,411,543.64	27,359,315.60
30	Series E-1944	3.069	6,374,690.29	31,230,087.11
30	Series E-1945	3.097	10,735,972.53	26,354,003.67
30	Series E-1946	3.118	3,304,221.63	16,396,866.70
30	Series E-1947	3.146	3,260,853.88	17,310,004.05
30	Series E-1948	3.168	3,870,602.95	22,426,719.00
30	Series E-1949	3.266	5,113,304.34	37,183,056.69
30	Series E-1950	3.347	5,602,875.80	11,579,807.60
30	Series E-1951	3.378	5,064,380.50	9,329,173.00
30	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	7,16,574.75	3,133,202.50
30	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.451	3,916,196.55	7,177,714.15
30	Series E-1953	3.468	4,648,919.50	13,463,917.65
30	Series E-1954	3.497	5,072,433.55	15,504,131.35
30	Series E-1955	3.522	4,844,574.50	18,282,439.00
30	Series E-1956	3.546	4,165,255.65	20,675,306.55
30	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	7,10.15	1,806,764.55
30	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.653	6,253,755.63	23,720,543.42
30	Series E-1958	3.691	5,780,863.20	36,969,268.06
30	Series E-1959 (January to May)	3.730	3,941,922.00	31,836,729.90
30	Series E-1959 (June to December)	3.750	280,125,358.20	57,778,875.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		444,968.82	⁸ 86,406,778.99
30	Series F-1947	2.53	210,408.50	10,368,581.50
30	Series F-1948	2.53	318,616.43	3,655,227.39
30	Series F-1949	2.53	308,829.32	1,854,040.20
30	Series F-1950	2.53	483,029.50	18,888,274.24
30	Series F-1951	2.53	176,204.03	819,952.98
30	Series F-1952	2.53	792.46	325,716.18
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			⁸ 10,929,250.23
30	Series G-1947	2.50		79,453,000.00
30	Series G-1948	2.50		11,428,200.00
30	Series G-1949	2.50		9,442,200.00
30	Series G-1950	2.50		49,606,800.00
30	Series G-1951	2.50		3,936,100.00
30	Series G-1952	2.50		918,800.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			⁸ 41,586,900.00
30	Series H-1952	3.123		857,500.00
30	Series H-1953	3.161		2,003,000.00
30	Series H-1954	3.211		4,439,500.00
30	Series H-1955	3.258		6,106,000.00
30	Series H-1956	3.317		5,056,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (January)	3.360		286,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December)	3.626		2,447,500.00
30	Series H-1958	3.679		6,305,000.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May)	3.720	1,000.00	1,650,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December)	3.750	51,093,000.00	42,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions		⁸ 2,136,500.00	⁸ 2,040,000.00
30	Series J-1952	2.76	263,207.96	759,946.05
30	Series J-1953	2.76	243,546.75	1,555,180.90
30	Series J-1954	2.76	447,117.59	4,857,001.52
30	Series J-1955	2.76	334,930.11	3,537,283.48
30	Series J-1956	2.76	178,479.89	1,556,737.66
30	Series J-1957	2.76	⁸ 423.40	207,730.45
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			326,819.04
30	Series K-1952	2.76		1,996,500.00
30	Series K-1953	2.76		2,442,500.00
30	Series K-1954	2.76		14,888,500.00
30	Series K-1955	2.76		7,093,500.00
30	Series K-1956	2.76		2,207,500.00
30	Series K-1957	2.76		480,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions			8,178,500.00
30	Depository bonds, First Series	2.00	955,000.00	3,461,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964	2 3/4		55,102,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964	1 1/2	55,102,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous			39,966,500.00
	Total November		16,734,009,754.82	17,455,530,178.58

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	Treasury bills:			
Dec. 2	Other:			
	Maturing Oct. 17, 1960:	Percent		
	Issued for cash.....	4.860	\$2,006,582,000.00	-----
3	Regular weekly:			
	Issued June 4, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 3, 1959, due Mar. 3, 1960.....	* 3.782	-----	\$137,906,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 3, 1959, due June 2, 1960.....	-----	-----	21,989,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,340,156,000.00
3	Maturing Mar. 3, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 4, 1959.....	4.501	137,906,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	962,991,000.00	-----
3	Maturing June 2, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 4, 1959.....	4.891	21,989,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	378,524,000.00	-----
10	Issued June 11, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 10, 1959, due Mar. 10, 1960.....	* 3.857	-----	81,886,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 10, 1959, due June 9, 1960.....	-----	-----	22,004,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,596,277,000.00
10	Maturing Mar. 10, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 11, 1959.....	4.638	81,886,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,118,849,000.00	-----
10	Maturing June 9, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 11, 1959.....	4.969	22,004,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	478,180,000.00	-----
15	Treasury notes, Series A-1964:			
	Additional issue:			
	Issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds.....	4¾	697,586,000.00	-----
	Treasury bills:			
17	Regular weekly:			
	Issued June 18, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 17, 1959, due Mar. 17, 1960.....	* 3.966	-----	20,188,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 17, 1959, due June 16, 1960.....	-----	-----	5,411,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,674,782,000.00
17	Maturing Mar. 17, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 18, 1959.....	4.535	20,188,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,179,927,000.00	-----
17	Maturing June 16, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 18, 1959.....	4.834	5,411,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	494,603,000.00	-----
22	Tax anticipation:			
	Issued May 15, 1959:			
	Redeemable for cash.....	3.565	-----	1,499,795,000.00
24	Regular weekly:			
	Issued June 25, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 24, 1959, due Mar. 24, 1960.....	* 3.848	-----	91,048,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 24, 1959, due June 23, 1960.....	-----	-----	23,290,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,586,501,000.00
24	Maturing Mar. 24, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated June 25, 1959.....	4.669	91,048,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,110,257,000.00	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959 Dec. 24	Treasury bills—Continued Regular weekly—Continued Maturing June 23, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated June 25, 1959.....	Percent 4.940	\$23,290,000.00	-----
31	Issued for cash.....	-----	476,743,000.00	-----
31	Issued July 2, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 31, 1959, due Mar. 31, 1960.....	4.041	-----	\$8,272,000.00
31	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Dec. 31, 1959, due June 30, 1960.....	-----	-----	4,712,000.00
31	Redeemable for cash.....	-----	-----	1,586,799,000.00
31	Maturing Mar. 31, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated July 2, 1959.....	4.517	8,272,000.00	-----
31	Issued for cash.....	-----	1,091,969,000.00	-----
31	Maturing June 30, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated July 2, 1959.....	4.942	4,712,000.00	-----
31	Issued for cash.....	-----	495,213,000.00	-----
31	U.S. savings bonds: ⁶	-----	-----	-----
31	Series E-1941.....	7 2.962	3,920,963.47	4,559,389.13
31	Series E-1942.....	7 3.007	4,911,817.74	19,534,269.04
31	Series E-1943.....	7 3.046	4,952,196.07	31,595,189.70
31	Series E-1944.....	7 3.069	14,793,522.52	36,122,622.28
31	Series E-1945.....	7 3.097	10,799,886.80	32,070,867.67
31	Series E-1946.....	7 3.118	4,390,963.41	17,322,616.00
31	Series E-1947.....	7 3.146	4,303,089.96	18,640,591.40
31	Series E-1948.....	7 3.168	5,315,307.22	23,586,044.03
31	Series E-1949.....	7 3.266	7,948,971.06	42,571,998.02
31	Series E-1950.....	7 3.347	7,065,512.17	12,687,821.80
31	Series E-1951.....	7 3.378	6,195,875.99	10,866,466.00
31	Series E-1952 (January to April).....	3.400	14,750.25	3,934,689.50
31	Series E-1952 (May to December).....	7 3.451	5,047,697.96	8,579,920.25
31	Series E-1953.....	7 3.468	5,742,053.99	15,899,103.30
31	Series E-1954.....	7 3.497	6,418,520.87	17,736,606.80
31	Series E-1955.....	7 3.522	5,908,828.48	21,679,619.65
31	Series E-1956.....	7 3.546	4,872,236.65	24,654,464.05
31	Series E-1957 (January).....	3.560	55.25	2,144,593.45
31	Series E-1957 (February to December).....	7 3.653	7,643,805.70	25,994,470.82
31	Series E-1958.....	7 3.691	6,690,278.02	31,163,693.68
31	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	299,104.35	26,391,533.70
31	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	282,657,610.98	65,624,493.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	24,219,275.31	71,037,409.35
31	Series F-1948.....	2.53	430,975.72	1,942,689.04
31	Series F-1949.....	2.53	377,625.20	2,061,830.74
31	Series F-1950.....	2.53	631,757.94	9,809,228.02
31	Series F-1951.....	2.53	182,280.96	1,550,178.12
31	Series F-1952.....	2.53	490.55	400,881.50
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	-----	119,953,987.43
31	Series G-1948.....	2.50	-----	10,389,600.00
31	Series G-1949.....	2.50	-----	10,882,800.00
31	Series G-1950.....	2.50	-----	28,342,900.00
31	Series G-1951.....	2.50	-----	4,572,000.00
31	Series G-1952.....	2.50	-----	860,400.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	-----	589,493,600.00
31	Series H-1952.....	7 3.123	-----	853,000.00
31	Series H-1953.....	7 3.161	-----	2,066,500.00
31	Series H-1954.....	7 3.211	-----	4,432,500.00
31	Series H-1955.....	7 3.258	-----	5,788,500.00
31	Series H-1956.....	7 3.317	-----	3,948,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (January).....	3.360	-----	253,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	7 3.626	-----	2,375,000.00
31	Series H-1958.....	7 3.679	-----	5,687,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720	-----	1,836,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	56,682,000.00	44,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....	-----	15,118,500.00	4,253,000.00
31	Series J-1952.....	2.76	258,491.55	1,880,294.78
31	Series J-1953.....	2.76	304,066.55	1,791,353.24
31	Series J-1954.....	2.76	555,529.03	5,094,091.48
31	Series J-1955.....	2.76	350,977.64	2,730,712.98
31	Series J-1956.....	2.76	217,460.85	1,215,759.19
31	Series J-1957.....	2.76	37.00	171,993.75

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1959	U.S. savings bonds ⁴ —Continued	Percent		
Dec. 31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			\$4,192,986.17
31	Series K-1952.....	2.76		5,939,000.00
31	Series K-1953.....	2.76		3,180,000.00
31	Series K-1954.....	2.76		18,847,000.00
31	Series K-1955.....	2.76		5,999,000.00
31	Series K-1956.....	2.76		3,626,500.00
31	Series K-1957.....	2.76		359,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			5,771,500.00
31	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	\$648,000.00	4,372,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2¾		117,213,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1½	117,213,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous.....			37,365,500.00
	Total December.....		11,525,182,851.11	11,154,886,441.11
1960	Treasury bills:			
Jan. 7	Regular weekly:			
	Issued July 9, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 7, 1960, due Apr. 7, 1960.....	3.996		65,489,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 7, 1960, due July 7, 1960.....			3,440,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,531,078,000.00
7	Maturing Apr. 7, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 9, 1959.....	4.601	65,489,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,134,628,000.00	
7	Maturing July 7, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 9, 1959.....	5.099	3,440,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		396,405,000.00	
8	Tax anticipation:			
	Maturing June 22, 1960:			
	Issued for cash.....	4.726	2,015,970,000.00	
14	Regular weekly:			
	Issued July 16, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 14, 1960, due Apr. 14, 1960.....	4.204		13,107,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 14, 1960, due July 14, 1960.....			1,983,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,586,834,000.00
14	Maturing Apr. 14, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 16, 1959.....	4.590	13,107,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,188,625,000.00	
14	Maturing July 14, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 16, 1959.....	4.989	1,983,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		398,192,000.00	
	Other:			
15	Maturing Jan. 15, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Apr. 1, 1959.....	5.067	50,990,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,452,750,000.00	
15	Issued Apr. 1, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 15, 1960, due Jan. 15, 1961.....	3.386		50,990,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,955,181,000.00
21	Regular weekly:			
	Issued July 23, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 21, 1960, due Apr. 21, 1960.....	4.033		18,289,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 21, 1960, due July 21, 1960.....			3,418,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,378,693,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	Treasury bills—Continued			
Jan. 21	Regular weekly—Continued			
	Maturing Apr. 21, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 23, 1959.....	Percent 4.436	\$18,289,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....		982,113,000.00	-----
21	Maturing July 21, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 23, 1959.....	4.666	3,418,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....		396,810,000.00	-----
28	Issued July 30, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 28, 1960, due Apr. 28, 1960.....	3.976	-----	\$98,068,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Jan. 28, 1960, due July 28, 1960.....		-----	18,681,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....		-----	1,284,024,000.00
28	Maturing Apr. 28, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 30, 1959.....	4.115	98,068,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....		901,544,000.00	-----
28	Maturing July 28, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated July 30, 1959.....	4.607	18,681,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash.....		381,794,000.00	-----
31	Treasury notes, Series A-1964:			
	Maturing May 15, 1964:			
	Issued in exchange for Series F and G savings bonds.....	4 3/4	51,165,000.00	-----
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁴			
31	Series E-1941.....	2.962	1,010,816.06	2,911,724.19
31	Series E-1942.....	3.007	6,845,883.67	11,630,243.43
31	Series E-1943.....	3.046	5,715,638.17	13,957,789.62
31	Series E-1944.....	3.069	11,404,807.36	19,826,326.47
31	Series E-1945.....	3.097	5,612,626.87	17,321,151.84
31	Series E-1946.....	3.118	4,338,875.76	9,139,260.90
31	Series E-1947.....	3.146	5,443,025.23	10,003,280.50
31	Series E-1948.....	3.168	5,734,384.08	12,846,674.82
31	Series E-1949.....	3.266	6,528,682.20	27,228,744.97
31	Series E-1950.....	3.347	9,858,263.68	6,139,611.06
31	Series E-1951.....	3.378	7,028,708.63	5,214,269.06
31	Series E-1952 (January to April).....	3.400	3,863,745.39	1,509,104.00
31	Series E-1952 (May to December).....	3.451	2,236,114.18	4,360,277.18
31	Series E-1953.....	3.468	6,234,613.50	7,661,755.77
31	Series E-1954.....	3.497	6,809,793.78	8,429,431.60
31	Series E-1955.....	3.522	7,539,889.20	9,841,564.37
31	Series E-1956.....	3.546	5,536,668.25	11,410,727.15
31	Series E-1957 (January).....	3.560	2,490,665.30	863,774.20
31	Series E-1957 (February to December).....	3.653	3,463,537.46	14,240,185.20
31	Series E-1958.....	3.691	7,726,688.80	27,948,707.60
31	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	3,990,497.87	22,640,320.65
31	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	264,799,887.50	81,223,153.57
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		84,209,129.65	246,048,045.40
31	Series F-1948.....	2.53	3,960,180.22	126,314,157.64
31	Series F-1949.....	2.53	538,148.86	2,702,267.66
31	Series F-1950.....	2.53	464,382.27	12,340,307.65
31	Series F-1951.....	2.53	273,970.94	1,367,943.90
31	Series F-1952.....	2.53	149,334.15	234,600.92
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			\$ 86,872,483.03
31	Series G-1948.....	2.50		619,214,500.00
31	Series G-1949.....	2.50		15,660,600.00
31	Series G-1950.....	2.50		33,645,700.00
31	Series G-1951.....	2.50		4,671,900.00
31	Series G-1952.....	2.50		821,800.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			\$ 529,980,400.00
31	Series H-1952.....	3.123		1,250,000.00
31	Series H-1953.....	3.161		2,596,500.00
31	Series H-1954.....	3.211		4,950,500.00
31	Series H-1955.....	3.258		6,684,000.00
31	Series H-1956.....	3.317		4,369,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January).....	3.360		135,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	3.626		2,741,500.00
31	Series H-1958.....	3.679		6,838,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720		1,713,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	U.S. savings bonds ¹ —Continued	Percent		
Jan. 31	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	\$58,560,500.00	\$170,500.00
31	Series H-1960.....	3.750	18,225,000.00	
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		37,409,500.00	\$ 912,500.00
31	Series J-1952.....	2.76	111,488.73	2,213,156.90
31	Series J-1953.....	2.76	276,314.04	2,280,829.60
31	Series J-1954.....	2.76	501,378.86	6,208,889.00
31	Series J-1955.....	2.76	493,718.94	3,897,070.99
31	Series J-1956.....	2.76	374,502.96	2,129,307.40
31	Series J-1957.....	2.76	98,372.70	288,950.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			997,960.72
31	Series K-1952.....	2.76		7,731,000.00
31	Series K-1953.....	2.76		4,340,000.00
31	Series K-1954.....	2.76		19,943,000.00
31	Series K-1955.....	2.76		8,471,500.00
31	Series K-1956.....	2.76		3,087,000.00
31	Series K-1957.....	2.76		231,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			1,838,000.00
31	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	117,000.00	1,399,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2¾		31,311,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1½	31,311,000.00	
31	Miscellaneous.....			27,437,300.00
	Total January.....		10,194,748,735.26	8,936,144,362.90
Feb. 4	Treasury bills: Regular weekly: Issued Aug. 6, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 4, 1960, due May 5, 1960.....	\$ 4.023		116,475,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 4, 1960, due Aug. 4, 1960.....			41,830,000.00
4	Redeemable for cash.....			1,242,161,000.00
	Maturing May 5, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 6, 1959.....	4.039	116,475,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		883,709,000.00	
4	Maturing Aug. 4, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 6, 1959.....	4.501	41,830,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		358,216,000.00	
11	Issued Aug. 13, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 11, 1960, due May 12, 1960.....	\$ 3.989		115,806,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 11, 1960, due Aug. 11, 1960.....			23,458,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,461,219,000.00
11	Maturing May 12, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 13, 1959.....	3.563	115,806,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,089,519,000.00	
11	Maturing Aug. 11, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 13, 1959.....	4.094	23,458,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		372,509,000.00	
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series A-1960, regular: Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series A-1961.....	3¾		6,829,427,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes Series C-1964.....			4,162,835,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			370,364,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series EA-1960: Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series A-1961.....	1½		109,055,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series C-1964.....			32,485,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series B-1962: Redeemable for cash.....	4		157,543,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series C-1964.....	4½	4,195,320,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960 ¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960 Feb. 15	Certificates of indebtedness, regular: Series A-1961.....	Percent 4½	\$6,938,482,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
18	Regular weekly: Issued Aug. 20, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 18, 1960, due May 19, 1960.....	5 4.195		\$64,286,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 18, 1960, due Aug. 18, 1960.....			1,943,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,534,637,000.00
18	Maturing May 19, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 20, 1959.....	4.044	64,286,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,135,617,000.00	
18	Maturing Aug. 18, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 20, 1959.....	4.294	1,943,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		398,098,000.00	
25	Issued Aug. 27, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 25, 1960, due May 26, 1960.....	5 4.247		100,543,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Feb. 25, 1960, due Aug. 25, 1960.....			22,576,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,477,155,000.00
25	Maturing May 26, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 27, 1959.....	4.169	100,543,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,102,969,000.00	
25	Maturing Aug. 25, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Aug. 27, 1959.....	4.396	22,576,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		377,977,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁵			
29	Series E-1941.....	7 2.962	693,330.83	4,705,851.38
29	Series E-1942.....	7 3.007	3,922,068.46	13,934,896.09
29	Series E-1943.....	7 3.046	4,404,182.79	31,582,547.93
29	Series E-1944.....	7 3.069	8,365,413.02	35,549,783.96
29	Series E-1945.....	7 3.097	4,032,451.91	30,336,029.36
29	Series E-1946.....	7 3.118	3,326,790.50	17,122,433.21
29	Series E-1947.....	7 3.146	3,824,343.01	19,456,211.13
29	Series E-1948.....	7 3.168	4,230,403.96	23,675,493.34
29	Series E-1949.....	7 3.266	4,968,661.23	39,714,752.14
29	Series E-1950.....	7 3.347	7,091,559.04	26,516,846.63
29	Series E-1951.....	7 3.378	5,511,737.21	8,798,979.67
29	Series E-1952 (January to April).....	7 3.400	2,837,663.23	2,833,835.04
29	Series E-1952 (May to December).....	7 3.451	2,041,735.21	6,513,558.18
29	Series E-1953.....	7 3.468	4,903,870.58	12,056,495.84
29	Series E-1954.....	7 3.497	5,535,120.97	13,790,817.35
29	Series E-1955.....	7 3.522	6,018,155.73	15,221,265.69
29	Series E-1956.....	7 3.546	4,533,286.96	16,312,089.43
29	Series E-1957 (January).....	7 3.560		1,539,586.15
29	Series E-1957 (February to December).....	7 3.653	6,033,572.32	17,246,365.07
29	Series E-1958.....	7 3.691	6,289,055.60	26,284,266.86
29	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	7 3.730	3,217,964.35	18,245,786.12
29	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	7 3.750	247,553,027.78	69,102,585.61
29	Series E-1960.....	7 3.750	31,149,618.75	7,162.50
29	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		62,799,234.43	53,672,935.40
29	Series F-1948.....	2 5.3	2,312,967.49	33,521,739.92
29	Series F-1949.....	2 5.3	329,071.45	3,686,898.29
29	Series F-1950.....	2 5.3	244,023.51	6,327,080.35
29	Series F-1951.....	2 5.3	183,760.35	2,182,463.41
29	Series F-1952.....	2 5.3	102,763.32	906,356.28
29	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 29,597,313.64
29	Series G-1948.....	2 5.0		96,721,200.00
29	Series G-1949.....	2 5.0		21,223,500.00
29	Series G-1950.....	2 5.0		27,676,400.00
29	Series G-1951.....	2 5.0		10,984,100.00
29	Series G-1952.....	2 5.0		1,844,500.00
29	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 89,369,300.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	U.S. savings bonds ⁴ —Continued	Percent		
Feb. 29	Series H-1952.....	7 3.123		\$915,000.00
29	Series H-1953.....	7 3.161		1,982,500.00
29	Series H-1954.....	7 3.211		4,569,500.00
29	Series H-1955.....	7 3.258		7,167,000.00
29	Series H-1956.....	7 3.317		4,381,500.00
29	Series H-1957 (January).....	3.360		362,000.00
29	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	7 3.626		2,435,000.00
29	Series H-1958.....	7 3.679		6,381,000.00
29	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720		1,881,000.00
29	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	\$6,823,000.00	434,500.00
29	Series H-1960.....	3.750	116,297,000.00	
29	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		47,953,500.00	⁵ 4,851,500.00
29	Series J-1952.....	2.76	73,573.50	1,212,332.75
29	Series J-1953.....	2.76	213,729.84	2,161,059.36
29	Series J-1954.....	2.76	412,485.90	6,017,649.50
29	Series J-1955.....	2.76	301,456.64	5,614,650.31
29	Series J-1956.....	2.76	302,462.51	2,650,767.96
29	Series J-1957.....	2.76	89,401.95	179,010.43
29	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁵ 2,546,045.73
29	Series K-1952.....	2.76		3,446,000.00
29	Series K-1953.....	2.76		4,108,500.00
29	Series K-1954.....	2.76		17,477,000.00
29	Series K-1955.....	2.76		14,937,000.00
29	Series K-1956.....	2.76		4,979,000.00
29	Series K-1957.....	2.76		580,000.00
29	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁵ 15,948,000.00
29	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	87,000.00	8,870,000.00
29	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2 3/4		63,727,000.00
29	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1 1/2	63,727,000.00	
29	Miscellaneous.....			120,556,600.00
	Total February.....		18,012,069,444.33	18,717,806,523.27
Mar. 3	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
	Issued Sept. 3, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 3, 1960, due June 2, 1960.....	⁵ 4.492		116,864,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 3, 1960, due Sept. 1, 1960.....			24,313,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,360,003,000.00
3	Maturing June 2, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 3, 1959.....	4.277	116,864,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		983,869,000.00	
3	Maturing Sept. 1, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 3, 1959.....	4.458	24,313,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		375,771,000.00	
10	Issued Sept. 10, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 10, 1960, due June 9, 1960.....	⁵ 4.597		36,893,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 10, 1960, due Sept. 8, 1960.....			16,982,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,546,954,000.00
10	Maturing June 9, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 10, 1959.....	3.641	36,893,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,163,187,000.00	
10	Maturing Sept. 8, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 10, 1959.....	4.024	16,982,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		383,259,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960 ¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	Treasury bills—Continued			
Mar. 17	Regular weekly—Continued			
	Issued Sept. 17, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 17, 1960, due June 16, 1960	Percent 4.600		\$30,573,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 17, 1960, due Sept. 15, 1960			2,393,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,567,060,000.00
17	Maturing June 16, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 17, 1959	3.450	\$30,573,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,169,686,000.00	
17	Maturing Sept. 15, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 17, 1959	3.019	2,393,000.00	
	Issued for cash		397,508,000.00	
22	Tax anticipation:			
	Issued July 8, 1959:			
	Redeemable for cash	3.986		4,004,116,000.00
24	Regular weekly:			
	Issued Sept. 24, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 24, 1960, due June 23, 1960	4.693		106,680,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 24, 1960, due Sept. 22, 1960			22,884,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,472,031,000.00
24	Maturing June 23, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 24, 1959	3.033	106,680,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,093,475,000.00	
24	Maturing Sept. 22, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Sept. 24, 1959	3.176	22,884,000.00	
	Issued for cash		377,086,000.00	
31	Issued Oct. 1, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 31, 1960, due June 30, 1960	4.617		36,604,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Mar. 31, 1960, due Sept. 29, 1960			957,000.00
	Redeemable for cash			1,463,104,000.00
31	Maturing June 30, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 1, 1959	2.792	36,604,000.00	
	Issued for cash		1,063,416,000.00	
31	Maturing Sept. 29, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 1, 1959	3.187	957,000.00	
	Issued for cash		399,144,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁶			
31	Series E-1941	2.962	681,353.17	5,030,450.72
31	Series E-1942	3.007	4,049,737.80	23,510,216.80
31	Series E-1943	3.043	10,627,017.74	30,892,508.54
31	Series E-1944	3.069	3,869,042.41	42,853,978.34
31	Series E-1945	3.097	3,679,108.04	35,967,579.81
31	Series E-1946	3.118	3,100,211.55	20,963,815.88
31	Series E-1947	3.146	3,740,918.44	23,798,469.07
31	Series E-1948	3.168	3,861,575.84	28,959,031.97
31	Series E-1949	3.266	4,659,594.05	36,541,765.31
31	Series E-1950	3.347	6,849,925.21	28,914,819.87
31	Series E-1951	3.378	5,356,419.58	9,972,462.84
31	Series E-1952 (January to April)	3.400	2,697,547.62	3,443,453.81
31	Series E-1952 (May to December)	3.451	2,046,272.71	7,049,511.94
31	Series E-1953	3.468	4,917,995.61	12,676,574.54
31	Series E-1954	3.497	5,409,628.75	13,709,423.58
31	Series E-1955	3.522	6,046,303.36	15,757,012.74
31	Series E-1956	3.546	4,286,825.11	16,649,653.06
31	Series E-1957 (January)	3.560	19,199.20	1,745,437.74
31	Series E-1957 (February to December)	3.653	5,840,971.31	19,626,619.97
31	Series E-1958	3.691	6,257,976.38	32,404,970.28

Footnotes at end of tables.

TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960 ¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	U.S. savings bonds ⁵ —Continued	Percent		
Mar. 31	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	\$3,034,452.86	\$21,115,874.83
31	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	88,872,918.36	89,979,665.56
31	Series E-1960.....	3.750	277,743,450.00	72,262.50
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		⁸ 39,954,209.71	⁸ 79,999,932.73
31	Series F-1948.....	2.53	⁹ 1,438,877.35	9,648,043.43
31	Series F-1949.....	2.53	326,768.89	2,013,448.19
31	Series F-1950.....	2.53	282,255.40	4,369,543.13
31	Series F-1951.....	2.53	153,430.41	1,536,168.65
31	Series F-1952.....	2.53	78,607.35	685,548.13
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 5,222,280.09
31	Series G-1948.....	2.50		40,685,600.00
31	Series G-1949.....	2.50		12,230,300.00
31	Series G-1950.....	2.50		15,174,500.00
31	Series G-1951.....	2.50		6,212,900.00
31	Series G-1952.....	2.50		1,386,400.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 9,072,900.00
31	Series H-1952.....	⁷ 3.123		945,000.00
31	Series H-1953.....	⁷ 3.161		1,899,500.00
31	Series H-1954.....	⁷ 3.211		3,903,000.00
31	Series H-1955.....	⁷ 3.258		5,391,000.00
31	Series H-1956.....	⁷ 3.317		3,965,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January).....	3.360		281,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	⁷ 3.626		2,101,000.00
31	Series H-1958.....	⁷ 3.679		4,981,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720	1,000.00	1,347,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	496,500.00	642,500.00
31	Series H-1960.....	3.750	169,297,000.00	15,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		⁸ 69,389,500.00	1,892,000.00
31	Series J-1952.....	2.76	107,545.90	1,106,665.95
31	Series J-1953.....	2.76	224,360.71	2,786,014.35
31	Series J-1954.....	2.76	384,633.30	4,579,670.80
31	Series J-1955.....	2.76	370,666.67	3,285,304.54
31	Series J-1956.....	2.76	238,164.90	2,390,373.85
31	Series J-1957.....	2.76	71,022.96	586,500.47
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 1,059,763.36
31	Series K-1952.....	2.76		3,701,000.00
31	Series K-1953.....	2.76		4,494,000.00
31	Series K-1954.....	2.76		10,955,500.00
31	Series K-1955.....	2.76		6,171,000.00
31	Series K-1956.....	2.76		2,514,500.00
31	Series K-1957.....	2.76		857,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 1,089,500.00
31	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	20,000.00	3,100,000.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2¾		79,184,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1½	79,184,000.00	983,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series B-1962.....	4		156,659,600.00
31	Miscellaneous.....			
	Total March.....		8,399,607,416.13	12,638,264,705.05
Apr. 1	Treasury notes, Series EA-1960: Redeemable for cash.....	1½		56,501,000.00
5	Treasury bonds of 1975-85: Issued for cash.....	4¾	469,533,000.00	
7	Treasury bills: Regular weekly: Issued Oct. 8, 1959: Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 7, 1960, due July 7, 1960.....	⁵ 4.621		34,622,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 7, 1960, due Oct. 6, 1960.....			15,359,000.00
7	Redeemable for cash: Maturing July 7, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 8, 1959.....	2.731	34,622,000.00	1,555,240,000.00
	Issued for cash.....		1,065,878,000.00	
7	Maturing Oct. 6, 1960: Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 8, 1959.....	2.927	15,359,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		484,721,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 34.—Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	Treasury bills—Continued			
Apr. 14	Regular weekly—Continued			
	Issued Oct. 15, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 14, 1960, due July 14, 1960.....	Percent 5 4.609		\$33,445,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 14, 1960, due Oct. 13, 1960.....			1,409,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,567,194,000.00
14	Maturing July 14, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 15, 1959.....	3.622	\$33,445,000.00	
14	Issued for cash.....		1,066,536,000.00	
	Maturing Oct. 13, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 15, 1959.....	3.854	1,409,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		498,615,000.00	
14	Treasury notes, Series E-1962:			
	Issued for cash.....	4	2,210,893,000.00	
	Treasury bills:			
	Other:			
15	Issued May 11, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 15, 1960, due Apr. 15, 1961.....	3.835		127,457,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,875,857,000.00
15	Maturing Apr. 15, 1961:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated May 11, 1959.....	4.608	127,457,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,873,323,000.00	
	Regular weekly:			
21	Issued Oct. 22, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 21, 1960, due July 21, 1960.....	5 4.451		13,494,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 21, 1960, due Oct. 20, 1960.....			2,251,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,384,780,000.00
21	Maturing July 21, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 22, 1959.....	3.306	13,494,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		986,736,000.00	
21	Maturing Oct. 20, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Oct. 22, 1959.....	3.705	2,251,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		397,897,000.00	
28	Issued Oct. 29, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 28, 1960, due July 28, 1960.....	5 4.225		73,769,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated Apr. 28, 1960, due Oct. 27, 1960.....			22,175,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,304,462,000.00
28	Maturing July 28, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 28, 1960.....	3.317	73,769,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		926,932,000.00	
28	Maturing Oct. 27, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Jan. 28, 1960.....	3.705	22,175,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		378,050,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁵			
30	Series E-1941.....	7 2.962	769,832.66	3,967,826.65
30	Series E-1942.....	7 3.007	4,191,787.27	17,049,460.56
30	Series E-1943.....	7 3.046	8,114,331.15	27,198,997.28
30	Series E-1944.....	7 3.069	3,460,373.96	33,784,562.02
30	Series E-1945.....	7 3.097	4,471,454.62	27,559,408.52
30	Series E-1946.....	7 3.118	3,163,665.45	15,892,722.50
30	Series E-1947.....	7 3.146	3,506,292.06	17,808,166.10
30	Series E-1948.....	7 3.168	3,689,568.82	21,372,965.51
30	Series E-1949.....	7 3.266	4,259,836.07	27,119,799.44
30	Series E-1950.....	7 3.347	6,264,753.52	27,780,501.52
30	Series E-1951.....	7 3.378	5,401,996.89	9,028,409.77

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	U.S. savings bonds ⁶ —Continued	Percent		
Apr. 30	Series E-1952 (January to April).....	3.400	\$2,422,057.67	\$3,222,028.39
30	Series E-1952 (May to December).....	⁷ 3.451	2,130,809.80	6,457,413.87
30	Series E-1953.....	⁷ 3.468	4,956,664.31	12,344,103.62
30	Series E-1954.....	⁷ 3.497	5,133,215.90	13,305,803.07
30	Series E-1955.....	⁷ 3.522	5,806,577.64	15,494,145.83
30	Series E-1956.....	⁷ 3.546	4,238,203.51	17,145,556.50
30	Series E-1957 (January).....	3.560	⁷ 39.29	1,520,944.50
30	Series E-1957 (February to December).....	⁷ 3.653	5,961,109.93	18,420,258.76
30	Series E-1958.....	⁷ 3.691	6,254,527.79	23,907,200.27
30	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	2,921,375.26	17,291,573.26
30	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	32,028,714.28	58,851,318.72
30	Series E-1960.....	3.750	250,953,431.25	18,805,387.50
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		2,791,934.08	⁸ 8,080,008.62
30	Series F-1948.....	2.53	258,933.47	10,953,067.90
30	Series F-1949.....	2.53	289,684.96	2,253,920.15
30	Series F-1950.....	2.53	1,234,080.76	2,405,939.84
30	Series F-1951.....	2.53	183,342.36	1,172,089.08
30	Series F-1952.....	2.53	64,150.39	454,424.28
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 3,901,823.52
30	Series G-1948.....	2.50		40,849,400.00
30	Series G-1949.....	2.50		11,121,900.00
30	Series G-1950.....	2.50		11,705,300.00
30	Series G-1951.....	2.50		5,659,200.00
30	Series G-1952.....	2.50		1,568,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			905,000.00
30	Series H-1952.....	⁷ 3.123		822,500.00
30	Series H-1953.....	⁷ 3.161		2,314,500.00
30	Series H-1954.....	⁷ 3.211		3,882,000.00
30	Series H-1955.....	⁷ 3.258		5,270,500.00
30	Series H-1956.....	⁷ 3.317		4,747,500.00
30	Series H-1957 (January).....	3.360		433,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	⁷ 3.626		2,493,000.00
30	Series H-1958.....	⁷ 3.679		4,710,000.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720		1,617,000.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	29,000.00	1,038,500.00
30	Series H-1960.....		93,949,500.00	79,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		⁸ 15,424,000.00	⁸ 4,732,500.00
30	Series J-1952.....	2.76	111,624.10	1,669,916.70
30	Series J-1953.....	2.76	195,484.09	1,876,947.44
30	Series J-1954.....	2.76	368,476.50	4,511,789.40
30	Series J-1955.....	2.76	367,233.65	3,293,430.78
30	Series J-1956.....	2.76	177,442.95	2,160,679.28
30	Series J-1957.....	2.76	73,133.04	370,235.18
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 3,961,113.28
30	Series K-1952.....	2.76		2,553,000.00
30	Series K-1953.....	2.76		2,327,000.00
30	Series K-1954.....	2.76		13,189,000.00
30	Series K-1955.....	2.76		6,234,000.00
30	Series K-1956.....	2.76		2,815,500.00
30	Series K-1957.....	2.76		378,000.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 5,700,000.00
30	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	531,000.00	783,000.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		131,130,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	131,130,000.00	
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$		9,268,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,268,000.00	
30	Miscellaneous.....			56,155,200.00
30	Treasury notes, Series B-1962.....	4		17,000.00
	Total April.....		11,278,794,560.87	8,832,158,048.77
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
May 5	Issued Nov. 5, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 5, 1960, due Aug. 4, 1960.....	⁸ 4.153		104,312,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 5, 1960, due Nov. 3, 1960.....			34,634,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,261,344,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1950–June 1960*—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ¹	Amount issued ²	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	Treasury bills—Continued			
May 5	Regular weekly:			
	Maturing Aug. 4, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 5, 1959	Percent 3.003	\$104,312,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash		896,178,000.00	-----
5	Maturing Nov. 3, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 5, 1959	3.349	34,634,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash		365,380,000.00	-----
12	Issued Nov. 12, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 12, 1960, due Aug. 11, 1960	³ 3.805	-----	\$98,093,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 12, 1960, due Nov. 10, 1960		-----	22,233,000.00
	Redeemable for cash		-----	1,485,197,000.00
12	Maturing Aug. 11, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 12, 1959	3.274	98,093,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash		1,096,988,000.00	-----
12	Maturing Nov. 10, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 12, 1959	3.521	22,233,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash		352,756,000.00	-----
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B-1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1965	4	-----	927,885,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series B-1961		-----	243,277,000.00
	Redeemable for cash		-----	98,299,000.00
15	Certificates of indebtedness, Series B-1961:			
	Issued in exchange for certificates, Series B-1960	4½	927,885,000.00	-----
	Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1960		1,038,297,000.00	-----
	Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series B-1960		1,708,190,000.00	-----
15	Treasury notes, Series A-1965:			
	Issued in exchange for certificates, Series B-1960	4½	243,277,000.00	-----
	Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1960		1,085,600,000.00	-----
	Issued in exchange for Treasury notes, Series B-1960		783,864,000.00	-----
15	Treasury notes, Series A-1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series B-1961	3½	-----	1,038,297,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1965		-----	1,085,600,000.00
	Redeemable for cash		-----	282,228,000.00
15	Treasury notes, Series B-1960:			
	Redeemed in exchange for certificates, Series B-1961	3¼	-----	1,708,190,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series A-1965		-----	783,864,000.00
	Redeemable for cash		-----	245,581,000.00
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
19	Issued Nov. 19, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 19, 1960, due Aug. 18, 1960	³ 4.220	-----	62,129,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 19, 1960, due Nov. 17, 1960		-----	27,662,000.00
	Redeemable for cash		-----	1,513,378,000.00
19	Maturing Aug. 18, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 19, 1959	3.793	62,129,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash		1,138,087,000.00	-----
19	Maturing Nov. 17, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 19, 1959	4	27,662,000.00	-----
	Issued for cash		472,378,000.00	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	Treasury bills—Continued			
May 26	Regular weekly—Continued			
	Issued Nov. 27, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 26, 1960, due Aug. 25, 1960.	Percent		\$91,527,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated May 26, 1960, due Nov. 25, 1960.	⁵ 4.282		
	Redeemable for cash.			33,961,000.00
26	Maturing Aug. 25, 1960:			1,478,082,000.00
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 27, 1959.	3.497	\$91,527,000.00	
	Issued for cash.		1,108,036,000.00	
26	Maturing Nov. 25, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Nov. 27, 1959.	3.867	33,961,000.00	
	Issued for cash.		466,162,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁶			
31	Series E-1941.	⁷ 2.962	1,422,324.47	3,191,916.28
31	Series E-1942.	⁷ 3.007	3,683,165.68	14,368,592.66
31	Series E-1943.	⁷ 3.046	4,202,699.17	23,819,518.59
31	Series E-1944.	⁷ 3.069	6,091,949.59	27,149,201.88
31	Series E-1945.	⁷ 3.097	10,968,669.67	22,985,913.96
31	Series E-1946.	⁷ 3.118	3,162,886.21	12,982,977.58
31	Series E-1947.	⁷ 3.146	3,216,766.74	14,373,078.14
31	Series E-1948.	⁷ 3.168	3,710,087.98	17,430,129.69
31	Series E-1949.	⁷ 3.266	4,234,681.78	22,143,117.89
31	Series E-1950.	⁷ 3.347	6,082,129.99	26,000,791.67
31	Series E-1951.	⁷ 3.378	5,080,971.87	8,158,294.29
31	Series E-1952 (January to April).	⁷ 3.400	⁸ 16,713.72	2,938,202.58
31	Series E-1952 (May to December).	⁷ 3.451	4,144,055.00	6,000,303.55
31	Series E-1953.	⁷ 3.468	4,604,306.53	10,844,725.85
31	Series E-1954.	⁷ 3.497	5,001,502.70	14,928,277.50
31	Series E-1955.	⁷ 3.522	5,587,045.06	13,853,732.63
31	Series E-1956.	⁷ 3.546	4,119,950.21	15,519,239.73
31	Series E-1957 (January 1957).	⁷ 3.560	235.95	1,378,723.74
31	Series E-1957 (February to December).	⁷ 3.653	6,241,094.32	17,532,190.77
31	Series E-1958.	⁷ 3.691	5,962,882.98	26,763,679.52
31	Series E-1959 (January to May).	3.730	2,810,078.28	17,243,561.94
31	Series E-1959 (June to December).	3.750	3,702,747.25	56,513,493.81
31	Series E-1960.	3.750	293,738,925.00	42,218,043.75
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.		4,514,222.02	⁸ 10,542,197.35
31	Series F-1948.	2.53	250,849.48	6,871,928.25
31	Series F-1949.	2.53	295,555.91	1,687,176.68
31	Series F-1950.	2.53	404,067.63	9,416,339.11
31	Series F-1951.	2.53	154,102.23	1,039,228.12
31	Series F-1952.	2.53	⁸ 839.82	437,588.65
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.			⁸ 8,536,525.06
31	Series G-1948.	2.50		34,847,300.00
31	Series G-1949.	2.50		7,616,500.00
31	Series G-1950.	2.50		27,497,800.00
31	Series G-1951.	2.50		3,448,800.00
31	Series G-1952.	2.50		859,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.			⁸ 28,465,100.00
31	Series H-1952.	⁷ 3.123		690,500.00
31	Series H-1953.	⁷ 3.161		1,676,000.00
31	Series H-1954.	⁷ 3.211		3,306,000.00
31	Series H-1955.	⁷ 3.258		4,323,500.00
31	Series H-1956.	⁷ 3.317		3,830,500.00
31	Series H-1957 (January 1957).	3.360		199,000.00
31	Series H-1957 (February to December).	⁷ 3.626		1,951,500.00
31	Series H-1958.	⁷ 3.679	1,000.00	4,176,500.00
31	Series H-1959 (January to May).	3.720		1,376,000.00
31	Series H-1959 (June to December).	3.750	22,500.00	1,078,500.00
31	Series H-1960.	3.750	74,498,500.00	105,000.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.		⁸ 8,377,500.00	⁸ 1,616,000.00
31	Series J-1952.	2.76	233,972.90	387,059.45
31	Series J-1953.	2.76	218,342.53	1,197,546.82
31	Series J-1954.	2.76	391,714.20	3,135,543.10
31	Series J-1955.	2.76	297,649.43	2,937,901.77
31	Series J-1956.	2.76	175,032.04	1,572,218.82
31	Series J-1957.	2.76	⁷ 228.05	553,099.39
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.			⁸ 2,473,356.91

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	U.S. savings bonds ⁵ —Continued	Percent		
May 31	Series K-1952.....	2.76		\$2,122,500.00
31	Series K-1953.....	2.76		2,077,000.00
31	Series K-1954.....	2.76		9,263,500.00
31	Series K-1955.....	2.76		5,865,500.00
31	Series K-1956.....	2.76		2,396,500.00
31	Series K-1957.....	2.76		437,500.00
31	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			* 4,913,500.00
31	Depository bonds, First series.....	2.00	\$104,000.00	572,500.00
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	2¾		* 83,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EO-1964.....	1½	* 88,000.00	
31	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965.....	2¾		17,451,000.00
31	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965.....	1½	17,451,000.00	
31	Treasury notes, Series B-1962.....	4		18,000.00
31	Miscellaneous.....			54,247,100.00
	Total May.....		12,665,927,384.21	13,208,145,158.84
June 2	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
	Issued Dec. 3, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 2, 1960, due Sept. 1, 1960.....	* 4.441		93,485,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 2, 1960, due Dec. 1, 1960.....			49,556,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,358,205,000.00
	Maturing Sept. 1, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 3, 1959.....	3.184	93,485,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,007,089,000.00	
2	Maturing Dec. 1, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 3, 1959.....	3.495	49,556,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		450,743,000.00	
9	Issued Dec. 10, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 9, 1960, due Sept. 8, 1960.....	* 4.032		78,159,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 9, 1960, due Dec. 8, 1960.....			35,479,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,586,626,000.00
9	Maturing Sept. 8, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 10, 1959.....	2.716	78,159,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,121,865,000.00	
9	Maturing Dec. 8, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 10, 1959.....	2.871	35,479,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		464,588,000.00	
16	Issued Dec. 17, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 16, 1960, due Sept. 15, 1960.....	* 3.857		15,882,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 16, 1960, due Dec. 15, 1960.....			2,801,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,681,590,000.00
16	Maturing Sept. 15, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 17, 1959.....	2.292	15,882,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,184,463,000.00	
16	Maturing Dec. 15, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 17, 1959.....	2.497	2,801,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		497,235,000.00	
22	Tax anticipation:			
	Issued Oct. 21, 1959:			
	Redeemable for cash.....	* 4.754		4,018,216,000.00

Footnotes at end of table;

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960		Percent		
June 23	Treasury bonds of 1961:			
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes Series D-1964.....	2½		¹⁰ \$3,895,134,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1968.....			¹⁰ 320,079,500.00
23	Treasury notes, Series D-1964:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961.....	3¾	¹⁰ \$3,895,134,000.00	
23	Treasury bonds of 1968:			
	Issued in exchange for 2½% Treasury bonds of 1961.....	3¾	¹⁰ 320,079,500.00	
	Treasury bills:			
	Regular weekly:			
23	Issued Dec. 24, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 23, 1960, due Sept. 22, 1960.....	⁸ 3.594		134,780,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 23, 1960, due Dec. 22, 1960.....			32,152,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,533,256,000.00
23	Maturing Sept. 22, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 24, 1959.....	2.614	134,780,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,066,024,000.00	
23	Maturing Dec. 22, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 24, 1959.....	2.877	32,152,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		468,005,000.00	
30	Issued Dec. 31, 1959:			
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 30, 1960, due Sept. 29, 1960.....	⁸ 3.464		69,864,000.00
	Redeemed in exchange for series dated June 30, 1960, due Dec. 29, 1960.....			1,849,000.00
	Redeemable for cash.....			1,528,232,000.00
30	Maturing Sept. 29, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 31, 1959.....	2.398	69,864,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		1,030,327,000.00	
30	Maturing Dec. 29, 1960:			
	Issued in exchange for series dated Dec. 31, 1959.....	2.806	1,849,000.00	
	Issued for cash.....		498,454,000.00	
	U.S. savings bonds: ⁶			
30	Series E-1941.....	¹² 2.962	3,840,949.98	3,866,325.81
30	Series E-1942.....	¹² 3.007	4,838,000.22	17,282,881.79
30	Series E-1943.....	¹² 3.046	4,800,394.14	28,574,964.03
30	Series E-1944.....	¹² 3.069	14,154,813.68	32,333,033.50
30	Series E-1945.....	¹² 3.097	10,853,080.78	28,677,614.17
30	Series E-1946.....	¹² 3.118	4,093,446.84	15,545,763.74
30	Series E-1947.....	¹² 3.146	4,166,638.99	17,011,262.01
30	Series E-1948.....	¹² 3.168	4,834,863.99	20,496,951.60
30	Series E-1949.....	¹² 3.266	5,970,029.37	25,321,658.67
30	Series E-1950.....	¹² 3.347	7,646,730.72	32,073,207.37
30	Series E-1951.....	¹² 3.378	6,408,011.16	9,990,104.71
30	Series E-1952 (January to April).....	3.400	⁹ 14,353.89	3,613,232.48
30	Series E-1952 (May to December).....	¹² 3.451	5,326,280.00	7,595,308.97
30	Series E-1953.....	¹² 3.468	5,595,309.52	13,680,658.87
30	Series E-1954.....	¹² 3.497	6,155,506.99	16,366,705.09
30	Series E-1955.....	¹² 3.522	6,710,244.36	17,927,963.60
30	Series E-1956.....	¹² 3.546	4,646,943.96	20,023,198.64
30	Series E-1957 (January 1957).....	3.560	⁹ 287.32	1,749,368.24
30	Series E-1957 (February to December).....	¹² 3.653	7,412,531.45	21,305,802.96
30	Series E-1958.....	¹² 3.691	6,696,380.57	25,241,394.74
30	Series E-1959 (January to May).....	3.730	⁹ 49,424.00	14,019,078.00
30	Series E-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	6,760,766.27	47,111,404.40
30	Series E-1960.....	3.750	279,454,087.50	55,659,468.75
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		9,384,966.84	⁸ 42,035,519.53
30	Series F-1948.....	2.53	343,665.60	7,381,610.20
30	Series F-1949.....	2.53	361,105.01	1,043,625.66
30	Series F-1950.....	2.53	538,715.26	1,663,056.92
30	Series F-1951.....	2.53	172,309.63	593,495.11

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 34.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing public debt securities, excluding special issues, July 1959–June 1960*¹—Continued

Date	Security	Rate of interest ²	Amount issued ³	Amount matured or called or redeemed prior to maturity ⁴
1960	U.S. savings bonds ⁵ —Continued	Percent		
June 30	Series F-1952.....	2.53	⁶ \$416.00	\$160,335.30
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 2,737,114.89
30	Series G-1948.....	2.50		37,006,200.00
30	Series G-1949.....	2.50		6,084,900.00
30	Series G-1950.....	2.50		10,174,400.00
30	Series G-1951.....	2.50		2,529,200.00
30	Series G-1952.....	2.50		863,100.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 10,994,200.00
30	Series H-1952.....	⁷ 3.123		602,000.00
30	Series H-1953.....	⁷ 3.161		1,565,500.00
30	Series H-1954.....	⁷ 3.211		2,609,500.00
30	Series H-1955.....	⁷ 3.258		4,153,500.00
30	Series H-1956.....	⁷ 3.317		3,484,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (January 1957).....	3.300		214,000.00
30	Series H-1957 (February to December).....	⁷ 3.626		2,172,000.00
30	Series H-1958.....	⁷ 3.679		3,657,000.00
30	Series H-1959 (January to May).....	3.720	436,500.00	1,496,500.00
30	Series H-1959 (June to December).....	3.750	⁹ 427,000.00	1,132,000.00
30	Series H-1960.....	3.750	67,188,500.00	147,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....		⁸ 1,700,000.00	⁸ 773,000.00
30	Series J-1952.....	2.76	232,763.65	1,163,258.15
30	Series J-1953.....	2.76	288,450.47	1,368,697.42
30	Series J-1954.....	2.76	493,322.10	2,318,835.90
30	Series J-1955.....	2.76	327,365.03	1,840,162.92
30	Series J-1956.....	2.76	208,061.13	1,072,173.94
30	Series J-1957.....	2.76	⁹ 94.56	181,476.50
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 2,120,399.21
30	Series K-1952.....	2.76		2,704,500.00
30	Series K-1953.....	2.76		1,917,000.00
30	Series K-1954.....	2.76		6,514,500.00
30	Series K-1955.....	2.76		3,931,000.00
30	Series K-1956.....	2.76		1,908,500.00
30	Series K-1957.....	2.76		227,500.00
30	Unclassified sales and redemptions.....			⁸ 3,787,500.00
30	Depository bonds, First Series.....	2.00	325,000.00	1,028,500.00
30	Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80: Redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, Series EA-1965.....	2¾		30,941,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series EA-1965.....	1½	30,941,000.00	12,000.00
30	Treasury notes, Series B-1962.....	4		110,524,400.00
30	Miscellaneous.....			
	Total June.....		13,027,438,679.44	17,104,752,046.53
	Total fiscal year 1960.....		155,596,832,153.72	154,002,481,150.86

¹ Interest rates on Series E and H savings bonds were increased on Sept. 22, 1959, retroactive to June 1, 1959.

² For Treasury bills, average rates on bank discount basis are shown; for savings bonds, approximate yield to maturity is shown.

³ Since May 1, 1957, Series E and H bonds have been the only savings bonds on sale. Amounts represent accrued discount plus issue price of bonds in adjustment cases for Series F and J and for Series E not currently on sale. For Series E currently on sale and for Series J (prior to May 1957), amounts represent issue price plus accrued discount, and for Series H and for Series K (prior to May 1957), amounts represent issue price at par.

⁴ For savings bonds of Series E, F, and J, amounts represent current redemption value (issue price plus accrued discount); and for Series G, H, and K, amounts represent redemption value at par.

⁵ Average interest rate for combined original and additional issues.

⁶ At option of owner, Series E bonds dated May 1, 1941, through May 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 20 years; bonds dated on and after June 1, 1949, may be held and will accrue interest for additional 10 years.

⁷ Represents a weighted average of the approximate yields of bonds of various issue dates within the yearly series if held to maturity or if held from issue date to end of applicable extension period, computed on the basis of bonds outstanding May 31, 1959 (see Treasury Circulars Nos. 653 and 905 revised Sept. 23, 1959, for details of yields by issue dates).

⁸ Deduct: Amounts transferred from unclassified sales and redemptions to sales and redemptions of designated series.

⁹ Deduct.

¹⁰ Incomplete.

TABLE 35.—Allotments by investor classes on subscriptions for marketable securities other than regular weekly Treasury bills, fiscal year 1960¹

[In millions of dollars. On basis of subscription and allotment reports]

Issue				Allotments by investor classes										
Date of financing	Description of security	Amount issued		U.S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks ²	Individuals ³	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations ⁴	Private pension and retirement funds	State and local governments ⁵		Dealers and brokers	All other ⁶
		For cash	In exchange for other securities								Pension and retirement funds	Other funds		
1959														
July 8	4.075% Bills, Mar. 22, 1960 ⁷	3,005			2,969	11	2		17	(*)		3	(*)	3
July 15	4.728% Bills, July 15, 1960	2,001			1,981	5	(*)	(*)	5	1	(*)	5	(*)	4
July 20	4.34% Notes, May 15, 1964-A		4,184	2,666	803	32	25	48	180	10	32	68	190	130
Aug. 1	4.34% Notes, Aug. 15, 1960-C		9,561	5,625	1,375	109	75	38	1,299	18	8	491	278	245
Aug. 19	3.719% Bills, Mar. 22, 1960 ⁷	999			980	7	(*)		7			3	(*)	2
Oct. 15	5% Notes, Aug. 15, 1964-B	2,316		100	587	778	148	138	91	107	51	29	58	229
Oct. 21	4.783% Bills, June 22, 1960 ⁷	2,002			1,962	10	1	(*)	14	1		5	(*)	9
Nov. 15	4.34% Certificates, Nov. 15, 1960-C		7,037	5,070	795	98	23	43	505	24	1	171	164	143
Nov. 15	4.78% Notes, Nov. 15, 1963-C		3,011	97	1,634	140	118	130	261	21	3	76	315	216
Dec. 2	4.860% Bills, Oct. 17, 1960	2,007			1,982	8	(*)	(*)	8	1	(*)	5	1	2
Dec. 15	4.34% Notes, May 15, 1964-A ⁸	3	747	2	222	235	67	33	35	28	42	17	1	68
1960														
Jan. 8	4.726% Bills, June 22, 1960 ⁷	2,016			1,996	7	1		8	(*)		2		2
Jan. 15	5.067% Bills, Jan. 15, 1961	1,504			1,567	174	7	10	131	5	2	21	294	175
Feb. 15	4.78% Certificates, Feb. 15, 1961-A		6,938	3,656	1,039	132	104	30	1,121	43	4	397	111	301
	4.78% Notes, Nov. 15, 1964-C		4,195	2,031	1,207	120	107	56	180	26	35	43	259	131
Apr. 5	4.4% Bonds, May 15, 1975-E		470	100	87	25	8	33	7	20	92	16	59	23
Apr. 14	4% Notes, May 15, 1962-E	2,211		27	1,616	76	13	33	76	10	7	18	168	167
Apr. 15	4.608% Bills, Apr. 15, 1961	2,001		235	1,069	18	1	2	165	1	(*)	17	402	91
May 15	4.34% Certificates, May 15, 1961-B		3,674	198	1,262	156	92	44	774	61	2	357	270	458
	4.58% Notes, May 15, 1965-A		2,113	215	1,063	79	107	100	127	24	14	74	186	124
	3.94% Notes, May 15, 1964-D		3,893	79	2,582	130	180	65	213	33	16	171	144	280
June 23	3.78% Bonds, May 15, 1968		320	57	102	18	24	6	15	8	23	31	16	20

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² Excludes the issuance of 1½% Treasury notes available in exchange to holders of nonmarketable 2½% Treasury bonds, Investment Series B-1975-80.

³ Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

⁴ Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts.

⁵ Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.

⁶ Consists of trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments and their agencies.

⁷ Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit institutions, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

⁸ Tax anticipation security.

⁹ Reopening of earlier issue.

¹⁰ Issued as a rollover of one-year bills.

Note—Allotments from July 15, 1953, through May 15, 1959, will be found in the 1959 annual report, pp. 528-530.

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TABLE 36.—Public debt increases and decreases, and balances in the account of Treasurer of the U.S., fiscal years 1916-60

(In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables")

Fiscal year	Public debt outstanding at end of year	Increase, or decrease (—), in public debt during year	Analysis of increase or decrease in public debt			Balance in the account of Treasurer of the U. S. at end of year
			Due to excess of expenditures (—) or receipts (—)	Resulting increase (+) or decrease (—), in the balance in the account of Treasurer of the U. S.	Decreases due to statutory debt retirements ¹	
1916.....	1,225.1	33.8	—48.5	+82.3	.....	240.4
1917.....	2,975.6	1,750.5	+853.4	+897.1	.....	1,137.5
1918.....	12,455.2	9,479.6	+9,033.3	+447.5	1.1	1,685.0
1919.....	25,484.5	13,029.3	+13,370.0	—333.3	8.0	1,251.7
1920.....	24,299.3	—1,185.2	—212.5	—894.0	78.7	357.7
1921.....	23,977.5	—321.9	—86.7	+192.0	427.1	549.7
1922.....	22,963.4	—1,014.1	—313.8	—277.6	422.7	272.1
1923.....	22,349.7	—613.7	—309.7	+98.8	402.9	370.9
1924.....	21,250.8	—1,098.9	—505.4	—135.5	458.0	235.4
1925.....	20,516.2	—734.6	—250.5	—17.6	466.5	217.8
1926.....	19,643.2	—873.0	—377.8	—7.8	487.4	210.0
1927.....	18,511.9	—1,131.3	—635.8	+24.1	519.6	234.1
1928.....	17,604.3	—907.6	—398.8	+31.5	540.3	265.5
1929.....	16,931.1	—673.2	—184.8	+61.2	549.6	326.7
1930.....	16,185.3	—745.8	—183.8	—8.1	553.9	318.6
1931.....	16,801.3	616.0	+902.7	+153.3	440.1	471.9
1932.....	19,487.0	2,685.7	+3,153.1	—54.7	412.6	417.2
1933.....	22,538.7	3,051.7	+3,068.3	+445.0	461.6	862.2
1934.....	27,053.1	4,514.5	+3,154.6	+1,719.7	359.9	2,581.9
1935.....	28,700.9	1,647.8	+2,961.9	—740.6	573.6	1,841.3
1936.....	33,778.5	5,077.7	+4,640.7	+840.2	403.2	2,681.5
1937.....	36,424.6	2,646.1	+2,878.1	—128.0	104.0	2,553.5
1938.....	37,164.7	740.1	+1,143.1	—337.6	65.5	2,215.9
1939.....	40,439.5	3,274.8	+2,710.7	+622.3	58.2	2,838.2
1940.....	42,967.5	2,528.0	+3,604.7	—947.5	129.2	1,890.7
1941.....	48,961.4	5,993.9	+5,315.7	+742.4	64.3	2,633.2
1942.....	72,422.4	23,461.0	+23,197.8	+358.0	94.7	2,991.1
1943.....	136,696.1	64,273.6	+57,761.7	+6,515.4	3.5	9,506.6
1944.....	201,003.4	64,307.3	+53,645.3	+10,662.0	(*)	20,168.6
1945.....	258,682.2	57,678.8	+53,149.6	+4,529.2	(*)	24,697.7
1946.....	269,422.1	10,739.9	+21,199.8	—10,459.8	(*)	14,237.9
1947.....	258,286.4	—11,135.7	—206.0	—10,929.7	.....	3,308.1
1948.....	252,292.2	—5,994.1	—6,606.4	+1,623.9	1,011.6	4,932.0
1949.....	252,770.4	478.1	+1,947.5	—1,461.6	7.8	3,470.4
1950.....	257,357.4	4,587.0	+2,592.0	+2,046.7	51.7	5,517.1
1951.....	255,222.0	—2,135.4	—3,973.6	+1,839.5	1.2	7,356.6
1952.....	259,105.2	3,883.2	+4,271.8	—387.8	.9	6,968.8
1953.....	266,071.1	6,965.9	+9,265.0	—2,298.6	.5	4,670.2
1954.....	271,259.6	5,188.5	+3,092.7	+2,096.2	.4	6,766.5
1955.....	274,374.2	3,114.6	+3,665.6	—550.8	.2	6,215.7
1956.....	272,750.8	—1,623.4	—1,190.8	+330.5	763.1	6,546.2
1957.....	270,627.2	—2,223.6	—1,267.3	—956.2	.1	5,590.0
1958.....	276,343.2	5,816.0	+1,656.9	+4,159.2	.....	9,749.1
1959.....	284,705.9	8,362.7	+12,761.4	—4,398.7	2.1	5,350.4
1960.....	286,330.8	1,624.9	—1,029.5	+2,654.3	.....	8,004.7
Total.....		285,139.4	+287,216.4	+7,846.6	9,923.6	.....

*Less than \$50,000.

¹ Effective with the fiscal year 1948, statutory debt retirements have been excluded from budget expenditures; they are shown here for purposes of comparison.

² Adjustment for overstatement of price paid for securities purchased in fiscal 1956 at a discount but previously stated at par value.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC DEBT, FISCAL YEARS 1916-60

(In millions of dollars)

Public debt:

As of June 30, 1960.....	286,330.8	
As of June 30, 1915.....	1,191.4	
Net increase.....		285,139.4
Increase:		
Excess of expenditures in deficit years.....	304,998.0	
Net increase in the balance in the account of Treasurer of the U.S.....	7,846.6	
Total increase.....		312,844.6
Decrease:		
Statutory debt retirements.....	9,923.6	
Retirements from receipts in surplus years.....	17,781.6	
Total decrease.....		27,705.2
Net increase in debt since June 30, 1915.....		285,139.4

TABLE 37.—*Statutory debt retirements, fiscal years 1918–1960*

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of par amounts and of daily Treasury statements through 1947, and on basis of Public Debt accounts thereafter, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Cumulative sinking fund	Repayments of foreign debt	Bonds and notes received for estate taxes	Bonds received for loans from Public Works Administration	Fran-chise tax receipts, Federal Reserve Banks	Payments from net earnings, Federal inter-mediate credit banks	Com-modity Credit Corporation capital repayments	Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc.	Total
1918.....					1,134				1,134
1919.....		7,922	93						8,015
1920.....		72,670	3,141		2,922				78,746
1921.....	261,100	73,939	26,349		60,724			15,010	427,123
1922.....	276,046	64,838	21,085		60,333			393	422,695
1923.....	284,019	100,893	6,569		10,815			555	402,850
1924.....	295,987	149,388	8,897		3,635			93	458,000
1925.....	306,309	159,179	47		114	680		208	466,538
1926.....	317,092	169,654			59	509		63	487,376
1927.....	333,528	179,216			818	414		5,578	519,555
1928.....	354,741	181,804	2		250	369		3,090	540,255
1929.....	370,277	176,213	20		2,667	266		160	549,604
1930.....	388,369	160,926	73		4,283	172		61	553,884
1931.....	391,660	48,246			18	74		85	440,082
1932.....	412,555		1			21		53	412,630
1933.....	425,660	33,887			2,037			21	461,005
1934.....	359,492	357						15	359,864
1935.....	573,061		1					556	573,558
1936.....	403,238							1	403,240
1937.....	103,815	142						14	103,971
1938.....	65,116	210						139	65,465
1939.....	48,518	120		8,095		1,501		12	58,246
1940.....	128,349			134		685		16	129,184
1941.....	37,011			1,321		548	25,304	16	64,260
1942.....	75,342			668		315	18,393	5	94,722
1943.....	3,460							4	3,463
1944.....	-1							3	2
1945.....								2	2
1946.....								4	4
1947.....								(2)	
1948.....	746,636			8,028		1,634	45,509	209,828	1,011,636
1949.....	7,498					178		81	7,758
1950.....	1,815					261	48,943	690	51,709
1951.....	839					394			1,232
1952.....	551					300			851
1953.....	241					285			526
1954.....						387			387
1955.....						231			231
1956.....	762,627					462			763,089
1957.....						139			139
1958.....									
1959.....	-57								-57
1960.....									
Total.....	7,734,833	1,579,605	66,278	18,246	149,809	9,825	138,209	226,769	9,923,575

¹ Includes \$4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, for fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

² Beginning with 1947, bonds acquired through gifts, forfeitures, and estate taxes are redeemed prior to maturity from regular public debt receipts.

³ Represents payments from net earnings, War Damage Corporation.

⁴ Adjustment for overstatement of price paid for securities purchased in fiscal 1956 at a discount but previously stated at par value.

TABLE 38.—*Cumulative sinking fund, fiscal years 1921-60*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Available for expenditure during year ¹	Debt retired ²	
			Par amount	Cost (principal)
1921.....	256.2	256.2	261.3	254.8
1922.....	273.1	274.5	275.9	274.5
1923.....	284.1	284.2	284.0	284.1
1924.....	294.9	294.9	296.0	294.9
1925.....	306.7	306.7	306.3	306.7
1926.....	321.2	321.2	317.1	321.2
1927.....	336.9	336.9	333.5	336.9
1928.....	355.1	355.1	354.7	355.1
1929.....	370.2	370.2	370.3	370.2
1930.....	382.9	382.9	388.4	382.9
1931.....	392.2	392.2	391.7	392.2
1932.....	410.9	410.9	412.6	410.9
1933.....	425.6	425.6	425.7	425.6
1934.....	438.5	438.5	439.5	438.5
1935.....	493.8	573.2	573.0	573.0
1936.....	553.0	553.2	403.3	403.3
1937.....	572.8	722.7	103.7	103.7
1938.....	577.6	1,196.5	65.2	65.2
1939.....	580.9	1,712.2	48.5	48.5
1940.....	582.0	2,245.6	128.3	128.3
1941.....	585.8	2,703.2	37.0	37.0
1942.....	586.9	3,253.1	75.3	75.3
1943.....	587.8	3,765.6	3.4	3.4
1944.....	587.6	4,349.7		
1945.....	587.6	4,937.4		
1946.....	587.6	5,525.0		
1947.....	587.6	6,112.6		
1948.....	603.5	6,716.0	746.6	746.6
1949.....	619.6	6,589.0	7.5	7.5
1950.....	619.7	7,201.2	1.8	1.8
1951.....	619.8	7,819.2	.8	.8
1952.....	619.8	8,438.1	.6	.6
1953.....	619.8	9,057.4	.2	.2
1954.....	619.8	9,676.9		
1955.....	619.8	10,296.7		
1956.....	623.8	10,157.9	762.6	762.6
1957.....	633.3	10,791.2		
1958.....	633.3	11,424.5		
1959.....	633.3	12,057.9		
1960.....	633.3	12,691.3		
Total.....	20,418.4		7,734.8	7,727.1
Deduct cumulative expenditures.....	7,727.1			
Unexpended balance.....	12,691.3			

¹ See the following table, footnote 1.² Net discount on debt retired through June 30, 1960, is \$7.7 million.

TABLE 39.—*Transactions of the cumulative sinking fund, fiscal year 1960*

[On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Unexpended balance July 1, 1959.....		\$12,057,966,547.96
Appropriation for 1960:		
Initial credit:		
(a) Under the Victory Loan Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligation of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920).....	\$253,404,864.87	
(b) Under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act).....	7,860,606.83	
(c) Under the National Industrial Recovery Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act).....	80,164,079.53	
Total initial credit.....	341,429,551.23	
Secondary credit (the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years).....	291,919,534.24	633,349,085.47
Total available, 1960.....		12,691,315,633.43
Securities retired in 1960.....		
Unexpended balance June 30, 1960 ¹		12,691,315,633.43

¹ Represents appropriations authorized by Congress. There are no specific funds set aside for this account since any retirements of public debt charged to this account are made from cash balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

III. United States savings bonds

TABLE 40.—Summary of sales and redemptions of savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1935-60 and monthly 1960¹

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year or month	Series A-D	Series E and H ²	Series F and J	Series G and K ²	Total
Sales at issue price plus accrued discount					
1935-51.....	5,003.1	66,673.4	5,277.3	23,015.4	99,969.2
1952.....	(*)	4,406.7	217.5	508.2	5,132.4
1953.....	(*)	5,180.9	237.1	372.7	5,790.7
1954.....	(*)	5,778.7	336.1	612.6	6,727.4
1955.....	(*)	6,347.6	423.4	933.2	7,704.2
1956.....	(*)	6,374.0	282.9	403.1	7,059.9
1957.....	(*)	5,745.5	175.8	176.0	6,097.4
1958.....		5,830.8	65.2	(*)	5,896.1
1959.....		5,680.4	53.6	(*)	5,734.0
1960.....		5,501.2	46.0	-----	5,547.2
Total through June 30, 1960.....	5,003.1	117,519.4	7,114.8	26,021.1	155,658.5
Redemptions (including redemptions of matured bonds) at current redemption value					
1959-July.....		469.8	7.9	-----	477.8
August.....		394.6	3.1	-----	397.7
September.....		390.1	3.1	-----	393.2
October.....		440.9	4.0	-----	444.9
November.....		421.2	3.0	-----	424.1
December.....		495.9	3.6	-----	499.5
1960-January.....		541.9	7.2	-----	549.1
February.....		531.4	4.6	-----	536.0
March.....		486.0	.8	-----	486.8
April.....		429.0	3.3	-----	432.3
May.....		441.5	2.4	-----	443.9
June.....		459.0	3.0	-----	461.9
1935-51.....	4,791.3	32,167.0	1,388.6	3,838.5	42,185.3
1952.....	89.9	4,007.8	228.9	782.8	5,109.3
1953.....	30.8	4,038.1	² 257.5	¹ 1,294.4	³ 5,620.9
1954.....	18.3	4,345.0	³ 405.0	⁴ 1,746.6	³ 6,514.9
1955.....	14.1	4,544.4	553.6	2,138.4	7,250.6
1956.....	10.9	4,730.1	724.9	2,379.9	7,845.8
1957.....	8.6	5,176.2	815.8	2,957.7	8,958.2
1958.....	5.9	5,187.1	586.2	2,764.2	8,543.5
1959.....	5.2	5,106.8	336.4	1,800.8	7,249.2
1960.....	5.6	5,502.2	⁵ 627.7	⁶ 2,421.7	⁵ 8,557.2
Total through June 30, 1960.....	4,980.5	74,804.6	5,924.7	22,125.0	107,834.8
1959-July.....	.5	506.8	53.6	214.4	775.3
August.....	.4	454.2	35.5	156.9	647.0
September.....	.5	469.1	37.1	160.9	667.6
October.....	.4	495.3	52.2	193.9	741.8
November.....	.5	389.8	40.9	156.8	588.0
December.....	.6	453.9	⁵ 170.5	⁶ 778.6	⁵ 1,403.6
1960-January.....	.3	562.2	⁵ 87.9	⁶ 272.8	⁵ 923.2
February.....	.5	456.9	⁵ 43.4	⁶ 126.3	⁵ 627.1
March.....	.6	437.0	35.4	111.1	584.1
April.....	.5	427.5	29.3	106.9	564.1
May.....	.3	412.0	22.9	73.2	508.4
June.....	.5	437.7	19.0	69.9	527.0

* Less than \$50,000.

¹ Sales and redemptions figures include exchanges of minor amounts of (1) matured Series E bonds for Series G and K bonds from May 1951 through April 1957, and (2) Series F and J bonds for Series H bonds beginning January 1960; they exclude exchanges of Series E bonds for Series H bonds, which are reported in table 41.² Series G, H, and K are stated at par.³ Includes exchanges of Series 1941-F savings bonds for Treasury 3½% bonds of 1978-83.⁴ Includes exchanges of Series 1941-G savings bonds for Treasury 3½% bonds of 1978-83.⁵ Includes exchanges of Series 1948-F savings bonds for Treasury 4½% notes of 1964.⁶ Includes exchanges of Series 1948-G savings bonds for Treasury 4½% notes of 1964.

NOTE.—Series E and H are the only savings bonds now being sold. Series A-D were sold from March 1, 1935, through April 30, 1941. Series F and G were sold from May 1, 1941, through April 30, 1952. Series J and K were sold from May 1, 1952, through April 30, 1957. Sales figures for discontinued series represent accrued discount on outstanding bonds and adjustments.

TABLE 41.—Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941-60 and monthly 1960¹

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding ³	
				Total	Original purchase price ²	Accrued discount	Interest bearing	Matured ⁴
Series E and H								
1941-51.....	61,969.5	4,703.9	66,673.4	32,167.0	31,169.4	997.6	34,506.4	-----
1952.....	3,296.1	1,110.6	4,406.7	4,007.8	3,582.6	425.1	34,905.4	-----
1953.....	4,060.6	1,120.3	5,180.9	4,038.1	3,538.2	499.9	36,048.2	-----
1954.....	\$4,652.9	1,125.9	5,778.7	\$4,345.0	3,791.0	554.0	37,482.0	-----
1955.....	\$5,224.5	1,123.1	6,347.6	\$4,544.4	3,908.5	635.0	39,285.1	-----
1956.....	5,259.9	1,114.1	6,374.0	4,730.1	4,071.7	658.4	40,929.1	-----
1957.....	4,613.0	1,132.6	5,745.5	5,176.2	4,460.2	715.9	41,498.5	-----
1958.....	4,670.1	1,160.7	5,830.8	5,187.1	4,471.8	715.3	42,142.2	-----
1959.....	4,506.0	1,174.5	5,680.4	5,106.8	4,335.6	771.2	42,715.8	-----
1960.....	4,307.0	1,194.2	5,501.2	5,502.2	4,585.0	917.3	42,714.8	-----
Total through June 30, 1960.....	102,559.6	14,959.8	117,519.4	74,804.6	67,914.0	6,890.6	42,714.8	-----
1959—July.....	350.4	119.4	469.8	506.8	418.4	88.3	42,678.9	-----
August.....	308.8	85.8	394.6	454.2	386.1	68.0	42,619.3	-----
September.....	299.8	90.3	390.1	469.1	383.1	86.0	42,540.4	-----
October.....	357.9	82.9	440.9	495.3	419.2	76.1	42,485.9	-----
November.....	331.8	89.4	421.2	389.8	311.3	78.6	42,517.2	-----
December.....	377.2	118.7	495.9	453.9	363.2	90.6	42,559.3	-----
1960—January.....	420.6	121.3	541.9	562.2	512.9	49.3	42,538.9	-----
February.....	438.0	93.4	531.4	456.9	368.2	88.7	42,613.4	-----
March.....	393.4	92.7	486.0	437.0	361.7	75.3	42,662.5	-----
April.....	339.9	89.1	429.0	427.5	356.3	71.1	42,664.0	-----
May.....	349.4	92.2	441.5	412.0	347.2	64.8	42,693.5	-----
June.....	339.9	119.1	459.0	437.7	357.3	80.3	42,714.8	-----
Series F, G, J, and K								
1941-51.....	27,875.9	416.8	28,292.7	5,227.1	5,162.2	64.9	23,065.6	-----
1952.....	629.3	96.4	725.6	1,011.7	990.2	21.4	22,779.6	-----
1953.....	501.5	108.3	609.8	1,552.0	1,511.2	40.8	21,837.4	-----
1954.....	\$4,841.0	107.7	948.6	\$2,151.6	2,070.7	80.9	20,579.2	55.2
1955.....	\$1,248.9	107.7	1,356.6	\$2,692.0	2,563.9	128.1	19,080.3	218.7
1956.....	586.3	99.6	686.0	3,104.8	2,945.7	159.1	16,567.6	312.4
1957.....	268.4	83.4	351.8	3,773.5	3,611.9	161.6	13,123.5	334.8
1958.....	(*)	65.2	65.2	3,350.5	3,226.4	124.1	9,842.2	331.0
1959.....	(*)	53.6	53.6	2,137.2	2,064.2	72.9	7,786.7	302.8
1960.....	(*)	46.0	46.0	3,049.3	2,917.2	132.2	4,829.0	257.3
Total through June 30, 1960.....	31,951.2	1,184.7	33,136.0	28,049.7	27,063.7	986.1	4,829.0	257.3
1959—July.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	268.0	260.8	7.2	7,542.4	287.1
August.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	192.4	182.2	10.2	7,363.7	276.4
September.....	(*)	3.1	3.1	198.0	190.5	7.6	7,180.7	264.5
October.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	246.0	238.9	7.1	6,947.7	255.5
November.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	197.7	188.2	9.5	6,762.4	246.1
December.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	949.1	940.2	8.9	5,594.5	468.5
1960—January.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	360.7	321.3	39.4	5,337.9	371.6
February.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	169.7	154.0	15.7	5,211.5	332.8
March.....	.8	.8	.8	146.5	138.6	8.0	5,091.4	307.2
April.....	(*)	3.3	3.3	136.1	129.0	7.2	4,977.9	287.9
May.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	96.1	89.6	6.4	4,899.0	273.1
June.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	88.9	84.0	4.9	4,829.0	257.3

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941-60 and monthly 1960¹—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued dis- count	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Exchanges of E bonds for H bonds	Amount outstand- ing ³ (interest bearing)
				Total	Original purchase price ²	Accrued dis- count		
Series E								
1941-51.....	61,969.5	4,703.9	66,673.4	32,167.0	31,169.4	997.6	-----	34,506.4
1952.....	3,266.1	1,110.6	4,376.7	4,007.8	3,582.6	425.1	-----	34,875.4
1953.....	3,700.3	1,120.3	4,820.6	4,032.3	3,532.4	499.9	-----	35,663.6
1954.....	3,988.0	1,125.9	5,113.9	4,319.4	3,765.4	554.0	-----	36,458.0
1955.....	4,094.9	1,123.1	5,218.0	4,489.6	3,853.7	635.9	-----	37,186.4
1956.....	4,219.3	1,114.1	5,333.4	4,622.0	3,963.6	658.4	-----	37,897.8
1957.....	3,919.2	1,132.6	5,051.8	4,980.6	4,264.7	715.9	-----	37,969.0
1958.....	3,888.6	1,160.7	5,049.3	4,951.0	4,235.7	715.3	-----	38,067.2
1959.....	3,688.0	1,174.5	4,862.5	4,889.4	4,118.2	771.2	-----	38,040.3
1960.....	3,603.2	1,194.2	4,797.4	5,180.6	4,263.3	917.3	201.3	37,455.7
Total through June 30, 1960.....	96,336.9	14,950.8	111,296.8	73,639.7	66,749.1	6,890.6	201.3	37,455.7
1959—July.....	296.5	119.4	416.0	478.9	390.6	88.3	-----	37,977.4
August.....	268.8	85.8	354.7	427.7	359.7	68.0	-----	37,904.3
September.....	264.2	90.3	354.5	437.4	351.4	86.0	-----	37,821.4
October.....	298.9	82.9	381.8	466.2	390.1	76.1	-----	37,737.0
November.....	282.8	89.4	372.2	362.7	284.1	78.6	-----	37,746.5
December.....	305.4	118.7	424.1	422.3	331.7	90.6	-----	37,748.2
1960—January.....	347.1	121.3	468.4	531.7	482.3	49.3	40.7	37,644.3
February.....	339.9	98.4	438.3	431.3	342.5	88.7	73.0	37,573.3
March.....	325.0	92.7	417.7	409.6	334.3	75.3	32.0	37,549.4
April.....	283.8	89.1	372.9	404.8	333.7	71.1	22.5	37,495.0
May.....	300.1	92.2	392.3	390.9	326.1	64.8	16.9	37,479.5
June.....	290.6	119.1	409.7	417.2	336.9	80.3	16.2	37,455.7
Series H								
1952.....	30.0	-----	30.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	30.0
1953.....	360.3	-----	360.3	5.7	5.7	-----	-----	384.6
1954.....	664.9	-----	664.9	25.5	25.5	-----	-----	1,023.9
1955.....	1,129.6	-----	1,129.6	54.9	54.9	-----	-----	2,098.7
1956.....	1,040.6	-----	1,040.6	108.1	108.1	-----	-----	3,031.2
1957.....	693.8	-----	693.8	195.5	195.5	-----	-----	3,529.5
1958.....	781.6	-----	781.6	236.1	236.1	-----	-----	4,075.0
1959.....	818.0	-----	818.0	217.4	217.4	-----	-----	4,675.5
1960.....	703.9	-----	703.9	321.6	321.6	-----	201.3	5,259.1
Total through June 30, 1960.....	6,222.6	-----	6,222.6	1,164.9	1,164.9	-----	201.3	5,259.1
1959—July.....	53.9	-----	53.9	27.9	27.9	-----	-----	4,701.5
August.....	40.0	-----	40.0	26.5	26.5	-----	-----	4,715.0
September.....	35.6	-----	35.6	31.7	31.7	-----	-----	4,719.0
October.....	59.1	-----	59.1	29.1	29.1	-----	-----	4,749.0
November.....	49.0	-----	49.0	27.2	27.2	-----	-----	4,770.8
December.....	71.8	-----	71.8	31.5	31.5	-----	-----	4,811.0
1960—January.....	73.5	-----	73.5	30.5	30.5	-----	40.7	4,894.7
February.....	98.1	-----	98.1	25.7	25.7	-----	73.0	5,040.1
March.....	68.4	-----	68.4	27.4	27.4	-----	32.0	5,113.1
April.....	56.1	-----	56.1	22.7	22.7	-----	22.5	5,169.0
May.....	49.2	-----	49.2	21.1	21.1	-----	16.9	5,214.1
June.....	49.3	-----	49.3	20.5	20.5	-----	16.2	5,259.1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941-60 and monthly 1960¹—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding ³	
				Total	Original purchase price ²	Accrued discount	Interest bearing	Matured ⁴
Series F								
1941-51.....	4,860.4	416.8	5,277.3	1,388.6	1,323.8	64.9	3,888.7	-----
1952.....	97.1	96.4	193.5	228.9	207.4	21.4	3,853.3	-----
1953.....	(*)	107.6	107.7	255.6	214.9	40.8	3,705.3	-----
1954.....	\$ 2.9	105.1	108.0	\$ 394.4	313.6	80.9	3,388.8	30.1
1955.....	\$ -2.8	100.9	98.1	\$ 532.4	404.7	127.7	2,876.9	107.6
1956.....	(*)	87.7	87.7	665.3	507.4	157.9	2,249.9	157.1
1957.....	(*)	67.5	67.5	709.3	551.6	157.7	1,598.3	166.8
1958.....	(*)	47.1	47.1	487.9	368.8	119.0	1,169.1	155.3
1959.....	(*)	35.7	35.7	285.2	215.6	69.5	943.9	131.0
1960.....	(*)	27.8	27.8	483.5	367.0	116.4	508.2	111.1
Total through June 30, 1960.....	4,957.7	1,092.7	6,050.4	5,431.1	4,474.9	956.2	508.2	111.1
1959—July.....	-----	6.0	6.0	41.9	35.4	6.5	912.5	126.5
August.....	-----	1.6	1.6	26.8	17.6	9.2	890.6	123.3
September.....	(*)	1.6	1.6	25.7	18.9	6.8	870.3	119.4
October.....	-----	2.7	2.7	39.7	33.6	6.1	836.5	116.3
November.....	-----	1.5	1.5	28.1	19.8	8.3	813.0	113.1
December.....	-----	1.9	1.9	153.4	145.9	7.6	614.2	160.5
1960—January.....	-----	5.4	5.4	69.9	32.2	37.7	563.5	146.7
February.....	-----	3.2	3.2	28.1	14.3	13.8	549.6	135.6
March.....	-----	-6	-6	21.7	15.6	6.1	536.0	126.9
April.....	(*)	2.0	2.0	19.4	13.9	5.4	524.7	120.9
May.....	-----	1.1	1.1	15.6	10.3	5.3	514.9	116.2
June.....	-----	1.4	1.4	13.2	9.4	3.8	508.2	111.1
Series G								
1941-51.....	23,015.4	-----	23,015.4	3,838.5	3,838.5	-----	19,177.0	-----
1952.....	422.3	-----	422.3	782.8	782.8	-----	18,816.5	-----
1953.....	.1	-----	.1	1,288.7	1,288.7	-----	17,527.9	-----
1954.....	\$ 13.4	-----	13.4	\$ 1,726.2	1,726.2	-----	15,789.8	25.2
1955.....	\$ -13.4	-----	-13.4	\$ 2,107.3	2,107.3	-----	13,583.3	111.1
1956.....	-----	-----	-----	2,300.5	2,300.5	-----	11,238.5	155.4
1957.....	-----	-----	-----	2,719.5	2,719.5	-----	8,506.3	168.0
1958.....	-----	-----	-----	2,506.5	2,506.5	-----	5,992.1	175.7
1959.....	-----	-----	-----	1,668.6	1,668.6	-----	4,327.4	171.8
1960.....	-----	-----	-----	2,055.9	2,055.9	-----	2,297.2	146.2
Total through June 30, 1960.....	23,437.9	-----	23,437.9	20,994.5	20,994.5	-----	2,297.2	146.2
1959—July.....	-----	-----	-----	183.0	183.0	-----	4,155.6	160.6
August.....	-----	-----	-----	126.1	126.1	-----	4,037.0	153.2
September.....	-----	-----	-----	123.0	123.0	-----	3,922.0	145.1
October.....	-----	-----	-----	164.5	164.5	-----	3,763.3	139.2
November.....	-----	-----	-----	119.5	119.5	-----	3,650.1	132.9
December.....	-----	-----	-----	734.9	734.9	-----	2,740.2	308.0
1960—January.....	-----	-----	-----	227.2	227.2	-----	2,506.1	224.9
February.....	-----	-----	-----	96.7	96.7	-----	2,527.1	197.2
March.....	-----	-----	-----	83.5	83.5	-----	2,460.4	180.3
April.....	-----	-----	-----	85.1	85.1	-----	2,388.6	167.1
May.....	-----	-----	-----	55.9	55.9	-----	2,342.8	157.0
June.....	-----	-----	-----	56.5	56.5	-----	2,297.2	146.2

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 41.—Sales and redemptions of Series E through K savings bonds by series, fiscal years 1941-60 and monthly 1960¹—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year or month	Sales	Accrued discount	Sales plus accrued discount	Redemptions			Amount outstanding ³ (interest bearing)
				Total	Original purchase price ²	Accrued discount	
Series J							
1952.....	24.0	-----	24.0	-----	-----	-----	24.0
1953.....	128.8	0.7	129.4	1.9	1.9	(*)	151.5
1954.....	\$ 225.5	2.5	228.1	\$ 10.6	10.5	0.1	369.0
1955.....	\$ 318.5	6.8	325.3	\$ 21.2	20.9	.4	673.1
1956.....	183.2	11.9	195.2	59.6	58.4	1.3	808.6
1957.....	92.4	15.9	108.3	106.5	102.6	3.9	810.4
1958.....	(*)	18.1	18.1	98.4	93.3	5.1	730.2
1959.....	(*)	17.8	17.8	51.2	47.8	3.4	696.9
1960.....	-----	18.2	18.2	144.2	128.5	15.7	570.8
Total through June 30, 1960.....	972.4	92.0	1,064.5	493.6	463.8	29.9	570.8
1959—July.....	-----	1.9	1.9	11.7	11.0	.7	687.1
August.....	-----	1.5	1.5	8.7	7.6	1.1	679.9
September.....	-----	1.5	1.5	11.4	10.6	.8	670.0
October.....	-----	1.3	1.3	12.5	11.5	1.0	658.8
November.....	-----	1.5	1.5	12.8	11.6	1.2	647.5
December.....	-----	1.7	1.7	17.1	15.7	1.4	632.1
1960—January.....	-----	1.9	1.9	18.0	16.2	1.8	615.9
February.....	-----	1.4	1.4	15.3	13.4	1.9	602.0
March.....	-----	1.4	1.4	13.7	11.8	1.9	589.7
April.....	-----	1.3	1.3	9.9	8.2	1.7	581.1
May.....	-----	1.3	1.3	7.3	6.2	1.2	575.1
June.....	-----	1.5	1.5	5.8	4.7	1.1	570.8
Series K							
1952.....	85.9	-----	85.9	-----	-----	-----	85.9
1953.....	372.6	-----	372.6	5.7	5.7	-----	452.7
1954.....	\$ 599.2	-----	599.2	\$ 20.3	20.3	-----	1,031.5
1955.....	\$ 946.5	-----	946.5	\$ 31.1	31.1	-----	1,947.0
1956.....	403.1	-----	403.1	79.5	79.5	-----	2,270.6
1957.....	176.0	-----	176.0	238.2	238.2	-----	2,208.5
1958.....	(*)	-----	(*)	257.7	257.7	-----	1,950.7
1959.....	(*)	-----	(*)	132.2	132.2	-----	1,818.6
1960.....	-----	-----	-----	365.8	365.8	-----	1,452.8
Total through June 30, 1960.....	2,583.3	-----	2,583.3	1,130.5	1,130.5	-----	1,452.8
1959—July.....	-----	-----	-----	31.4	31.4	-----	1,787.1
August.....	-----	-----	-----	30.9	30.9	-----	1,756.3
September.....	-----	-----	-----	37.9	37.9	-----	1,718.4
October.....	-----	-----	-----	29.3	29.3	-----	1,689.1
November.....	-----	-----	-----	37.3	37.3	-----	1,651.8
December.....	-----	-----	-----	43.7	43.7	-----	1,608.1
1960—January.....	-----	-----	-----	45.6	45.6	-----	1,562.4
February.....	-----	-----	-----	29.6	29.6	-----	1,532.8
March.....	-----	-----	-----	27.6	27.6	-----	1,505.2
April.....	-----	-----	-----	21.8	21.8	-----	1,483.4
May.....	-----	-----	-----	17.2	17.2	-----	1,466.2
June.....	-----	-----	-----	13.4	13.4	-----	1,452.8

¹ Less than \$50,000.² See Note to table 40, and footnote 1.³ Includes total value of redemptions not yet classified between matured and unmatured bonds.⁴ Amounts outstanding are at current redemption values, except for Series G, H, and K, which are stated at par.⁵ Matured F and G bonds outstanding are included in the interest-bearing debt until all bonds of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt upon which interest has ceased.⁶ Reductions were made in issues and redemptions of Series E, H, F, G, J, and K in July 1954, to compensate for the erroneous inclusion of reissue transactions in June 1954 as reported in the daily Treasury statement. The amounts involved were as follows: \$15 million for issues of Series E and H and \$17 million for issues of Series F, G, J, and K; and \$35 million for unclassified retirements.

NOTE.—Details by months from May 1941 for Series E, F, and G bonds will be found in the 1943 annual report, p. 608, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports. Monthly detail for Series H, J, and K bonds will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 629 and 630, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

TABLE 42.—*Sales and redemptions of Series E and H savings bonds by denominations, fiscal years 1941-60 and monthly 1960*¹

[In thousands of pieces. On basis of daily Treasury statements and reports from Bureau of the Public Debt]

Fiscal year or month	Total, all denominations ²	\$25	\$50	\$100	\$200 ³	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000 ^{4,5}
Sales									
1941-51.....	1,371,227	938,127	208,207	155,894	5,545	21,051	21,327	-----	-----
1952.....	74,136	50,701	13,129	7,559	720	948	1,076	1	(*)
1953.....	80,485	54,380	14,372	8,211	794	1,243	1,462	16	7
1954.....	85,419	56,903	15,686	8,810	854	1,411	1,708	33	14
1955.....	85,342	55,164	16,374	9,315	884	1,578	1,945	56	26
1956.....	90,053	56,719	18,784	10,090	929	1,608	1,854	48	21
1957.....	90,160	56,327	20,256	9,969	851	1,320	1,396	29	12
1958.....	89,428	54,908	21,043	9,824	893	1,303	1,411	32	14
1959.....	85,882	52,895	20,108	9,477	798	1,212	1,340	35	16
1960.....	85,607	52,972	20,220	9,208	774	1,165	1,230	27	11
1959-July.....	7,100	4,411	1,670	763	64	93	96	2	1
August.....	6,450	3,998	1,529	698	61	79	82	2	1
September.....	6,648	4,157	1,586	704	55	73	72	1	(*)
October.....	7,148	4,375	1,731	779	65	95	99	2	1
November.....	6,570	4,014	1,560	742	63	94	95	2	1
December.....	7,283	4,445	1,764	791	66	103	110	3	1
1960-January.....	7,540	4,685	1,688	820	74	125	144	3	1
February.....	7,494	4,602	1,721	813	70	132	152	4	1
March.....	7,876	4,876	1,871	841	70	105	109	3	1
April.....	6,733	4,148	1,603	730	61	91	97	2	1
May.....	7,338	4,540	1,769	789	65	91	90	2	1
June.....	7,426	4,721	1,730	746	60	83	82	2	1
Redemptions									
1941-51.....	890,537	659,947	125,084	72,022	1,595	7,921	7,156	-----	-----
1952.....	76,403	51,649	12,662	8,777	371	1,211	1,291	-----	-----
1953.....	81,983	56,734	13,535	8,840	342	1,112	1,106	(*)	(*)
1954.....	90,387	62,941	15,084	9,480	357	1,151	1,109	1	1
1955.....	89,749	61,049	15,650	9,914	396	1,210	1,177	2	2
1956.....	89,953	60,014	16,503	9,925	537	1,255	1,281	5	3
1957.....	93,175	60,612	18,165	10,590	633	1,354	1,485	9	6
1958.....	93,452	59,880	19,467	10,433	639	1,320	1,464	11	6
1959.....	88,647	56,036	18,598	10,394	675	1,301	1,451	9	5
1960.....	90,748	56,796	19,507	10,634	725	1,351	1,567	15	8
1959-July.....	8,034	4,990	1,704	982	67	126	149	1	1
August.....	7,760	4,877	1,652	912	61	114	128	1	1
September.....	7,665	4,813	1,661	882	59	112	125	2	1
October.....	7,881	4,871	1,686	957	70	128	154	1	1
November.....	6,265	3,968	1,337	708	49	90	101	1	1
December.....	7,426	4,752	1,582	807	53	100	119	2	1
1960-January.....	8,764	5,246	1,867	1,170	83	165	215	2	1
February.....	7,135	4,459	1,518	846	58	110	131	1	1
March.....	7,320	4,603	1,586	836	58	104	119	1	1
April.....	7,479	4,706	1,641	852	56	101	111	1	(*)
May.....	7,327	4,635	1,597	821	54	99	109	1	(*)
June.....	7,694	4,877	1,676	862	57	103	107	1	(*)

^{*} Less than 500 pieces.¹ See Note to table 40 and footnote 1.² Total includes \$10 denomination Series E bonds, sold to Armed Forces only from June 1944 through March 1950. Details by years will be found in the 1952 annual report, pp. 631, 633. Thereafter monthly detail for each fiscal year appears in a footnote to the redemptions by denominations table of successive annual reports. Details in thousands of pieces by months for the fiscal year 1960 follow:

July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
14	13	12	13	10	11	15	12	12	11	10	11	144

³ Sale of \$200 denomination Series E bonds began in October 1945.⁴ Sale of \$10,000 denomination Series E bonds was authorized on May 1, 1952.⁵ Includes sales of \$100,000 denomination Series E bonds which are purchaseable only by trustees of employees' savings plans beginning April 1954, and personal trust accounts beginning January 1955.

NOTE.—Details of amounts of sales by months beginning May 1941 will be found in the 1943 annual report, p. 611, and in corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

TABLE 43.—Sales of Series E and H savings bonds by States, fiscal years 1959, 1960, and cumulative¹

[In thousands of dollars, at issue price. On the basis of reports received by the Treasury Department, with totals adjusted to basis of daily Treasury statements]

States, etc.	Fiscal year 1959	Fiscal year 1960	May 1941- June 1960
Alabama.....	39,955	38,894	1,008,530
Alaska.....	2,742	2,366	240,179
Arizona.....	18,187	18,201	366,195
Arkansas.....	24,253	20,925	609,084
California.....	266,224	265,278	7,083,253
Colorado.....	31,860	31,690	779,912
Connecticut.....	61,883	61,866	1,591,969
Delaware.....	15,293	16,322	253,124
District of Columbia.....	38,326	34,135	1,101,448
Florida.....	66,331	61,720	1,272,694
Georgia.....	43,443	41,261	1,129,327
Hawaii.....	10,356	10,104	404,772
Idaho.....	7,486	7,541	261,388
Illinois.....	389,720	332,106	8,331,665
Indiana.....	138,879	124,948	2,869,591
Iowa.....	151,375	136,713	2,830,377
Kansas.....	99,817	74,647	1,671,385
Kentucky.....	56,352	51,562	1,123,721
Louisiana.....	37,993	34,486	908,142
Maine.....	15,042	14,458	391,806
Maryland.....	57,175	54,726	1,258,607
Massachusetts.....	102,629	104,176	2,897,360
Michigan.....	242,108	250,600	5,617,472
Minnesota.....	69,195	69,768	1,984,599
Mississippi.....	18,657	18,334	599,206
Missouri.....	148,408	134,083	2,841,779
Montana.....	22,457	20,567	517,537
Nebraska.....	102,310	88,403	1,597,432
Nevada.....	5,388	5,664	119,979
New Hampshire.....	8,704	9,196	239,817
New Jersey.....	164,399	160,885	3,789,722
New Mexico.....	12,226	12,021	244,764
New York.....	410,022	406,043	11,429,751
North Carolina.....	43,162	42,939	1,157,045
North Dakota.....	22,547	23,037	518,625
Ohio.....	292,499	273,252	6,371,969
Oklahoma.....	61,220	56,750	1,257,691
Oregon.....	34,213	31,938	1,008,681
Pennsylvania.....	412,066	384,789	8,285,588
Rhode Island.....	13,225	13,661	461,847
South Carolina.....	23,227	22,467	588,963
South Dakota.....	31,067	27,870	622,257
Tennessee.....	37,472	36,078	1,079,375
Texas.....	153,419	139,509	3,665,205
Utah.....	16,690	16,219	395,876
Vermont.....	4,014	4,310	132,474
Virginia.....	74,064	72,801	1,672,594
Washington.....	61,881	55,713	1,710,992
West Virginia.....	51,442	47,535	1,023,764
Wisconsin.....	95,168	91,105	2,324,290
Wyoming.....	8,277	7,875	201,838
Canal Zone.....	2,418	2,295	60,927
Puerto Rico.....	1,618	1,289	56,947
Virgin Islands.....	139	87	2,817
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement.....	+186,937	+241,840	+2,703,235
Total.....	4,505,960	4,307,048	102,559,587

¹ Figures include exchange of minor amounts of Series F and J bonds for Series H bonds beginning January 1960; however, they exclude exchanges of Series E bonds for Series H bonds, which are reported in table 41.² Excludes data for period April 1947 through December 1956, when reports were not available. In the annual reports for 1952-1958 data for period May 1941 through March 1947 were included with "Other possessions."³ Includes a small amount for other possessions.NOTE.—Sales by States of the various series of savings bonds were published in the annual report for 1943, pp. 614-621, and in subsequent reports; and by months at intervals in the *Treasury Bulletin*, beginning with the issue of July 1946. Since Apr. 30, 1953, figures for sales of Series E and H bonds only have been available by States.

IV. Interest

TABLE 44.—*Amount of interest-bearing public debt outstanding, the computed annual interest charge, and the computed rate of interest, June 30, 1916-60, and at the end of each month during 1960*¹

(On basis of Public Debt accounts through June 1937, and subsequently on basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables")

End of fiscal year or month	Interest-bearing debt ²	Computed annual interest charge ³	Computed rate of interest ³
June 30—			<i>Percent</i>
1916.....	\$971,562,590	\$23,084,635	2.376
1917.....	2,712,549,476	83,625,482	3.120
1918.....	11,985,882,436	468,618,544	3.910
1919.....	25,234,496,273	1,054,204,509	4.178
1920.....	24,061,095,361	1,016,592,219	4.225
1921.....	23,737,352,080	1,029,917,903	4.339
1922.....	22,711,035,587	962,896,535	4.240
1923.....	22,007,590,754	927,331,341	4.214
1924.....	20,981,586,429	876,960,673	4.180
1925.....	20,210,906,251	829,680,044	4.105
1926.....	19,383,770,860	793,423,952	4.093
1927.....	18,250,943,965	722,675,553	3.960
1928.....	17,317,695,096	671,353,112	3.877
1929.....	16,638,941,379	656,654,311	3.946
1930.....	15,921,892,350	606,031,831	3.807
1931.....	16,519,588,640	588,987,438	3.566
1932.....	19,161,273,540	671,604,676	3.505
1933.....	22,157,643,120	742,175,955	3.350
1934.....	26,430,487,920	842,301,133	3.181
1935.....	27,645,229,826	750,677,802	2.716
1936.....	32,755,631,770	838,002,053	2.559
1937.....	35,802,586,915	924,347,089	2.582
1938.....	36,575,925,880	947,084,058	2.589
1939.....	39,885,969,732	1,036,937,397	2.600
1940.....	42,376,495,928	1,094,619,914	2.583
1941.....	48,387,399,539	1,218,238,845	2.518
1942.....	71,968,418,098	1,644,476,360	2.285
1943.....	135,380,305,795	2,678,779,036	1.979
1944.....	190,543,355,301	3,849,254,656	1.929
1945.....	256,356,615,818	4,963,730,414	1.936
1946.....	268,110,872,218	5,350,772,231	1.996
1947.....	255,113,412,039	5,374,409,074	2.107
1948.....	250,063,348,379	5,455,475,791	2.182
1949.....	250,761,636,723	5,605,929,714	2.236
1950.....	255,209,353,372	5,612,676,516	2.200
1951.....	252,851,765,497	5,739,615,990	2.270
1952.....	256,862,861,128	5,981,357,116	2.329
1953.....	263,946,017,740	6,430,991,316	2.438
1954.....	268,909,766,654	6,298,069,299	2.342
1955.....	271,741,267,507	6,387,225,600	2.351
1956.....	269,883,068,041	6,949,699,625	2.576
1957.....	268,485,562,677	7,325,146,596	2.730
1958.....	274,697,560,009	7,245,154,946	2.638
1959.....	281,833,362,429	8,065,917,424	2.867
1960.....	283,241,182,755	9,316,066,872	3.297
End of month—			
1959—July.....	285,839,804,925	8,295,991,617	2.909
August.....	287,598,606,223	8,312,254,410	3.072
September.....	285,486,305,502	8,935,492,092	3.138
October.....	288,477,959,071	9,190,065,491	3.194
November.....	287,742,106,647	9,353,721,889	3.260
December.....	287,703,612,380	9,405,693,178	3.300
1960—January.....	288,085,620,753	9,572,674,897	3.334
February.....	287,587,947,674	9,682,683,641	3.378
March.....	283,772,032,385	9,439,641,471	3.336
April.....	285,773,265,897	9,473,944,410	3.325
May.....	286,307,636,122	9,499,453,062	3.327
June.....	283,241,182,755	9,316,066,872	3.297

¹ Comparable monthly data 1929-36 appear in 1936 annual report, p. 442, and from 1937 in later reports. Annual interest charge monthly 1916-29 appears in 1929 annual report, p. 509.² Includes discount on Treasury bills from June 30, 1930; the current redemption value from May 1935 of savings bonds of Series A-F and J; and beginning August 1941, the face amount of Treasury tax and savings notes. The face value of matured savings bonds and notes outstanding is included until all of the annual series have matured, when they are transferred to matured debt on which interest has ceased.³ For methods of computing annual interest charge and rate see note to following table. For computations on Treasury bills and savings bonds, see footnotes 3 and 4 to following table.

TABLE 45.—*Computed annual interest rate and computed annual interest charge on the public debt by security classes, June 30, 1939-60¹*

[Dollar amounts in millions. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

End of fiscal year or month	Total public debt	Marketable issues					Nonmarketable issues				Special issues
		Total ²	Bills ³	Certificates	Notes	Treasury bonds	Total	Savings bonds ⁴	Tax and savings notes	Other	
		Computed annual interest rate									
June 30—											
1939.....	2.600	2.525	0.010	-----	1.448	2.964	2.913	2.900	-----	3.000	3.091
1940.....	2.583	2.492	.038	-----	1.256	2.908	2.908	2.900	-----	3.000	3.026
1941.....	2.518	2.413	.089	-----	1.075	2.787	2.865	2.858	-----	3.000	2.904
1942.....	2.285	2.225	.360	0.564	1.092	2.680	2.277	2.787	0.506	2.743	2.681
1943.....	1.979	1.822	.380	.875	1.165	2.494	2.330	2.782	1.040	2.495	2.408
1944.....	1.929	1.725	.381	.875	1.281	2.379	2.417	2.788	1.080	2.314	2.405
1945.....	1.936	1.718	.381	.875	1.204	2.314	2.473	2.789	1.076	2.000	2.436
1946.....	1.996	1.773	.381	.875	1.289	2.307	2.567	2.777	1.070	2.000	2.448
1947.....	2.107	1.871	.382	.875	1.448	2.307	2.593	2.765	1.070	2.423	2.510
1948.....	2.182	1.942	1.014	1.042	1.204	2.309	2.623	2.759	1.070	2.414	2.588
1949.....	2.236	2.001	1.176	1.225	1.375	2.313	2.629	2.751	1.290	2.393	2.596
1950.....	2.200	1.958	1.187	1.163	1.344	2.322	2.569	2.748	1.383	2.407	2.589
1951.....	2.270	1.981	1.569	1.875	1.399	2.327	2.623	2.742	1.567	2.717	2.606
1952.....	2.329	2.051	1.711	1.875	1.560	2.317	2.659	2.745	1.785	2.714	2.675
1953.....	2.438	2.207	2.254	2.319	1.754	2.342	2.720	2.760	2.231	2.708	2.746
1954.....	2.342	2.043	.843	1.928	1.838	2.440	2.751	2.793	2.377	2.709	2.671
1955.....	2.351	2.079	1.539	1.173	1.846	2.480	2.789	2.821	2.359	2.708	2.585
1956.....	2.576	2.427	2.654	2.625	2.075	2.485	2.824	2.848	-----	2.713	2.705
1957.....	2.730	2.707	3.197	3.345	2.504	2.482	2.853	2.880	-----	2.718	2.635
1958.....	2.638	2.546	1.033	3.330	2.806	2.576	2.892	2.925	-----	2.718	2.630
1959.....	2.867	2.891	3.316	2.842	3.304	2.619	2.925	2.961	-----	2.714	2.694
1960.....	3.297	3.449	3.815	4.721	4.058	2.639	3.219	3.293	-----	2.715	2.772
End of month:											
1959—July.....	2.909	2.954	3.577	2.842	3.302	2.619	2.928	2.965	-----	2.714	2.699
August.....	3.072	3.207	3.670	3.650	3.782	2.619	2.931	2.967	-----	2.714	2.699
September.....	3.138	3.238	3.847	3.650	3.776	2.619	3.159	3.233	-----	2.714	2.699
October.....	3.194	3.319	4.111	3.650	3.838	2.619	3.166	3.239	-----	2.715	2.699
November.....	3.260	3.418	4.265	4.130	3.910	2.619	3.171	3.244	-----	2.716	2.701
December.....	3.300	3.473	4.500	4.130	3.918	2.619	3.189	3.265	-----	2.716	2.701
1960—January.....	3.334	3.518	4.677	4.130	3.917	2.619	3.193	3.270	-----	2.716	2.702
February.....	3.378	3.584	4.666	4.749	4.010	2.619	3.199	3.275	-----	2.716	2.707
March.....	3.336	3.523	4.475	4.749	4.006	2.619	3.206	3.281	-----	2.715	2.707
April.....	3.325	3.500	4.323	4.749	4.001	2.627	3.211	3.286	-----	2.715	2.707
May.....	3.327	3.505	4.210	4.721	4.085	2.627	3.215	3.289	-----	2.715	2.712
June.....	3.297	3.449	3.815	4.721	4.058	2.639	3.219	3.293	-----	2.715	2.772

Computed annual interest charge

June 30—												
1939	\$1,037	\$858	(*)		\$105	\$747	\$63	\$54		\$8	\$117	
1940	1,095	858	(*)		80	772	92	84		8	145	
1941	1,218	910			61	842	130	123		7	178	
1942	1,644	1,125	\$1	\$17	73	1,021	307	284	\$15	8	211	
1943	2,679	1,737	45	145	107	1,435	680	591	78	11	262	
1944	3,849	2,422	56	252	223	1,885	1,084	965	103	16	344	
1945	4,964	3,115	65	299	283	2,463	1,390	1,271	109	10	458	
1946	5,351	3,362	65	305	235	2,753	1,442	1,362	72	9	547	
1947	5,374	3,156	60	221	118	2,753	1,530	1,420	59	51	687	
1948	5,455	3,113	139	235	137	2,597	1,561	1,470	47	44	782	
1949	5,606	3,103	135	361	49	2,554	1,652	1,548	63	41	851	
1950	5,613	3,040	160	214	274	2,387	1,735	1,581	117	37	838	
1951	5,740	2,731	213	178	501	1,835	2,106	1,579	123	405	903	
1952	5,981	2,879	293	533	296	1,753	2,093	1,583	118	391	1,010	
1953	6,431	3,249	442	368	534	1,903	2,069	1,598	99	372	1,115	
1954	6,298	3,071	164	355	588	1,962	2,099	1,622	121	357	1,128	
1955	6,387	3,225	299	162	752	2,010	2,044	1,647	45	352	1,118	
1956	6,950	3,758	549	428	746	2,034	1,972	1,637		334	1,220	
1957	7,325	4,210	743	685	776	2,005	1,881	1,573		308	1,234	
1958	7,245	4,242	231	1,096	573	2,341	1,787	1,520		266	1,216	
1959	8,066	5,133	1,046	962	902	2,221	1,728	1,496		232	1,206	
1960	9,316	6,317	1,249	833	2,088	2,145	1,754	1,566		189	1,245	
End of month:												
1959—July	8,296	5,387	1,301	962	903	2,220	1,720	1,489		231	1,189	
August	8,812	5,893	1,392	742	1,537	2,220	1,712	1,483		229	1,207	
September	8,935	5,904	1,401	742	1,539	2,220	1,833	1,608		225	1,198	
October	9,190	6,195	1,575	742	1,656	2,220	1,819	1,601		218	1,177	
November	9,354	6,363	1,634	812	1,695	2,220	1,814	1,599		215	1,177	
December	9,466	6,507	1,744	812	1,730	2,219	1,783	1,572		211	1,175	
1960—January	9,573	6,645	1,880	812	1,733	2,219	1,775	1,565		210	1,152	
February	9,683	6,752	1,875	724	1,932	2,219	1,771	1,566		205	1,159	
March	9,440	6,503	1,625	724	1,934	2,218	1,766	1,567		199	1,171	
April	9,474	6,555	1,570	724	2,023	2,237	1,759	1,565		194	1,160	
May	9,499	6,551	1,537	833	1,942	2,238	1,758	1,565		192	1,190	
June	9,316	6,317	1,249	833	2,088	2,145	1,754	1,566		189	1,245	

TABLES

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*Less than \$500,000.

¹ See table 26 for amounts of public debt outstanding by security classes.

² Total includes Panama Canal bonds, postal savings bonds prior to 1956, and conversion bonds prior to 1947.

³ Included in debt outstanding at face amount, but the annual interest charge and the annual interest rate are computed on the discount value.

⁴ The annual interest charge and annual interest rate on United States savings bonds are computed on the basis of the rate to maturity applied against the amount outstanding.

NOTE.—The computed annual interest charge represents the amount of interest that would be paid if each interest-bearing issue outstanding at the end of the month or year should remain outstanding for a year at the applicable annual rate of interest. The charge is computed for each issue by applying the appropriate annual interest

rate to the amount outstanding on that date. The aggregate charge for all interest-bearing issues constitutes the total computed annual interest charge. The average annual interest rate is computed by dividing the computed annual interest charge for the total, or for any group of issues, by the corresponding principal amount. Beginning December 31, 1958, the computed average interest rate on the public debt is based upon the rate of effective yield for issues sold at premiums or discounts. Prior to December 31, 1958, the computed average rate was based upon the coupon rates of the securities. This rate did not materially differ from the rate computed on the basis of effective yield. The Treasury, however, announced on Nov. 18, 1958, that there may be more frequent issues of securities sold with premiums or discounts whenever appropriate. This "effective yield" method of computing the average interest rate on the public debt will more accurately reflect the interest cost to the Treasury, and is felt to be in accord with the intent of Congress where legislation has required the use of such rate for various purposes.

TABLE 46.—Interest on the public debt by security classes, fiscal years 1956–60¹

(In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables")

Class of security	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Public issues:					
Marketable obligations:					
Treasury bills ²	463.9	704.5	738.4	734.2	1,572.0
Certificates of indebtedness.....	340.3	574.2	1,143.8	915.3	783.8
Treasury notes.....	820.4	811.0	600.8	741.0	1,703.4
Treasury bonds.....	2,032.8	2,011.4	2,097.4	2,229.1	2,223.2
Postal savings bonds.....	(*)	(*)			
Liberty and Victory loans.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Other.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total marketable obligations.....	3,658.9	4,102.6	4,581.9	4,621.1	6,283.9
Nonmarketable obligations:					
Treasury tax and savings notes.....	11.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	
United States savings bonds:					
Series E, F, and J ²	1,217.5	1,216.9	1,218.2	1,232.0	1,246.0
Series G, H, and K.....	417.1	365.3	308.1	296.1	257.0
Depository bonds.....	7.2	5.3	3.3	4.0	3.6
Armed Forces leave bonds.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	335.9	313.4	272.3	242.2	196.0
Adjusted service bonds of 1945.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Total nonmarketable obligations.....	1,989.3	1,900.9	1,801.9	1,774.3	1,702.6
Total public issues.....	5,648.2	6,003.5	6,383.8	6,395.4	7,986.5
Special issues:					
Certificates of indebtedness.....	774.2	935.1	778.0	592.1	244.8
Treasury notes.....	364.2	305.6	358.4	431.9	373.4
Treasury bonds.....			86.6	173.4	574.9
Total special issues.....	1,138.4	1,240.7	1,223.0	1,197.4	1,193.1
Total interest on public debt.....	6,786.6	7,244.2	7,606.8	7,592.8	9,179.6

*Less than \$50,000.

¹ On an accrual basis.² Amounts represent discount treated as interest.

TABLE 47.—Interest on the public debt and guaranteed obligations by tax status, fiscal years 1940-60 ¹

[In millions of dollars. On basis of Public Debt accounts, see "Bases of Tables"]

Fiscal year	Total	Tax-exempt			Taxable	Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds
		Total	Wholly	Partially		
Issued by U. S. Government						
1940.....	1,041.4	909.6	104.2	805.4	-----	131.8
1941.....	1,110.2	950.1	79.2	870.9	0.5	159.6
1942.....	1,260.1	907.2	57.1	850.1	153.5	199.4
1943.....	1,813.0	895.6	38.3	857.4	676.1	241.3
1944.....	2,610.1	852.2	27.2	825.0	1,449.8	308.2
1945.....	3,621.9	780.2	45.3	734.9	2,436.3	405.4
1946.....	4,747.5	711.9	26.0	685.9	3,530.8	504.8
1947.....	4,958.0	601.0	7.0	594.0	3,755.1	601.9
1948.....	5,187.8	574.8	5.6	569.2	3,884.9	728.1
1949.....	5,352.3	494.5	5.1	489.4	4,040.3	817.5
1950.....	5,496.3	416.7	4.3	412.4	4,218.8	860.8
1951.....	5,615.1	329.9	4.2	325.7	4,413.0	872.2
1952.....	5,853.0	226.0	4.1	221.9	4,686.9	940.1
1953.....	6,503.6	201.7	3.7	198.0	5,258.4	1,043.5
1954.....	6,382.5	183.9	3.1	180.8	5,071.0	1,127.6
1955.....	6,370.4	148.6	2.2	146.4	5,107.1	1,114.7
1956.....	6,786.6	94.6	1.5	93.1	5,553.6	1,138.4
1957.....	7,244.2	73.3	1.5	71.8	5,930.2	1,240.7
1958.....	7,606.8	66.6	1.5	65.1	6,317.2	1,223.0
1959.....	7,592.8	42.3	1.5	40.8	6,353.1	1,197.4
1960.....	9,179.6	42.3	1.5	40.8	7,944.2	1,193.1
Issued by Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues						
1940.....	109.9	109.9	-----	109.9	-----	-----
1941.....	110.9	110.9	-----	110.9	-----	-----
1942.....	125.6	113.0	-----	113.0	12.6	-----
1943.....	82.0	66.6	-----	66.6	15.4	-----
1944.....	77.9	65.7	-----	65.7	12.2	-----
1945.....	18.0	13.2	-----	13.2	4.8	-----
1946.....	1.6	1.6	-----	1.6	(*)	-----
1947.....	1.6	1.6	-----	1.6	(*)	-----
1948.....	1.1	1.1	-----	1.1	(*)	-----
1949.....	.7	.4	-----	.4	.2	-----
1950.....	.5	.3	-----	.3	.1	-----
1951.....	1.1	.3	-----	.3	.8	-----
1952.....	1.8	.4	-----	.4	1.4	-----
1953.....	2.4	.3	-----	.3	2.1	-----
1954.....	2.2	.2	-----	.2	2.0	-----
1955.....	2.1	.2	-----	.2	1.9	-----
1956.....	2.5	.2	-----	.2	2.3	-----
1957.....	3.8	.2	-----	.2	3.6	-----
1958.....	4.0	.2	-----	.2	3.8	-----
1959.....	4.9	.1	-----	.1	4.8	-----
1960.....	5.0	.1	-----	.1	4.9	-----

* Less than \$50,000.

¹ Figures for 1940 to 1949, inclusive, represent actual interest payments; figures for 1950 to 1954, inclusive, represent interest which became due and payable during those years without regard to actual payments; figures for 1955 to 1960, inclusive, are shown on an accrual basis.

NOTE.—Amount of interest paid includes increase in redemption value of United States savings bonds and discount on unmatured issues of Treasury bills. Interest paid on guaranteed issues does not include amounts paid on demand obligations of Commodity Credit Corporation. Data for 1913-33 will be found in the 1948 annual report, p. 539, and for 1934-39 in the 1952 annual report, p. 645.

V.—Prices and yields of securities

TABLE 48.—Average yields of taxable ¹ long-term Treasury bonds by months, October 1941–June 1960 ²

[Averages of daily figures. Percent per annum compounded semiannually]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1941.....										³ 2.34	2.34	2.47	
1942.....	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.44	2.45	2.43	2.46	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.47	2.49	2.46
1943.....	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.47
1944.....	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
1945.....	2.44	2.38	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.33	2.37
1946.....	2.21	2.12	2.09	2.08	2.19	2.16	2.18	2.23	2.28	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.19
1947.....	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.27	2.36	2.39	2.25
1948.....	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.41	2.44	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.44
1949.....	2.42	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.22	2.20	2.19	2.31
1950.....	2.20	2.24	2.27	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.32
1951.....	2.39	2.40	2.47	2.56	2.63	2.65	2.63	2.57	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.70	2.57
1952.....	2.74	2.71	2.70	³ 2.64	2.57	2.61	2.61	2.70	2.71	2.74	2.71	2.75	2.68
1953.....	2.80	2.83	2.89	³ 2.97	3.11	3.13	3.02	3.02	2.98	2.83	2.86	2.79	2.94
1954.....	2.69	2.62	2.53	2.48	2.54	2.55	2.47	2.48	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.59	2.55
1955.....	2.68	2.78	2.78	2.82	2.81	2.82	2.91	2.95	2.92	2.87	2.89	2.91	2.84
1956.....	2.88	2.85	2.93	3.07	2.97	2.93	3.00	3.17	3.21	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.08
1957.....	3.34	3.22	3.26	3.32	3.40	3.58	3.60	3.63	3.66	3.73	3.57	3.30	3.47
1958.....	3.24	3.28	3.25	3.12	3.14	3.20	3.36	3.60	3.75	3.76	3.70	3.80	3.43
1959.....	3.91	3.92	3.92	4.01	4.08	4.09	4.11	4.10	4.26	4.11	4.12	4.27	4.08
1960.....	4.37	4.22	4.08	4.18	4.16	3.98							

¹ Taxable bonds are those on which the interest is subject to both the normal and surtax rates of the Federal income tax. This average commenced Oct. 20, 1941.

² Prior to October 1941 yields were on partially tax-exempt long-term bonds. For January 1930 through December 1945 see the 1956 annual report, page 492, and for January 1919 through December 1929 see the 1943 annual report, p. 662.

³ Beginning October 20, 1941, through March 31, 1952, yields are based on bonds neither due nor callable for 15 years; beginning April 1, 1952, through March 31, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 12 years; beginning April 1, 1953, on bonds neither due nor callable for 10 years.

NOTE.—For bonds selling above par and callable at par before maturity, the yields are computed on the basis of redemption at first call date; while for bonds selling below par, yields are computed to maturity. Monthly averages are averages of daily figures. Each daily figure is an unweighted average of the yields of the individual issues. Yields before 1953 are computed on the basis of the mean of closing bid and ask quotations in the over-the-counter market. Commencing April 1953, yields, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, are based on over-the-counter bid quotations.

TABLE 49.—Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1959 and 1960, and price range since first traded ¹

[Price decimals are thirty-seconds and + indicates additional sixty-fourth]

Issue ²	June 30, 1959			June 30, 1960			Price range since first traded ¹			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity ³	Price		Yield to call or to maturity ³	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues:										
Treasury bonds:										
2¼% June 15, 1959-62	93.30	94.02	4.46	97.18	97.22	3.56	104.20	Apr. 6, 1946	91.30	July 24, 1957
2¼% Dec. 15, 1959-62	93.00	93.04	4.46	97.00	97.04	3.54	104.21	Apr. 6, 1946	91.18	July 24, 1957
2¼% Nov. 15, 1960	97.23	97.27	3.85	99.24+	99.28+	2.78	101.11	June 5, 1958	94.02	July 22, 1957
2¼% Sep. 15, 1961	96.14	96.18	4.47	99.11	99.15	3.32	104.22	Apr. 30, 1954	95.00	Oct. 17, 1957
2¼% Nov. 15, 1961 ⁴	95.15	95.19	4.55	98.23	98.27	3.47	103.00	Apr. 30, 1954	93.20	July 22, 1957
2¼% June 15, 1962-67	87.26	88.00	4.33	90.28	91.04	4.02	108.12	Apr. 6, 1946	84.22	Sep. 15, 1959
2¼% Aug. 15, 1963	92.13	92.17	4.55	96.11	96.15	3.78	100.24	Apr. 18, 1958	91.05	Sep. 15, 1959
2¼% Dec. 15, 1963-68	85.26	86.00	4.34	88.26	89.02	4.08	108.03	Apr. 6, 1946	82.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3% Feb. 15, 1964	93.26	93.30	4.50	97.08	97.12	3.82	103.19	Apr. 21, 1958	92.06	Sep. 15, 1959
2¼% June 15, 1964-69	84.26	85.02	4.40	88.00	88.08	4.12	107.25	Apr. 6, 1946	81.10	Jan. 6, 1960
2¼% Dec. 15, 1964-69	84.10	84.18	4.40	87.16	87.24	4.11	107.24	Apr. 6, 1946	81.04	Jan. 6, 1960
2½% Feb. 15, 1965	90.24	90.28	4.51	94.18	94.22	3.93	100.13	June 5, 1958	89.00	Jan. 6, 1960
2¼% Mar. 15, 1965-70	83.30	84.06	4.40	87.04	87.12	4.13	107.23	Apr. 6, 1946	80.10	Jan. 6, 1960
2¼% Mar. 15, 1966-71	83.20	83.28	4.30	86.16	86.24	4.07	107.22	Apr. 6, 1946	79.28	Jan. 6, 1960
3% Aug. 15, 1966	92.02	92.06	4.31	95.16	95.22	3.83	103.20	Apr. 21, 1958	89.24	Jan. 6, 1960
2¼% June 15, 1967-72	83.12	83.20	4.18	86.08	86.16	3.95	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	79.12	Jan. 6, 1960
2¼% Sep. 15, 1967-72	82.22	82.30	4.23	86.00	86.08	3.96	109.18	Apr. 6, 1946	78.24	Jan. 6, 1960
2¼% Dec. 15, 1967-72	83.12	83.20	4.13	86.08	86.16	3.90	106.16	Apr. 6, 1946	79.06	Jan. 6, 1960
3½% May 15, 1968				98.28	99.00	4.05	99.02	June 16, 1960	98.11	June 9, 1960
4% Oct. 1, 1969	98.14	98.20	4.19	100.00	100.08	4.00	110.14	Apr. 21, 1958	94.04	Dec. 30, 1959
3½% Nov. 15, 1974	96.04	96.12	4.22	97.24	98.00	4.08	110.24	Apr. 22, 1958	92.08	Jan. 6, 1960
4¼% May 15, 1975-85				100.24	100.30	4.18	100.26	June 16, 1960	98.10	May 19, 1960
3¼% June 15, 1978-83	87.06	87.14	4.10	90.26	91.02	3.86	111.28	Aug. 4, 1954	82.06	Jan. 6, 1960
4% Feb. 15, 1980	97.10	97.18	4.20	98.26	99.02	4.09	100.08	Mar. 5, 1959	93.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3¼% May 15, 1985	87.02	87.10	4.07	90.26	91.02	3.83	101.04	June 11, 1958	82.04	Jan. 6, 1960
3¼% Feb. 15, 1990	88.28	89.04	4.15	92.04	92.12	3.96	106.26	Apr. 21, 1958	84.08	Jan. 6, 1960
3% Feb. 15, 1995	83.22	83.30	3.84	86.14	86.22	3.70	101.12	June 8, 1955	79.08	Jan. 6, 1960
Treasury notes:										
3¼% B, Nov. 15, 1959	99.30	100.02	3.74							
3¼% A, May 15, 1960	99.15	99.19	4.13				104.02	June 9, 1958	98.12	Sep. 26, 1957
3¼% B, May 15, 1960	99.08	99.10	4.13							
4¼% C, Aug. 15, 1960				100.08+	100.10+	2.34				
3½% B, May 15, 1961	98.25	98.29	4.31	100.11	100.17	3.22	100.14	June 15, 1960	97.26	Sep. 15, 1959
4% A, Aug. 1, 1961	99.23	99.27	4.14	100.29	101.01	3.13	106.05	June 6, 1958	98.04	Sep. 7, 1959
4½% A, Aug. 1, 1959 ⁵	100.01	100.02	3.57							
3½% A, Feb. 15, 1962	98.06	98.10	4.37	100.00	100.04	3.62	105.12	Apr. 24, 1958	86.30	Dec. 22, 1959
4½% D, Feb. 15, 1962	99.14	99.18	4.23	100.16	100.20	3.68	100.28	June 16, 1960	87.22	Dec. 17, 1959
4% E, May 15, 1962				100.14	100.18	3.76	100.25	June 16, 1960	98.31	May 18, 1960
4½% B, Aug. 15, 1962 ¹	99.31	100.03	4.00	100.14	100.22	3.78	107.05	June 6, 1958	88.06	Dec. 4, 1959
3¾% C, Nov. 15, 1962	97.28	98.00	4.43	100.00	100.04	3.75	106.13	Apr. 22, 1958	96.06	Dec. 28, 1959

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 49.—Prices and yields of marketable public debt issues, June 30, 1959 and 1960, and price range since first traded¹—Continued

Issue ²	June 30, 1959			June 30, 1960			Price range since first traded ⁴			
	Price		Yield to call or to maturity ³	Price		Yield to call or to maturity ³	High		Low	
	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Price	Date	Price	Date
Taxable issues—Continued										
Treasury notes—Continued										
2½% A, Feb. 15, 1963	93.18	93.22	Percent 4.58	97.09	97.13	Percent 3.73	101.14	June 11, 1958	92.09	Sep. 15, 1959
4% B, May 15, 1963	98.16	98.20	4.42	100.14	100.18	3.84	100.20	June 16, 1960	96.14	Dec. 29, 1959
4½% C, Nov. 15, 1963				102.26	102.30	3.97	103.16	Mar. 23, 1960	99.19	Jan. 6, 1960
4¾% A, May 15, 1964				102.24	102.28	3.97	103.10	Mar. 23, 1960	99.18	Dec. 29, 1959
3¾% D, May 15, 1964				99.06	99.10	3.97	99.14	June 16, 1960	98.11	June 9, 1960
5% B, Aug. 15, 1964				103.26	103.30	3.98	104.02	Mar. 23, 1960	100.09	Dec. 4, 1959
4½% C, Nov. 15, 1964				103.10	103.14	4.04	103.26	Apr. 4, 1960	99.25	Feb. 2, 1960
4¾% A, May 15, 1965				102.17	102.21	4.04	102.20	June 16, 1960	99.25	May 18, 1960
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1959	99.14	99.18	3.77				100.18	June 16, 1958	94.08	Dec. 18, 1956
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1960	98.20	98.28	3.38				100.06	June 13, 1958	93.00	Dec. 7, 1956
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1960	97.08	97.16	3.77	99.21	99.27	2.93	100.10	June 17, 1960	92.06	Dec. 10, 1956
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1961	96.00	96.08	3.88	99.00	99.06	2.88	99.06	June 12, 1958	91.04	Dec. 7, 1956
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1961	94.02	94.10	4.29	97.30	98.06	3.22	98.26	June 12, 1958	90.06	June 21, 1957
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1962	92.20	92.28	4.37	96.28	97.04	3.36	98.00	June 6, 1958	88.18	Aug. 13, 1957
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1962	91.14	91.22	4.36	95.30	96.06	3.40	97.16	June 3, 1958	88.12	Oct. 2, 1957
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1963	90.02	90.10	4.40	94.30	95.06	3.45	97.04	June 5, 1958	88.14	Sep. 16, 1959
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1963	88.22	88.30	4.44	94.00	94.08	3.48	94.04	June 29, 1960	87.08	Sep. 16, 1959
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1964	87.08	87.16	4.51	93.00	93.08	3.50	93.02	June 29, 1960	85.16	Sep. 15, 1959
1½% EO, Oct. 1, 1964				92.00	92.08	3.53	92.02	June 29, 1960	85.00	Sep. 30, 1959
1½% EA, Apr. 1, 1965				90.22	90.30	3.66	99.30	Apr. 6, 1960	87.12	May 24, 1960
Certificates of indebtedness:										
1½% C, Aug. 1, 1959	99.27+	99.28+	3.30							
3½% E, Nov. 15, 1959	99.28	99.30	3.70							
3¾% A, Feb. 15, 1960	99.26	99.28	4.05							
4% B, May 15, 1960	99.31	100.02	4.03							
4¾% C, Nov. 15, 1960				100.24+	100.26	2.60				
4½% A, Feb. 15, 1961				101.04	101.06	3.00				
4½% B, May 15, 1961				101.01	101.02	3.15				
Partially tax-exempt issue:										
Treasury bonds, 2¾% Dec. 15, 1960-65	97.20	97.28	3.15	99.28	100.04	2.77	119.00	Jan. 25, 1946	95.16	Dec. 28, 1959

¹ Prices and yields (based on bid prices) on June 30, 1959 and 1960, are over-the-counter quotations, as reported to the Treasury Department by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Yields are percent per annum compounded semiannually except for securities with only one interest payment for which yields are computed on a simple interest basis.

² Excludes Treasury bills, which are fully taxable; and Panama Canal bonds, which are fully tax-exempt. For description and amount of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1960, see table 27; for information as of June 30, 1959, see 1959 annual report, p. 454.

³ Yields are computed for earliest call date when prices are above par and to maturity date when prices are at par or below.

⁴ Beginning April 1953, prices are closing bid quotations. Prices for prior dates are the mean or closing bid and ask quotations, except that before Oct. 1, 1939, they were closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange. "When issued" prices are included

in price range beginning Oct. 1, 1939. Dates of highs and lows in case of recurrence are the latest dates. Issues with original maturity of less than 2 years are excluded.

⁵ Following the advance refunding offer on June 6, 1960, of the 2¼% bonds of Nov. 15, 1961, outstanding in the amount of \$11,177 million, \$3,895 million were exchanged for 3¾% notes of May 15, 1964, and \$320 million for 3½% bonds of May 15, 1968, leaving \$6,962 million to mature Nov. 15, 1961.

⁶ As of May 1, 1959, holders of \$473 million of the \$2,609 million of 4% notes due Aug. 1, 1961, exercised the option to be paid off in cash on Aug. 1, 1959.

⁷ As of Nov. 16, 1959, holders of \$1,684 million of the \$2,000 million 4% notes of Aug. 15, 1962, exchanged them for 4½% notes of Nov. 15, 1963, and holders of \$159 million exercised their option to be paid in cash on Feb. 15, 1960, leaving \$158 million to mature on Aug. 15, 1962.

VI.—Ownership of governmental securities

TABLE 50.—Estimated ownership of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1952-60, by type of issuer

[Par value.¹ In billions of dollars]

June 30	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks			Held by U. S. Government investment accounts	Held by private nonbank investors						
		Total	Commercial banks	Federal Reserve Banks		Total	Individuals ²	Insurance companies	Mutual savings banks	Corporations ³	State, local, and territorial governments ⁴	Miscellaneous investors ⁵
I. Securities of U. S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by United States ⁶												
1952...	256.9	84.0	61.1	22.9	44.3	128.5	63.8	15.7	9.6	18.8	10.4	10.3
1953...	264.0	83.6	58.8	24.7	47.6	132.9	65.3	16.0	9.5	18.6	12.0	11.5
1954...	269.0	88.7	63.6	25.0	49.3	131.0	63.7	15.4	9.1	16.6	13.9	12.2
1955...	271.8	87.1	63.5	23.6	50.5	134.1	64.0	15.0	8.7	18.8	14.7	12.8
1956...	270.0	81.0	57.3	23.8	53.5	135.4	65.5	13.6	8.4	17.7	15.7	14.6
1957...	268.6	79.2	56.2	23.0	55.6	133.8	64.6	12.7	7.9	16.8	16.9	14.9
1958...	274.8	90.7	65.3	25.4	55.9	128.2	61.6	12.2	7.4	15.3	16.9	14.7
1959...	281.9	87.6	61.5	26.0	54.6	139.7	64.0	12.5	7.3	21.5	16.7	17.7
1960...	283.4	82.1	55.6	26.5	55.3	145.9	67.4	11.8	6.6	21.7	18.1	20.3
II. Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by United States ⁷												
1952...	1.2	.7	.7	-----	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)
1953...	1.1	.6	.6	-----	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)
1954...	1.0	.5	.5	-----	(*)	.5	.3	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)
1955...	1.8	.9	.9	-----	(*)	.9	.4	(*)	(*)	.4	(*)	(*)
1956...	2.6	.9	.9	-----	(*)	1.6	.6	.1	.1	.7	(*)	.1
1957...	3.5	1.0	1.0	-----	(*)	2.4	.9	.1	.2	1.0	(*)	.2
1958...	3.8	1.4	1.4	-----	(*)	2.4	.8	.1	.2	1.0	1.1	.2
1959...	4.8	1.2	1.2	-----	(*)	3.6	1.2	.1	.3	1.3	1.2	.5
1960...	6.3	1.1	1.1	-----	(*)	5.2	1.7	.2	.4	1.6	.3	1.0
III. Securities of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions ⁸												
1952...	29.3	9.9	9.9	-----	.7	18.7	10.5	2.8	.2	.6	3.9	.6
1953...	32.3	10.6	10.7	-----	.7	21.0	11.6	3.5	.4	.7	4.2	.6
1954...	37.4	12.0	12.0	-----	.3	25.1	13.8	4.6	.5	.9	4.5	.7
1955...	42.8	12.8	12.8	-----	.3	29.7	16.4	5.8	.7	1.1	4.9	.8
1956...	47.6	13.0	13.0	-----	.2	34.5	19.5	6.6	.7	1.4	5.3	.9
1957...	52.1	13.4	13.4	-----	.2	38.4	22.0	7.4	.7	1.5	5.8	1.0
1958...	56.8	15.8	15.8	-----	.3	40.7	22.8	8.2	.7	1.5	6.4	1.1
1959...	62.0	17.0	17.0	-----	.3	44.6	24.6	9.5	.7	1.7	6.8	1.3
1960...	66.4	16.8	16.8	-----	.3	49.2	27.2	10.9	.7	1.9	7.1	1.5

^{*} Less than \$50 million.[†] Revised.¹ Except data including U.S. savings bonds of Series A-F and J, which are on the basis of current redemption value.² Includes partnerships and personal trust accounts.³ Exclusive of banks and insurance companies.⁴ Comprises trust, sinking, and investment funds of State and local governments, Territories, and possessions.⁵ Includes savings and loan associations, nonprofit associations, corporate pension trust funds, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.⁶ On daily Treasury statement basis. Since noninterest-bearing debt is excluded the figures differ slightly from those in discussion of debt ownership. Special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds are included and guaranteed securities held by the Treasury are excluded.⁷ See table 51, footnote 4.⁸ Excludes obligations of Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

NOTE.—For data from 1937 through 1951, see the 1952 annual report, pp. 764 and 765.

TABLE 51.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1952-60, by tax status and type of issuer*¹(Par value.² In millions of dollars)

June 30	Securities of U.S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U.S. ³					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U.S. ⁴				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Tax-able ⁷	Special issues ⁸	Total	Tax-exempt		Tax-able ⁷	Wholly tax-exempt ⁵		
		Wholly ⁶	Partially ⁶				Total	Issues of States and localities		Issues of Territories and possessions ^{9,10}		
I. Total amount outstanding												
1952.....	256,907	142	7,402	211,623	37,739	1,220	-----	-----	1,220	29,279	29,111	168
1953.....	263,997	124	6,678	216,657	40,538	1,142	-----	-----	1,142	32,339	32,200	139
1954.....	268,990	96	5,997	220,668	42,229	960	-----	-----	960	37,448	37,300	148
1955.....	271,785	71	3,386	225,078	43,250	1,815	-----	-----	1,815	42,763	42,600	163
1956.....	269,956	50	3,386	221,406	45,114	2,567	-----	-----	2,567	47,586	47,400	186
1957.....	268,592	50	2,404	219,311	46,827	3,464	-----	-----	3,464	52,081	51,840	241
1958.....	274,798	50	1,485	227,017	46,246	3,777	-----	-----	3,777	56,790	56,500	290
1959.....	281,944	50	1,485	235,653	44,756	4,820	-----	-----	4,820	61,985	61,675	310
1960.....	283,390	50	1,485	236,946	44,899	6,270	-----	-----	6,270	66,425	66,425	-----
II. Held by U.S. Government investment accounts												
1952.....	44,335	31	86	6,480	37,739	4	-----	-----	4	733	730	2
1953.....	47,560	23	26	6,972	40,538	20	-----	-----	20	733	715	18
1954.....	49,339	13	12	7,086	42,229	8	-----	-----	8	332	329	3
1955.....	50,540	4	4	7,282	43,250	8	-----	-----	8	255	250	5
1956.....	53,495	(*)	2	8,379	45,114	13	-----	-----	13	227	220	7
1957.....	55,551	-----	(*)	8,724	46,827	18	-----	-----	18	243	237	6
1958.....	55,895	-----	(*)	9,649	46,246	25	-----	-----	25	271	264	7
1959.....	54,616	-----	(*)	9,861	44,756	6	-----	-----	6	310	304	6
1960.....	55,337	-----	(*)	10,438	44,899	12	-----	-----	12	349	349	-----
III. Held by Federal Reserve Banks												
1952.....	22,906	-----	-----	22,906	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1953.....	24,746	-----	-----	24,746	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1954.....	25,037	-----	-----	25,037	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1955.....	23,607	-----	-----	23,607	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1956.....	23,758	-----	-----	23,758	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1957.....	23,035	-----	-----	23,035	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1958.....	25,438	-----	-----	25,438	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1959.....	26,044	-----	-----	26,044	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1960.....	26,523	-----	-----	26,523	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*Estimated distribution of interest-bearing governmental securities outstanding June 30, 1952-60, by tax status and type of issuer*¹—Continued[Par value.² In millions of dollars]

June 30	Securities of U.S. Government and Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by U.S. ³					Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by U.S. ⁴				Securities of State, local, and territorial governments		
	Total	Tax-exempt		Tax-able ⁷	Special issues ⁸	Total	Tax-exempt		Tax-able ⁷	Wholly tax-exempt ⁵		
		Wholly ⁶	Partially ⁶				Total	Issues of States and localities		Issues of Territories and possessions ^{9, 10}		
IV. Held by State and local governments, Territories, and possessions												
1952	10,357		n.a.	n.a.						* 3,879	3,852	* 27
1953	11,983		n.a.	n.a.						* 4,190	4,176	* 14
1954	13,930		n.a.	n.a.						* 4,536	4,523	* 13
1955	14,731		n.a.	n.a.						* 4,865	4,850	* 15
1956	15,734		n.a.	n.a.						* 5,322	5,300	* 19
1957	16,938		n.a.	n.a.						* 5,821	5,800	* 21
1958	16,935		n.a.	n.a.						* 6,358	6,330	* 28
1959	16,734		n.a.	n.a.						* 6,828	6,800	* 28
1960	18,112		n.a.	n.a.						7,100	7,100	
V. Privately held securities												
1952	179,309	112	n.a.	n.a.		1,216			1,216	* 24,668	24,529	* 139
1953	179,708	100	n.a.	n.a.		1,122			1,122	* 27,416	27,309	* 107
1954	180,684	83	n.a.	n.a.		952			952	* 32,580	32,448	* 132
1955	182,906	67	n.a.	n.a.		1,807			1,807	* 37,643	37,500	* 143
1956	176,970	50	n.a.	n.a.		2,554			2,554	* 42,040	41,880	* 160
1957	173,068	50	n.a.	n.a.		3,446			3,446	* 46,017	45,803	* 214
1958	176,530	50	n.a.	n.a.		3,752			3,752	* 50,161	49,906	* 255
1959	184,550	50	n.a.	n.a.		4,814			4,814	* 54,847	54,571	* 276
1960	183,408	50	n.a.	n.a.		6,258			6,258	58,976	58,976	

* Less than \$500,000. n.a. Not available. * Revised.

¹ The "total amount outstanding" of securities of the several issuers differs from the gross indebtedness of these issuers as the former excludes noninterest-bearing debt. The "total privately held securities" differs from the net indebtedness of the borrowers in several additional respects. The former is derived by deducting from the total amount of interest-bearing securities outstanding the amount of such securities held by Federal agencies, Federal Reserve Banks, and by public sinking, trust, and investment funds. Net indebtedness, on the other hand, is derived by deducting from the gross indebtedness an amount equivalent to the total volume of sinking fund assets of the respective borrowers, but makes no allowance for any other public assets.

² When included, U.S. savings bonds Series A-F, and J are at current redemption value.

³ On basis of daily Treasury statements. Excludes guaranteed securities held by the Treasury.

⁴ Excludes stocks and interagency loans.

⁵ Income is exempt from both the normal rates and surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

⁶ Income is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. Interest derived from \$5,000 aggregate principal amount owned by any one holder is exempt from the surtax rates as well.

⁷ Income is subject to both the normal and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

⁸ Special issues to Federal agencies and trust funds.

⁹ Excludes obligations of Puerto Rico after June 30, 1952.

¹⁰ Revised to include the nonguaranteed debt of the Territories and possessions.

NOTE.—For data back to 1913, see 1946 annual report, p. 664, 1949 annual report, p. 591, and 1958 annual report, p. 574.

TABLE 52.—Summary of Treasury survey of ownership of interest-

[Par value. In

Classification	Total amount outstanding		Held by investors covered							
			Commercial banks ¹ ²		Mutual savings banks ²		Insurance companies			
							Life		Fire, casualty, and marine	
	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960
Number of institutions or funds.....	-----	-----	6,425	6,362	516	513	303	307	537	531
TYPE OF SECURITY										
Public marketable:										
Treasury bills:										
Regular weekly.....	25,006	25,903	1,943	1,595	138	123	231	56	108	73
Tax anticipation.....	3,002		171		11		81		20	
Other.....	4,009	7,512	1,448	780	26	86	37	70	27	33
Certificates of indebtedness.....	33,843	17,650	3,883	1,832	209	166	104	50	243	115
Treasury notes.....	27,314	51,483	12,417	15,598	684	1,199	185	180	613	1,045
Treasury bonds.....	84,803	81,247	33,518	28,185	5,228	4,607	4,202	4,223	3,167	3,080
Panama Canal bonds.....	50	50	13	14					2	2
Guaranteed obligations held outside the Treasury.....	110	139	9	7	13	21	11	14	(*)	2
Total public marketable.....	178,138	183,985	53,403	48,011	6,309	6,202	4,850	4,593	4,181	4,349
Public nonmarketable:										
U.S. savings bonds ³	50,503	47,544	520	231	176	46	84	39	188	87
Depository bonds.....	\$ 183	\$ 170	\$ 183	\$ 170	(*)	(*)				
Treasury bonds, investment series.....	8,365	6,783	261	205	847	327	2,014	1,616	156	120
Total public nonmarketable.....	59,050	54,497	964	606	1,023	373	2,099	1,654	344	207
Special issues.....	44,756	44,899								
Grand total.....	281,944	283,380	54,367	48,617	7,331	6,575	6,948	6,247	4,525	4,555
MATURITY CLASSES ⁴										
Public marketable:										
Within 1 year.....	72,958	70,467	10,045	7,835	480	463	546	193	546	438
1 to 5 years.....	58,304	72,844	32,623	33,342	1,360	1,720	240	404	1,871	2,389
5 to 10 years.....	17,052	20,246	6,914	4,677	1,699	2,662	816	2,087	836	940
10 to 15 years.....	20,971	11,746	3,241	1,658	2,036	804	2,366	1,043	701	381
15 to 20 years.....	654	884	64	30	119	46	22	103	31	26
20 years and over.....	8,088	7,658	507	463	600	487	849	748	196	174
Guaranteed obligations.....	110	139	9	7	13	21	11	14	(*)	2
Total public marketable.....	178,138	183,985	53,403	48,011	6,309	6,202	4,850	4,593	4,181	4,349

*Less than \$500,000.

¹ Banks and insurance companies covered in the Treasury survey of ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government account for approximately 95 percent of the amount of such securities owned by all banks and insurance companies in the United States. The savings and loan associations and corporations which were added to the survey in 1960 account for about half of the Federal securities held by these investor classes. Details as to the ownership of each security are available in the *Treasury Bulletin* monthly for the above investors and semiannually for commercial banks classified by membership in the Federal Reserve System. Table 25 in this report shows from 1946-1960 the maturity distribution of marketable, interest-bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations by call classes and by maturity classes.

² Securities held in trust departments are excluded.

³ Includes trust companies and stock savings banks.

⁴ Reports from certain large savings and loan associations and corporations were added to the Treasury survey in fiscal 1960. Comparable figures are not available for June 1959.

⁵ In fiscal 1959 includes all savings and loan associations and corporations as well as all other investors not reporting to the Treasury survey. In fiscal 1960 data for the savings and loan associations and corporations

bearing public debt and guaranteed obligations, June 30, 1959 and 1960

millions of dollars]

in Treasury survey ¹						Held by all other investors ⁵		Memorandum: Held by corporate pension trust funds ⁶	
Savings and loan associations ⁴		Corporations ⁴		U.S. Government investment accounts and Federal Reserve Banks					
June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960
	491		499					10,906	12,088
	102		3,829	1,897	2,311	20,690	17,813	316	252
				14		2,705		2	
	76		750	207	572	2,265	5,144	31	108
	70		1,740	19,187	8,967	10,216	4,711	101	76
	495		1,882	4,268	14,822	9,147	16,263	168	452
	1,675		3,284	7,471	7,627	31,216	28,568	1,066	979
						35	34	(*)	(*)
	3		9	63	79	14	5	(*)	2
	2,421		11,494	33,108	34,378	76,288	72,538	1,686	1,868
	65		5	17	13	49,517	47,059	247	135
	67		9	2,780	2,571	2,307	1,868	98	54
	132		15	2,797	2,583	51,824	48,927	345	189
				44,756	44,899				
	2,553		11,508	80,660	81,860	128,112	121,465	2,031	2,057
	299		8,455	21,617	20,455	39,724	32,330	490	497
	947		2,871	5,566	8,371	16,644	22,800	384	678
	472		85	1,858	3,240	4,929	6,083	180	243
	344		39	3,225	1,451	9,403	6,026	211	138
	31		4	100	89	318	555	43	30
	326		32	679	692	5,257	4,736	378	281
	3		9	63	79	14	5	(*)	2
	2,421		11,494	33,108	34,378	76,288	72,538	1,686	1,868

which report to the Treasury survey have been subtracted and to this extent the figures for the two fiscal years are not comparable.

⁶ Consists of corporate pension trust funds and profit-sharing plans which involve retirement benefits. Quarterly data are presented in the *Treasury Bulletin* as supplemental information in a memorandum column accompanying the Survey of Ownership for each reporting date, beginning with December 31, 1953. The corresponding information from earlier reports, beginning with December 31, 1949, is summarized on page 30, of the March 1954 *Treasury Bulletin*.

⁷ U.S. savings bonds other than Series G, H, and K are included at current redemption value. They were reported at maturity value by the investors covered in the Treasury survey and have been adjusted to current redemption value for this table.

⁸ Includes depositary bonds held by commercial banks not included in the survey: \$76 million in 1959 and \$76 million in 1960.

⁹ All issues classified to final maturity except partially tax-exempt bonds which are classified to earliest call date.

Account of the Treasurer of the United States

TABLE 53.—Assets and liabilities in the account of the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1959 and 1960

(On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables")

	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	Increase, or decrease (—)
GOLD			
Assets: Gold.....	\$19,704,361,919.98	\$19,321,904,926.01	—\$382,456,993.97
Liabilities:			
Gold certificates.....	2,846,629,719.00	2,845,958,659.00	—671,060.00
Gold certificate fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.....	15,678,587,296.12	15,278,087,296.12	—400,500,000.00
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes.....	921,950,104.26	935,379,509.26	13,429,405.00
Gold reserve ¹	156,039,430.93	156,039,430.93	—
Gold balance in Treasurer's account.....	101,155,369.67	106,440,030.70	5,284,661.03
Total.....	19,704,361,919.98	19,321,904,926.01	—382,456,993.97
SILVER			
Assets:			
Silver bullion (monetary value) ²	2,251,428,634.12	2,252,075,098.77	646,464.65
Silver dollars.....	195,811,049.00	174,365,287.00	—21,445,762.00
Total.....	2,447,239,683.12	2,426,440,385.77	—20,799,297.35
Liabilities:			
Silver certificates outstanding.....	2,412,080,136.00	2,393,903,682.00	—18,176,454.00
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding.....	1,141,684.00	1,141,684.00	—
Silver balance in Treasurer's account.....	34,017,863.12	31,395,019.77	—2,622,843.35
Total.....	2,447,239,683.12	2,426,440,385.77	—20,799,297.35
GENERAL ACCOUNT			
Assets:			
In Treasury offices:			
Gold balance (as above).....	101,155,369.67	106,440,030.70	5,284,661.03
Silver:			
At monetary value, balance (as above).....	34,017,863.12	31,395,019.77	—2,622,843.35
Subsidiary coin.....	21,053,473.45	8,023,620.07	—13,029,853.38
Bullion:			
At recoinage value.....	233,484.31	336,369.38	102,885.07
At cost value.....	154,597,289.10	114,936,422.22	—39,660,866.88
Minor coin.....	2,518,195.93	3,188,685.88	670,489.95
United States notes.....	4,907,400.00	4,354,228.00	—553,172.00
Federal Reserve notes.....	87,898,570.00	90,504,090.00	2,605,520.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	913,545.00	390,800.00	—522,745.00
National bank notes.....	255,940.00	162,190.00	—93,750.00
Unclassified—collections, etc.....	62,701,692.45	58,187,041.39	—4,514,651.06
Subtotal.....	470,252,823.03	417,918,497.41	—52,334,325.62
Deposits in:			
Federal Reserve Banks:			
Available funds.....	534,594,937.20	504,210,695.35	—30,384,241.85
In process of collection.....	272,670,964.01	336,635,221.52	63,964,257.51
Special depositaries, Treasury tax and loan accounts.....	3,744,302,685.85	6,457,668,461.64	2,713,365,775.79
National and other bank depositaries.....	371,774,632.39	305,908,639.58	—65,865,992.81
Foreign depositaries.....	56,929,751.11	69,514,198.73	12,584,447.62
Subtotal.....	4,980,272,970.56	7,673,937,216.82	2,693,664,246.26
Total assets, Treasurer's account.....	5,450,525,793.59	8,091,855,714.23	2,641,329,920.64
Liabilities:			
Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System:			
5 percent reserve, lawful money.....	53,000,000.00	42,000,000.00	—11,000,000.00
Other deposits.....	17,286,525.28	23,465,261.05	6,178,735.77
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc.....	29,847,505.16	21,649,454.83	—8,198,050.33
Total liabilities, Treasurer's account.....	100,134,030.44	87,114,715.88	—13,019,314.56
Balance in Treasurer's account.....	5,350,391,763.15	8,004,740,998.35	2,654,349,235.20
Total Treasurer's liabilities and balance.....	5,450,525,793.59	8,091,855,714.23	2,641,329,920.64

¹ Reserve against U.S. notes (\$346,681,016 in 1959 and 1960) and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding (\$1,141,684 in 1959 and 1960). Treasury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in the Treasury.² There were 64,751,316.1 ounces held on June 30, 1959 and 1960, by certain Federal agencies.

TABLE 54.—Analysis of changes in tax and loan account balances, fiscal years 1952-60

[In millions of dollars. On basis of telegraphic reports]

Fiscal year or month	Credits							With- drawals	Balance			
	Proceeds from sales of securities ¹				Taxes		Total credits		End of period	During period		
	Savings bonds	Savings notes	Tax anti- cipation securities	Other	Withheld and excise ²	Income (by special arrange- ment) ³				High	Low	Average
1952.....	2,226	4,679	2,451	287	13,579	13,270	36,493	37,066	5,106	5,409	1,425	3,255
1953.....	2,667	2,231	5,243	5,041	15,859	10,227	41,267	43,303	3,071	8,776	950	4,212
1954.....	3,457	2,333	6,861	4,304	19,898	4,791	41,644	39,879	4,836	7,493	1,649	3,870
1955.....	4,424	5,977	8,167	20,538	2,967	42,074	42,545	4,365	7,299	1,910	3,991	3,991
1956.....	3,810	6,035	786	23,897	4,611	39,140	38,871	4,633	5,486	1,103	3,373	3,373
1957.....	2,976	5,043	6,568	26,709	4,152	45,448	46,000	4,082	6,078	813	2,987	2,987
1958.....	2,824	2,922	13,513	27,881	7,903	55,044	50,908	8,218	8,869	1,078	3,246	3,246
1959.....	2,668	7,581	13,164	29,190	5,919	58,520	62,994	3,744	8,055	912	3,638	3,638
1960.....	2,679	7,784	7,920	33,059	6,053	57,496	54,782	6,458	6,458	1,390	4,103	4,103
1959—July.....	202		2,915	1,900	1,314	89	6,421	5,801	4,364	5,765	2,467	4,486
August.....	176		974		3,665		4,816	3,952	5,227	5,382	2,916	4,179
September.....	172				3,057	1,285	4,514	4,388	5,353	5,454	2,885	4,276
October.....	202		1,925	2,135	1,072	63	5,396	5,759	4,990	5,663	2,384	4,374
November.....	197				3,463		3,660	5,091	3,559	4,857	2,773	3,808
December.....	225			1,921	3,067	1,109	6,322	5,665	4,216	5,212	3,058	4,170
1960—January.....	319		1,970		1,059	36	3,384	4,354	3,246	4,559	2,891	3,464
February.....	303				3,932		4,235	3,638	3,843	3,843	1,716	3,126
March.....	244				3,559	1,737	5,539	5,644	3,738	4,642	2,248	3,425
April.....	222			1,940	1,217	34	3,413	2,662	4,490	4,490	1,390	3,075
May.....	209			15	4,132		4,357	2,666	6,180	6,308	4,265	5,467
June.....	208			9	3,522	1,701	5,441	5,163	6,458	6,458	4,328	5,384

¹ Special depositaries are permitted to make payment in the form of a deposit credit for the purchase price of U.S. Government obligations purchased by them for their own account, or for the account of their customers who enter subscriptions through them, when this method of payment is permitted under the terms of the circulars inviting subscriptions to the issues.

² Taxes eligible for credit consist of those deposited by taxpayers in the depository banks, as follows: Withheld income tax beginning March 1948; taxes on employers and

employees under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act beginning January 1950, and under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act beginning July 1951; and a number of excise taxes beginning July 1953.

³ Under a special procedure begun in March 1951, authorization may be given for income tax payments, or a portion of them, made by checks of \$10,000 or more drawn on a special depository bank to be credited to the tax and loan account in that bank. This procedure is followed during some of the quarterly periods of heavy tax payments.

Stock and Circulation of Money in the United States

TABLE 55.—Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, by kinds, June 30, 1960

[In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's Office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

Kind of money	Stock of money ¹	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation	
									Amount	Per capita ²
Gold.....	³ 19,322,238	19,322,238	19,059,416	156,039		106,783				
Gold certificates.....	⁴ (19,059,416)	⁴ (16,213,467)			⁴ ⁵ (16,213,467)		2,845,949	2,815,556	30,394	.17
Standard silver dollars.....	487,773	174,314	143,523			30,792	313,459	8,377	305,083	1.69
Silver bullion.....	2,252,075	2,252,075	2,252,075							
Silver certificates.....	⁴ (2,394,456)						2,394,456	267,623	2,126,833	11.78
Treasury notes of 1890.....	⁴ (1,142)						1,142		1,142	.01
Subsidiary silver.....	1,552,106	6,932				6,932	1,545,174	61,141	1,484,033	8.22
Minor coin.....	559,148	3,041				3,041	556,107	6,740	549,367	3.04
United States notes.....	346,681	4,265				4,265	342,416	23,980	318,436	1.76
Federal Reserve notes.....	28,394,186	86,691				86,691	28,307,495	1,213,802	27,093,693	150.08
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	100,736	391				391	100,345	358	99,987	.55
National bank notes.....	55,979	162				162	55,817	165	55,652	.31
Total.....	53,070,922	21,850,109	21,455,014	156,039	⁴ (16,213,467)	⁶ 239,056	⁷ 36,462,360	4,397,741	32,064,619	177.61

Paper currency of each denomination in circulation—June 30, 1960

Comparative totals of money in circulation

Denomination	Gold certificates	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve Bank notes	National bank notes	Total	Date	Amount	Per capita ²
\$1.....		1,432,316	293	5,086		1,497	340	1,439,533	June 30, 1960	32,064,619	177.61
\$2.....		2,820	177	80,500		340	162	83,999	May 31, 1960	31,878,766	176.81
\$5.....		604,226	324	222,687	1,300,738	1,740	11,062	2,140,778	Feb. 29, 1960	* 31,551,973	175.63
\$10.....	8,296	86,568	221	6,532	6,476,490	7,499	18,237	6,603,841	Dec. 31, 1959	* 32,590,780	181.82
\$20.....	11,860	647	70	2,427	10,311,037	19,806	17,218	10,363,064	June 30, 1959	31,914,173	* 180.20
\$50.....	3,195	150	1	200	2,706,460	23,513	3,652	2,737,172	June 30, 1955	30,229,323	182.91
\$100.....	4,442	91	29	328	5,718,953	45,591	4,812	5,774,246	June 30, 1950	27,156,290	179.03
\$500.....	962	7		352	250,254		86	251,662	June 30, 1945	26,746,438	191.61
\$1,000.....	1,433	9	25	325	321,286		21	323,099	June 30, 1940	7,847,501	59.46
\$5,000.....	85				3,195			3,280	June 30, 1935	5,567,093	43.75
\$10,000.....	120				5,280			5,400	June 30, 1930	4,521,988	36.74
Fractional parts.....							63	63	June 30, 1925	4,815,208	41.57
Total.....	30,394	2,126,833	1,142	318,436	27,093,693	99,987	55,652	29,726,137	Oct. 31, 1920	5,698,215	53.18
									Mar. 31, 1917	4,172,946	40.49
									June 30, 1914	3,459,434	34.90
									Jan. 1, 1879	816,267	16.76

¹ Revised.

² For a description of security held, see table 57, footnote 2.

³ Based on the Bureau of the Census estimated population. Through 1958 the estimated population is for the "conterminous" United States (that is, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands); the estimated population includes Alaska for 1959 and both Alaska and Hawaii for 1960.

⁴ Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.

⁵ These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.

⁶ This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of \$15,278,087,296 and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$935,379,509.

⁷ Includes \$42,000,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for postal savings deposits.

⁸ The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.

⁹ Lowest amount since December 31, 1959.

¹⁰ Highest amount to date.

TABLE 56.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, June 30, 1913-60*¹

(In thousands of dollars, except per capita figures. For basis of data see headnote to table 55)

June 30	Stock of money ²	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury			
		Total ³	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents ⁴	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation	
									Amount ⁵	Per capita ⁶
1913	3,777,021	1,834,112	1,475,783	150,000	1,184,276	208,329	3,418,692	1,015,881	3,418,692	35.16
1920	8,158,496	2,379,664	704,638	152,979	1,752,744	337,771	6,483,470	1,367,591	5,467,589	51.36
1925	8,299,382	4,176,381	2,059,799	153,621	1,796,239	210,217	6,182,799	1,741,087	4,815,208	41.57
1930	8,306,564	4,021,937	1,978,448	156,039	5,532,590	91,211	6,263,075	1,147,422	4,521,988	36.74
1935	15,113,035	9,997,362	7,131,431	156,039	14,938,895	2,709,891	6,714,514	3,485,695	5,567,093	43.75
1940	28,457,960	21,836,936	19,651,067	156,039	20,229,829	11,333,196	11,333,196	7,847,501	7,847,501	59.46
1945	48,009,400	22,202,115	19,923,738	156,039	15,239,072	2,122,338	30,491,950	3,745,512	26,746,438	191.61
1950	52,440,353	26,646,409	25,348,625	156,039	20,166,524	1,141,744	30,976,045	3,819,755	27,156,290	179.03
1951	50,985,939	24,175,565	22,894,641	156,039	17,698,722	1,124,884	32,006,293	4,197,063	27,809,230	180.17
1952	53,853,745	25,810,840	24,528,270	156,039	19,327,733	1,126,530	33,243,443	4,217,518	29,025,925	184.90
1953	54,015,346	24,960,950	23,702,046	156,039	18,470,725	1,102,865	34,285,718	4,160,765	30,124,952	188.72
1954	53,429,405	24,880,870	23,669,625	156,039	18,422,952	655,205	34,195,208	4,273,259	29,921,949	184.24
1955	53,308,618	24,250,685	23,438,908	156,039	18,178,115	655,737	34,318,726	4,089,403	30,229,323	182.91
1956	54,008,743	24,330,006	23,562,347	156,039	18,293,168	611,620	34,947,916	4,232,727	30,715,189	182.64
1957	55,363,063	25,146,983	24,388,565	156,039	19,129,100	602,379	35,475,545	4,393,632	31,081,913	181.52
1958	54,058,080	23,911,812	23,220,178	156,039	17,951,227	535,594	35,415,229	4,243,480	31,171,739	179.08
1959	53,260,402	22,257,484	21,863,048	156,039	16,600,537	238,396	36,265,429	4,351,256	31,914,173	180.20
1960	53,070,922	21,850,109	21,455,014	156,039	16,213,467	239,056	36,462,360	4,397,741	32,064,619	177.61

¹ Revised.

² Beginning June 30, 1922, form of circulation statement was revised to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal Reserve notes or otherwise. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see 1922 annual report, p. 433. The form of circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in stock of money, gold held abroad for account of Federal Reserve Banks; and to include in all categories, minor coin (1-cent piece and 5-cent piece). Beginning Dec. 31, 1927, circulation statement is dated for end of month instead of beginning of succeeding month, as was practice theretofore, and figures on revised basis for "Money held in the Treasury" are used. For purposes of comparison, figures in this table for earlier years include these changes. For explanation of this revision, see

1928 annual report, pp. 70-71. For figures for earlier years from 1860 through 1934, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 478-481, for 1952, p. 708, and for 1953, p. 551. Changes, minor in amount, are made in some figures in the June 30 circulation statements for use in these annual report tables.

³ Excludes gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outside Treasury. Beginning with 1934, has excluded gold certificates held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents. These items are excluded since gold and silver held as security against them are included. Composition of the stock of money is shown in table 57.

⁴ Beginning with 1934 gold certificates held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents have been excluded from total money in Treasury, see footnote 2.

⁵ Composition of money in circulation is shown in table 58.

⁶ Based on Bureau of Census estimated population, see table 55, footnote 2.

⁷ On November 9, 1953, \$500,000,000 of gold held in the Treasurer's account was used to purchase from the Federal Reserve System a like amount of public debt obligations which were retired. See annual report for 1954, p. 26.

⁸ On June 23, 1959, \$300,000,000 of the balance of free gold was utilized to pay a portion of the U.S. quota increase to the International Monetary Fund.

TABLE 57.—*Stock of money by kinds, June 30, 1913-60*¹

[Dollars in thousands. For basis of data see headnote to table 55]

June 30	Gold ²	Silver bullion ²	Standard silver dollars ²	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes ²	Federal Reserve notes ²	Federal Reserve Bank notes ²	National bank notes ²	Total ²	Percentage of gold to total money
1913-----	\$1,870,762	-----	\$568,273	\$175,196	\$56,951	\$346,681	-----	-----	\$759,158	\$3,777,021	49.53
1920-----	2,865,482	-----	268,857	258,855	92,479	346,681	\$3,405,877	\$201,226	719,038	8,158,496	35.12
1925-----	4,360,382	-----	522,061	283,472	104,004	346,681	1,942,240	7,176	733,366	8,299,382	52.54
1930-----	4,534,866	-----	539,960	310,978	126,001	346,681	1,746,501	3,260	698,317	8,306,564	54.59
1935-----	9,115,643	\$313,309	545,642	312,416	133,040	346,681	3,492,854	84,354	769,096	15,113,035	60.32
1940-----	19,963,091	1,353,162	547,078	402,261	173,909	346,681	5,481,778	22,809	167,190	28,457,960	70.15
1945-----	20,212,973	1,520,295	493,943	825,798	303,539	346,681	23,650,975	533,979	121,215	48,009,400	42.10
1950-----	24,230,720	2,022,835	492,583	1,001,574	378,463	346,681	23,602,680	277,202	87,615	52,440,353	46.21
1951-----	21,755,888	2,067,227	492,249	1,041,946	388,646	346,681	24,574,934	245,987	82,382	50,985,939	42.67
1952-----	23,346,498	2,093,041	491,897	1,117,889	402,702	346,681	25,753,570	223,100	78,367	53,853,745	43.35
1953-----	22,462,818	2,126,733	491,518	1,193,757	418,680	346,681	26,698,400	202,747	74,472	54,015,346	41.59
1954-----	21,927,003	2,157,562	491,021	1,275,666	434,675	346,681	26,543,177	183,005	70,616	53,429,405	41.04
1955-----	21,677,575	2,187,429	490,347	1,296,140	449,625	346,681	26,629,030	164,412	67,379	53,308,618	40.66
1956-----	21,799,145	2,202,297	488,650	1,317,445	463,452	346,681	27,177,987	148,471	64,613	54,008,743	40.36
1957-----	22,622,943	2,209,150	488,436	1,382,456	484,631	346,681	27,632,727	133,964	62,077	55,363,063	40.86
1958-----	21,356,156	2,228,285	488,247	1,448,813	509,789	346,681	27,498,454	121,751	59,905	54,058,080	39.51
1959-----	19,704,587	2,251,429	488,046	1,496,953	526,922	346,681	28,276,429	111,623	57,732	53,260,402	37.00
1960-----	19,322,238	2,252,075	487,773	1,552,106	559,148	346,681	28,394,186	100,736	55,979	53,070,922	36.47

¹ See table 56, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 432-434, for 1952, p. 709, and for 1953, p. 552.

² Part of gold and silver included in stock of money is held as reserve against other kinds of money, as follows: (1) As reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion prior to gold conservation actions of 1933 and 1934), varying in amount from \$150,000,000 to \$156,039,431 during years included in this table; (2) also as security for Treasury notes of 1890 (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt)—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars; (3) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard dollars of monetary value equal to face amount of such silver certificates; and (4) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion (gold coin and bullion before gold actions of 1933 and 1934) of value at legal standard equal to face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are secured by deposit by Federal Reserve Banks with Federal Reserve agents of like amount of gold certificates (gold prior to actions of 1933 and 1934) or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as are eligible under terms of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, or (from Feb. 27, 1932) of direct obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain

reserves in gold certificates (gold for 1933 and prior years) of at least 25 percent (40 percent prior to passage of act of June 12, 1945) including redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation ("Gold certificates" as herein used for 1934 and subsequent years include credits with Treasurer payable in gold certificates). Federal Reserve notes are obligations of United States and a first lien on all assets of issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve Bank notes at time of issuance were secured by direct obligations of United States or commercial paper; however, lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are in process of retirement. National bank notes at issuance were secured by direct obligations of the United States; lawful money has been deposited with Treasurer for their redemption and they are being retired.

³ Totals involve duplication to extent that United States notes and Federal Reserve notes, included in full, are in part secured by gold, also included in full. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 have been excluded, however, since they are complete duplications of equal amounts of gold or silver held as security therefor and included in totals.

TABLE 58.—*Money in circulation by kinds, June 30, 1913-60*¹

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices, from the Federal Reserve Banks, and from the accounts of the Treasurer U. S.]

June 30	Gold coin	Gold certificates ²	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates ²	Treasury notes of 1890 ²	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes ²	Federal Reserve notes ²	Federal Reserve Bank notes ²	National bank notes ²	Total
1913.....	608,401	1,003,998	72,127	469,129	2,657	154,458	64,954	337,215			715,754	3,418,692
1920.....	474,822	259,007	76,749	97,606	1,656	248,863	90,958	278,144	3,064,742	185,431	689,608	5,467,589
1925.....	402,297	1,004,823	54,289	382,780	1,387	262,009	100,307	282,578	1,636,108	6,921	681,709	4,815,208
1930.....	357,236	994,841	38,629	386,915	1,260	281,231	117,436	288,389	1,402,066	3,206	650,779	4,521,988
1935.....	(3)	117,167	32,308	701,474	1,182	295,773	125,125	285,417	3,222,913	81,470	704,263	5,567,093
1940.....	(3)	66,793	46,020	1,681,662	1,163	384,187	168,977	247,887	5,163,284	22,373	165,155	7,847,501
1945.....	(3)	52,084	125,178	1,650,689	1,150	788,283	291,996	322,587	22,867,459	527,001	120,012	26,746,438
1950.....	(3)	40,772	170,185	2,177,251	1,145	964,709	360,886	320,781	22,760,285	273,788	86,488	27,156,290
1951.....	(3)	39,070	180,013	2,092,174	1,145	1,019,824	378,350	318,173	23,456,018	243,261	81,202	27,809,230
1952.....	(3)	37,855	191,306	2,087,811	1,145	1,092,891	393,482	318,330	24,605,168	220,584	77,364	29,025,925
1953.....	(3)	36,596	202,424	2,121,511	1,143	1,150,498	412,952	317,702	25,608,669	200,054	73,403	30,124,952
1954.....	(3)	35,481	211,533	2,135,016	1,142	1,164,912	418,754	320,224	25,384,606	180,277	70,005	29,921,949
1955.....	(3)	34,466	223,047	2,169,726	1,142	1,202,209	432,512	319,064	25,617,775	162,573	66,810	30,229,323
1956.....	(3)	33,483	236,837	2,148,369	1,142	1,258,555	453,044	317,643	26,055,247	146,629	64,239	30,715,189
1957.....	(3)	32,641	252,607	2,161,689	1,142	1,315,325	473,904	321,148	26,329,345	132,566	61,745	31,081,913
1958.....	(3)	31,797	267,927	2,199,532	1,142	1,346,429	486,571	316,851	26,341,854	120,225	59,411	31,171,739
1959.....	(3)	31,046	285,491	2,154,916	1,142	1,415,483	513,876	316,166	27,028,617	110,051	57,385	31,914,173
1960.....	(3)	30,394	305,083	2,126,833	1,142	1,484,033	549,367	318,436	27,093,693	99,987	55,652	32,064,619

¹ See table 56, footnote 1. For figures for earlier years from 1860, see annual reports for 1947, pp. 485-487, for 1952, p. 710, and for 1953, p. 553.² For description of reserves held against various kinds of money, see table 57, footnote 2.³ Gold Reserve Act of 1934, which was culmination of gold actions of 1933, vested in the United States title to all gold coin and gold bullion. Gold coin was withdrawn from circulation and formed into bars. Gold coin (\$287,000,000) shown on Treasury records as being then outstanding was dropped from monthly circulation statement as of Jan. 31, 1934.

TABLE 59.—Location of gold, silver bullion at monetary value, and coin held by the Treasury on June 30, 1960

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

Location	Gold	Silver bullion at monetary value	Standard silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coin	Minor coin
U.S. mints:					
Denver.....	4,189,537		32,083	3,405	1,541
Philadelphia.....	2,168	217,229	49,277	3	1,981
San Francisco.....	495,729	782,166	260		
U.S. assay office, New York ²	2,151,316	1,168,961	34,035		
Bullion depository, Fort Knox.....	12,483,415				
Treasurer of United States (Cash Division), Federal Reserve Banks, etc.....	23	83,719	58,659	3,523	519
Total.....	19,322,238	2,252,075	174,314	6,932	3,041

¹ Includes metals and alloys in process of manufacture into minor coins.

² Includes bullion depository at West Point, N.Y.

TABLE 60.—Paper currency issued and redeemed during the fiscal year 1960 and outstanding June 30, 1960, by classes and denominations

[On basis of reports received from various Treasury offices and Federal Reserve Banks which take into account those transactions in transit to the Treasurer's office as of June 30, supplemented by information taken from the Treasurer's accounts. Therefore, the figures shown in this table may differ from similar figures in other tables prepared on basis of daily Treasury statements]

CLASS	Issued during 1960	Redeemed during 1960	Outstanding June 30, 1960		
			In Treasury	In Federal Reserve Banks	Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks
Gold certificates.....		\$675,160	\$170,620	\$2,815,555,600	\$30,393,519
Silver certificates.....	\$1,379,148,000	1,396,817,610	23,502,228	267,622,677	2,126,833,455
United States notes.....	136,003,885	136,003,885	4,264,978	23,979,555	318,426,483
Treasury notes of 1890.....			1,300		1,141,684
Federal Reserve notes.....	6,199,375,000	6,081,617,595	86,690,940	1,213,802,115	27,093,692,950
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....		10,886,998	390,800	358,010	99,986,811
National bank notes.....		1,753,382	162,190	164,500	55,652,378
Total.....	7,714,526,885	7,627,754,630	115,183,056	4,321,482,457	29,726,137,280
DENOMINATION					
\$1.....	1,030,808,000	1,026,159,734	16,765,690	242,807,587	1,439,532,687
\$2.....	11,844,790	10,550,076	865,026	13,251,970	83,999,148
\$5.....	1,304,359,095	1,285,593,490	14,589,520	157,731,370	2,140,777,915
\$10.....	2,284,730,000	2,279,934,550	22,716,900	365,756,530	6,603,841,372
\$20.....	2,325,800,000	2,179,093,980	41,616,220	410,911,400	10,363,064,196
\$50.....	320,300,000	311,565,800	8,239,800	111,986,000	2,737,172,265
\$100.....	429,300,000	461,198,000	7,613,900	143,195,100	5,774,245,820
\$500.....	4,900,000	22,910,000	538,000	19,498,500	251,661,750
\$1,000.....	5,100,000	31,934,000	2,223,000	32,239,000	323,099,500
\$5,000.....	7,955,000	8,285,000	5,000	2,675,000	8,280,000
\$10,000.....	9,430,000	10,530,000	10,000	11,350,000	5,400,000
\$100,000.....				2,810,100,000	
Fractional parts.....					62,627
Total.....	7,714,526,885	7,627,754,630	115,183,056	4,321,482,457	29,726,137,280

Trust Funds and Certain Other Accounts of the Federal Government

TABLE 61.—Holdings of Federal securities ¹ by Government agencies and accounts, June 30, 1952-60

[Par value. In thousands of dollars]

Investments of agencies	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
HANDLED BY THE TREASURY ²									
Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission.....					³ 3,137	³ 8,310	³ 43,910	³ 101,888	³ 149,604
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,422,300	1,510,700	1,612,750	1,711,200	1,815,200	1,919,000	2,034,400	2,158,000	2,291,996
Federal disability insurance trust fund.....						325,363	1,054,544	1,607,200	2,101,160
Federal employees' retirement funds:									
Civil service retirement and disability fund.....	4,998,402	5,586,418	5,839,646	6,152,373	6,697,179	7,497,551	8,166,751	9,122,980	9,991,227
Foreign service retirement and disability fund.....	16,592	16,130	15,229	16,558	19,451	22,387	24,252	26,416	29,178
Judicial survivors annuity fund.....						760	1,000	1,104	1,346
Federal Housing Administration:									
Armed services housing mortgage insurance fund.....	9,450	12,750	10,550	12,950	12,250	15,500	11,974	11,749	13,454
Housing insurance fund.....	4,450	5,950	3,300	3,300	4,400	7,000	4,648	7,068	7,268
Housing investment insurance fund.....	800	950	800	800	800	850	870	897	907
Mutual mortgage insurance fund.....	194,167	235,067	212,667	268,267	305,688	363,088	411,326	458,851	501,078
National defense housing insurance fund.....		11,500	8,100	5,100	5,720	5,270	5,200	2,370	1,495
Section 220 housing insurance fund.....				750	750	650	1,100	1,770	2,820
Section 221 housing insurance fund.....				750	750	750	900	1,030	920
Servicemen's mortgage insurance fund.....				1,250	2,650	4,100	5,160	5,160	8,163
Title I housing insurance fund.....			1,400	1,700	2,400	2,450	2,180	2,070	2,015
Title I insurance fund.....				38,000	44,400	56,350	69,529	77,189	87,308
War housing insurance fund.....	75,900	77,300	20,600	23,200	28,750	30,820	27,222	29,222	34,118
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.....	16,268,037	17,814,387	19,337,092	20,579,051	22,041,438	22,262,664	21,764,964	20,478,466	19,756,188
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	209,540	218,240	228,940	241,690	256,690	275,190	294,350	311,000	329,500
Highway trust fund.....						404,444	822,226	429,214	1,335
Postal Savings System.....	2,558,209	2,481,042	2,246,642	1,997,038	1,741,053	1,459,053	1,206,253	1,052,703	845,703
Railroad retirement account.....	2,863,144	3,142,803	3,345,255	3,485,903	3,606,505	3,642,058	3,608,953	3,573,604	3,837,767
Unemployment trust fund.....	8,644,000	9,236,000	8,988,000	8,442,915	8,700,668	8,974,894	7,719,944	6,710,565	6,669,557
Veterans' life insurance funds:									
Government life insurance fund.....	1,300,500	1,299,000	1,234,000	1,232,685	1,216,833	1,200,427	1,144,116	1,127,235	1,106,540
National service life insurance fund.....	5,190,644	5,249,479	5,272,479	5,345,628	5,481,068	5,570,310	5,665,319	5,741,548	5,803,089
Special term insurance fund.....		425	3,025	9,589	20,234	34,082	48,267	66,164	84,613
Other trust funds and accounts:									
Adjusted service certificate fund.....	5,115	5,113	4,643	4,589	4,580				
Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Alien property trust fund.....	4,958	7,200	6,650	4,442	4,567	1,732	984	615	570
Canal Zone Postal Savings System.....	7,100	7,100	7,100	6,850	6,750	6,752	6,250	6,050	5,350

Central hospital fund, U.S. Army, Office of the Surgeon General	1,570	1,845	1,845	2,045	2,275	2,275	2,075	2,075	1,945
Comptroller of the Currency				4,140	5,140	5,950	5,950	5,335	5,085
District of Columbia:									
Department of Occupations and Professions					266				
General funds	13,974	25,029	21,994	28,190	31,200	39,996	49,679	32,862	27,862
Highway fund		5,779	6,757	10,769	11,985	11,760	11,234	5,288	
Miscellaneous trust funds					219	2	19		34
Motor vehicle parking fund		527	870	1,194	1,391	1,686	2,077	2,576	2,882
Redevelopment program, Redevelopment Land Agency						15,324	4,017	5,165	1,361
Sanitary sewage works fund				851	1,951	2,134	2,534	729	
Stadium fund, Armory Board									12
Teachers' retirement and annuity fund	20,310	21,810	23,510	25,434	27,237	28,890	30,626	32,792	34,793
Water fund	1,773	1,773	1,773	1,673					
Welfare funds							15	15	15
Exchange stabilization fund	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	95,000	95,000	35,000	87,120	60,000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250					
Federal ship mortgage insurance escrow fund, maritime activities									45,016
General post fund, Veterans' Administration	2,666	2,666	2,866	2,866	2,868	2,600	1,734	1,064	1,086
Individual Indian money deposit fund and trust funds	35,425	34,076	31,831	32,982	33,669	36,081	37,572	42,497	40,541
Library of Congress trust funds					46	136	16		
Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation	632	657	727	759	769	772	772	730	690
Merchant marine memorial chapel fund				424	424	424	554	509	
National Archives trust fund (formerly Franklin D. Roosevelt Library account)									
National Capital Housing Authority						49	50	102	102
National park trust fund	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	4,027	1,452
Office of Naval Records and History fund		44	44	44	44	44	44	21	21
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pershing Hall Memorial fund	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	211	211
Philippine Government pre-1934 bond account	15,138	7,471	6,467	6,351	6,251	5,481	5,166	5,068	1,844
Preservation of Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, National Park Service	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	64
Public Health Service gift funds	86	86	86	81	81	76	71	71	141
Tennessee Valley Authority									51,289
U.S. Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service	1,000	500	500						
U.S. Department of the Air Force—general gift fund									6
U.S. Department of the Army—general gift fund						22	22	22	22

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 61.—Holdings of Federal securities¹ by Government agencies and accounts, June 30, 1952–60—Continued

[Par value. In thousands of dollars]

Investments of agencies	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
HANDLED BY THE TREASURY²—Continued									
Other trust funds and accounts—Continued									
U.S. Naval Academy—general gift fund	85	85	85	102	102	102	102	109	109
U.S. Naval Academy—museum fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia, relief and rehabilitation	97	101	101	101	110	110	110	110	110
Total handled by the Treasury	43,887,613	47,041,552	48,524,873	49,730,633	52,243,838	54,339,629	* 54,335,252	* 53,340,841	53,941,949
HANDLED BY THE AGENCIES³									
Banks for cooperatives	43,038	43,038	52,078	42,463	42,463	44,263	42,963	42,963	42,963
District of Columbia: Miscellaneous trust funds					139	138	149	133	118
Farmers' Home Administration, State rural rehabilitation funds						217	222	2,816	2,173
Federal home loan banks	310,398	378,198	670,254	660,567	1,085,141	1,018,325	1,364,258	1,065,040	1,167,070
Federal Housing Administration, mutual mortgage insurance fund				1,228	14,165	14,165	11,737	6,493	6,493
Federal intermediate credit banks	48,329	51,252	49,933	59,524	59,524	99,331	99,520	104,535	104,313
Federal National Mortgage Association	198	154	12	1,479	11,060	36,253	42,333	56,593	72,423
Housing and Home Finance Administrator liquidating programs						17			
Merchant marine memorial chapel fund						33	33	33	33
Panama Canal Company	10	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	25
Production credit corporations	42,488	44,593	41,761	41,924	39,762	(⁶)			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,158								
Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia, relief and rehabilitation									15
Total handled by agencies	445,618	517,250	814,053	807,200	1,252,269	1,212,766	1,561,241	1,278,632	1,397,626
Total holdings of securities by Government agencies and accounts	44,333,231	47,558,802	49,338,926	50,537,833	53,496,107	55,552,395	* 55,896,493	* 54,619,473	* 55,339,576

* Revised.

¹ Public debt, and guaranteed obligations of the Federal Government.² For further details of certain of these accounts, see tables 62 through 84.³ Includes Series F and J savings bonds at current redemption value.⁴ Formerly shown as "Hospital fund, U.S. Army, Office of the Surgeon General."⁵ Some of the investment transactions clear through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States.⁶ Production credit corporations were merged in the Federal intermediate credit banks as of January 1, 1957, pursuant to the act approved July 26, 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1027(a)). Certain assets, including the Federal securities, and the liabilities of the corporations were transferred to the banks.⁷ Excludes securities in the amounts of \$19,865,000, \$19,365,000, and \$19,222,000 held by the Atomic Energy Commission as of June 30, 1958, 1959, and 1960, respectively, which in turn are held by trustees for the protection of certain contractors against financial loss in event of a catastrophe.

I.—Trust funds

TABLE 62.—*Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 287). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 154]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Bequest of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth.....	\$10,700.00		\$10,700.00
Interest on investments.....	6,257.23	\$285.00	6,542.23
Total receipts.....	16,957.23	285.00	17,242.23
Expenditures.....	6,353.22	129.11	6,482.33
Balance.....	10,604.01	155.89	10,759.90

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds, 3% of 1995.....	\$9,500.00		\$9,500.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series J (2.76%).....	300.00		300.00
Total investments.....	9,800.00		9,800.00
Undisbursed balance.....	804.01	\$155.89	959.90
Total assets.....	10,604.01	155.89	10,759.90

TABLE 63.—*Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1960*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements prior to June 30, 1953, thereafter on basis of the "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government." This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2267). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 136]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries, service credit payments, and voluntary contributions of employees subject to retirement act ¹	\$7,699,850,922.78	\$760,195,722.32	\$8,460,046,645.10
Federal contributions ²	4,141,386,923.21		4,141,386,923.21
Payments by employing agencies ³	1,332,808,693.87	749,498,995.26	2,082,307,689.13
Interest and profits on investments.....	2,797,793,499.43	250,679,287.90	3,048,472,787.33
Transfer from the Comptroller of the Currency retirement fund ³	5,050,000.00		5,050,000.00
Total receipts.....	15,976,890,039.29	1,760,374,005.48	17,737,264,044.77
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments, refunds, etc.....	6,760,392,866.23	892,711,251.84	7,653,104,118.07
Transfers to policemen's and firemen's relief fund, D.C., deductions and accrued interest thereon.....	134,814.53	17,153.33	151,967.86
Total expenditures.....	6,760,527,680.76	892,728,405.17	7,653,256,085.93
Balance.....	9,216,362,358.53	867,645,600.31	10,084,007,958.84

Footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 63.—Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1960—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, civil service retirement fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebted- ness:			
2½% of 1960.....	\$297,577,000.00	—\$297,577,000.00	-----
2½% of 1961.....		185,752,000.00	\$185,752,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2¼% of 1960.....	385,000,000.00	—385,000,000.00	-----
2¼% of 1961.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	179,211,000.00		179,211,000.00
2¼% of 1962.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% of 1962.....	179,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	230,527,000.00
2¼% of 1963.....	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	179,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	230,527,000.00
2½% of 1964.....	179,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	230,527,000.00
2½% of 1965.....		51,316,000.00	51,316,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1963.....	185,000,000.00		185,000,000.00
2¼% of 1964.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2¼% of 1965.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	179,211,000.00		179,211,000.00
2¼% of 1966.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% of 1966.....	179,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	230,527,000.00
2¼% of 1967.....	385,000,000.00		385,000,000.00
2½% of 1967.....	179,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	230,527,000.00
2¼% of 1968.....	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
2½% of 1968.....	364,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	415,527,000.00
2½% of 1969.....	564,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	615,527,000.00
2½% of 1970.....	564,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	615,527,000.00
2½% of 1971.....	564,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	615,527,000.00
2½% of 1972.....	564,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	615,527,000.00
2½% of 1973.....	564,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	615,527,000.00
2½% of 1974.....	564,211,000.00	51,316,000.00	615,527,000.00
2½% of 1975.....		615,527,000.00	615,527,000.00
Total special issues.....	8,581,531,000.00	785,810,000.00	9,367,341,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3¼%, Series A-1960.....	3,700,000.00	—3,700,000.00	-----
4%, Series A-1961.....	73,900,000.00		73,900,000.00
3½%, Series A-1962.....	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
4%, Series B-1962.....	20,000,000.00	—20,000,000.00	-----
3¼%, Series C-1962.....	20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00
2½%, Series A-1963.....	47,700,000.00		47,700,000.00
4%, Series B-1963.....	20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00
4½%, Series C-1963.....		23,500,000.00	23,500,000.00
4¾%, Series A-1964.....		12,550,000.00	12,550,000.00
5%, Series B-1964.....		19,937,000.00	19,937,000.00
4½%, Series C-1964.....		23,550,000.00	23,550,000.00
4½%, Series A-1965.....		3,700,000.00	3,700,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (June 1, 1945).....	700,000.00		700,000.00
2¼% of 1961.....	6,400,000.00	—6,400,000.00	-----
2½% of 1965.....	21,500,000.00		21,500,000.00
3% of 1966.....	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
3½% of 1968.....		6,400,000.00	6,400,000.00
4% of 1969.....	38,200,000.00		38,200,000.00
3½% of 1974.....	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85.....		23,000,000.00	23,000,000.00
4% of 1980.....	41,644,000.00		41,644,000.00
3¼% of 1985.....	74,900,000.00		74,900,000.00
3¼% of 1990.....	12,500,000.00		12,500,000.00
3% of 1995.....	55,205,000.00		55,205,000.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series G (2.50%).....	100,000.00	—100,000.00	-----
Total public issues.....	541,449,000.00	82,437,000.00	623,886,000.00
Total investments.....	9,122,980,000.00	868,247,000.00	9,991,227,000.00
Undisbursed balance.....	93,382,358.53	—601,399.69	92,780,958.84
Total assets.....	9,216,362,358.53	867,645,600.31	10,084,007,958.84

¹ Basic compensation deductions were at the rate of 2½% from Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1926; 3¼% from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1942; 5% from July 1, 1942, to the day before the first pay period which began after June 30, 1948; 6% thereafter to the day before the first pay period which began after September 30, 1956; and 6½% thereafter. Also includes District of Columbia and Government corporations' contributions through 1957. Beginning with 1958 they are included with contributions from agency salary funds.

² Beginning July 1, 1957, appropriations are not made directly to the fund. Instead the employing agencies contribute amounts (from agency appropriations) equal to the deductions from employees' salaries in accordance with the act approved July 31, 1956 (5 U.S.C. 2254(a)).

³ The act of June 30, 1948, as amended (5 U.S.C. 739 (a) (b)), abolished the separate retirement fund for employees of the Office of the Comptroller and directed transfer of its assets to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Amount comprises cash derived from sale of securities amounting to \$4,950,000 and securities at par amount of \$100,000.

TABLE 64.—*District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, June 30, 1960*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 7, 1946 (31 D.C.C. 702, 707, 772), as successor to the District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund established under the act of Jan. 15, 1920, as amended, effecting the consolidation of the deductions fund and the Government reserve fund as of July 1, 1945]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries	\$20,063,219.82	\$1,577,197.70	\$21,640,417.52
Voluntary contributions	170,065.55	9,100.00	179,165.55
Interest and profits on investments	12,611,725.12	1,022,061.55	13,633,786.67
Appropriations from District of Columbia revenues	36,867,972.84	4,074,000.00	40,941,972.84
Total receipts	69,712,983.33	6,682,359.25	76,395,342.58
Expenditures:			
Annuities, refunds, etc.	36,876,305.54	4,344,164.18	41,220,469.72
Balance	32,836,677.79	2,338,195.07	35,174,872.86

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series D-1962	\$300,000.00	\$175,000.00	\$475,000.00
4¾%, Series A-1964		2,617,000.00	2,617,000.00
4¾%, Series A-1965		200,000.00	200,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1961	1,056,500.00	—1,056,500.00	—
2¼% of 1963	856,500.00		856,500.00
2¼% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943)	865,000.00		865,000.00
2¼% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943)	1,303,500.00		1,303,500.00
2¼% of 1965-70	257,000.00		257,000.00
2¼% of 1966-71	1,517,000.00		1,517,000.00
2¼% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945)	1,919,000.00		1,919,000.00
3½% of 1968		1,056,500.00	1,056,500.00
4¼% of 1975-85		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83	1,777,500.00		1,777,500.00
4% of 1980	100,000.00		100,000.00
3¼% of 1985	100,000.00	94,500.00	194,500.00
3¼% of 1990	1,965,000.00		1,965,000.00
3% of 1995	3,599,500.00		3,599,500.00
2¼% Investment Series A-1965	250,000.00		250,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80	14,325,000.00		14,325,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%)	2,200,000.00	—2,000,000.00	200,000.00
Series K (2.76%)	400,000.00	—85,000.00	315,000.00
Total investments	32,791,500.00	2,001,500.00	34,793,000.00
Undisbursed balance	45,177.79	336,695.07	381,872.86
Total assets	32,836,677.79	2,338,195.07	35,174,872.86

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TABLE 65.—District of Columbia other funds—Investments as of June 30, 1959 and 1960

[These investments were made in accordance with provisions contained in appropriation acts for the District of Columbia]

I. GENERAL FUNDS

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Public issues:			
Treasury notes, 3½%, Series B-1961.....	\$7,464,000.00	—\$5,000,000.00	\$2,464,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1960.....	3,963,500.00	-----	3,963,500.00
2½% of 1963.....	1,236,000.00	-----	1,236,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	6,986,000.00	-----	6,986,000.00
2½% of 1965-70.....	13,213,000.00	-----	13,213,000.00
Total.....	32,862,500.00	—5,000,000.00	27,862,500.00

II. HIGHWAY FUND

Public issues:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
1½%, Series C-1959.....	\$3,996,000.00	—\$3,996,000.00	-----
4%, Series B-1960.....	1,292,000.00	—1,292,000.00	-----
Total.....	5,288,000.00	—5,288,000.00	-----

III. MOTOR VEHICLE PARKING FUND

Public issues:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
1½%, Series C-1959.....	\$394,000.00	—\$394,000.00	-----
3¾%, Series A-1960.....	848,000.00	—848,000.00	-----
4%, Series B-1960.....	643,000.00	—643,000.00	-----
4½%, Series A-1961.....	-----	749,000.00	\$749,000.00
4½%, Series B-1961.....	-----	289,000.00	289,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series A-1960.....	289,000.00	—289,000.00	-----
3¾%, Series B-1960.....	100,000.00	—100,000.00	-----
4¾%, Series C-1960.....	-----	394,000.00	394,000.00
3½%, Series B-1961.....	-----	400,000.00	400,000.00
4%, Series E-1962.....	-----	203,000.00	203,000.00
4½%, Series A-1965.....	-----	743,000.00	743,000.00
1½%, Series E O-1959.....	198,000.00	—198,000.00	-----
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1944).....	103,500.00	-----	103,500.00
Total.....	2,575,500.00	306,000.00	2,881,500.00

IV. REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Public issues:			
Treasury bills.....	\$4,415,000.00	—\$3,054,000.00	\$1,361,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3¾%, Series E-1959.....	750,000.00	—750,000.00	-----
Total.....	5,165,000.00	—3,804,000.00	1,361,000.00

V. SANITARY SEWAGE WORKS FUND

Public issues:			
Treasury bills.....	\$729,000.00	—\$729,000.00	-----

VI. STADIUM FUND, ARMORY BOARD

Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series B-1961.....	-----	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
3½%, Series A-1962.....	-----	7,000.00	7,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1960.....	-----	2,000.00	2,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	-----	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total.....	-----	12,500.00	12,500.00

TABLE 65.—*District of Columbia other funds—Investments as of June 30, 1959 and 1960—Continued*

VII. WELFARE FUNDS—DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Investments in public debt securities	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series B-1961.....	\$15,000.00	-----	\$15,000.00

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS ¹

Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1965.....	\$19,000.00	-----	\$19,000.00
4% of 1980.....	-----	\$15,500.00	15,500.00
3% of 1995.....	40,500.00	-----	40,500.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%).....	32,300.00	-15,000.00	17,300.00
Series H (3.25%).....	16,500.00	-----	16,500.00
Series J (2.76%).....	10,675.00	-----	10,675.00
Series K (2.76%).....	33,500.00	-----	33,500.00
Total.....	152,475.00	500.00	152,975.00

¹ Investment of these funds was made directly through the facilities of the District of Columbia with the exception of \$19,000 of 2½% Treasury bonds of 1965 and \$15,500 of 4% Treasury bonds of 1980 which were handled by the Treasury Department.

TABLE 66.—*Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission, June 30, 1960*

[On basis of reports from the Civil Service Commission. This trust revolving fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 17, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2094 (c))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Employee withholdings ¹	\$329,978,058.65	\$79,157,584.67	\$409,135,643.32
Government contributions ¹	164,989,029.33	39,578,792.33	204,567,821.66
Premiums collected from beneficial association members.....	6,169,413.00	3,635,727.70	9,805,140.70
Interest and profits on investments.....	2,235,782.84	3,388,745.41	5,624,528.25
Assets acquired from beneficial associations:			
United States securities ²	13,793,617.20	21,646.20	13,815,263.40
Other.....	7,104,411.94	207,102.05	7,311,513.99
Total receipts.....	524,270,312.96	125,989,598.36	650,259,911.32
Expenditures:			
Premiums paid to insurance companies:			
For Federal employees generally.....	480,819,538.07	119,513,453.48	600,332,991.55
Less return of premiums paid.....	71,934,044.32	³ 40,274,276.85	112,208,321.17
For beneficial association members.....	9,756,828.25	5,372,135.76	15,128,964.01
Less return of premiums paid.....	2,448,538.92	⁴ 1,516,592.67	3,965,131.59
Administrative expenses.....	678,647.15	239,153.86	917,801.01
Advances to employees' health benefits fund ⁵	-----	567,766.12	567,766.12
Other.....	-1,762,708.66	⁶ -1,957,232.40	-3,719,941.06
Total expenditures.....	415,109,721.57	81,944,407.30	497,054,128.87
Balance.....	109,160,591.39	44,045,191.06	153,205,782.45

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 66—*Employees' life insurance fund, Civil Service Commission, June 30, 1960—Continued*

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills.....	\$10,000,000.00	\$8,000,000.00	\$18,000,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3½% Series B-1959.....	500,000.00	—500,000.00	—
3½% Series A-1960.....	5,086,000.00	—5,086,000.00	—
3½% Series B-1961.....	9,577,000.00	423,000.00	10,000,000.00
3½% Series A-1962.....	5,000,000.00	—	5,000,000.00
3½% Series C-1962.....	5,000,000.00	—	5,000,000.00
4% Series D-1962.....	7,341,000.00	2,659,000.00	10,000,000.00
2½% Series A-1963.....	5,000,000.00	—	5,000,000.00
4½% Series C-1963.....	—	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
4½% Series A-1964.....	—	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
4½% Series A-1965.....	—	5,086,000.00	5,086,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1960.....	5,000,000.00	—	5,000,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	11,732,000.00	—11,732,000.00	—
2½% of 1961.....	5,000,000.00	—	5,000,000.00
2½% of 1962-67.....	15,000.00	—	15,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	5,005,000.00	—	5,005,000.00
2½% of 1963-68.....	45,000.00	—	45,000.00
3% of 1964.....	5,000,000.00	—	5,000,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated April 15, 1943).....	820,500.00	—	820,500.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943).....	435,000.00	—	435,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
2½% of 1965-70.....	413,000.00	—	413,000.00
3% of 1966.....	7,115,500.00	7,089,500.00	14,205,000.00
2½% of 1966-71.....	231,000.00	—	231,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945).....	367,500.00	—	367,500.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).....	341,500.00	—	341,500.00
3½% of 1968.....	—	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
3½% of 1978-83.....	235,000.00	—	235,000.00
4% of 1980.....	1,200,000.00	—	1,200,000.00
3½% of 1990.....	232,000.00	—	232,000.00
3% of 1995.....	135,500.00	—	135,500.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80.....	179,000.00	—	179,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series F (2.53%) (current redemption value).....	332,774.00	—175,159.00	157,615.00
Series G (2.50%).....	70,000.00	—60,000.00	10,000.00
Series J (2.76%) (current redemption value).....	453,443.20	11,988.80	475,432.00
Series K (2.76%).....	15,000.00	—	15,000.00
Total investments.....	101,887,717.20	47,716,329.80	149,604,047.00
Undisbursed balance.....	7,272,874.19	—3,671,138.74	3,601,735.45
Total assets.....	109,160,591.39	44,045,191.06	153,205,782.45

¹ As provided in the act (5 U.S.C. 2094(a)), " * * * there shall be withheld from each salary payment of such employee, * * * not to exceed the rate of 25 cents biweekly for each \$1,000 of his group life insurance * * * " and in 5 U.S.C. 2094(b) " * * * there shall be contributed from the respective appropriation of fund * * * not to exceed one-half the amount withheld from the employee * * * "

² Includes Series F and J bonds at current redemption value. Amount for the fiscal year 1960 is accrued increment.

³ Premium payments in excess of the \$100 million contingency reserve set by the Civil Service Commission, which are required to be returned to the fund by the insuring companies (5 U.S.C. 2097(d)).

⁴ Return of premium payments in excess of annual claims paid, expenses, and other costs.

⁵ To pay administrative expenses incurred by the Commission in carrying out the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959; reimbursement with interest is to be made from the employees' health benefits fund (5 U.S.C. 3008(a)).

⁶ Includes the difference between cost and face value of investments amounting to —\$1,957,920.10.

TABLE 67.—Federal disability insurance trust fund, June 30, 1960

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1956 (42 U.S.C. 401(b))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Appropriations ¹	\$2,042,819,220.86	\$938,681,781.48	\$2,981,501,002.34
Deposits by States.....	125,528,749.94	58,146,727.48	183,675,477.42
Interest and profits on investments.....	51,228,590.09	47,634,535.99	98,863,126.08
Transfers from railroad retirement account, pursuant to Sec. 5(k)(c)(ii) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended.....		26,831,000.00	26,831,000.00
Total receipts.....	2,219,576,560.89	1,071,294,044.95	3,290,870,605.84
Expenditures:			
Reimbursement for administrative expenses (under Sec. 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended).....	8,151,897.51	3,140,241.95	11,292,139.46
Administrative expenses—reimburse- ment to Federal old-age and sur- vivors insurance trust fund.....	27,403,935.00	29,505,953.00	56,909,888.00
Benefit payments.....	507,650,216.41	528,303,887.13	1,035,954,103.54
Transfers for refunding internal re- venue collections (under Sec. 201(g) (2) Social Security Act, as amended).....	9,750,000.00	9,750,000.00	19,500,000.00
Total expenditures.....	552,956,048.92	570,700,082.08	1,123,656,131.00
Balance.....	1,666,620,511.97	500,593,962.87	2,167,214,474.84

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Federal disability in- surance trust fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebted- ness:			
2½% of 1960.....	\$88,950,000.00	—\$88,950,000.00	
2½% of 1961.....		56,394,000.00	\$56,394,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2½% of 1960.....	37,500,000.00	—37,500,000.00	
2½% of 1961.....	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	63,000,000.00		63,000,000.00
2½% of 1962.....	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1962.....	63,000,000.00	32,394,000.00	95,394,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	63,000,000.00	32,394,000.00	95,394,000.00
2½% of 1964.....	63,000,000.00	32,394,000.00	95,394,000.00
2½% of 1965.....		32,394,000.00	32,394,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963.....	7,500,000.00		7,500,000.00
2½% of 1964.....	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	63,000,000.00		63,000,000.00
2½% of 1966.....	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1966.....	63,000,000.00	32,394,000.00	95,394,000.00
2½% of 1967.....	37,500,000.00		37,500,000.00
2½% of 1967.....	63,000,000.00	32,394,000.00	95,394,000.00
2½% of 1968.....	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
2½% of 1968.....	70,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	102,894,000.00
2½% of 1969.....	100,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	132,894,000.00
2½% of 1970.....	100,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	132,894,000.00
2½% of 1971.....	100,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	132,894,000.00
2½% of 1972.....	100,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	132,894,000.00
2½% of 1973.....	100,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	132,894,000.00
2½% of 1974.....	100,500,000.00	32,394,000.00	132,894,000.00
2½% of 1975.....		132,894,000.00	132,894,000.00
Total special issues.....	1,533,450,000.00	483,960,000.00	2,017,410,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 67.—Federal disability insurance trust fund, June 30, 1960—Continued

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities—			
Continued			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4 ⁵ / ₈ %, Series B-1962.....	\$5,000,000.00	—\$5,000,000.00	.....
3 ³ / ₄ %, Series C-1962.....	7,000,000.00		\$7,000,000.00
2 ³ / ₈ %, Series A-1963.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
4%, Series B-1963.....	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
4 ⁵ / ₈ %, Series C-1963.....		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
5%, Series B-1964.....		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2 ³ / ₄ % of 1965.....	18,250,000.00		18,250,000.00
3% of 1966.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
4% of 1969.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3 ³ / ₄ % of 1974.....	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
4 ¹ / ₄ % of 1975-80.....		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
4% of 1980.....	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
3 ¹ / ₂ % of 1990.....	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00
Total public issues.....	73,750,000.00	10,000,000.00	83,750,000.00
Total investments—par value.....	1,607,200,000.00	493,960,000.00	2,101,160,000.00
Unamortized discount on investments.....	—339,140.62	41,497.92	—297,642.70
Accrued interest purchased.....	13,040.43	—13,040.43	.....
Total investments—book value.....	1,606,873,899.81	493,988,457.49	2,100,862,357.30
Undisbursed balance.....	59,746,612.16	6,605,505.38	66,352,117.54
Total assets.....	1,666,620,511.97	500,593,962.87	2,167,214,474.84

¹ Appropriations are equal to the amount of employment taxes collected, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and adjusted in accordance with wage reports certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for distribution to this fund and the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

² Reimbursement covering fiscal year 1959.

TABLE 68.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1960*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust fund, the successor to the old-age reserve account, was established in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act Amendments (42 U.S.C. 401). For further details see annual reports of the Secretary for 1940, p. 212, and 1950, p. 42]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Appropriations ¹	\$62,149,111,582.41	\$9,271,868,378.13	\$71,420,979,960.54
Deposits by States ²	1,683,222,115.30	650,256,737.97	2,333,478,853.27
Interest and profits on investments.....	5,542,928,227.12	³ 516,406,240.21	6,059,334,467.33
Transfers from general fund ⁴	15,386,400.00		15,386,400.00
Interest payments by railroad retirement account, Sec. 5(k)(2)(b) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended Oct. 30, 1951.....	35,393,000.00		35,393,000.00
Other ⁵	1,587,323.69	871,867.63	2,459,191.32
Total receipts.....	69,427,628,648.52	10,439,403,223.94	79,867,031,872.46
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments.....	45,891,470,437.12	10,269,708,576.63	56,161,179,013.75
Reimbursements to general fund:			
Administrative expenses (under Sec. 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act as amended).....	490,983,194.60	37,410,317.91	528,393,512.51
Refunds of taxes (under 201(g)(2) of Social Security Act, as amended) ⁶	397,835,000.00	79,440,000.00	477,275,000.00
Payments, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:			
Salaries and expenses ⁷	981,844,298.34	179,348,203.57	1,161,192,501.91
Construction of building.....	13,747,913.97	12,525,583.59	26,273,497.56
Payments, other, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and predecessor agency, administrative expenses.....	12,557,625.00	2,014,700.00	14,572,325.00
Payment to Railroad Retirement Board Sec. (K)(c)(1).....	124,441,000.00	600,437,000.00	724,878,000.00
Reimbursement of administrative expenses from the Federal disability insurance trust fund.....	-26,675,153.00	-28,781,908.00	-55,457,061.00
Total expenditures.....	47,886,204,316.03	11,152,102,473.70	59,038,306,789.73
Balance.....	21,541,424,332.49	-712,699,249.76	20,828,725,082.73

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 68.—*Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1960—Con.*

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness:			
2½% of 1960.....	\$400,237,000.00	—\$400,237,000.00	
2½% of 1961.....		270,000,000.00	\$270,000,000.00
Treasury notes:			
2½% of 1960.....	965,000,000.00	—965,000,000.00	
2½% of 1961.....	965,000,000.00	—639,340,000.00	325,660,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1962.....	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% of 1962.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	465,000,000.00		465,000,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1964.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1963.....	500,000,000.00		500,000,000.00
2½% of 1964.....	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1966.....	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% of 1966.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1967.....	965,000,000.00		965,000,000.00
2½% of 1967.....	168,000,000.00		168,000,000.00
2½% of 1968.....	465,000,000.00		465,000,000.00
2½% of 1968.....	668,000,000.00		668,000,000.00
2½% of 1969.....	1,133,000,000.00		1,133,000,000.00
2½% of 1970.....	1,133,000,000.00		1,133,000,000.00
2½% of 1971.....	1,133,000,000.00		1,133,000,000.00
2½% of 1972.....	1,133,000,000.00		1,133,000,000.00
2½% of 1973.....	1,133,000,000.00		1,133,000,000.00
2½% of 1974.....	1,133,000,000.00		1,133,000,000.00
2½% of 1975.....		919,934,000.00	919,934,000.00
Total special issues.....	17,227,237,000.00	—814,643,000.00	16,412,594,000.00
Public issues: ^a			
Treasury bills.....		23,550,000.00	23,550,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3¼% Series A-1960.....	47,500,000.00	—47,500,000.00	
4% Series A-1961.....	119,100,000.00		119,100,000.00
3½% Series A-1962.....	176,000,000.00		176,000,000.00
4% Series B-1962.....	15,000,000.00	—15,000,000.00	
3½% Series C-1962.....	20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00
2½% Series A-1963.....	30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00
4% Series B-1963.....	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
4½% Series C-1963.....		15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
5% Series B-1964.....		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
4½% Series A-1965.....		47,500,000.00	47,500,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945).....	938,000.00		938,000.00
2½% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).....	3,267,000.00		3,267,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00
2½% of 1961.....	10,450,000.00	—10,450,000.00	
2½% of 1962-67.....	58,650,000.00		58,650,000.00
2½% of 1963.....	4,500,000.00		4,500,000.00
2½% of 1963-68.....	116,480,000.00		116,480,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated April 15, 1943).....	26,252,000.00		26,252,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943).....	77,752,000.00		77,752,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	225,400,000.00		225,400,000.00
2½% of 1965-70.....	456,747,500.00		456,747,500.00
3% of 1966.....	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
2½% of 1966-71.....	308,077,500.00		308,077,500.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945).....	2,600,000.00	7,500,000.00	10,100,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941).....	152,193,250.00		152,193,250.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).....	9,800,000.00	11,285,000.00	21,085,000.00

TABLE 68.—Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1960—Con.

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities—Continued			
Public issues: ² —Continued			
37½% of 1968.....		\$10,450,000.00	\$10,450,000.00
4% of 1969.....	\$36,500,000.00		36,500,000.00
37½% of 1974.....	25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85.....		25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83.....	45,100,000.00		45,100,000.00
4% of 1980.....	18,000,000.00		18,000,000.00
3½% of 1990.....	63,850,000.00		63,850,000.00
3% of 1995.....	85,170,000.00		85,170,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80.....	1,064,902,000.00		1,064,902,000.00
Total public issues.....	3,251,229,250.00	92,335,000.00	3,343,564,250.00
Total investments—par value.....	20,478,466,250.00	-722,308,000.00	19,756,158,250.00
Unamortized premium and discount (net).....	-4,088,671.10	-3,221,851.82	-7,310,522.92
Accrued interest purchased.....	52,307.98	-52,307.98	
Total investments—book value.....	20,474,429,886.88	-725,582,159.80	19,748,847,727.08
Unexpended balance.....	¹ 1,066,833,636.36	13,043,719.29	¹ 1,079,877,355.65
Unappropriated receipts.....	160,809.25	-160,809.25	
Total assets.....	21,541,424,332.49	-712,699,249.76	20,828,725,082.73

¹ Appropriations are equal to the amount of employment taxes collected as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and adjusted in accordance with wage reports certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for distribution to this fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund.

² To cover employees of States and their political subdivisions, Social Security Amendments of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 418).

³ Excludes repayment of amortized premium amounting to \$3,221,851.82.

⁴ In connection with payments of benefits to survivors of certain World War II veterans who died within three years after separation from active service (42 U.S.C. 417).

⁵ Incidental recoveries, sale of publications, etc. Also beginning with the fiscal year 1958, includes reimbursement of interest transferred from the Federal disability insurance trust fund pursuant to sec. 201 (g)(1) of the Social Security Act as amended. Such transfers amounted to \$440,900 for the fiscal year 1959 and \$724,045 for the fiscal year 1960.

⁶ Beginning in 1953.

⁷ Paid directly from the trust fund beginning with the fiscal year 1947 under annual appropriation acts.

⁸ Public issues held by the fund are shown at face value, unamortized premium and discount (net) are shown separately below.

⁹ Includes the following balances in the accounts as of June 30:

	1959	1960
Benefit payments.....	\$1,054,897,111.60	\$1,068,427,640.47
Salaries and expenses.....	10,014,996.97	10,932,500.98
Construction of building.....	1,921,527.79	517,214.20

TABLE 69.—*Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 24, 1924, and the act of Aug. 13, 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1062). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 138]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries, service credit payments, and voluntary contributions of employees subject to retirement act.....	\$23,747,760.56	\$2,520,574.44	\$26,268,335.00
Appropriations.....	20,915,900.00	2,360,000.00	23,275,900.00
Interest and profits on investments.....	11,476,987.20	1,134,061.61	12,611,048.81
Total receipts.....	56,140,647.76	6,014,636.05	62,155,283.81
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments and refunds.....	29,443,382.24	3,331,374.66	32,774,756.90
Balance.....	26,697,265.52	2,683,261.39	29,380,526.91

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, foreign service retirement fund series maturing June 30:			
3% of 1960.....	\$1,265,000.00	—\$1,265,000.00	-----
4% of 1960.....	25,151,000.00	—25,151,000.00	-----
3% of 1961.....	-----	1,355,000.00	\$1,355,000.00
4% of 1961.....	-----	27,823,000.00	27,823,000.00
Total investments.....	26,416,000.00	2,762,000.00	29,178,000.00
Undisbursed balance.....	281,265.52	—78,738.61	202,526.91
Total assets.....	26,697,265.52	2,683,261.39	29,380,526.91

TABLE 70.—*Highway trust fund, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 (23 U.S.C. 120 note)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Excise taxes: ¹			
Gasoline.....	\$4,645,659,812.33	\$2,065,521,482.09	\$6,711,181,294.42
Diesel fuel.....	131,213,431.74	81,628,340.91	212,841,772.65
Tires.....	475,407,592.61	197,507,778.09	672,915,370.70
Tread rubber.....	38,189,127.93	15,675,917.71	53,865,045.64
Trucks, buses, etc.....	252,324,822.63	141,946,823.26	394,271,645.89
Truck use.....	92,577,734.69	37,712,114.49	130,289,849.18
Inner tubes.....	32,248,754.25	18,830,208.73	51,078,962.98
Other tires.....	98,347,848.75	83,676,452.78	182,024,301.53
Total taxes.....	5,765,969,124.93	2,642,499,118.06	8,408,468,242.99
Deduct:			
Refunds of taxes (reimbursed to general fund):			
Gasoline used on farms.....	152,168,085.23	81,918,786.21	234,086,871.44
Gasoline for nonhighway purposes or local transit systems.....	34,586,178.79	21,466,182.33	56,052,361.12
Gasoline, other.....	37,771.79	1,042.37	38,814.16
Tires and tread rubber.....	13,666.15	83,750.75	97,416.90
Trucks, buses, etc.....	23,879.34	2,780.87	26,660.21
Total refunds of taxes.....	186,829,581.30	103,472,542.53	290,302,123.83
Total taxes (net).....	5,579,139,543.63	2,539,026,575.53	8,118,166,119.16
Interest on investments.....	34,363,764.02	1,854,801.42	36,218,565.44
Advances from general fund.....		359,000,000.00	359,000,000.00
Total receipts (net).....	5,613,503,307.65	2,899,881,376.95	8,513,384,684.60
Expenditures:			
Highway program:			
Reimbursement to general fund.....	501,018,553.13		501,018,553.13
From trust fund.....	4,688,459,255.08	2,940,251,130.14	7,528,710,385.22
Total highway program.....	5,089,477,808.21	2,940,251,130.14	8,029,728,938.35
Services of Department of Labor (administrative and enforcement of labor standards).....	368,225.00		368,225.00
Repayment of advances from general fund.....		359,000,000.00	359,000,000.00
Interest on advances from general fund.....		5,066,704.82	5,066,704.82
Total expenditures.....	5,089,846,033.21	3,304,317,834.96	8,394,163,868.17
Balance.....	523,657,274.44	-404,436,458.01	119,220,816.43

II. ASSETS HELD BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (-)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, highway trust fund series, maturing June 30:			
27 $\frac{3}{4}$ % of 1960.....	\$429,214,000.00	-\$429,214,000.00	
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of 1961.....		1,335,000.00	\$1,335,000.00
Total investments.....	429,214,000.00	-427,879,000.00	1,335,000.00
Undisbursed balances.....	94,443,274.44	23,442,541.99	117,885,816.43
Total assets.....	523,657,274.44	-404,436,458.01	119,220,816.43

¹ Amounts equivalent to specified percentages of receipts from certain taxes on motor fuels, vehicles, tires and tubes, and use of certain vehicles are appropriated and transferred monthly from general fund receipts to the trust fund on the basis of estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury, with proper adjustments to be made in subsequent transfers as required by sec. 209(c)(3) of the Highway Revenue Act of 1956.

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TABLE 71.—*Judicial survivors annuity fund, June 30, 1960*

[This fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1956 (28 U.S.C. 376(b))]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Deductions from salaries and contributions	\$1,948,554.79	\$503,363.29	\$2,451,918.08
Interest and profits on investments	58,241.21	38,307.96	96,549.17
Total receipts	2,006,796.00	541,671.25	2,548,467.25
Expenditures:			
Annuity payments, refunds, etc.	815,077.62	352,873.49	1,167,951.11
Balance	1,191,718.38	188,797.76	1,380,516.14

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills		\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness, 4½%, Series B—1961		150,000.00	150,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3½%, Series A—1960	\$250,000.00	—250,000.00	
4%, Series A—1961	100,000.00		100,000.00
3½%, Series A—1962	60,000.00		60,000.00
5%, Series B—1964		63,000.00	63,000.00
4½%, Series A—1965		100,000.00	100,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1961	95,000.00	—95,000.00	
2½% of 1963	250,000.00		250,000.00
3% of 1964	100,000.00		100,000.00
2½% of 1965	53,000.00	24,000.00	77,000.00
3½% of 1968		95,000.00	95,000.00
4% of 1969		40,500.00	40,500.00
3½% of 1974		67,000.00	67,000.00
3½% of 1978–83	49,500.00		49,500.00
4% of 1980	50,500.00		50,500.00
3½% of 1990	44,500.00		44,500.00
3% of 1995	51,000.00		51,000.00
Total investments	1,103,500.00	242,500.00	1,346,000.00
Undisbursed balance	88,218.38	—53,702.24	34,516.14
Total assets	1,191,718.38	188,797.76	1,380,516.14

TABLE 72.—*Library of Congress trust funds, June 30, 1960*

[Established in accordance with provisions of the act of Mar. 3, 1925, as amended (2 U.S.C. 154-161). For further details, see 1941 annual report, p. 149]

Name of donor:	Permanent loan account						Income from donated securities, etc.		
	Funds on deposit with Treasurer of the United States			Interest at 4% paid by U.S. Treasury					
	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	June 30, 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Babine, Alexis V.....	\$6,684.74		\$6,684.74	\$5,877.16	\$267.40	\$6,144.56	\$1,785.58		\$1,785.58
Benjamin, William E.....	83,083.31		83,083.31	39,665.21	3,323.34	42,988.55	49,744.50		49,744.50
Bowker, Richard R.....	14,843.15		14,843.15	3,482.86	593.72	4,076.58	8,024.80		8,024.80
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	93,307.98		93,307.98	79,507.22	3,732.32	83,239.54	37,838.36		37,838.36
Coolidge, Elizabeth S.....	788,644.26	\$15,800.00	804,444.26	204,608.53	32,009.48	236,618.01	131,707.26	\$197.50	131,904.76
Elson, Louis C., memorial fund.....	12,585.03		12,585.03	7,119.91	503.40	7,623.31			
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.....	5,509.09		5,509.09	3,466.69	220.36	3,687.05	318.22		318.22
Guggenheim, Daniel.....	90,654.22		90,654.22	75,791.30	3,626.16	79,417.46	32,759.36		32,759.36
Hanks, Nymphus Corridon.....	5,227.31		5,227.31	720.36	209.10	929.46			
Huntington, Archer M.....	260,577.66		260,577.66	131,547.19	10,423.10	141,970.29	1306,945.12	17,005.59	1323,950.71
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.....	176,103.58		176,103.58	53,329.98	7,044.14	60,374.12			
Longworth, Nicholas, Foundation.....	9,691.59		9,691.59	7,501.00	387.66	7,888.66	757.02		757.02
Miller, Dayton C.....	20,548.18		20,548.18	11,899.61	821.92	12,721.53	412.50		412.50
National Library for the Blind, Inc.....	36,015.00		36,015.00	9,618.27	1,440.60	11,058.87			
Pennell, Joseph.....	303,250.46		303,250.46	219,489.32	12,130.02	231,619.34	85,487.80		85,487.80
Porter, Henry K., memorial fund.....	290,500.00		290,500.00	149,948.04	11,620.00	161,568.04	25,369.03		25,369.03
Roberts fund.....	62,703.75		62,703.75	20,507.65	2,508.16	23,015.81			
Sonneck memorial fund ²	12,088.13		12,088.13	10,103.58	433.52	10,537.10	4,429.73		4,429.73
Whittall, Gertrude C.: Collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows.....	1,225,060.97		1,225,060.97	456,972.81	49,002.44	505,975.25	3,382.00		3,382.00
Poetry fund.....	101,149.73		101,149.73	34,423.81	4,045.98	38,469.79			
General literature.....	393,279.59		393,279.59	17,238.24	15,731.18	32,969.42	2,168.26		2,168.26
Appreciation and understanding of good literature.....	150,000.00		150,000.00	31,898.31	6,000.00	37,898.31			
Wilbur, James B.....	305,813.57		305,813.57	264,364.96	12,232.56	276,597.52	107,345.09		107,345.09
Donations and investment income.....	4,447,321.30	15,800.00	4,463,121.30	1,839,082.01	178,356.56	2,017,438.57	798,474.63	17,203.09	815,677.72
Expenditures from investment income.....				1,581,108.16	141,417.39	1,722,525.55	777,760.99	20,824.65	798,575.64
Balances in the accounts.....	4,447,321.30	15,800.00	4,463,121.30	257,973.85	36,939.17	294,913.02	20,723.64	-3,621.56	17,102.08

¹ Includes income from securities held as investment under deed of trust dated Nov. 17, 1936, administered by designated trustees including the Bank of New York.² Formerly the Beethoven Association.

TABLE 73.—*Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, relief and rehabilitation, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 4, 1927, as amended (33 U.S.C. 944). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Deposits.....	\$855,258.79	\$6,000.00	\$861,258.79
Interest and profits on investments.....	294,473.10	21,929.24	316,402.34
Total receipts.....	1,149,731.89	27,929.24	1,177,661.13
Expenditures.....	416,581.85	69,362.01	485,943.86
Balance.....	733,150.04	-41,432.77	691,717.27

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (-)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4¾%, Series A—1964.....		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
5%, Series B—1964.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
3¾%, Series D—1964.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1961.....	\$42,500.00	-42,500.00	
2¼% of 1962-67.....	23,000.00		23,000.00
2¼% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943).....	11,500.00		11,500.00
2¼% of 1965.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
2¼% of 1966-71.....	82,000.00		82,000.00
3¼% of 1968.....		22,500.00	22,500.00
3¼% of 1978-83.....	25,000.00		25,000.00
3% of 1995.....	101,000.00		101,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B—1975-80.....	108,000.00		108,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%).....	175,700.00	-30,000.00	145,700.00
Series J (2.76%).....	39,425.00	-39,425.00	
Series K (2.76%).....	71,500.00		71,500.00
Total investments.....	729,625.00	-39,425.00	690,200.00
Undisbursed balance.....	3,525.04	-2,007.77	1,517.27
Total assets.....	733,150.04	-41,432.77	691,717.27

TABLE 74.—*National Archives trust fund, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 9, 1941, as amended (44 U.S.C. 300aa-300ee)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts—Donations.....	\$341,010.50	\$69,420.11	\$410,430.61
Expenditures.....	247,427.80	59,975.13	307,402.93
Balance.....	93,582.70	9,444.98	103,027.68

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase	June 30, 1960
Undisbursed balance.....	\$93,582.70	\$9,444.98	\$103,027.68

TABLE 75.—*National park trust fund, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 10, 1935, as amended (16 U.S.C. 19-19a). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 153]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Donations.....	\$93,332.56	\$3,683.00	\$97,015.56
Interest on investments.....	10,764.34	538.75	11,303.09
Total receipts.....	104,096.90	4,221.75	108,318.65
Expenditures.....	34,695.86	2,321.28	37,017.14
Balance.....	69,401.04	1,900.47	71,301.51

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
234% of 1961.....	\$1,500.00	-----	\$1,500.00
214% of 1963-68.....	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
214% of 1966-71.....	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
214% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941).....	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
4% of 1969.....	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
34% of 1978-83.....	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series J (2.76%).....	25.00	-----	25.00
Total investments.....	20,525.00	-----	20,525.00
Undisbursed balance.....	48,876.04	\$1,900.47	50,776.51
Total assets.....	69,401.04	1,900.47	71,301.51

TABLE 76.—*National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1960*

This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Oct. 8, 1940 (38 U.S.C. 720). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 143]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts.....	\$8,452,484,211.41	\$459,882,846.24	\$8,912,367,057.65
Interest on investments.....	2,438,560,278.16	172,406,829.12	2,610,967,107.28
Payments from general fund.....	4,715,224,416.78	10,298,078.59	4,725,522,495.37
Total receipts.....	15,606,268,906.35	642,587,753.95	16,248,856,660.30
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, dividends, and re- funds.....	9,854,319,645.48	581,575,034.61	10,435,894,680.09
Balance.....	5,751,949,260.87	61,012,719.34	5,812,961,980.21

TABLE 76.—*National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1960—Continued*

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, national service life insurance fund series, maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 3¾% of 1961.....		\$7,867,000.00	\$7,867,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3% of 1960.....	\$416,608,000.00	—416,608,000.00	—
3% of 1961.....	873,440,000.00	—494,440,000.00	379,000,000.00
3% of 1962.....	464,727,000.00	—85,727,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1962.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1963.....	1,297,544,000.00	—918,544,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1963.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1964.....	2,689,229,000.00	—2,310,229,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1964.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3¾% of 1965.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
3% of 1965.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3% of 1966.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1966.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1967.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1967.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1968.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1968.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1969.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1969.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1970.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1970.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1971.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1971.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1972.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1972.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1973.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1973.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3% of 1974.....		379,000,000.00	379,000,000.00
3¾% of 1974.....		7,873,000.00	7,873,000.00
3¾% of 1975.....		386,873,000.00	386,873,000.00
Total investments.....	5,741,548,000.00	61,541,000.00	5,803,089,000.00
Undisbursed balance.....	10,401,260.87	—528,280.66	9,872,980.21
Total assets.....	5,751,949,260.87	61,012,719.34	5,812,961,980.21

NOTE.—Policy loans outstanding, on basis of information furnished by the Veterans' Administration amounted to \$315,501,002.81 as of June 30, 1960.

TABLE 77.—*Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1960*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 28, 1935, as amended (36 U.S.C. 491). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 155]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Appropriations.....	\$482,032.92	—	\$482,032.92
Profits on investments.....	5,783.21	—	5,783.21
Net increase in book value of bonds.....	12,000.35	—	12,000.35
Interest earned.....	115,460.51	\$7,228.37	122,688.88
Total receipts.....	615,276.99	7,228.37	622,505.36
Expenditures:			
Claims and expenses.....	288,629.70	—	288,629.70
National Treasurer, American Legion.....	115,460.51	7,228.37	122,688.88
Total expenditures.....	404,090.21	7,228.37	411,318.58
Balance.....	211,186.78	—	211,186.78

TABLE 77.—*Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1960—Continued*
II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues (par):			
Treasury bonds, 3½% of 1960.....	\$211,000.00		\$211,000.00
Accrued interest purchased.....	156.63	—\$156.63	
Undisbursed balance.....	30.15	156.63	186.78
Total assets.....	211,186.78		211,186.78

TABLE 78.—*Philippine Government pre-1934 bond account, June 30, 1960*

[This special trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 7, 1939 (22 U.S.C. 1393), for the payment of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934, by provinces, cities, and municipalities of the Philippines.]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Taxes on exports.....	\$1,586,135.92		\$1,586,135.92
Interest and profits on investments ¹	3,498,031.84	\$100,493.33	3,598,525.17
Sale of stock of Bank of Philippine Islands.....	43,100.00		43,100.00
Deposit of the Philippine Government.....	13,141.85		13,141.85
U.S. Treasury bonds from the Philippine Govern- ment.....	6,269,750.00		6,269,750.00
Annual payments by the Philippine Government..	15,646,589.37		15,646,589.37
Total receipts.....	27,056,748.98	100,493.33	27,157,242.31
Expenditures:			
Interest on outstanding Philippine bonds.....	2,133,491.92	170,526.88	2,304,018.80
Return of excess cash to the Philippine Govern- ment.....	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Payment of matured bonds of the Philippine Gov- ernment.....	15,192,500.00	3,058,000.00	18,250,500.00
Cancellation of Philippine bonds at cost ²	3,533,585.13		3,533,585.13
Losses on securities sold.....	377.81	77,499.03	77,876.84
Unamortized discount on investments.....	—470.86	39.16	—431.70
Total expenditures.....	21,859,484.00	3,306,065.07	25,165,549.07
Balance.....	5,197,264.98	—3,205,571.74	1,991,693.24

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills.....	\$32,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$33,000.00
Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 1½%, Series C-1959.....	1,660,000.00	—1,660,000.00	
Treasury notes:			
4¾%, Series C-1960.....		35,000.00	35,000.00
4¾%, Series A-1964.....		100,000.00	100,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945).....	25,000.00	—25,000.00	
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).....	2,305,000.00	—1,500,000.00	805,000.00
2¼% of 1962-67.....	148,300.00		148,300.00
2¼% of 1963-68.....	648,000.00		648,000.00
U.S. savings bonds, Series G (2.50%).....	250,000.00	—175,000.00	75,000.00
Total investments.....	5,068,300.00	—3,224,000.00	1,844,300.00
Undisbursed balance.....	128,964.98	18,428.26	147,393.24
Total assets.....	5,197,264.98	—3,205,571.74	1,991,693.24

¹ Losses are netted against profits through fiscal 1957.

² The face value of the bonds canceled was \$3,436,000.

NOTE.—As of June 30, 1960, the total principal of pre-1934 bonds outstanding was \$888,850 unmaturred and \$90,000 maturred. The amount of maturred interest unpaid was \$57,332.50 and the unmaturred interest projected through July 1, 1963, the date of final maturity, amounted to \$117,423.25.

TABLE 79.—*Public Health Service gift funds, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 26, 1930, which was repealed by the act of July 1, 1944 (42 U.S.C. 219, 283(b), 287b, 288b), under which it now operates]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Contributions.....	\$826, 102.90	\$66, 770.36	\$892, 873.26
Interest on investments.....	99, 348.26	3, 012.99	102, 361.25
Total receipts.....	925, 451.16	69, 783.35	995, 234.51
Expenditures.....	663, 095.98	119, 580.51	782, 676.49
Balance.....	262, 355.18	-49, 797.16	212, 558.02

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (-)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bills.....		\$80, 000.00	\$80, 000.00
Treasury bonds, 2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945).....	\$71, 000.00	-10, 000.00	61, 000.00
Total investments.....	71, 000.00	70, 000.00	141, 000.00
Undisbursed balance.....	191, 355.18	-119, 797.16	71, 558.02
Total assets.....	262, 355.18	-49, 797.16	212, 558.02

TABLE 80.—*Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1960*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952, thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," see "Bases of Tables." This trust account was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 24, 1937 (45 U.S.C. 2280). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 148]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Appropriations ¹	\$9, 551, 998, 528.62	\$609, 619, 201.28	\$10, 161, 617, 729.90
Fines and penalties.....		100.00	100.00
Interest and profits on investments.....	1, 117, 108, 550.44	109, 954, 714.99	1, 227, 063, 265.43
Payments from Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds ²	124, 441, 000.00	600, 437, 000.00	724, 878, 000.00
Railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Interest on advances.....		899, 891.24	899, 891.24
Repayment of advances.....		85, 231, 000.00	85, 231, 000.00
Total receipts.....	10, 793, 548, 079.06	1, 406, 141, 907.51	12, 199, 689, 986.57
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments, etc.....	7, 045, 533, 872.06	916, 387, 088.38	7, 961, 920, 960.44
Administrative expenses ³	65, 586, 462.33	9, 017, 767.13	74, 604, 229.46
Federal old-age and survivors and Federal disability insurance trust funds:			
Payments.....		26, 831, 000.00	26, 831, 000.00
Interest payments.....	35, 393, 000.00		35, 393, 000.00
Advances to railroad unemployment insurance account.....		183, 730, 000.00	183, 730, 000.00
Total expenditures.....	7, 146, 513, 334.39	1, 135, 965, 855.51	8, 282, 479, 189.90
Balance.....	3, 647, 034, 744.67	270, 176, 052.00	3, 917, 210, 796.67

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 80.—*Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1960—Continued*

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities: Special issues, railroad retirement series, maturing June 30: Treasury notes:			
3% of 1960.....	\$617,374,000.00	—\$617,374,000.00	-----
3% of 1961.....	777,202,000.00	—618,621,000.00	\$158,581,000.00
3% of 1962.....	1,178,450,000.00	-----	1,178,450,000.00
3% of 1963.....	751,106,000.00	-----	751,106,000.00
3% of 1964.....	93,107,000.00	1,318,425,000.00	1,411,532,000.00
3% of 1965.....	-----	86,298,000.00	86,298,000.00
Total special issues.....	3,417,239,000.00	168,728,000.00	3,585,967,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury bills.....	-----	15,700,000.00	15,700,000.00
Treasury notes:			
4%, Series B-1963.....	20,000,000.00	-----	20,000,000.00
4½%, Series C-1963.....	-----	13,500,000.00	13,500,000.00
5%, Series B-1964.....	-----	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
4½%, Series C-1964.....	-----	7,450,000.00	7,450,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1965.....	11,500,000.00	-----	11,500,000.00
3% of 1966.....	8,500,000.00	-----	8,500,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated June 1, 1945).....	2,600,000.00	7,500,000.00	10,100,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941).....	2,265,000.00	-----	2,265,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).....	1,800,000.00	11,285,000.00	13,085,000.00
4% of 1969.....	35,000,000.00	-----	35,000,000.00
3½% of 1974.....	25,000,000.00	-----	25,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85.....	-----	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
4% of 1980.....	11,450,000.00	-----	11,450,000.00
3¼% of 1985.....	6,900,000.00	-----	6,900,000.00
3¼% of 1990.....	28,150,000.00	-----	28,150,000.00
3% of 1995.....	3,200,000.00	-----	3,200,000.00
Total public issues.....	156,365,000.00	95,435,000.00	251,800,000.00
Total investments.....	3,573,604,000.00	264,163,000.00	3,837,767,000.00
Undisbursed balances.....	73,430,744.67	6,013,052.00	79,443,796.67
Total assets.....	3,647,034,744.67	270,176,052.00	3,917,210,796.67

¹ Includes the Government's contribution for creditable military service under the act of April 8, 1942, as amended by the act of August 1, 1956 (45 U.S.C. 228e-1 (n) (p)). Effective July 1, 1951, appropriations of receipts are equal to the amount of taxes deposited in the Treasury (less refunds) under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (26 U.S.C. 3201-3233). Amounts shown are exclusive of unappropriated receipts.

² Pursuant to act of June 24, 1937 (45 U.S.C. 228e (k)).

³ Beginning Aug. 1, 1949, paid from the trust fund under Title IV, act of June 29, 1949 (63 Stat. 297), and subsequent annual appropriation acts.

TABLE 81.—Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1960

[On basis of daily Treasury statements through 1952; thereafter on basis of "Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government," adjusted for accruals. (See "Bases of Tables.") This trust fund was established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 904(a) of the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935 (42 U.S.C. 1104). For further details see Annual Report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 145]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT AGENCIES			
Receipts:			
Deposits by States.....	\$26,284,802,901.92	\$2,166,956,483.28	\$28,451,759,385.20
Interest earned:			
Collected.....	2,880,002,458.33	181,925,056.93	3,061,927,515.26
Accrued.....	6,111,257.83	288,056.52	6,399,314.35
Total receipts.....	29,170,916,618.08	2,349,169,596.73	31,520,086,214.81
Expenditures:			
Withdrawals by States.....	22,724,104,280.75	2,366,044,110.55	25,090,148,391.30
Advances to States (Alaska) ¹	7,030,491.67	241,844.42	7,272,336.09
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	107,226,931.89	-----	107,226,931.89
Total expenditures.....	22,838,361,704.31	2,366,285,954.97	25,204,647,659.28
Transfers:			
From undistributed appropriations.....	138,024,733.38	-----	138,024,733.38
From Federal unemployment account ²	220,705,000.00	2,004,000.00	222,709,000.00
To Federal unemployment account ³	-3,000,000.00	-----	-3,000,000.00
Net transfers.....	355,729,733.38	2,004,000.00	357,733,733.38
Balance.....	6,688,284,647.15	-15,112,358.24	6,673,172,288.91
RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNTS ⁴			
BENEFIT PAYMENTS ACCOUNT			
Receipts:			
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board ⁵	1,251,967,023.73	152,997,833.88	1,404,964,857.61
Advances from the railroad retirement account.....	-----	183,730,000.00	183,730,000.00
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.....	106,187,199.00	-----	106,187,199.00
Transfers from State unemployment funds ⁶	107,226,931.89	-----	107,226,931.89
Advance by Secretary of the Treasury.....	15,000,000.00	-----	15,000,000.00
Interest earned:			
Collected.....	220,586,604.13	120,494.31	220,707,098.44
Accrued.....	36,518.16	-33,505.76	3,012.40
Total receipts.....	1,701,004,276.91	336,814,822.43	2,037,819,099.34
Expenditures:			
Benefit payments.....	1,646,761,962.63	274,962,614.39	1,921,724,577.02
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.....	12,338,198.54	-----	12,338,198.54
Repayment of advances to railroad retirement account.....	-----	86,130,891.24	86,130,891.24
Repayment of advance to Secretary of the Treasury.....	15,000,000.00	-----	15,000,000.00
Total expenditures.....	1,674,100,161.17	361,093,505.63	2,035,193,666.80
Balance.....	26,904,115.74	-24,278,683.20	2,625,432.54
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE FUND ⁶			
Receipts:			
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board.....	7,873,564.02	8,914,368.92	16,787,932.94
Adjustment for prior year (unexpended balance).....	7,237,031.36	-----	7,237,031.36
Interest earned:			
Collected.....	113,592.90	138,795.73	252,388.63
Accrued.....	5,011.85	-27.47	4,984.38
Total receipts.....	15,229,200.13	9,053,137.18	24,282,337.31

Footnotes on page 631.

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1960—Continued*I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)—
Continued

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNTS—Continued			
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE FUND ⁶—Con.			
Expenditures:			
Administrative expenses.....	9,308,746.15	9,061,099.71	18,369,845.86
Total expenditures.....	9,308,746.15	9,061,099.71	18,369,845.86
Balance.....	5,920,453.98	-7,962.53	5,912,491.45
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT ACCOUNT			
Receipts:			
Interest earned:			
Collected.....	20,176,163.93	5,956,991.72	26,133,155.65
Accrued.....	201,350.09	15,336.94	216,687.03
Total receipts.....	20,377,514.02	5,972,328.66	26,349,842.68
Transfers:			
From undistributed appropriations.....	204,797,667.12		204,797,667.12
From State unemployment agencies.....	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
To State unemployment agencies.....	-220,705,000.00	-2,004,000.00	-222,709,000.00
To Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.....	-6,071,827.15	7 1,419.28	-6,070,407.87
Net transfers.....	-18,979,160.03	-2,002,580.72	-20,981,740.75
Balance.....	1,398,353.99	3,969,747.94	5,368,101.93
UNDISTRIBUTED APPROPRIATIONS ⁸			
Receipts:			
Appropriations from general fund.....	342,822,400.50	2,553,205.05	345,375,605.55
Transfers:			
To Federal unemployment account.....	-204,797,667.12		-204,797,667.12
To State unemployment agencies.....	-138,024,733.38		-138,024,733.38
Total transfers.....	-342,822,400.50		-342,822,400.50
Balance.....		2,553,205.05	2,553,205.05
SUMMARY OF BALANCES			
State unemployment agencies.....	6,688,284,647.15	-15,112,358.24	6,673,172,288.91
Railroad unemployment accounts:			
Benefit payments account.....	26,904,115.74	-24,278,683.20	2,625,432.54
Administrative expense account.....	5,920,453.98	-7,962.53	5,912,491.45
Federal unemployment account.....	1,398,353.99	3,969,747.94	5,368,101.93
Undistributed appropriations.....		2,553,205.05	2,553,205.05
Total balances.....	6,722,507,570.86	-32,876,050.98	6,689,631,519.88
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund.....	7,030,491.67	241,844.42	7,272,336.09
Total assets of the fund.....	6,729,538,062.53	-32,634,206.56	6,696,903,855.97

¹ Amount actually withdrawn against advances (see footnote 2).² Advances and repayments for Alaska as authorized by law (42 U.S.C. 1321).³ Established by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1933 (45 U.S.C. 360, 361).⁴ Contributions under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1933, as amended (45 U.S.C. 360(a)), in excess of the amount specified for administrative expenses.⁵ Amounts equivalent to taxes collected from employers covered by sec. 13(d) and sec. 13(f) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act during the period January 1936 to June 1939, inclusive.⁶ Maintained in the trust fund pursuant to an act approved September 6, 1958 (45 U.S.C. 361 (a)), previously maintained as a separate account in the Treasury.⁷ Unused advances returned.⁸ This account reflects amounts appropriated to the unemployment trust fund representing the excess of collections, if any, from Federal unemployment tax over employment security expenses as provided by law (42 U.S.C. 1101(a)). Amounts credited to this account are transferred to the Federal unemployment account until the total amount equals the \$200 million reserve. Any remaining balance is credited to the State accounts (42 U.S.C. 1102, 1103(a)).

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1960*—Continued
II (a). ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (ACCRUAL BASIS)

	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, unemployment trust fund series maturing June 30:			
23½% of 1960.....	\$5,636,315,000.00	—\$5,636,315,000.00	
3¼% of 1961.....		5,580,307,000.00	\$5,580,307,000.00
Total special issues.....	5,636,315,000.00	—56,008,000.00	5,580,307,000.00
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
31½% Series A-1960.....	10,000,000.00	—10,000,000.00	
4% Series A-1961.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3½% Series A-1962.....	5,250,000.00		5,250,000.00
3¼% Series C-1962.....	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
2½% Series A-1963.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
4% Series B-1963.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
5% Series B-1964.....		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
4½% Series A-1965.....		10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated Nov. 15, 1945).....	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00
2¾% of 1961.....	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
2½% of 1962-67.....	51,000,000.00		51,000,000.00
2½% of 1963-68.....	56,000,000.00		56,000,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943).....	29,000,000.00		29,000,000.00
2½% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943).....	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3% of 1966.....	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
2½% of 1967-72 (dated Oct. 20, 1941).....	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
4% of 1969.....	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
3½% of 1974.....	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
4¼% of 1975-85.....		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83.....	50,000,000.00		50,000,000.00
3¼% of 1985.....	7,000,000.00		7,000,000.00
3½% of 1990.....	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975- 80.....	745,000,000.00		745,000,000.00
Total public issues.....	1,074,250,000.00	15,000,000.00	1,089,250,000.00
Total investments, par value.....	6,710,565,000.00	—41,008,000.00	6,669,557,000.00
Unamortized discount.....	—1,774,966.86	253,222.34	—1,521,744.52
Unamortized premium.....	564,762.57	—85,688.26	479,074.31
Accrued interest purchased.....	66,712.71	—66,712.71	
Total investments.....	6,709,421,508.42	—40,907,178.63	6,668,514,329.79
Accrued interest on investments.....	6,354,137.93	269,860.23	6,623,998.16
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund.....	7,030,491.67	241,844.42	7,272,336.09
Unexpended balances:			
Trust account.....	3,241,435.11	9,757,981.52	12,999,416.63
Deposit accounts, railroad unemploy- ment insurance:			
Benefits and refunds.....	3,286,537.37	—2,430,614.39	855,922.98
Administrative expenses.....	203,952.03	433,900.29	637,852.32
Total assets.....	6,729,538,062.53	—32,634,206.56	6,696,903,855.97

TABLE 81.—*Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1960*—Continued

II (b). STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960

	Amount
Funds provided:	
Deposited by States and other agencies.....	\$2,328,868,686.08
Appropriations to the fund.....	2,553,205.05
Advances from the railroad retirement account.....	183,730,000.00
Redemption of securities.....	¹ 7,064,755,000.00
Income earned on investments.....	188,411,198.92
Refund received from Department of Labor.....	1,419.28
Net change in working capital:	
Decreases:	
Railroad unemployment insurance benefits and refunds.....	\$2,430,614.39
Accrued interest purchased.....	66,712.71
Unamortized premium.....	85,688.26
	\$2,583,015.36
Increases:	
Cash.....	9,757,981.52
Railroad unemployment insurance administrative expenses.....	433,900.29
Accrued interest receivable.....	209,860.23
Unamortized discount.....	253,222.34
	-10,714,964.38
Total funds provided.....	9,760,187,560.31
Funds applied:	
Withdrawals by States and other agencies.....	2,650,067,824.65
Advances to Alaska.....	241,844.42
Repayment of advances from railroad retirement account.....	86,130,891.24
Purchase of securities.....	¹ 7,023,747,000.00
Total funds applied.....	9,760,187,560.31

¹ Includes \$5,508,870,000 refunding.

TABLE 81.—Unemployment trust fund as of June 30, 1960—Continued

III. BALANCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND BY STATES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1959, OPERATIONS IN 1960, AND BALANCE JUNE 30, 1960

States and other accounts	Balance June 30, 1959	Operations fiscal year 1960				Balance, June 30, 1960
		Deposits	Earnings	Transfers	Withdrawals	
Alabama.....	\$62,869,756.69	\$17,392,000.00	\$1,699,028.49		\$24,650,000.00	\$57,310,785.18
Alaska.....	1,234,508.33	5,573,155.58		\$500,000.00	5,815,000.00	1,492,663.91
Arizona.....	59,823,448.11	9,237,650.72	1,673,416.50		9,292,500.00	61,442,015.33
Arkansas.....	38,254,456.60	8,808,245.53	1,067,710.03		11,525,000.00	36,605,412.16
California.....	828,969,871.86	267,128,839.33	23,766,094.04		286,515,680.00	833,349,125.23
Colorado.....	69,987,024.23	5,485,000.00	1,892,386.36		12,660,000.00	64,704,410.59
Connecticut.....	167,753,949.20	42,764,000.00	4,712,174.91		46,554,800.49	168,675,323.62
Delaware.....	6,230,062.15	9,686,000.00	225,600.46		6,714,000.00	9,427,662.61
District of Columbia.....	58,519,097.23	5,760,350.00	1,657,322.44		5,185,000.00	60,751,769.67
Florida.....	90,666,931.35	35,878,000.00	2,729,542.29		24,800,000.00	104,474,473.64
Georgia.....	139,381,815.20	27,035,000.00	3,962,581.51		26,595,750.00	143,783,646.71
Hawaii.....	23,799,431.37	4,457,803.56	674,137.50		4,067,000.00	24,864,372.43
Idaho.....	29,406,748.25	5,421,325.00	817,310.09		7,500,313.89	28,145,069.45
Illinois.....	316,042,816.35	120,896,397.20	8,820,320.93		114,350,000.00	331,409,534.48
Indiana.....	164,227,059.32	42,929,466.06	4,737,631.42		42,200,000.00	169,694,156.80
Iowa.....	113,544,430.74	9,769,525.66	3,207,155.00		12,450,000.00	114,071,111.40
Kansas.....	79,688,701.87	10,587,561.00	2,172,931.22		19,748,310.00	72,700,884.09
Kentucky.....	100,113,021.59	29,325,000.00	2,877,864.09		28,850,000.00	103,465,885.68
Louisiana.....	135,086,594.08	20,328,000.00	3,638,951.80		34,695,024.94	124,358,520.94
Maine.....	31,776,334.03	8,574,948.00	874,744.67		11,983,050.00	29,242,976.70
Maryland.....	65,566,919.72	44,729,652.87	1,794,399.57		48,775,000.00	63,515,972.16
Massachusetts.....	246,280,231.54	78,365,000.00	6,843,765.39		100,622,000.00	230,866,996.93
Michigan.....	206,170,838.36	154,073,518.30	2,830,286.44		142,540,000.00	220,534,643.10
Minnesota.....	75,871,832.46	22,135,000.00	2,043,096.58		33,454,000.00	66,595,929.04
Mississippi.....	30,561,441.53	13,325,000.00	895,885.46		12,960,000.00	31,822,326.99
Missouri.....	204,411,395.75	30,103,385.97	5,725,886.98		38,055,000.00	202,185,668.70
Montana.....	30,737,974.29	4,124,700.00	787,085.57		11,555,000.00	24,094,759.86
Nebraska.....	37,206,563.67	6,755,000.00	1,072,729.01		6,820,000.00	38,214,292.68
Nevada.....	15,918,399.45	6,001,500.00	463,885.59		5,725,000.00	16,658,785.04
New Hampshire.....	21,577,976.36	6,839,000.00	630,580.97		5,956,000.00	23,091,557.33
New Jersey.....	335,662,135.42	109,875,000.00	9,332,799.41		122,950,000.00	331,919,934.83
New Mexico.....	42,702,439.37	6,000,000.00	1,206,831.85		6,971,600.00	42,937,671.22
New York.....	1,024,790,027.32	316,254,455.83	28,127,990.18		381,900,000.00	987,272,473.33
North Carolina.....	168,331,868.26	37,630,000.00	4,889,220.89		31,500,000.00	179,351,089.15
North Dakota.....	7,449,484.85	3,132,447.96	207,297.82		4,705,000.00	6,084,230.63
Ohio.....	389,395,222.40	107,830,962.82	10,714,312.13		142,382,803.00	365,557,694.35
Oklahoma.....	40,792,711.42	11,160,000.00	11,111,692.01		15,395,000.00	37,669,403.43
Oregon.....	25,348,226.93	34,328,804.17	981,430.71		23,065,500.00	37,592,961.81
Pennsylvania.....	172,329,048.96	240,330,000.00	2,112,056.00	1,504,000.00	237,300,000.00	178,975,104.96
Rhode Island.....	24,153,321.68	19,072,000.00	772,836.00		14,520,000.00	29,478,157.68
South Carolina.....	71,089,166.33	11,770,000.00	2,034,603.76		10,335,000.00	74,558,770.09
South Dakota.....	14,434,656.19	1,970,000.00	415,640.84		2,245,000.00	14,575,297.03

Tennessee.....	71,255,534.08	29,756,000.00	2,060,966.60	30,946,000.00	72,126,500.68
Texas.....	257,764,368.98	40,582,073.98	7,117,704.38	52,958,800.00	252,505,347.34
Utah.....	37,140,919.71	6,783,485.16	1,037,383.47	7,935,500.00	37,026,288.34
Vermont.....	14,051,008.24	2,581,788.38	394,045.44	3,435,000.00	13,591,842.06
Virginia.....	76,194,949.56	23,303,500.00	2,322,976.74	15,550,000.00	86,271,426.30
Washington.....	198,224,494.17	54,110,000.00	5,673,015.96	55,555,622.65	202,451,887.48
West Virginia.....	34,468,139.16	22,713,000.00	915,765.91	24,150,000.00	33,946,905.07
Wisconsin.....	218,056,857.31	31,720,950.82	6,126,150.40	36,121,700.00	219,782,258.53
Wyoming.....	12,970,435.13	2,561,989.38	363,887.64	3,750,000.00	12,146,312.15
Subtotal.....	6,688,284,647.15	2,166,956,483.28	182,213,113.45	2,004,000.00	6,673,172,289.91
Railroad unemployment insurance accounts:					
Benefits and refunds.....	23,617,578.37	152,997,833.88	86,988.55	¹ 183,730,000.00	² 358,662,891.24
Administrative expenses.....	5,716,501.95	8,914,368.92	138,768.26		9,495,000.00
Federal unemployment account.....	1,398,353.99		5,972,328.66	³ -2,002,580.72	5,368,101.93
Undistributed appropriations.....				⁴ 2,553,205.05	2,553,205.05
Subtotal all accounts.....	6,719,017,081.46	2,328,868,686.08	188,411,198.92	186,284,624.33	6,688,137,744.58
Railroad unemployment insurance checking accounts:					
Benefits and refunds.....	3,286,537.37				⁵ 2,430,614.39
Administrative expense account.....	203,952.03				⁶ -433,900.29
Total.....	6,722,507,570.86	2,328,868,686.08	188,411,198.92	186,284,624.33	6,689,631,519.88
Cash advance repayable to the trust fund.....	⁶ 7,030,491.67				-241,844.42
Total as shown in parts I and II(a).....	6,729,538,062.53	2,328,868,686.08	188,411,198.92	186,284,624.33	6,696,903,855.97

TABLES

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¹ Represents advances from railroad retirement account.

² Includes \$86,130,891.24 repayments to railroad retirement account.

³ Consists of advances of \$500,000 to Alaska and \$1,504,000 to Pennsylvania; and \$1,419.28, the unobligated portion of funds advanced to the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor, returned to the unemployment trust fund.

⁴ Appropriations from general fund.

⁵ Adjusted to checks issued basis.

⁶ Due from Alaska.

TABLE 82.—*U.S. Government life insurance fund, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund operates in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 7, 1924, as amended (38 U.S.C. 755). This act repealed the act of Sept. 2, 1914 (38 Stat. 712) which established a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department and repealed the amending act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 398). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 142]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Premiums and other receipts.....	\$1,983,017,895.00	\$21,845,515.37	\$2,004,863,410.37
Interest and profits on investments.....	1,016,312,177.12	38,897,753.56	1,055,209,930.68
Total receipts.....	2,999,330,072.12	60,743,268.93	3,060,073,341.05
Expenditures:			
Benefits, refunds, etc.....	1,866,708,135.98	83,247,544.40	1,949,955,680.38
Balance.....	1,132,621,936.14	-22,504,275.47	1,110,117,660.67

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Special issues, U.S. Government life insurance fund series maturing June 30:			
Treasury certificates:			
3½% of 1960.....	\$1,127,235,000.00	—\$1,127,235,000.00	-----
3¾% of 1961.....		660,000.00	\$660,000.00
Treasury notes:			
3½% of 1961.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3½% of 1962.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1962.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1963.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1963.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1964.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1964.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3¾% of 1965.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
3½% of 1965.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3½% of 1966.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1966.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1967.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1967.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1968.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1968.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1969.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1969.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1970.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1970.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1971.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1971.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1972.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1972.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1973.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1973.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3½% of 1974.....		73,100,000.00	73,100,000.00
3¾% of 1974.....		670,000.00	670,000.00
3¾% of 1975.....		73,770,000.00	73,770,000.00
Total investments.....	1,127,235,000.00	-20,695,000.00	1,106,540,000.00
Undisbursed balance.....	5,286,936.14	-1,809,275.47	3,577,660.67
Total.....	1,132,621,936.14	-22,504,275.47	1,110,117,660.67

NOTE.—Policy loans outstanding, on basis of information furnished by the Veterans' Administration, amounted to \$109,720,194.66 as of June 30, 1960.

TABLE 83.—*U.S. Naval Academy general gift fund, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established in accordance with the act of Mar. 31, 1944 (10 U.S.C. 6973)]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Donations.....	\$143,725.13	\$19,031.42	\$162,756.55
Interest on investments.....	32,099.73	2,263.00	34,362.73
Total receipts.....	175,824.86	21,294.42	197,119.28
Expenditures.....	59,596.89	3,105.88	62,702.77
Balance.....	116,227.97	18,188.54	134,416.51

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1965-70.....	\$85,000.00		\$85,000.00
3½% of 1990.....	7,000.00		7,000.00
3% of 1995.....	11,500.00		11,500.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series J (2.76%).....	500.00		500.00
Series K (2.76%).....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total investments.....	109,000.00		109,000.00
Undisbursed balance.....	7,227.97	\$18,188.54	25,416.51
Total assets.....	116,227.97	18,188.54	134,416.51

TABLE 84.—*Workmen's Compensation Act within the District of Columbia, relief and rehabilitation, June 30, 1960*

[This trust fund was established pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1941, p. 141]

I. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS)

	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Deposits.....	\$152,275.00	\$4,000.00	\$156,275.00
Interest and profits on investments.....	43,224.67	3,625.24	46,849.91
Total receipts.....	195,499.67	7,625.24	203,124.91
Expenditures.....	68,404.11	5,680.10	74,084.21
Balance.....	127,095.56	1,945.14	129,040.70

II. ASSETS HELD BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assets	June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960, increase	June 30, 1960
Investments in public debt securities:			
Public issues:			
Treasury notes:			
4¾%, Series A-1964.....		\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
5%, Series B-1964.....		25,000.00	25,000.00
Treasury bonds:			
2½% of 1962-67.....	\$5,000.00		5,000.00
2½% of 1965.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
2½% of 1966-71.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
4% of 1969.....	17,000.00		17,000.00
3¼% of 1978-83.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
3% of 1995.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
2¾% Investment Series B-1975-80.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
U.S. savings bonds:			
Series G (2.50%).....	33,000.00	-22,000.00	11,000.00
Series K (2.76%).....	11,500.00		11,500.00
Total investments.....	110,500.00	15,000.00	125,500.00
Undisbursed balance.....	16,595.56	-13,054.86	3,540.70
Total assets.....	127,095.56	1,945.14	129,040.70

II.—Certain other accounts

TABLE 85.—*Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, status by operating years ending May 31, 1933 through 1960*

[On basis of reports from the agency. This fund was established under the act of Dec. 21, 1928 (43 U.S.C. 617a)]

Operating year ended May 31	Charges				Credits			Balance due at end of operating year
	Advances ¹	Interest on advances	Interest on amount outstanding	Total	Repayment of advances ²	Payment of interest ²	Credit on interest charges on amounts outstanding	
1933-51.....	\$126,099,940.62	\$1,927,268.22	\$49,413,314.54	\$177,440,523.38	\$14,330,102.22	\$50,626,200.19	\$714,382.57	\$111,769,838.40
1952.....	7,000,000.00	110,450.81	3,353,095.15	10,463,545.96	2,084,650.75	3,415,349.25	48,196.71	116,685,187.65
1953.....	450,000.00	184.93	3,500,555.63	3,950,740.56	3,155,380.01	3,444,619.99	56,120.57	113,979,807.64
1954.....	223,000.00	4,148.63	3,419,394.23	3,646,542.86	514,421.52	3,385,578.48	37,964.38	113,688,386.12
1955.....	200,000.00	4,128.08	2,900,306.41	3,104,434.49	1,549,565.51	2,850,434.49	54,000.00	112,338,820.61
1956.....	³ 3,062,545.64	204.92	⁴ 3,228,932.05	166,591.33	318,485.99	3,181,514.01	47,622.96	108,957,788.98
1957.....	⁵ 1,374,046.30	2,884.93	3,267,417.08	4,644,348.31	⁶ 1,552,451.95	3,225,836.26	44,465.75	108,779,383.33
1958.....	⁷ 56,384.72	601.67	3,256,571.26	3,200,788.21	2,802,966.78	3,197,033.22	60,139.71	105,920,031.83
1959.....	⁸ 77,369.09	1,875.41	3,174,513.03	3,253,757.53	⁹ 2,284,836.21	3,115,163.79	61,224.65	103,712,564.71
1960.....	¹⁰ 1,744,127.23	18,655.73	3,109,700.76	4,872,483.72	1,628,127.10	3,071,872.90	56,483.59	103,828,564.84
Total.....	134,049,552.88	2,070,403.33	78,623,800.14	214,743,756.35	30,220,988.04	79,513,602.58	1,180,600.89	-----

¹ Excludes \$25,000,000 of advances allocated to flood control, repayment of which is deferred to June 1, 1987.

² Repayments deposited are applied first to net interest charge, second to advances. Adjustments of payments between principal and interest are made on Treasury books after the close of the operating year of the agency.

³ The act of June 29, 1943 (62 Stat. 1130), provides that the obligation for repayment of advances be reduced by amounts spent for Federal activities at the project which are not considered part of the costs of the Boulder Canyon project. Accordingly, the amount advanced for the operating year ended May 31, 1955, has been reduced by \$3,112,545.64 for these nonproject allocations.

⁴ Excludes interest at 3%, compounded annually, on adjustments for nonproject costs in prior years amounting to \$46,482.33.

⁵ Includes an adjustment of \$1,278,288.21 for prior years, pursuant to an act approved July 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 478), and advances of \$140,000 for the operating year 1957, less authorized deductions for operating years 1956 and 1957 totaling \$44,241.91.

⁶ Increased by \$1,278,288.21 for prior year adjustments authorized by the act of July 2, 1956.

⁷ Equals the net of \$38,227.00 advanced less \$94,563.55 allocated for nonproject activities and \$48.17 donated through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

⁸ Equals net of \$180,300.00 advanced less \$102,930.91 spent for nonproject allocations in operating year 1958.

⁹ Does not include \$200,000.00 transferred for repayment of advances to special funds (Colorado River Dam Fund—All American Canal).

¹⁰ Equals the net of \$1,800,000.00 advanced less \$55,229.27 allocated for nonproject activities and \$643.50 donated through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in operating year 1959.

TABLE 86.—*Refugee Relief Act of 1953, loan program through June 30, 1960*

Agency	Loans made	Repayments	Balances due	Estimated number of persons receiving transportation through loans
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.-----	\$85,000	\$48,000	\$37,000	2,055
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, Inc.-----	25,000	15,000	10,000	540
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee-----	204,000	204,000	-----	4,025
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.-----	70,000	-----	70,000	1,550
Total-----	384,000	267,000	117,000	8,170

NOTE.—Under sec. 16 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, approved Aug. 7, 1953 (50 App. U.S.C. 1971n), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make loans not to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate to public or private agencies for the purpose of financing inland transportation of immigrants from ports of entry to places of resettlement in the United States. Although no immigrant visas were authorized to be issued under this act after Dec. 31, 1956 (50 App. U.S.C. 1971g), those issued through that date were covered, and the loan program continued until its end, June 30, 1957, at which time funds available for making loans expired.

Federal Aid to States

TABLE 87.—Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Figures on basis of checks-issued, see also "Note"]

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service (7 U. S. C. 361-427i).....				
Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, Agricultural Research Administration (7 U. S. C. 361-427i).....	\$4,335,000	\$6,848,149	\$7,399,422	\$31,084,540
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses, Extension Service (7 U. S. C. 301-308, 341-348, 343c, 343e, 343f, 343g).....	7,539,786	18,458,267	31,025,919	61,302,594
Cooperative agricultural extension work (7 U. S. C. 301-308, 341-348, 343c-343e, 343f, 343g).....				
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties) from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500).....				121,309
Payments to States and Territories from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500).....	1,565,032	1,192,370	7,753,121	29,668,587
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico (16 U. S. C. 500).....	41,243	23,555	60,775	113,861
Forest fire cooperation (16 U. S. C. 564-570).....	1,383,041	1,987,538	8,768,555	11,427,283
Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service (16 U. S. C. 568e).....				
Assistance to States for tree planting, Forest Service (16 U. S. C. 568e).....				
Cooperative farm forestry (16 U. S. C. 567-568b).....	139,196	90,332	708,112	20,393
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock (16 U. S. C. 567).....				
Payments to counties from submarginal land program (7 U. S. C. 1012).....			228,447	452,894
Payments to States, Territories, and possessions, Agricultural Marketing Service (7 U. S. C. 1623).....			6,183,682	1,195,000
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1623).....				
School lunch program, Agricultural Marketing Service (42 U. S. C. 1751-1760).....			81,213,235	151,304,952
Commodity Credit Corporation funds (7 U. S. C. 1421, 1431).....			13,697,824	² 162,541,879
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (7 U. S. C. 612c).....			50,326,135	67,015,000
Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service (5 U. S. C. 574).....				14,168,790
Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)).....				18,521,912
Total Department of Agriculture.....	15,003,298	28,600,211	207,365,227	548,938,994
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (Title 23 U. S. C.) (see also items of similar type under class II).....	77,887,693	150,470	7,023,393	
Federal-aid postwar highways (Title 23 U. S. C.).....			400,989,712	
Federal-aid highways (Title 23 U. S. C.).....		105,351,358		2,912,748,880
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads (Title 23 U. S. C.).....		18,355,139	3,477,250	
Elimination of grade crossings (Title 23 U. S. C.).....		29,521,720	10,155,389	1,870,682
Public-lands highways (Title 23 U. S. C.).....		2,128,682	775,395	
Forest highways, Bureau of Public Roads (Title 23 U. S. C.).....				26,934,687
Maritime activities				
State marine schools (46 U. S. C. 1335) ³	50,000	140,036	157,761	524,069
Total Department of Commerce.....	77,937,693	155,647,405	422,578,900	2,942,078,317
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
Army				
Payments to States, Flood Control Act (33 U. S. C. 701a, 701f-1).....			467,516	1,454,333

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued*

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 321-343g).....	\$2,550,000	\$2,550,000	\$5,030,000	\$2,550,000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 343-343g).....		2,480,000		
Cooperative vocational education in agriculture (20 U. S. C. 11-30).....	3,151,340	19,730		2,501,500
Cooperative vocational education in trades and industries (20 U. S. C. 11-30).....	2,956,295	9,787		
Cooperative vocational education, teachers, etc. (20 U. S. C. 11-30).....	1,029,078	10,000		
Cooperative vocational education in home economics (20 U. S. C. 11-30).....	248,957	18,431		
Cooperative vocational education in distributive occupations (20 U. S. C. 11-30).....		10,000		
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry (29 U. S. C. 31-45b).....	735,619	2,082,198		
Promotion and further development of vocational education (20 U. S. C. 15h-15p; 29 U. S. C. 31-35).....		19,384,914	26,489,335	31,982,225
Promotion of vocational education, act Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education (20 U. S. C. 11-14).....				7,158,209
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded (20 U. S. C. 611-617) ²				71,327
Grants for library services, Office of Education (20 U. S. C. 351).....				7,036,729
Defense educational activities, Office of Education (20 U. S. C. 401-589) ³				68,506,824
Education of the blind (American Printing House for the Blind) (20 U. S. C. 101, 102).....	75,000	115,000	125,000	400,000
White House conference on aging, Office of the Secretary (72 Stat. 1748, September 2, 1958).....				759,200
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 242b) ²			3,293,697	4,905,490
Control of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 24, 25).....		4,188,399	12,399,314	2,371,491
Control of tuberculosis, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246b).....			6,781,262	3,993,078
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292) ³			3,095,842	2,904,661
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292).....				
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 285) ³			6,592,932	2,203,223
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 285).....				
Sanitary engineering activities, Public Health Service (33 U. S. C. 466f) ³				2,658,568
Grants, water pollution control, Public Health Service (33 U. S. C. 466, 466d).....			913,027	
Grants and special studies, Territory of Alaska (42 U. S. C. 246).....			757,117	
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska (42 U. S. C. 267).....				
Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (5 U. S. C. 150) ²				1,065,435
Grants for construction of health research facilities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292c) ³				504,169
Grants for construction, mental health facilities, Alaska, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 274).....				355,673
Grants for waste treatment works construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291d).....				40,295,227
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 243-245) ³		9,500,706	14,081,127	14,970,865
Grants to States for public health work, Social Security Act. (42 U. S. C. 801-803).....				
Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a) ²			57,073,217	143,577,424

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued				
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services of the Social Security Act (42 U. S. C. 701-731).....		\$9,680,706	\$11,234,511	\$47,432,646
Grants to States for public assistance, Social Security Administration (42 U. S. C. 301-306, 1201-1206).....		329,303,433	1,134,960,863	2,058,896,283
Grants to States and other agencies, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 4, 32) ²			24,741,510	48,606,903
Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 4, 32) ³				
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	\$10,746,289	379,217,408	1,307,568,754	2,405,707,150
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Federal aid in fish restoration and management (16 U. S. C. 777b).....				4,318,114
Federal aid, wildlife restoration (16 U. S. C. 669-1).....		451,209	7,577,938	17,609,844
Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U. S. C. 715e).....			88,419	506,182
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (30 U. S. C. 191).....	1,387,838	2,151,654	11,328,583	36,430,776
Payments to States under Grazing Act, public lands (43 U. S. C. 315i).....		503,970	185,489	255,922
Payments to States under Grazing Act, Indian ceded lands (43 U. S. C. 315j).....				
Payments to States, proceeds of sales (receipt limitation) (31 U. S. C. 711, par. 17).....	18,292	602	5,518	273,839
Coos Bay wagon-road grant fund (31 U. S. C. 725e (3)).....	43,613	(⁴)		
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (43 U. S. C. 1181a, b).....		142,041		
Payment to certain counties in Oregon in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands (receipt limitation) (43 U. S. C. 869a).....				
Payment to counties, Oregon and California grant lands (50%).....	979,387	313,845	1,761,766	14,761,926
Payment to counties in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands, 25 per centum fund (25%) (43 U. S. C. 1181f (b)).....				
Payment of proceeds of sales of Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands and timber (receipt limitation) (43 U. S. C. 869a).....		12,771		
Payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands (43 U. S. C. 1181f, g).....		221	58,190	137,008
Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Land Management (7 U. S. C. 1012).....				107,905
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management (43 U. S. C. 315m).....				176,934
Payments to Alaska, coal leases, Bureau of Land Management (43 U. S. C. 451).....				79,223
Payment to Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands (20 U. S. C. 238).....				33,535
Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River (receipt limitation) (30 U. S. C. 233).....	41,778	8,786		18,632
Payments to States from potash deposits, royalties and rentals (30 U. S. C. 149, 285, 286).....		49,256		
Payment to Alaska under Alaska Game Law (48 U. S. C. 199, Subdiv. K).....		20,281	49,286	17,343
Payments to Alaska from Pribilof Islands Fund, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q).....				813,919
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon Project, payment to Arizona and Nevada (43 U. S. C. 617a, f).....			600,000	600,000

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued*

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued				
Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation (43 U. S. C. 491, 498).....				\$251,792
Disposal of Coulee Dam community, Bureau of Reclamation (71 Stat. 524, Aug. 30, 1957).....				21,000
Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation (71 Stat. 419, Aug. 26, 1957).....				79,941
Drainage of anthracite mines, Bureau of Mines (30 U. S. C. 572).....				1,231,985
Payments to the State of Wyoming in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service (16 U. S. C. 406d-3).....				30,064
Administration of Territories, Office of Territories (43 U. S. C. 869-870).....				1,728,700
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (43 U. S. C. 869-870).....				5,090,000
Virgin Islands public works (43 U. S. C. 869-870).....				11,701
Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories (26 U. S. C. 7652 (b) (1)).....				4,917,952
Alaska public works, Office of Territories (43 U. S. C. 869-870).....				2,163,931
Education and welfare services, Bureau of Indian Affairs (25 U. S. C. 452).....				5,377,605
Resources management, Bureau of Indian Affairs (25 U. S. C. 461-483).....				627,395
Total Department of the Interior.....	\$2,470,908	\$3,654,726	\$21,655,190	97,673,168
THE JUDICIARY				
Grants to Alaska of Court receipts, United States Courts (73 Stat. 147, June 25, 1959).....				709,638
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy (42 U. S. C. 161).....	9,522			
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration, Bureau of Employment Security (29 U. S. C. 49-49i).....		3,366,606	207,617,255	317,155,668
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation Administration (42 U. S. C. 501).....				
Payment to States, United States Employment Service (29 U. S. C. 49-49i).....				
Total Department of Labor.....	9,522	3,366,606	207,617,255	317,155,668
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
Internal Revenue, collections for Puerto Rico (26 U. S. C. 7652 (a) (3)).....				22,934,141
Federal payment to District of Columbia (act July 5, 1955, 69 Stat. 246).....				25,000,000
Total Treasury Department.....				47,934,141
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia (60 Stat. 896, Aug. 7, 1946).....				1,454,518

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued				
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
Annual contributions, Public Housing Administration (42 U. S. C. 1410).....			\$5,737,706	\$127,373,422
Urban renewal fund, Office of Administrator (42 U. S. C. 1450).....				101,706,286
Urban planning grants, Office of Administrator (40 U. S. C. 461).....				2,554,027
United States Housing Authority fund (42 U. S. C. 1404 (d), 1418).....		\$1,386,132		
Total Housing and Home Finance Agency.....		1,386,132	5,737,706	231,633,735
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
<i>Federal Aviation Agency</i>				
Grants-in-aid for airports, Federal Airport Act (49 U. S. C. 1103).....			32,782,999	1,393,152
Grants-in-aid for airports (liquidation cash) (49 U. S. C. 1103).....				55,720,204
Total Federal Aviation Agency.....			32,782,999	57,113,356
<i>Federal Power Commission</i>				
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 810).....	\$12,875	19,386	28,315	58,656
<i>National Capital Planning Commission</i>				
Land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway and Playground System (40 U. S. C. 72a).....				138,000
<i>Small Business Administration</i>				
Grants for research and management counseling (72 Stat. 698, August 21, 1958).....				2,027,761
<i>Tennessee Valley Authority</i>				
Tennessee Valley Authority fund (16 U.S.C. 831i).....				6,312,781
<i>Veterans' Administration</i>				
Annual appropriations under title "General operating expenses, Veterans' Administration":				
State supervision of schools and training establishments (38 U. S. C. 531-539).....			6,909,143	1,752,067
Administration of unemployment and self-employment allowances (38 U. S. C. 2011, 2012).....			4,354,348	
"Maintenance and operation of domiciliary facilities," and "Inpatient homes":				
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (24 U. S. C. 134).....	575,206	978,767	3,273,924	6,128,023
Total Veterans' Administration.....	575,206	978,767	14,537,415	7,880,090
Total part I.....	106,755,791	572,870,641	2,220,339,277	6,758,270,305
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Commodity Credit Corporation funds (7 U. S. C. 1808).....				¹⁰ 306,050,766
Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests (16 U. S. C. 503).....	(11)	(11)		
Federal forest road construction (Title 23 U.S.C.).....	(11)	(11)		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—con.				
Forest roads and trails (Title 23 U.S.C.).....	\$7,961,032	\$11,478,686		
Forest reserve fund, roads and trails for States (16 U. S. C. 501).....				
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (16 U. S. C. 590g).....				
Agricultural Conservation Program (16 U. S. C. 590e-1, 590e-2).....		552,042,804	\$230,754,577	\$208,155,247
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183).....			59,197,418	71,649,488
Grants and loans, Farm Housing (42 U. S. C. 1477).....			46,321	
Great plains conservation program (16 U. S. C. 590p).....				5,241,015
Total Department of Agriculture.....	7,961,032	563,521,490	289,998,316	591,096,516
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
Forest highways construction (Title 23 U.S.C.).....			26,916,655	
<i>Maritime activities</i>				
State marine schools (46 U.S.C. 1335) ¹²				616,663
Total Department of Commerce.....			26,916,655	616,663
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
<i>Army</i>				
National Guard (32 U. S. C. 106, 107).....	31,987,927	71,019,749	87,261,167	¹³ 400,400,235
Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works (33 U. S. C. 701c-3).....			609,498	
Flood control, general (33 U. S. C. 701c-3).....				
Total Army.....	31,987,927	71,019,749	87,870,665	400,400,235
<i>Air Force</i>				
Air National Guard (32 U. S. C. 101 (6)).....			44,295,643	¹⁴ 224,517,448
Total Department of Defense.....	31,987,927	71,019,749	132,166,308	624,917,683
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
Civilian Conservation Corps (16 U. S. C. 584-584g).....		270,856,832		
Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 243-245) ¹²				2,856,722
Sanitary engineering activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291d) ¹²				587,974
Grants for construction of health research facilities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 292c) ¹²				25,191,336
Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 291a) ¹²				845,035
Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service (5 U. S. C. 150) ¹²				5,291,096
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 289).....				33,197,458
Operating expenses, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 282f) ¹²			5,177,886	39,782,607
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 282f).....				
Operating expenses, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 287d) ¹²			4,909,702	43,115,618
Salaries, expenses, and grants, National Heart Institute, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 287d).....				

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued*

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued				
Operating expenses, dental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 288e).....			\$231, 764	\$6, 147, 027
Dental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 288e).....				
Allergy and infectious disease activities (42 U. S. C. 289).....				23, 983, 415
General research and services, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 241).....			5, 726, 699	36, 484, 084
Mental health activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 242b) ¹²			3, 635, 866	44, 777, 671
Neurology and blindness activities, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 246).....				28, 617, 391
Defense educational activities, Office of Education (20 U.S.C. 401-589) ¹²				18, 068, 873
Expansion of teaching in education of the mentally retarded, Colleges and Universities (20 U.S.C. 611-617) ¹²				236, 864
Cooperative research, salaries and expenses, Office of Education (20 U.S.C. 331-332).....				2, 937, 276
Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases (42 U.S.C. 243) ¹⁵	\$273, 330			
Interstate quarantine service (42 U. S. C. 243) ¹⁵	71, 117			
Studies in rural sanitation (42 U. S. C. 243) ¹⁵	345, 159			
Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U. S. C. 34) ¹²				5, 953, 370
Grants to States and other agencies, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (29 U.S.C. 32) ¹²				5, 153, 578
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	689, 606	\$270, 856, 832	19, 681, 917	323, 227, 395
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen (42 U. S. C. 1333).....			905, 964	
Unemployment compensation for veterans, Bureau of Employment Security (38 U. S. C. 2001).....				
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, Bureau of Employment Security (42 U. S. C. 1366).....				138, 234, 747
Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees, Bureau of Employment Security (72 Stat. 1082).....				
Total Department of Labor			905, 964	138, 234, 747
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Construction services, Public Buildings Administration (40 U. S. C. 265).....			172, 178	
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
<i>Atomic Energy Commission</i>				
Operating expenses (42 U. S. C. 1804).....				¹⁶ 5, 315, 182
<i>National Science Foundation</i>				
Salaries and expenses, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1869).....				103, 799, 285
International geophysical year, National Science Foundation (42 U. S. C. 1862).....				818, 803
Total National Science Foundation				104, 618, 088

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 87.—*Expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of emergency appropriations from which payments are made to or within States), fiscal years 1930, 1940, 1950, and 1960—Continued*

Appropriation titles ¹	1930	1940	1950	1960
PART II. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAYMENTS ARE MADE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS INVOLVING PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—continued				
<i>Veterans' Administration</i>				
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits, Veterans' Administration (38 U.S.C. Ch. 5011).....			\$2,815,021,445	\$388,539,888
Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration (38 U.S.C. 1501-1510).....				
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans (38 U.S.C. 1901(a)).....			2,169,664	
Total Veterans' Administration.....			2,817,191,109	388,539,888
Total part II.....	\$40,638,565	\$905,398,071	3,287,032,447	2,176,566,162
Grand total.....	147,394,356	1,478,268,712	5,507,371,724	¹⁷ 8,934,836,467

¹ In some instances appropriation titles have been changed from time to time without changes in the basic laws.

² Consists of \$81,978,879, estimated cost of perishable food commodities acquired through price-support operations as ordered for distribution within States, pursuant to sec. 416 of Public Law 439, 81st Congress (7 U.S.C. 1431), and \$80,563,000, cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in school.

³ Additional payments from this appropriation are included in part II, under Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

⁴ Deduct: represents net repayments. These accounts were discontinued but their functions are continued under the two accounts immediately following.

⁵ See footnote 20 keyed to column 30 of following table.

⁶ Includes —\$11,970 for "Surveys and planning for hospital construction."

⁷ Consists of \$251,530, payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts; \$3,541, payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts (miscellaneous); and \$851, payments to States (grazing fees).

⁸ Special fund account repealed as a permanent appropriation, effective July 1, 1935, by sec. 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act (31 U.S.C. 725c). Annual appropriation provided for same object under the account immediately following.

⁹ Activities under this caption expired June 30, 1929.

¹⁰ Represents payments under the soil bank program.

¹¹ These accounts consolidated with combined accounts immediately following.

¹² Additional payments from this appropriation are included in part I under Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

¹³ Consists of \$429,363, "Operation and maintenance, Army"; \$232,265,680, "National Guard personnel, Army"; \$150,964,260, "Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard"; \$16,629,063, "Military construction, Army National Guard"; and \$111,869, "Military construction, Army Reserve." On obligation basis.

¹⁴ Consists of \$11,454,420, "Military construction, Air National Guard"; \$165,185,548, "Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard"; and \$47,877,480, "National Guard personnel, Air Force." On obligation basis.

¹⁵ Formerly shown under Treasury Department.

¹⁶ Represents costs of fellowship and assistance programs.

¹⁷ Payments from emergency funds to or within States included in the following table, but excluded from this table for the fiscal year 1960:

Part A—(see columns 13 (\$97,513), 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 35, 56, and 64 (\$10,385,963) of the following table).....	\$252,924,589
Part B—(see column 92 of the following table).....	—13,129,422

Total.....	239,795,167
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NOTE.—Figures furnished by the departments and agencies concerned pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, Aug. 8, 1958 (see exhibit 70, p. 381, in the 1958 annual report).

TABLE 88.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960*

[On basis of checks issued except where it is not practicable to report certain detail for all payments. The differing basis of such detail is footnoted and a checks-issued figure is used for the total. The differences in amounts between the two bases are included in "Undistributed to States, etc."]

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS

State, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture						
	Agricultural experiment stations ¹	Cooperative agricultural extension work ²	School lunch program ³	National forests fund — shared revenues	Submarginal land program — shared revenues	Cooperative projects in marketing ⁴	State and private forestry cooperation, etc. ⁵
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Alabama.....	\$821,686	\$1, 878, 356	\$4, 371, 701	\$320, 167	\$12, 625	\$39, 117	\$380, 064
Alaska.....	209, 899	105, 493	105, 325	158, 263		23, 800	
Arizona.....	365, 047	346, 662	1, 197, 140	570, 547		7, 860	
Arkansas.....	690, 140	1, 569, 365	2, 813, 469	939, 769	8, 783	34, 382	242, 100
California.....	869, 072	1, 325, 295	8, 519, 973	3, 979, 992	498	157, 599	1, 226, 820
Colorado.....	471, 791	533, 564	1, 483, 501	427, 766	32, 043	37, 641	52, 341
Connecticut.....	357, 344	267, 092	1, 332, 223			12, 993	72, 439
Delaware.....	265, 556	135, 151	223, 844			27, 000	24, 754
District of Columbia.....			282, 393				
Florida.....	456, 176	622, 152	4, 171, 499	226, 415	9, 282	70, 290	620, 629
Georgia.....	895, 773	2, 009, 043	5, 299, 499	236, 501	14, 976	97, 682	568, 285
Hawaii.....	287, 515	239, 414	820, 514			16, 498	20, 954
Idaho.....	375, 026	394, 209	789, 029	1, 281, 277	1, 725	10, 250	255, 998
Illinois.....	850, 795	1, 580, 672	5, 941, 818	11, 544		59, 672	74, 575
Indiana.....	768, 748	1, 308, 938	3, 812, 683	5, 037		113, 976	62, 305
Iowa.....	806, 510	1, 414, 815	2, 935, 818	402	193	84, 978	35, 373
Kansas.....	538, 963	989, 561	2, 025, 694		9, 106	106, 595	13, 388
Kentucky.....	849, 291	1, 895, 286	4, 081, 987	67, 321	1, 147	96, 026	218, 715
Louisiana.....	603, 971	1, 260, 594	5, 017, 832	298, 030	15, 346	117, 443	368, 293
Maine.....	373, 193	353, 613	883, 637	3, 886		93, 709	333, 887
Maryland.....	444, 939	492, 274	2, 121, 350		2, 916	70, 709	155, 411
Massachusetts.....	433, 485	378, 628	3, 161, 048			51, 019	131, 348
Michigan.....	760, 136	1, 471, 866	5, 317, 643	170, 920	966	259, 686	438, 328
Minnesota.....	729, 400	1, 389, 847	3, 401, 470	262, 179		70, 644	317, 802
Mississippi.....	839, 570	1, 975, 247	3, 750, 232	670, 305	13, 263	88, 016	394, 065
Missouri.....	768, 219	1, 706, 192	3, 658, 723	52, 492	618	98, 434	274, 673
Montana.....	384, 968	441, 855	599, 531	887, 464		23, 000	124, 436
Nebraska.....	516, 821	838, 769	1, 207, 859	15, 242	12, 185	30, 450	12, 847
Nevada.....	257, 937	171, 716	160, 867	56, 024			36, 741
New Hampshire.....	281, 015	180, 612	487, 710	56, 166		8, 522	132, 900
New Jersey.....	436, 181	362, 172	2, 739, 971			62, 474	128, 463
New Mexico.....	339, 895	425, 300	916, 931	255, 819	14, 436	42, 386	51, 390
New York.....	886, 984	1, 358, 163	9, 323, 268			95, 967	358, 166
North Carolina.....	1, 127, 484	2, 541, 864	6, 863, 930	233, 353	503	155, 869	395, 669
North Dakota.....	377, 718	582, 525	776, 341	16	171, 483	68, 816	22, 910
Ohio.....	929, 250	1, 802, 963	6, 835, 776	5, 902	1, 286	61, 602	158, 600
Oklahoma.....	590, 480	1, 338, 842	2, 548, 544	102, 517	27, 355	77, 835	143, 703
Oregon.....	493, 107	571, 942	1, 599, 861	11, 207, 368	2, 135	99, 122	569, 779
Pennsylvania.....	1, 025, 432	1, 785, 151	7, 369, 371	114, 011		37, 644	286, 440
Rhode Island.....	285, 765	97, 273	531, 186			3, 484	51, 084
South Carolina.....	669, 152	1, 384, 188	3, 921, 711	442, 798		27, 000	369, 727
South Dakota.....	408, 756	561, 492	702, 806	113, 918	49, 132	8, 503	45, 502
Tennessee.....	863, 012	1, 906, 553	4, 493, 933	192, 432		46, 851	298, 546
Texas.....	1, 143, 245	3, 090, 153	8, 468, 112	629, 848	20, 523	50, 493	311, 727
Utah.....	369, 176	310, 891	1, 085, 314	150, 313	1, 258	17, 021	42, 314
Vermont.....	283, 410	238, 227	357, 014	32, 970		14, 526	102, 449
Virginia.....	756, 700	1, 524, 960	4, 078, 293	65, 643	14	73, 339	351, 814
Washington.....	599, 043	697, 016	2, 259, 755	5, 243, 183		66, 755	563, 579
West Virginia.....	589, 813	930, 780	2, 378, 951	115, 935		42, 266	206, 730
Wisconsin.....	763, 786	1, 380, 675	3, 182, 618	87, 447	10	84, 683	396, 273
Wyoming.....	338, 393	279, 795	290, 535	210, 859	28, 718	19, 300	3, 340
Puerto Rico.....	776, 272	1, 368, 839	4, 137, 094	1, 716	369		
Virgin Islands.....			83, 872				
Other Territories, etc. ⁷			35, 574				
Undistributed to States, etc.....	\$ 250, 000	\$ 8, 119, 622	\$ 3, 651, 821				
Total.....	30, 584, 540	59, 933, 667	151, 304, 952	29, 903, 757	452, 894	3, 063, 927	11, 447, 676

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture—Continued				Department of Commerce		
	Water- shed pro- tection and flood prevention ¹⁰	Commodity Credit Corporation		Removal of surplus agricul- tural com- modities	Bureau of Public Roads—Construction		State marine schools ¹⁵
		Value of commodi- ties do- nated ¹¹	Special school milk program ¹²		Federal aid highways (trust fund) ¹³	Other ¹⁴	
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Alabama.....	\$100,148	\$2,181,848	\$1,242,508	\$1,631,071	\$50,911,357	\$5,614	
Alaska.....		65,008	26,632	48,597	14,551,447	1,556,591	
Arizona.....		749,509	485,292	560,306	29,380,289	1,268,314	
Arkansas.....	185,179	2,971,677	666,838	2,221,518	31,163,923	736,551	
California.....	1,531,893	3,322,507	7,270,977	2,483,786	168,504,363	3,308,977	\$122,205
Colorado.....	312,198	720,102	677,399	538,322	33,598,701	2,409,149	
Connecticut.....	67,676	543,082	989,916	405,989	28,682,824		
Delaware.....	11,600	133,060	241,353	99,471	8,248,452		
District of Columbia.....		424,892	410,831	317,633	16,125,267		
Florida.....	79,582	1,599,188	1,391,583	1,195,495	74,043,163	473,569	
Georgia.....	1,016,289	2,202,639	1,016,748	1,646,613	69,440,440	162,834	
Hawaii.....		292,411	175,963	218,596	4,321,376		
Idaho.....		201,256	210,387	150,452	22,095,964	3,629,169	
Illinois.....	477,293	2,165,039	5,945,707	1,618,504	199,991,459	121,940	
Indiana.....	93,448	1,569,409	1,879,833	1,173,233	74,440,250	2,984	
Iowa.....	805,853	1,196,526	1,702,736	894,480	67,694,866		
Kansas.....	135,090	893,753	895,022	668,138	51,288,446		
Kentucky.....	382,571	3,716,945	1,383,751	2,778,653	65,970,074	11,277	
Louisiana.....	452,589	3,040,274	498,937	2,272,798	69,592,608	157,750	
Maine.....		495,159	366,684	370,162	19,928,624	1,218	152,556
Maryland.....	91,502	846,794	1,612,972	633,033	27,277,041	255	
Massachusetts.....		1,251,117	2,862,323	935,290	66,795,208		132,468
Michigan.....		3,890,166	4,737,972	2,908,147	95,978,454	434,144	
Minnesota.....	196,108	1,200,223	2,268,863	897,243	64,364,669	492,515	
Mississippi.....	654,776	3,675,517	1,199,922	2,747,682	36,142,975	61,868	
Missouri.....	63,402	1,357,236	2,183,617	1,014,620	75,962,689	227,664	
Montana.....		325,298	147,752	243,181	29,345,613	1,335,988	
Nebraska.....	477,241	322,713	478,537	241,249	27,092,594	111,379	
Nevada.....	261,936	47,713	83,434	35,669	9,549,557	561,011	
New Hampshire.....		297,616	249,495	222,486	19,473,272	199,554	
New Jersey.....	236,759	1,012,064	2,416,907	756,582	53,083,050		
New Mexico.....	288,225	764,998	603,144	571,884	23,857,879	1,731,007	
New York.....	154,042	3,995,556	8,861,907	2,986,933	216,956,224	208,673	116,840
North Carolina.....	105,547	1,818,300	1,531,014	1,359,294	59,325,942	61,399	
North Dakota.....	781,354	341,259	299,274	255,112	32,661,124		
Ohio.....	433,011	2,491,160	4,872,828	1,862,301	158,815,030	99,901	
Oklahoma.....	5,195,062	2,646,340	882,439	1,978,308	33,134,833	108,217	
Oregon.....	52,821	529,763	519,991	396,031	49,833,244	4,390,456	
Pennsylvania.....	71,348	6,635,633	4,073,354	4,963,557	116,461,815	13,389	
Rhode Island.....		163,160	374,672	121,972	12,490,727	384	
South Carolina.....	106,957	1,256,303	614,263	939,166	46,691,877	83,400	
South Dakota.....	101,462	499,233	436,423	373,209	25,748,650	304,678	
Tennessee.....	316,797	3,091,679	1,709,126	2,311,226	66,749,871	125,654	
Texas.....	6,828,422	3,480,605	2,461,310	2,601,973	197,593,219	116,800	
Utah.....	37,125	597,975	241,616	447,024	32,354,005	1,122,534	
Vermont.....		140,022	163,653	104,676	16,530,635	80,811	
Virginia.....	98,803	1,792,638	1,526,828	1,340,111	53,220,156	133,983	
Washington.....	147,259	700,211	1,257,609	523,453	41,910,120	2,214,181	
West Virginia.....	487,938	3,432,719	430,187	2,566,175	46,752,211	32,044	
Wisconsin.....	107,396	981,830	2,960,153	733,981	61,264,499	127,864	
Wyoming.....		181,678	143,349	135,815	25,144,051	995,052	
Puerto Rico.....		5,177,614		3,870,596	7,324,539		
Virgin Islands.....		28,668		21,431			
Other Territories, etc. ¹		129,100		96,510			
Undistributed to States, etc. ²	9,744,000	-1,608,306	878,969	4,528,263	-8,110,784	-317,859	
Total.....	32,690,702	81,978,879	80,563,000	67,015,000	2,912,748,890	28,902,882	524,069

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued*

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Defense, Army	Executive Office of the President		Funds appropriated to the President	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		
		Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization			American Printing House for the Blind	White House Conference on Aging	Office of Education
		Lease of flood control lands—shared revenues	Federal contributions ¹⁵	Research and development ¹⁶				Federal Civil Defense—Disaster relief ^{16}
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Alabama.....	\$792	\$29,329	—\$3,035	—	\$6,959	\$15,000	\$100,541
Alaska.....		2,080	—2,404	—		15,000	71,283
Arizona.....		30,882	—1,454	—	3,434	15,000	77,477
Arkansas.....	77,724	129,367	755	—\$94,693	5,318	15,000	89,048
California.....	91,286	—669,902	10,928	69,010	33,825	15,000	175,599
Colorado.....	9,956	149,731	—2,991	—	4,194	15,000	83,218
Connecticut.....	563	60,377	—5,014	—	9,725	15,000	90,023
Delaware.....	4,790	20,947	—956	—	1,246	12,200	73,173
District of Columbia.....		10,044	—545	—	851	15,000	—
Florida.....	11,018	344,771	8,164	—	11,883	15,000	97,644
Georgia.....	41,117	—60,571	3,345	—	10,546	15,000	104,360
Hawaii.....		112,499	—1,175	—	1,824	15,000	74,985
Idaho.....	326	19,480	72	—106,967	821	15,000	75,872
Illinois.....	59,947	242,271	—5,532	—	20,757	15,000	156,906
Indiana.....		291,710	1,471	171,000	7,172	—	109,245
Iowa.....	47,657	18,336	—1,154	599,911	4,437	15,000	96,146
Kansas.....	94,664	114,941	862	3,440	4,650	15,000	89,006
Kentucky.....	43,565	70,990	—2,230	—	5,288	15,000	99,375
Louisiana.....	25,183	86,204	1,138	—344,493	7,203	15,000	96,769
Maine.....		175,571	—1,914	—	1,003	15,000	79,115
Maryland.....	320	90,477	1,797	—	8,449	15,000	93,372
Massachusetts.....	3,090	680	—10,915	—190,814	19,480	15,000	116,789
Michigan.....	13,364	308,664	25,771	—	18,751	15,000	133,560
Minnesota.....	6,296	1,822	—218	—86,214	7,567	15,000	99,751
Mississippi.....	47,386	—42,601	—1,028	—	4,559	15,000	91,735
Missouri.....	95,330	125,652	—4,746	—	6,686	15,000	109,448
Montana.....	14,916	12,732	1,527	—	1,641	5,000	75,896
Nebraska.....	39,055	25,106	—2,550	—	2,614	15,000	83,222
Nevada.....		23,822	—704	—124,224	486	15,000	71,597
New Hampshire.....	988	33,074	—1,305	—	1,276	12,000	75,319
New Jersey.....	1,269	197,664	—2,800	—	14,891	15,000	118,233
New Mexico.....		44,320	16,039	—	3,252	15,000	76,795
New York.....	3,455	829,632	15,774	—	43,671	15,000	217,934
North Carolina.....	4,753	274,889	—2,694	15,333	13,007	15,000	110,518
North Dakota.....	151,619	58,153	—364	—	942	15,000	76,181
Ohio.....	8,821	—106,599	—48	1,578,183	22,155	15,000	149,269
Oklahoma.....	194,394	119,721	—1,883	—47,127	2,796	15,000	92,278
Oregon.....	3,569	98,673	—277	—175,097	5,774	15,000	85,176
Pennsylvania.....	11,357	539,679	1,985	230,380	29,509	15,000	174,720
Rhode Island.....		20,714	—5,250	—	1,155	15,000	77,899
South Carolina.....	3,973	24,451	6,746	—	4,285	15,000	91,118
South Dakota.....	60,951	15,693	—1,359	—	1,428	15,000	76,512
Tennessee.....	41,084	65,179	—3,374	—	8,145	15,000	102,836
Texas.....	198,705	536,518	3,528	44,503	13,433	15,000	146,920
Utah.....		8,455	1,733	—	1,489	15,000	76,871
Vermont.....	2,586	35,779	602	—	456	15,000	73,768
Virginia.....	24,608	17,929	—3,455	—	7,871	15,000	103,104
Washington.....	6,167	72,956	—491	—69,115	7,476	15,000	93,730
West Virginia.....	2,382	120,713	—4,308	—404	4,680	15,000	90,006
Wisconsin.....	5,308	188,384	201	—	7,567	15,000	104,260
Wyoming.....		1,528	—1,075	—	638	15,000	72,898
Puerto Rico.....		—2,158	420	—	2,644	15,000	50,000
Virgin Islands.....				—		10,000	—
Other Territories, etc. ¹		2,020	—	—	91	—	—
Undistributed to States, etc.			—	—	—10,000	—	—
Total.....	1,454,333	4,922,777	25,548	1,472,610	400,000	759,200	5,051,500

Footnotes at end of table

TABLE 88.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued*

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued					
	Office of Education—Continued					
	Coopera- tive voca- tional ed- ucation ¹⁸	School construc- tion and survey	Mainte- nance and operation of schools	Library services	Defense educa- tional activities	Education of the mentally retarded
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Alabama.....	\$1,063,459	\$1,178,557	\$4,134,170	\$207,576	\$1,924,249	-----
Alaska.....	85,979	2,273,265	4,937,070	46,657	78,720	-----
Arizona.....	204,864	3,360,418	3,910,641	72,485	139,692	-----
Arkansas.....	780,560	660,185	953,655	164,544	883,341	-----
California.....	2,083,983	12,396,012	26,023,091	239,322	1,869,273	\$2,033
Colorado.....	340,791	1,482,604	4,657,958	88,084	1,162,940	8,132
Connecticut.....	352,161	360,626	1,504,810	67,807	317,108	-----
Delaware.....	185,836	-----	641,028	48,391	109,060	-----
District of Columbia.....	117,625	-----	-----	-----	230,290	-----
Florida.....	641,558	1,577,910	4,765,332	146,259	2,025,015	9,000
Georgia.....	1,094,213	1,364,942	4,650,662	223,578	820,729	-----
Hawaii.....	180,892	2,330,962	958,511	55,087	283,934	-----
Idaho.....	231,670	602,442	1,313,116	85,934	587,752	-----
Illinois.....	1,682,459	1,072,962	2,911,440	230,178	1,186,055	3,650
Indiana.....	963,233	1,438,321	862,162	-----	1,945,686	-----
Iowa.....	849,945	318,876	597,624	213,719	957,221	-----
Kansas.....	577,370	1,467,087	4,527,155	76,570	486,667	-----
Kentucky.....	1,065,691	205,963	1,113,299	221,203	1,054,542	-----
Louisiana.....	871,379	268,054	849,597	158,010	1,978,294	-----
Maine.....	231,635	367,808	1,400,588	61,052	322,391	2,450
Maryland.....	447,164	4,250,791	5,487,450	72,000	484,574	-----
Massachusetts.....	733,176	573,097	4,768,744	80,000	1,050,449	-----
Michigan.....	1,358,366	2,800,458	920,041	221,976	2,950,174	-----
Minnesota.....	935,248	246,113	413,809	172,203	1,678,280	2,166
Mississippi.....	961,494	684,269	1,348,522	193,061	2,068,017	-----
Missouri.....	1,084,681	931,752	2,050,041	198,893	1,641,220	-----
Montana.....	205,305	1,520,195	1,414,747	72,427	356,027	-----
Nebraska.....	441,704	485,835	1,557,295	108,519	512,257	-----
Nevada.....	179,590	124,835	1,226,882	68,141	84,499	-----
New Hampshire.....	173,264	-----	1,034,803	62,015	331,118	-----
New Jersey.....	767,849	963,315	3,079,176	97,403	1,756,621	5,500
New Mexico.....	235,333	4,429,888	4,036,615	73,042	663,377	-----
New York.....	2,482,102	1,586,922	3,416,561	249,152	4,761,827	3,050
North Carolina.....	1,500,205	703,360	2,011,508	302,331	3,223,393	1,633
North Dakota.....	288,687	845,927	336,234	42,146	422,098	9,800
Ohio.....	1,670,421	1,048,253	4,139,410	270,635	1,952,603	7,331
Oklahoma.....	736,475	3,066,253	6,615,390	99,815	1,345,087	-----
Oregon.....	389,785	266,000	851,685	89,514	848,936	-----
Pennsylvania.....	2,118,946	6,096	5,166,227	250,456	4,662,761	-----
Rhode Island.....	173,150	242,489	1,607,652	59,305	352,196	-----
South Carolina.....	732,732	525,502	2,890,144	127,918	567,631	2,650
South Dakota.....	287,001	958,222	1,698,838	82,462	268,828	-----
Tennessee.....	1,123,383	226,395	1,891,601	219,097	1,751,044	3,532
Texas.....	1,993,379	4,575,262	11,099,365	288,142	6,591,645	3,050
Utah.....	189,732	689,843	1,645,422	74,658	363,869	-----
Vermont.....	187,366	-----	64,664	63,385	218,508	-----
Virginia.....	987,317	4,003,652	13,007,274	211,253	2,607,409	-----
Washington.....	542,274	1,353,153	7,100,291	125,287	1,588,352	-----
West Virginia.....	628,224	-----	115,533	167,674	1,788,849	-----
Wisconsin.....	960,904	-----	555,664	190,468	2,328,611	7,350
Wyoming.....	170,987	198,800	660,542	50,291	303,294	-----
Puerto Rico.....	742,087	-----	2,949,537	220,000	509,803	-----
Virgin Islands.....	42,730	-----	75,439	11,079	45,450	-----
Other Territories, etc. ¹	64,070	519,500	711,730	15,495	65,058	-----
Undistributed to States, etc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	39,140,434	70,553,171	166,660,735	7,036,729	68,506,824	71,327

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued*

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service						
	Venereal disease control	Tuber- culosis control	General health as- sistance	Mental health activities	Cancer control	Heart disease control	Sanitary engineering activities
	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Alabama.....	\$44,760	\$91,995	\$403,226	\$97,886	\$51,463	\$78,280	\$58,369
Alaska.....	.....	20,932	60,802	40,761	2,870	8,000	14,181
Arizona.....	17,783	53,552	126,877	36,655	17,437	700	24,149
Arkansas.....	75,172	63,671	254,818	54,620	33,990	42,619	40,266
California.....	32,968	289,785	894,604	325,635	151,146	147,825	137,388
Colorado.....	14,064	33,326	163,221	44,543	24,663	43,977	29,801
Connecticut.....	9,715	38,160	131,151	54,492	26,295	40,045	45,848
Delaware.....	17,030	15,289	28,212	28,000	4,828	15,335	30,417
District of Columbia.....	63,271	36,736	50,002	40,392	9,428	31,529	17,591
Florida.....	76,258	91,016	393,370	118,901	¹⁰ 69,962	77,501	61,040
Georgia.....	196,082	85,417	425,923	111,263	55,630	82,267	63,198
Hawaii.....	.....	22,423	²⁰ 1,123,584	40,979	7,869	32,432	25,588
Idaho.....	5,479	15,187	90,624	40,981	12,910	33,843	19,936
Illinois.....	205,088	235,701	626,436	234,724	56,105	110,445	113,624
Indiana.....	.....	77,010	340,428	111,614	51,892	69,365	66,589
Iowa.....	9,937	34,917	261,898	70,946	21,891	33,533	43,419
Kansas.....	43,327	33,556	206,186	55,134	31,346	37,048	35,761
Kentucky.....	37,673	103,356	356,606	91,080	48,161	72,682	55,799
Louisiana.....	51,649	75,840	329,850	88,928	45,587	66,218	52,922
Maine.....	.....	22,550	108,403	40,074	17,570	37,535	25,690
Maryland.....	42,449	82,155	213,114	74,380	34,008	54,596	52,100
Massachusetts.....	.....	100,491	324,128	¹⁰⁸ 410	63,437	70,890	76,146
Michigan.....	86,460	147,935	534,940	195,683	84,943	95,957	90,500
Minnesota.....	4,372	48,722	300,640	88,815	40,386	63,485	50,353
Mississippi.....	69,998	60,328	355,993	74,576	43,763	71,291	51,242
Missouri.....	45,579	93,957	351,350	111,186	58,000	72,095	54,300
Montana.....	15,067	20,590	83,114	40,981	12,805	25,300	19,011
Nebraska.....	13,184	23,920	155,135	34,995	24,012	10,243	20,097
Nevada.....	6,794	11,870	42,949	26,661	5,411	8,830	9,238
New Hampshire.....	.....	11,925	55,677	39,179	10,286	12,875	24,355
New Jersey.....	65,362	107,593	351,513	139,028	66,312	74,079	80,247
New Mexico.....	23,909	31,904	109,906	40,981	14,590	36,504	21,477
New York.....	316,811	393,261	999,476	382,880	179,815	155,664	169,351
North Carolina.....	135,521	87,337	474,791	135,545	65,768	55,579	78,201
North Dakota.....	12,785	16,003	99,037	40,963	13,960	34,801	20,450
Ohio.....	32,651	174,254	643,133	232,702	108,762	113,129	113,767
Oklahoma.....	18,415	53,168	235,745	61,674	34,086	54,140	35,018
Oregon.....	9,633	33,617	159,512	45,621	18,884	30,620	30,764
Pennsylvania.....	122,236	232,981	802,691	282,870	136,923	136,917	134,617
Rhode Island.....	.....	22,161	64,921	40,208	11,556	28,477	37,405
South Carolina.....	94,351	60,444	315,712	74,892	38,521	67,048	51,997
South Dakota.....	7,951	8,746	102,493	40,974	14,789	7,776	21,272
Tennessee.....	87,759	103,612	394,785	102,452	49,958	73,980	61,577
Texas.....	136,636	159,997	833,624	199,354	115,700	131,583	107,506
Utah.....	.....	13,058	92,680	38,635	6,205	16,272	21,700
Vermont.....	.....	15,391	52,979	40,981	8,502	28,300	19,936
Virginia.....	54,624	97,241	369,803	107,780	50,298	50,653	59,973
Washington.....	3,649	52,789	205,054	65,165	31,664	51,665	39,974
West Virginia.....	16,024	53,605	215,389	44,141	29,909	41,351	39,365
Wisconsin.....	7,050	60,333	315,282	99,023	42,581	66,331	62,171
Wyoming.....	.....	10,444	52,929	39,811	7,524	20,020	15,414
Puerto Rico.....	35,049	146,868	335,005	73,912	37,328	70,817	22,500
Virgin Islands.....	6,916	6,849	7,279	22,424	772	4,009	4,918
Other Territories, etc. ⁷	.....	9,210	9,300	31,000	720	8,205	.....
Undistributed to States, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	²¹ 2,371,491	3,993,078	16,036,300	4,905,490	2,203,223	2,904,661	²² 2,658,568

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued					
	Public Health Service—Continued				Social Security Administration	
	Polio vaccination assistance program ¹⁸	Construction			Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services	
		Hospital and medical facilities ²³	Waste treatment works	Health research facilities	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children
	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
Alabama.....		\$4,622,230	\$990,629		\$544,912	\$525,156
Alaska.....		²⁴ 355,673			138,592	193,302
Arizona.....		1,095,456	462,929		160,985	
Arkansas.....	—\$76,276	2,966,568	1,029,603		282,597	260,110
California.....		6,457,489	2,385,322		896,616	758,019
Colorado.....	—181	1,300,284	499,008		355,760	204,644
Connecticut.....		1,123,399	557,440		259,346	221,340
Delaware.....		478,339	20,300		106,282	97,435
District of Columbia.....		392,273	342,225		222,908	194,812
Florida.....		4,353,259	1,315,055		520,743	334,234
Georgia.....		5,022,389	1,115,336		491,875	502,565
Hawaii.....		758,052			156,187	143,214
Idaho.....		1,311,109	672,807		155,513	115,408
Illinois.....		5,919,521	1,589,111	\$15,804	462,335	539,652
Indiana.....		3,703,702	1,147,456		336,679	339,597
Iowa.....	—337,685	2,793,321	588,780		251,910	356,173
Kansas.....		2,015,299	860,897		202,843	232,583
Kentucky.....		3,670,966	654,227	95,000	370,006	463,513
Louisiana.....		5,286,779	546,237		370,636	390,078
Maine.....	—234	1,194,000	424,800		146,546	120,710
Maryland.....	—8	1,549,192	597,134		429,211	298,674
Massachusetts.....		3,087,111	763,171		371,296	321,015
Michigan.....		5,774,066	1,011,501	5,144	663,326	571,681
Minnesota.....		3,171,792	877,797		388,033	343,187
Mississippi.....	—48,902	2,918,518	909,234		391,980	381,165
Missouri.....	—50	4,620,915	1,294,310		348,139	311,322
Montana.....		1,000,903	345,840		128,982	165,266
Nebraska.....		1,214,215	765,711		130,871	83,110
Nevada.....		385,688	135,907		160,620	87,262
New Hampshire.....		1,085,664	159,971		102,191	100,399
New Jersey.....		1,507,491	1,089,872		253,181	223,745
New Mexico.....		215,030	460,487		198,615	151,239
New York.....		5,663,145	1,564,840	388,221	773,758	574,902
North Carolina.....	—2,523	7,756,649	747,466		695,076	643,204
North Dakota.....		828,767	343,101		113,352	105,337
Ohio.....		6,253,434	1,258,180		670,772	532,596
Oklahoma.....	—63,132	2,079,638	494,623		249,746	258,799
Oregon.....		1,092,127	634,014		160,789	181,047
Pennsylvania.....		7,920,689	1,897,370		830,663	672,308
Rhode Island.....		1,109,085	302,975		155,409	104,272
South Carolina.....		1,695,767	664,697		369,565	369,207
South Dakota.....		964,190	220,084		56,196	105,748
Tennessee.....		4,968,412	1,007,799		531,655	426,425
Texas.....	—517,253	6,241,577	2,107,624		715,506	841,216
Utah.....		980,745	416,630		73,655	89,935
Vermont.....		493,669	314,807		109,734	92,794
Virginia.....		4,310,041	1,193,377		488,423	431,135
Washington.....		1,972,705	977,159		269,676	191,992
West Virginia.....		2,951,460	801,200		230,813	262,019
Wisconsin.....		2,600,697	1,045,347		322,533	344,217
Wyoming.....	—19,436	577,188	643,337		102,545	88,782
Puerto Rico.....	—214,266	2,039,819	47,500		371,641	386,838
Virgin Islands.....	—6,862				93,010	86,375
Other Territories, etc. ⁷		82,590			58,303	53,095
Undistributed to States, etc.						
Total.....	—1,286,857	143,933,097	40,295,227	504,169	17,442,536	15,872,853

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						Office of Voca- tional Rehabil- itation
	Social Security Administration—Continued						
	Grants to States for maternal and child welfare services— Continued		Grants to States for public assistance				
	Child welfare services	Children with con- genital heart disease	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to per- manently and totally disabled	Aid to the blind	
	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
Alabama.....	\$349,697	\$21,245	\$48,374,560	\$8,299,942	\$4,582,002	\$631,978	\$2,036,745
Alaska.....	60,245	3,253	747,241	1,065,331		55,463	110,997
Arizona.....	125,341		7,652,167	7,907,227		494,737	428,577
Arkansas.....	234,903		25,525,273	4,223,561	2,618,924	996,203	1,111,893
California.....	589,908	191,944	136,760,767	73,952,844	4,713,347	7,717,872	2,778,184
Colorado.....	147,671	9,720	25,369,150	7,476,886	3,164,426	167,782	555,794
Connecticut.....	118,186	11,401	7,711,404	6,599,854	1,222,872	154,633	391,157
Delaware.....	64,215	1,785	575,239	1,304,936	214,271	138,550	181,212
District of Columbia.....	70,306	5,339	1,665,793	5,342,656	1,498,316	132,510	232,887
Florida.....	287,249	8,582	36,593,518	18,238,962	5,282,757	1,439,631	1,723,567
Georgia.....	391,223	35,589	42,328,604	12,799,964	9,911,120	1,692,395	2,318,545
Hawaii.....	81,828	5,235	677,074	2,581,445	529,284	43,805	224,851
Idaho.....	76,949		4,078,349	2,097,833	606,124	102,728	175,639
Illinois.....	437,815	53,043	39,740,107	38,783,673	9,833,485	1,702,115	2,055,837
Indiana.....	314,915	28,599	13,553,578	10,277,185		1,030,237	505,008
Iowa.....	260,615		19,519,363	9,077,374	127,512	846,612	984,968
Kansas.....	183,586	13,193	16,186,865	6,240,237	2,392,812	341,547	595,537
Kentucky.....	350,291	14,464	25,526,466	16,603,125	3,616,233	1,299,212	537,586
Louisiana.....	288,347	15,113	72,541,960	22,498,101	8,438,172	1,578,503	1,225,024
Maine.....	106,014		7,175,425	5,585,711	1,268,484	264,604	284,848
Maryland.....	192,531	14,773	4,723,464	9,762,246	3,228,728	236,968	587,867
Massachusetts.....	150,466	21,680	41,484,172	13,544,138	5,633,106	1,156,327	831,394
Michigan.....	458,262	43,857	32,400,600	23,852,459	2,388,816	921,488	1,415,442
Minnesota.....	289,434	203,238	25,668,457	9,458,124	1,287,945	620,358	1,081,635
Mississippi.....	315,276	17,220	24,328,167	8,444,953	3,435,408	2,334,066	788,152
Missouri.....	280,777	20,433	57,394,921	21,980,050	7,908,752	2,300,915	882,606
Montana.....	101,628	5,560	3,659,374	1,878,344	785,964	206,741	219,197
Nebraska.....	148,946	8,665	9,348,099	3,112,700	1,120,543	547,881	346,995
Nevada.....	42,977	3,613	1,393,502	493,008		111,329	62,663
New Hampshire.....	75,046	4,829	2,824,125	1,178,179	273,950	144,693	108,992
New Jersey.....	211,550	24,079	9,414,925	11,752,935	3,964,865	542,880	1,199,616
New Mexico.....	114,019		6,353,068	8,090,520	1,453,288	227,187	242,885
New York.....	626,500	64,004	46,732,734	73,651,974	21,216,396	2,337,121	3,213,541
North Carolina.....	539,535		19,234,897	21,139,409	8,286,563	2,604,566	2,133,440
North Dakota.....	114,826	5,664	4,235,686	1,940,307	689,616	59,831	264,630
Ohio.....	492,324	16,215	47,740,796	26,882,048	6,655,545	2,093,608	1,175,245
Oklahoma.....	211,450		51,773,476	16,784,169	5,399,278	1,071,716	1,216,553
Oregon.....	164,325	10,021	9,228,794	5,507,772	2,727,941	142,143	363,369
Pennsylvania.....	594,420	42,603	25,595,576	49,317,066	8,036,940	3,120,809	3,229,667
Rhode Island.....	85,561	5,768	3,597,790	4,237,241	1,529,807	65,168	307,417
South Carolina.....	314,218	15,473	12,116,668	5,428,743	3,036,680	687,751	807,740
South Dakota.....	110,541		4,806,177	3,009,619	664,650	91,440	287,223
Tennessee.....	358,364	31,360	22,212,977	15,435,046	3,797,953	1,221,561	1,504,149
Texas.....	653,256	112,037	103,187,202	15,571,733	2,864,960	3,216,781	1,638,653
Utah.....	107,095	6,881	4,405,261	3,588,911	1,331,529	114,512	308,502
Vermont.....	76,832	4,157	2,909,809	1,267,626	474,328	67,344	184,961
Virginia.....	365,535	30,268	6,012,336	7,657,169	2,863,389	627,533	1,280,329
Washington.....	192,165	14,538	25,819,741	9,841,302	3,444,697	382,215	923,208
West Virginia.....	252,918	16,895	6,918,465	17,924,842	2,813,581	406,669	1,205,719
Wisconsin.....	301,111	16,793	18,810,828	9,672,547	1,410,054	548,418	1,109,615
Wyoming.....	65,030	3,983	1,766,304	747,527	288,649	35,659	97,392
Puerto Rico.....	310,809	29,469	2,031,936	5,088,832	1,278,527	100,689	658,561
Virgin Islands.....	45,116	2,639	74,812	62,942	14,852	3,253	22,355
Other Territories, etc. ¹			13,520	53,382	10,356	1,087	58,334
Undistributed to States, etc.....							
Total.....	12,902,037	1,215,220	1,170,521,662	668,764,710	170,338,097	49,271,814	48,606,903

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of the Interior					Department of Labor
	Federal aid in wildlife restoration and fish restoration and management ²⁵	Migratory Bird Conservation Act and Alaska game law—shared revenues ²⁶	Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act—shared revenues	Payments under certain special funds—shared revenues ²⁷	Bureau of Indian Affairs ²⁸	Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration
	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Alabama.....	\$259,804	\$38	\$767	\$1,849	—	\$4,140,330
Alaska.....	89,201	17,486	5,676,148	122,431	\$539,877	1,328,500
Arizona.....	402,574	—	192,526	365,023	1,425,907	3,661,664
Arkansas.....	454,622	4,680	27,505	1,811	—	3,029,569
California.....	1,035,411	808	2,926,273	108,704	—	32,036,628
Colorado.....	420,759	1,551	3,685,778	35,484	64,593	2,982,219
Connecticut.....	120,145	—	—	—	—	4,756,905
Delaware.....	135,538	1	—	—	—	757,989
District of Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	—	2,356,419
Florida.....	299,893	896	12	6,998	22,800	5,895,230
Georgia.....	415,564	35,290	—	—	—	4,177,528
Hawaii.....	135,672	—	—	—	—	988,016
Idaho.....	235,475	3,114	87,283	45,382	107,472	1,975,125
Illinois.....	370,376	3,527	—	—	—	13,670,135
Indiana.....	829,816	—	60	2	—	4,841,862
Iowa.....	550,037	683	—	—	14,422	2,787,225
Kansas.....	469,935	470	104,084	12	14,000	2,294,688
Kentucky.....	308,063	29,081	—	—	—	3,534,947
Louisiana.....	373,257	270,573	137,313	2,237	—	3,856,450
Maine.....	250,560	2,509	—	—	—	1,478,764
Maryland.....	98,739	740	—	—	—	5,420,870
Massachusetts.....	184,059	52	—	—	—	11,529,307
Michigan.....	1,162,942	5,088	870	298	—	14,870,434
Minnesota.....	633,231	1,787	—	1,197	346,777	4,463,586
Mississippi.....	295,930	22,061	2,295	1,998	—	3,093,025
Missouri.....	774,704	546	—	8	—	5,323,207
Montana.....	567,468	10,606	1,771,710	150,123	169,384	1,590,723
Nebraska.....	450,219	29,718	5,941	132	111,000	1,409,681
Nevada.....	304,760	5,363	134,367	388,523	103,901	1,217,992
New Hampshire.....	150,038	—	—	—	—	1,200,604
New Jersey.....	156,443	—	—	—	—	11,933,708
New Mexico.....	481,441	218	6,810,884	54,322	1,023,463	1,937,731
New York.....	547,837	2	—	—	—	53,390,873
North Carolina.....	494,094	704	—	—	17,058	5,333,956
North Dakota.....	307,036	8,981	77,808	1,692	255,422	1,089,621
Ohio.....	381,087	—	—	—	—	13,633,501
Oklahoma.....	326,643	4,196	25,966	21,456	609,029	3,638,433
Oregon.....	580,571	41,843	15,859	14,984,977	97,000	3,779,602
Pennsylvania.....	914,269	—	—	—	—	22,919,419
Rhode Island.....	216,508	—	—	—	—	2,703,200
South Carolina.....	181,212	100	—	—	—	3,037,657
South Dakota.....	314,583	3,115	77,664	8,351	505,980	835,191
Tennessee.....	547,234	353	—	—	—	3,858,338
Texas.....	1,911,402	6,915	—	—	—	12,380,673
Utah.....	411,912	12	2,593,507	37,043	140,177	2,356,390
Vermont.....	107,401	92	—	—	—	943,956
Virginia.....	382,186	67	—	—	—	2,774,306
Washington.....	515,771	7,950	470	28,820	102,420	5,870,204
West Virginia.....	232,517	—	—	—	—	2,175,281
Wisconsin.....	555,600	1,589	—	336	292,518	4,424,385
Wyoming.....	498,439	620	12,075,688	118,563	41,800	893,566
Puerto Rico.....	36,380	—	—	—	—	1,155,877
Virgin Islands.....	40,368	—	—	—	—	89,146
Other Territories, etc. ⁷	8,231	—	—	—	—	21,936
Undistributed to States, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	²⁹ 5,309,093
Total.....	21,927,959	523,525	36,430,776	16,487,769	6,005,000	317,155,668

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Federal Aviation Agency	Federal Power Commission	Housing and Home Finance Agency			
	Federal airport program ³⁰	Payments to States under Federal Power Act—shared revenues	Office of Administrator			Public Housing Administration
			Defense community facilities and services	Urban renewal program	Urban planning assistance	Annual contributions
	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
Alabama.....	\$674, 683			\$1, 385, 214	\$13, 825	\$4, 635, 219
Alaska.....	1, 121, 289	\$753		2, 961	22, 150	217, 540
Arizona.....	639, 054	398				347, 834
Arkansas.....	710, 629	16			69, 761	713, 221
California.....	5, 576, 713	29, 914		3, 625, 073	98, 808	5, 359, 743
Colorado.....	803, 654	510		9, 549	69, 075	1, 121, 620
Connecticut.....	283, 001			4, 998, 286	63, 812	2, 533, 092
Delaware.....	56, 382			183, 402		276, 596
District of Columbia.....				819, 215		1, 746, 487
Florida.....	1, 982, 179	5	\$18, 628		102, 531	2, 711, 214
Georgia.....	1, 928, 685	36		1, 668, 315	52, 481	6, 792, 629
Hawaii.....	2, 146, 246				63, 525	582, 513
Idaho.....	293, 700	4, 345			4, 200	37, 533
Illinois.....	3, 550, 712			9, 470, 798	120, 664	9, 037, 155
Indiana.....	684, 496			374, 678	5, 590	967, 845
Iowa.....	1, 200, 959					
Kansas.....	196, 349		74, 500	900, 869	73, 855	
Kentucky.....	1, 258, 436			166, 361	29, 027	2, 826, 196
Louisiana.....	1, 161, 276				78, 900	4, 106, 004
Maine.....	247, 000				71, 450	49, 063
Maryland.....	273, 355			2, 001, 733	103, 710	3, 265, 031
Massachusetts.....	1, 384, 929			6, 045, 630	76, 324	5, 548, 107
Michigan.....	872, 262	105		4, 578, 432	96, 619	3, 042, 354
Minnesota.....	2, 308, 463	11		1, 356, 920	75, 452	956, 961
Mississippi.....	707, 451	24			19, 299	1, 211, 943
Missouri.....	1, 348, 713			5, 130, 152		3, 250, 842
Montana.....	244, 536	11, 336			28, 473	100, 613
Nebraska.....	203, 532				7, 189	346, 297
Nevada.....	826, 073	966				127, 028
New Hampshire.....	200, 987			474, 721	14, 035	341, 438
New Jersey.....	1, 085, 294			4, 172, 481	211, 550	8, 843, 255
New Mexico.....	423, 446	11			4, 500	40, 688
New York.....	2, 462, 936			26, 170, 113	178, 412	17, 967, 959
North Carolina.....	1, 015, 950	31			62, 062	3, 004, 427
North Dakota.....	39, 920			240, 000		27, 137
Ohio.....	1, 692, 219			3, 175, 500	103, 837	3, 531, 017
Oklahoma.....	993, 142				63, 317	
Oregon.....	800, 626	5, 601			76, 555	104, 077
Pennsylvania.....	3, 663, 828	16		13, 057, 752	198, 930	8, 183, 264
Rhode Island.....	635, 359			456, 926	19, 528	1, 327, 917
South Carolina.....	152, 280	340				1, 306, 614
South Dakota.....	119, 926					
Tennessee.....	1, 643, 067			3, 121, 550	42, 776	4, 373, 202
Texas.....	4, 041, 229				101, 570	6, 973, 850
Utah.....	1, 397, 814	890				
Vermont.....	131, 889				11, 858	
Virginia.....	620, 181	16		6, 308, 496	24, 350	3, 521, 954
Washington.....	427, 976	3, 132			72, 978	742, 520
West Virginia.....	671, 525	3			9, 849	516, 066
Wisconsin.....	763, 365	64		227, 252	5, 950	783, 182
Wyoming.....	491, 623	106				
Puerto Rico.....		26		1, 583, 906		3, 588, 390
Virgin Islands.....	951, 299					295, 784
Other Territories, etc. ¹					5, 250	
Undistributed to States, etc. ²	2, 718					
Total.....	57, 113, 356	53, 656	93, 128	101, 706, 286	2, 554, 027	127, 373, 422

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART A. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO STATES AND LOCAL UNITS—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Small Business Administration	Tennessee Valley Authority	Veterans' Administration		Miscellaneous grants	Total grant payments (Part A)
	Grants for research and management counseling	Shared revenues ³¹	State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors ³²	State supervision of schools and training establishments ³³		
	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)
Alabama.....	\$50,605	\$1,195,721		\$75,019		\$156,790,008
Alaska.....	56,000				³⁴ \$14,073,451	50,504,075
Arizona.....	70,000			10,488		68,464,445
Arkansas.....	36,000			34,657		92,729,384
California.....	25,500		\$1,272,861	129,878	³⁵ 79,941	536,451,435
Colorado.....	53,000		34,209	43,337		98,224,012
Connecticut.....	56,000		519,948	16,619		67,569,310
Delaware.....	32,000					15,269,539
District of Columbia.....	28,404				³⁶ 26,454,518	59,688,298
Florida.....	56,000			73,470		176,768,038
Georgia.....	38,934	63,912	97,256	43,060		176,818,308
Hawaii.....	53,293					20,828,875
Idaho.....	22,100		42,963			44,690,371
Illinois.....	21,750		537,808	140,260		366,052,917
Indiana.....	56,500		120,713	34,675		130,890,935
Iowa.....	27,980		147,230	23,585		120,987,873
Kansas.....	33,500		38,600	16,058		98,945,845
Kentucky.....	27,500	735,828		38,559		148,266,174
Louisiana.....	20,330			90,043		211,695,130
Maine.....	56,000					44,989,337
Maryland.....	40,000			9,697	³⁷ 138,000	78,225,821
Massachusetts.....	37,200		494,993	37,010		176,735,681
Michigan.....	18,000		519,971	46,197		221,100,185
Minnesota.....	28,500		221,370	91,016		133,554,830
Mississippi.....	10,000	203,802		26,749		108,210,857
Missouri.....	25,500		52,640	62,467		207,720,872
Montana.....	36,000		42,830	9,662		50,987,628
Nebraska.....	25,500		76,832	17,070		54,418,376
Nevada.....	40,500			523	³⁸ 239,011	19,719,858
New Hampshire.....	53,500		26,697	11,255		31,997,511
New Jersey.....	57,000		125,176	3,022		125,905,946
New Mexico.....	43,300			2,250		68,064,818
New York.....	43,000		2,461	5,295		519,091,085
North Carolina.....	40,000	115,288		84,650		158,672,648
North Dakota.....	42,000		48,251	12,702		49,674,041
Ohio.....	40,674		470,405	66,976		307,409,411
Oklahoma.....	54,000		376,919	36,822		147,131,109
Oregon.....	46,000			672		114,118,734
Pennsylvania.....	38,500		119,345	79,050	³⁹ 1,231,985	309,644,897
Rhode Island.....	54,500		170,060	10,313		33,963,549
South Carolina.....	42,991			37,143		92,466,503
South Dakota.....	30,000		88,724	21,859		45,342,602
Tennessee.....	35,000	3,975,865		66,000		157,582,811
Texas.....	41,300			91,567		416,172,078
Utah.....	40,000			4,993		58,439,582
Vermont.....	26,000		30,955	2,862		26,126,670
Virginia.....	25,500	22,365		35,633		125,710,205
Washington.....	35,000		304,337	11,460	⁴⁰ 21,000	119,640,640
West Virginia.....	29,478			50,749		98,803,731
Wisconsin.....	19,200		136,175	31,795		119,511,374
Wyoming.....	59,658		8,294	8,000		47,983,247
Puerto Rico.....	36,000			6,900	⁴¹ 22,934,141	69,337,886
Virgin Islands.....	12,564				⁴² 4,929,653	7,089,142
Other Territories, etc. ⁷					⁴³ 6,818,700	8,882,367
Undistributed to States, etc.						15,133,895
Total.....	2,027,761	6,312,781	6,128,023	1,752,067	76,920,399	7,011,194,894

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Agriculture				Department of Credit Commerce	Department of Defense	
	Agricultural conservation program	Administration of Sugar Act program	Great Plains conservation program	Commodity Credit Corporation		Air Force	Army
				Soil bank program	State marine schools (subsistence of cadets)		
	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)
Alabama.....	\$4,952,542			\$5,021,029		\$2,480,315	\$11,385,621
Alaska.....	62,958					744,161	2,530,521
Arizona.....	2,798,081			102,528		2,847,175	1,984,753
Arkansas.....	5,444,887			6,083,237		1,787,827	6,254,603
California.....	5,415,843	\$10,483,402		2,543,657	\$117,697	6,279,898	17,635,618
Colorado.....	3,204,360	5,819,887	\$539,926	10,535,930		2,501,430	2,316,905
Connecticut.....	449,469			72,994		1,636,240	4,637,540
Delaware.....	317,405			354,228		1,018,290	2,600,459
District of Columbia.....						1,808,641	1,465,619
Florida.....	2,707,482	1,430,006		1,987,009		1,231,359	4,946,969
Georgia.....	7,410,941			11,736,395		3,696,753	8,533,540
Hawaii.....	167,016	9,294,406				2,847,991	5,092,543
Idaho.....	1,815,549	4,507,674		2,874,615		1,465,423	3,378,447
Illinois.....	8,258,633	97,424		7,406,899		3,135,386	9,819,854
Indiana.....	6,136,992			7,754,573		2,281,557	7,236,330
Iowa.....	5,636,546	39,306		9,199,735		2,467,026	5,145,021
Kansas.....	6,549,992	307,895	351,212	18,190,175		1,863,045	5,132,438
Kentucky.....	7,632,430			7,419,151		1,293,661	3,883,491
Louisiana.....	4,981,706	6,474,940		2,500,328		1,218,286	5,708,325
Maine.....	1,017,887			1,239,496	132,921	1,338,234	3,407,406
Maryland.....	1,393,125			1,282,952		1,738,172	7,233,328
Massachusetts.....	544,880			42,918	93,257	3,016,853	11,277,289
Michigan.....	4,028,679	2,995,167		7,304,187		3,383,506	9,775,900
Minnesota.....	5,684,680	2,127,820		20,440,524		2,698,893	7,664,363
Mississippi.....	7,477,938			4,438,183		1,866,513	8,284,690
Missouri.....	8,901,126			12,645,168		2,764,741	6,285,054
Montana.....	3,075,404	2,094,348	203,193	4,716,535		1,472,846	2,590,762
Nebraska.....	5,424,395	2,683,335	593,914	9,381,218		1,076,475	3,207,071
Nevada.....	354,536	19,796				1,140,327	1,063,222
New Hampshire.....	537,743			159,089		1,080,414	2,588,087
New Jersey.....	719,350			785,722		2,898,200	12,153,053
New Mexico.....	1,828,524	20,025	575,284	7,409,674		1,131,822	3,365,821
New York.....	5,129,843			5,284,081	272,789	6,248,803	21,295,923
North Carolina.....	6,717,652			3,442,176		1,131,075	7,440,781
North Dakota.....	4,612,717	1,066,111	338,379	22,840,487		1,335,971	2,256,936
Ohio.....	6,277,335	790,919		6,621,924		4,955,850	10,673,471
Oklahoma.....	6,499,065		527,546	14,201,265		2,433,394	5,215,443
Oregon.....	2,333,251	1,182,500		2,983,191		1,600,109	4,587,442
Pennsylvania.....	5,186,880			4,068,380		4,159,404	14,039,582
Rhode Island.....	86,464			1,141		1,009,498	2,507,415
South Carolina.....	3,836,033			7,197,166		1,210,855	6,833,574
South Dakota.....	5,070,664	192,681	335,650	15,275,441		1,815,793	3,036,516
Tennessee.....	5,811,843			6,664,914		3,232,169	9,417,251
Texas.....	22,005,096	67,506	1,577,566	36,858,499		4,113,703	14,403,371
Utah.....	1,302,785	1,378,776		1,965,576		1,820,255	3,662,545
Vermont.....	917,505			436,021		1,030,919	2,678,020
Virginia.....	4,825,530			1,443,306		902,834	7,711,085
Washington.....	2,663,754	1,774,367		3,952,530		1,871,716	6,526,932
West Virginia.....	1,729,905			643,154		1,722,602	4,246,542
Wisconsin.....	5,122,274	221,581		7,579,682		3,201,327	7,684,592
Wyoming.....	2,184,945	1,519,206	198,345	964,283		1,179,754	1,859,269
Puerto Rico.....	910,607	15,060,410				1,403,269	5,114,038
Virgin Islands.....							
Other Territories, etc.?							
Undistributed to States, etc.						48 110,426,688	48 70,625,247
Total.....	208,155,247	71,649,488	5,241,015	306,050,766	616,663	224,517,448	400,400,235

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare						
	Public Health Service						
	National Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Institute	National Neurological Diseases and Blindness Institute ¹⁰	National Cancer Institute	National Institute of Dental Research	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	National Heart Institute	National Institute of Mental Health
	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
Alabama.....	\$276,953	\$62,937	\$341,686	\$242,247	\$103,358	\$253,972	\$72,769
Alaska.....							
Arizona.....	140,046	23,744	65,172	15,813	116,931	5,750	45,677
Arkansas.....	234,608	79,245	150,693		87,863	165,099	107,368
California.....	2,891,165	2,695,843	4,079,368	354,949	2,869,660	4,190,698	4,392,435
Colorado.....	407,560	122,325	260,416	2,825	432,151	405,627	858,011
Connecticut.....	618,215	581,194	826,720	39,317	513,105	630,517	1,467,683
Delaware.....	61,418		25,530		6,625	17,990	64,998
District of Columbia.....	540,703	342,640	665,691	195,035	593,998	1,191,948	1,093,559
Florida.....	427,560	320,065	859,172	19,167	657,597	643,411	406,158
Georgia.....	432,331	268,664	253,515	64,323	325,072	822,963	290,263
Hawaii.....	21,850		12,855		93,696	53,698	185,870
Idaho.....			2,228		4,550		43,260
Illinois.....	1,837,534	1,390,088	1,876,476	1,007,152	1,241,229	2,420,206	2,317,747
Indiana.....	353,277	400,677	242,974	229,427	327,419	429,868	479,159
Iowa.....	381,641	475,124	201,121	147,034	251,381	262,903	356,866
Kansas.....	182,223	167,194	280,638	-892	306,444	270,646	804,754
Kentucky.....	172,423	102,939	160,258	26,155	153,852	383,021	300,157
Louisiana.....	333,624	695,750	593,863	5,184	734,275	943,426	590,975
Maine.....		14,032	675,786		7,180	59,983	74,205
Maryland.....	1,204,746	1,618,447	1,155,413	44,355	847,687	1,581,577	1,212,892
Massachusetts.....	3,650,142	3,235,951	4,857,339	635,656	1,652,975	4,270,107	5,881,478
Michigan.....	967,541	832,241	1,181,042	219,634	650,536	929,402	2,238,973
Minnesota.....	970,016	1,223,026	980,340	130,506	366,452	1,883,067	987,924
Mississippi.....	122,232	56,770	64,910		130,447	218,538	110,806
Missouri.....	1,135,075	1,141,163	768,190	174,147	342,082	940,443	1,085,719
Montana.....	25,166		29,934		59,133	11,000	84,542
Nebraska.....	81,339	56,846	150,322	15,381	130,423	183,510	468,969
Nevada.....							26,054
New Hampshire.....	145,997	46,300	79,747		52,476	411,814	16,640
New Jersey.....	283,462	134,164	582,170	67,301	296,173	191,313	446,111
New Mexico.....	40,323		66,944	41,716	7,295	24,610	100,267
New York.....	5,401,872	5,398,754	7,193,435	789,733	3,848,896	6,362,929	7,418,564
North Carolina.....	786,634	451,187	783,949	150,677	493,777	1,522,303	1,426,200
North Dakota.....	31,456	-475	4,331		38,972	25,160	16,379
Ohio.....	1,375,125	550,364	858,259	191,690	846,653	1,564,874	1,599,349
Oklahoma.....	441,239	117,206	319,719	12,798	133,672	460,919	269,234
Oregon.....	471,109	726,060	329,451	144,474	234,272	414,353	357,408
Pennsylvania.....	2,172,788	1,510,120	3,012,251	470,895	1,655,158	3,186,495	2,630,314
Rhode Island.....	33,336	427,704	191,397		75,753	13,177	331,764
South Carolina.....	97,941	92,417	91,853	10,904	23,194	358,115	112,992
South Dakota.....	21,436		10,000	14,409	4,038		11,983
Tennessee.....	534,874	398,734	550,343	56,097	296,975	899,491	685,487
Texas.....	832,677	399,219	1,328,594	165,322	764,421	944,289	876,656
Utah.....	492,364	317,612	602,696	10,045	127,630	265,419	467,315
Vermont.....	120,979	128,630	70,213	6,040	51,950	177,916	112,424
Virginia.....	488,332	411,125	375,833	60,233	133,488	307,225	257,315
Washington.....	752,901	332,691	494,997	138,241	362,383	953,786	523,424
West Virginia.....	7,733	6,797	27,500	18,634	44,049	36,208	42,399
Wisconsin.....	540,141	368,032	1,071,332	117,472	496,807	841,690	456,390
Wyoming.....	6,785		1,000		40,392	8,546	5,980
Puerto Rico.....	133,809	221,490	100,684	37,080	127,732	238,073	218,830
Virgin Islands.....							
Other Territories, etc. ¹	514,757	663,355	874,257	75,801	821,138	737,543	344,955
Undistributed to States, etc.							
Total.....	33,197,458	28,617,391	39,782,607	6,147,027	23,983,415	43,115,618	44,777,671

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued						
	Public Health Service—Continued						Office of Education
	Division of Research grants	Hospital and medical care—nurse training ¹⁰	Assistance to States, general	Sanitary engineering activities ¹⁰	Grants for hospital construction ¹⁰	Health research facilities construction	Education of the mentally retarded
	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)
Alabama	\$177,727	\$58,718	\$2,521	\$132		\$272,081	
Alaska	27,203						
Arizona	80,059	12,386				11,828	
Arkansas	127,294	—2,644	2,881			780,410	
California	4,142,599	262,617	334,056	91,234	\$9,815	2,906,398	
Colorado	317,347	348,418	14,950			91,214	\$9,364
Connecticut	1,028,256	75,060	81,570		44,085	600,276	
Delaware	24,595						
District of Columbia	1,080,350	394,594	15,843	772	17,358	53,020	
Florida	503,592	109,485	18,923	14,054		309,565	
Georgia	523,492	104,452	23,906	48,894		835,351	6,100
Hawaii	58,272	9,370	11,041			45,000	
Idaho						18,123	
Illinois	1,757,087	34,089	13,387	54,621	100,776	2,003,070	23,850
Indiana	490,645	131,905	7,960		7,500	317,045	
Iowa	535,945	27,173	19,936			32,147	
Kansas	173,948			5,838		187,564	
Kentucky	216,911	12,593				738,777	
Louisiana	548,594	18,465	125,685	21,908		39,199	
Maine	99,774	7,720				19,043	
Maryland	1,837,182	94,336	166,767	18,814	35,772	253,685	
Massachusetts	3,311,076	375,387	249,941	69,179	48,465	2,076,149	
Michigan	1,168,872	162,422	314,025	4,637	140,854	1,220,989	15,300
Minnesota	971,150	297,106	300,267	40,716		1,088,914	21,166
Mississippi	111,103	9,247					
Missouri	778,239	154,115	14,821		158,831	582,423	
Montana		147,977				243,193	
Nebraska	147,867					161,500	
Nevada		9,472					
New Hampshire	125,460	11,730				661,289	
New Jersey	299,233	832	2,264	1,079		800,999	9,800
New Mexico	49,475			3,737		38,084	
New York	5,197,287	1,209,602	274,170	45,455	136,270	1,701,947	51,550
North Carolina	978,242	115,489	310,211	19,901	50,370	372,730	
North Dakota	28,147					108,210	
Ohio	1,285,143	163,726	43,883	63,290	55,188	1,777,720	18,634
Oklahoma	210,317		17,923			311,098	
Oregon	376,199	64,878	26,135			201,564	
Pennsylvania	1,949,733	174,950	191,189	40,773	18,055	1,904,679	36,050
Rhode Island	188,265					15,568	
South Carolina	41,400	8,445				4,924	
South Dakota	4,390	39,374				45,797	
Tennessee	750,247	84,567	88,815		—3,732	650,478	22,400
Texas	983,966	160,073	12,261		25,428	435,158	9,400
Utah	586,311	17,446	9,291	35,880		10,689	
Vermont	125,885					32,300	
Virginia	199,790	8,940	7,341			202,284	
Washington	931,458	206,662	19,585	7,324		262,482	
West Virginia	107,913	4,944				53,512	
Wisconsin	1,316,109	161,332	41,855			645,669	13,250
Wyoming						2,587	
Puerto Rico	11,890	3,643	93,319			64,604	
Virgin Islands							
Other Territories, etc. ⁷	498,045						
Undistributed to States, etc.							
Total	36,484,084	5,291,096	2,856,722	587,974	845,035	25,191,336	236,864

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued*

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES—Continued

States, Territories, etc.	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Continued				Department of Labor		Atomic Energy Commis- sion
	Office of Educa- tion—Continued		Office of Vocational Rehabilitation		Unemploy- ment com- pensation for veterans and Federal employees	Temporary unemploy- ment com- pensation ¹⁶	
	Defense educa- tional activities	Coopera- tive research	Grants for special projects ¹⁵	Training and trainee- ships ¹⁶			Fellow- ships and assist- ance to schools ¹⁶
	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)
Alabama.....	\$222, 659	\$14, 420	\$71, 040	\$14, 283	\$2, 171, 135	—\$420, 000	\$56, 136
Alaska.....					1, 201, 266	—60, 392	
Arizona.....	100, 613	31, 338	72, 162	25, 815	1, 067, 119	—10, 995	49, 603
Arkansas.....	115, 973	8, 000	122, 221	47, 236	1, 504, 086	—57, 668	7, 701
California.....	1, 382, 956	341, 289	511, 707	632, 467	16, 373, 190	—49, 679	286, 436
Colorado.....	500, 535	11, 800	183, 785	127, 258	1, 244, 578	—10, 274	64, 636
Connecticut.....	534, 863	12, 000	141, 642	8, 050	1, 061, 054	—37, 313	46, 457
Delaware.....	40, 292	9, 934	15, 276		220, 772	—135, 000	
District of Columbia.....	315, 354	6, 340	170, 701	208, 211	2, 084, 415	—169, 000	53, 597
Florida.....	301, 809	15, 742	68, 826	137, 806	1, 868, 571	—13, 623	88, 275
Georgia.....	323, 005	31, 311	50, 469	62, 657	2, 101, 116		42, 458
Hawaii.....	89, 105	5, 460	21, 660	9, 862	850, 029	—9, 648	39, 159
Idaho.....	138, 204	257, 563	—409		853, 927	—9, 106	
Illinois.....	595, 109	144, 470	239, 509	389, 117	4, 583, 000	—25, 000	164, 746
Indiana.....	610, 364	69, 347	81, 823	22, 973	2, 092, 643	—140, 000	142, 288
Iowa.....	174, 526	94, 700	78, 464	82, 194	662, 171		175, 720
Kansas.....	262, 061	1, 719	28, 428	41, 064	1, 311, 420		139, 975
Kentucky.....	75, 947		22, 571	23, 646	3, 204, 129	—64, 267	71, 269
Louisiana.....	208, 803	2, 445	18, 807	37, 488	3, 329, 128		92, 683
Maine.....	356, 401	6, 259	74, 375	81	835, 440		36, 555
Maryland.....	111, 994		40, 192	24, 067	2, 406, 152	—1, 277, 458	104, 440
Massachusetts.....	732, 449	143, 507	220, 741	396, 729	3, 424, 333	—1, 182, 374	452, 568
Michigan.....	1, 171, 482	143, 406	223, 639	231, 067	4, 959, 643	—5, 397, 978	346, 412
Minnesota.....	317, 752	83, 285	183, 665	137, 382	3, 178, 696	—374, 795	68, 510
Mississippi.....	177, 882		2, 900	6, 400	1, 250, 244		31, 871
Missouri.....	331, 220	44, 853	186, 173	167, 612	2, 314, 970		40, 500
Montana.....	158, 952				922, 394		81, 345
Nebraska.....	183, 947	2, 415	64, 881	38, 654	527, 655	—88, 147	34, 339
Nevada.....	21, 649				395, 948	—4, 000	8, 415
New Hampshire.....	52, 286		4, 000	8, 616	364, 338		48, 983
New Jersey.....	138, 876	15, 855	30, 000	—3	3, 559, 907	—1, 828, 385	210, 789
New Mexico.....	223, 510	20, 600	9, 291		892, 841	—8, 649	133, 110
New York.....	2, 539, 446	441, 299	1, 131, 686	1, 535, 438	12, 078, 410	—660, 494	464, 815
North Carolina.....	292, 542	11, 700	3, 843	67, 432	2, 397, 267		137, 986
North Dakota.....	78, 187		34, 055	9, 643	487, 066	—2, 284	45, 729
Ohio.....	583, 100	60, 622	141, 549	233, 431	6, 761, 703	—79, 345	283, 800
Oklahoma.....	301, 048	3, 833	6, 000	46, 806	1, 860, 107		39, 408
Oregon.....	406, 321	1, 875		56, 126	1, 573, 193	—40, 704	26, 732
Pennsylvania.....	880, 494	520, 583	236, 699	357, 839	13, 461, 750	127, 111	379, 998
Rhode Island.....	60, 491		103, 410	773	785, 337	—271, 764	8, 796
South Carolina.....	140, 562	3, 500		84	870, 234	—44, 047	19, 042
South Dakota.....	54, 038		1, 635		427, 827		836
Tennessee.....	358, 541	28, 857	33, 248	99, 040	4, 338, 829		170, 879
Texas.....	744, 599	150, 083	161, 850	154, 013	5, 352, 960	—110, 869	185, 212
Utah.....	198, 803	76, 606	22, 139	98, 950	899, 242		85, 969
Vermont.....	35, 456		26, 964	26, 628	238, 786		3, 593
Virginia.....	322, 166	1, 821	243, 823	119, 635	1, 489, 622		59, 647
Washington.....	422, 808		17, 868	65, 291	6, 437, 214	—108, 315	124, 178
West Virginia.....	74, 415	10, 000		62, 534	2, 041, 708	—272, 465	1, 548
Wisconsin.....	434, 281	84, 424	50, 270	94, 433	1, 802, 758	—3, 567	98, 749
Wyoming.....	98, 432				419, 367		31, 826
Puerto Rico.....	64, 565	15, 090		44, 336	1, 684, 074	—287, 131	27, 463
Virgin Islands.....				296	10, 982	—1, 798	
Other Territories, etc. ⁷	8, 000	8, 925					
Undistributed to States, etc.							
Total.....	18, 068, 873	2, 937, 276	5, 153, 578	5, 953, 370	¹⁷ 138, 234, 747	¹⁸ —13, 129, 422	5, 315, 182

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 88.—Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1960—Continued

PART B. FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, ETC., WITHIN THE STATES
Continued

States, Territories, etc.	National Science Foundation		Veterans' Administration		Total payments within States (Part B)	Grand total (Parts A and B)
	Research grants awarded ⁴⁸	Fellow-ship awards ⁴⁹	Automobiles, etc., for disabled veterans	Readjustment benefits and vocational rehabilitation		
	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)
Alabama.....	\$870,560	\$279,795	\$16,000	\$12,224,156	\$41,224,528	\$198,014,536
Alaska.....	251,607	28,403	-----	125,098	4,910,825	55,414,900
Arizona.....	2,633,765	78,260	6,400	3,349,030	15,653,053	84,117,498
Arkansas.....	151,400	34,063	9,417	4,272,032	27,517,832	120,247,216
California.....	8,392,279	1,281,243	48,000	40,235,327	141,132,167	677,583,602
Colorado.....	1,819,830	134,687	12,800	5,933,842	38,211,523	136,435,535
Connecticut.....	3,019,634	207,496	3,200	3,966,325	22,265,649	89,834,959
Delaware.....	166,215	27,316	1,595	377,543	5,215,481	20,485,020
District of Columbia.....	2,203,499	70,371	16,000	7,107,004	21,526,263	81,214,561
Florida.....	2,758,017	135,221	28,782	12,924,296	34,904,823	211,672,861
Georgia.....	1,479,855	103,527	14,400	13,390,496	52,976,159	229,794,467
Hawaii.....	549,477	31,801	1,600	1,032,099	20,513,712	41,342,587
Idaho.....	94,200	170,762	7,895	1,564,140	17,187,405	61,877,416
Illinois.....	4,665,155	689,008	16,000	15,499,083	71,735,705	437,788,622
Indiana.....	2,652,280	424,102	4,800	7,706,890	40,494,818	171,385,753
Iowa.....	1,209,475	188,546	6,400	6,695,422	34,546,523	155,534,396
Kansas.....	1,229,220	172,746	8,000	3,456,313	41,424,060	140,369,905
Kentucky.....	430,285	91,269	4,800	5,815,487	32,170,955	180,437,129
Louisiana.....	1,426,235	107,632	3,200	9,474,792	40,235,746	251,930,876
Maine.....	439,770	23,715	4,800	1,430,104	11,301,257	56,290,594
Maryland.....	1,410,177	249,435	6,400	3,462,903	28,257,552	106,453,373
Massachusetts.....	6,995,532	540,281	28,750	10,970,475	68,012,033	244,747,714
Michigan.....	3,296,428	521,963	25,378	13,615,390	56,670,787	277,770,972
Minnesota.....	2,127,231	249,430	9,600	8,214,603	62,072,289	195,627,119
Mississippi.....	601,395	51,542	3,200	4,489,423	29,506,234	137,717,091
Missouri.....	1,899,570	209,250	24,000	10,172,185	53,261,670	200,952,542
Montana.....	182,881	45,075	1,600	1,558,291	17,704,571	68,692,199
Nebraska.....	477,445	77,163	7,825	3,591,479	28,680,221	63,098,587
Nevada.....	29,020	4,554	1,535	317,537	3,388,065	23,107,923
New Hampshire.....	650,925	41,027	4,800	1,138,040	8,229,801	40,227,312
New Jersey.....	2,748,335	351,418	16,000	7,602,191	32,516,209	158,422,155
New Mexico.....	885,150	51,467	9,600	1,671,559	18,593,080	86,657,898
New York.....	8,895,297	1,183,297	51,200	25,878,014	136,797,790	655,888,875
North Carolina.....	2,010,930	170,430	3,200	8,821,163	40,109,867	198,782,515
North Dakota.....	524,725	24,939	3,200	2,670,285	36,578,326	86,252,367
Ohio.....	2,876,938	357,038	33,350	12,757,523	63,762,106	371,171,517
Oklahoma.....	1,549,815	144,108	12,795	7,468,697	42,603,515	189,734,624
Oregon.....	1,994,725	108,685	6,400	2,055,918	22,221,667	136,340,401
Pennsylvania.....	4,523,507	669,913	51,121	22,459,624	90,076,335	399,721,232
Rhode Island.....	1,080,992	54,823	6,345	1,926,474	8,637,159	42,600,708
South Carolina.....	699,840	40,666	17,540	6,348,911	28,016,145	120,482,648
South Dakota.....	722,060	25,664	-----	2,716,287	29,326,519	74,669,121
Tennessee.....	2,019,720	118,903	3,200	8,109,401	45,421,571	203,004,382
Texas.....	2,620,467	399,184	30,985	22,518,776	118,179,465	534,351,543
Utah.....	977,781	115,277	3,200	3,749,318	19,299,920	77,739,502
Vermont.....	299,430	223,752	1,600	662,110	7,407,121	33,533,791
Virginia.....	1,002,265	132,478	6,400	4,577,123	25,289,641	150,999,846
Washington.....	1,192,404	226,569	6,400	9,026,954	39,186,604	158,827,244
West Virginia.....	197,780	48,569	9,600	4,070,934	14,936,515	113,740,246
Wisconsin.....	2,060,452	369,567	14,400	7,427,629	42,312,931	161,824,305
Wyoming.....	124,920	40,072	1,600	671,884	9,359,193	57,342,440
Puerto Rico.....	-----	-----	-----	10,614,995	35,902,870	105,240,756
Virgin Islands.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,480	7,098,622
Other Territories, etc. ⁷	358,990	3,661	-----	-----	4,909,427	13,791,794
Undistributed to States, etc.	-----	-----	-----	-----	181,051,935	196,185,830
Total.....	\$9 93,478,364	11,139,724	624,313	387,915,575	2,163,436,740	9,174,631,634

¹ Excludes \$500,000, "State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service," included in column 6.

² Excludes \$1,368,927, "Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses, Extension Service," included in column 6.

³ Includes \$57,457,026, value of commodities distributed to participating schools, and payments of \$4,649,846 made directly to private and parochial schools. In addition the school-lunch program is a recipient of some of the commodities shown under the appropriation "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities," and under "Commodity Credit Corporation, value of commodities donated."

⁴ Consists of \$29,668,587, "Payments to States and Territories from the National forests fund"; \$113,861, "Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, act June 10, 1910 (receipt limitation)"; and \$121,309, "Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties) from the national forests fund."

Footnotes for Table 88—Continued

⁵ Consists of \$500,000, "State experiment stations, Agricultural Research Service"; \$1,368,927, "Cooperative extension work, payment and expenses, Extension Service"; and \$1,195,000, "Payments to States, Territories, and possessions, Agricultural Marketing Service."

⁶ Consists of \$11,427,283, "Forest protection and utilization, Forest Service" and \$20,393, "Assistance to States for tree planting, Forest Service."

⁷ Includes: American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and certain foreign countries.

⁸ Represents penalty mail costs for which a breakdown by States is unavailable.

⁹ Consists of \$2,491,308, penalty mail costs, and \$5,628,314, retirement costs of extension agents.

¹⁰ Consists of \$18,521,912 for "Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service," and \$14,168,790 for "Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service."

¹¹ Estimated cost of perishable food commodities acquired through price support operations.

¹² Cash payments to States to increase consumption of milk by children in schools. Net of refunds.

¹³ Includes —\$250,000 representing return of advances made in prior years under the Federal aid highway program (general fund account).

¹⁴ Consists of \$26,934,687, forest highways; \$1,870,682, public lands highways; and \$97,513, surveys and plans (national defense).

¹⁵ See also under Part B, column 70.

¹⁶ Credit amounts are due to refunds of advances in prior years.

¹⁷ Consists of \$2,550,000, "Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts, Office of Education," and \$2,501,500, "Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, Office of Education."

¹⁸ Consists of \$31,982,225, "Promotion and further development of vocational education, Office of Education," and \$7,158,209, "Promotion of vocational education, act of Feb. 23, 1917, Office of Education."

¹⁹ Includes \$13,133, (Florida) supplies and services furnished in lieu of cash.

²⁰ Includes \$1,065,435 for treatment of leprosy patients, Hawaii, paid from "Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service."

²¹ Includes \$634,086, supplies and services furnished in lieu of cash.

²² Excludes \$242,255, paid to water pollution interstate agencies.

²³ Includes —\$11,970 for "Survey and planning for hospital construction."

²⁴ Construction, mental health facilities, Alaska.

²⁵ Consists of \$17,609,844, "Federal aid in wildlife restoration, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," and \$4,318,114, "Federal aid in fish restoration and management, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (receipt limitation)."

²⁶ Consists of \$506,182, "Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife," and \$17,343, "Payments to Alaska, Alaska game law, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."

²⁷ Consists of \$251,530, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management"; \$273,839, "Payment to States (proceeds of sales), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)"; \$18,632, "Payments to Oklahoma (royalties), Bureau of Land Management (receipt limitation)"; \$14,761,926, "Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands"; \$33,535, "Payments to Territory of Alaska, income and proceeds, Alaska school lands"; \$137,008, "Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay wagon road grant lands"; \$12,782, "Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation"; \$851, "Payments to States (grazing fees), Bureau of Land Management"; \$3,541, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous, Bureau of Land Management"; \$176,934, "Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts, Bureau of Land Management"; \$300,000 each to Arizona and Nevada, "Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project"; \$79,223, "Payments to Alaska, coal leases, Bureau of Land Management"; \$30,064, "Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service" (Wyoming); and \$107,905, "Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Land Management."

²⁸ Consists of \$5,377,605, education and welfare services and \$627,395, resources management.

²⁹ Consists of \$7,316,098 for postage; \$74,647 for other expenditures; and —\$2,081,652, representing credits to miscellaneous costs of administering the program—breakdown by States unavailable.

³⁰ Consists of \$1,393,152, "Grants-in-aid for airports"; and \$55,720,204, "Grants-in-aid for airports, liquidation of contract authorizations."

³¹ Represents payment in lieu of taxes.

³² Paid from "Inpatient care, Veterans' Administration."

³³ Paid from "General operating expenses, Veterans' Administration."

³⁴ Consists of \$10,385,963, "Transitional grants to Alaska"; \$2,163,931, "Alaska public works, Interior"; \$813,919, "Payments to Alaska from Pribilof Islands Fund, Interior" (shared revenues); and \$709,638, "Grants to Alaska of Court Receipts, United States Courts" (shared revenues).

³⁵ Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department.

³⁶ Consists of \$25,000,000, "Federal payment to District of Columbia" and \$1,454,518, "Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia, General Services Administration."

³⁷ Acquisition of land, National Capital Planning Commission.

³⁸ Operation and maintenance, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

³⁹ Drainage of anthracite mines, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department.

⁴⁰ Disposal of Coulee Dam community, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department.

⁴¹ Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (shared revenues).

⁴² Consists of \$4,917,952, "Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories" (shared revenues), and \$11,701, "Virgin Islands, public works, Office of Territories."

⁴³ Consists of \$1,728,700, Grants to American Samoa from "Administration of Territories, Office of Territories" and \$5,090,000, "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Office of Territories."

⁴⁴ On obligation basis.

⁴⁵ Accounted for by the National Guard Bureau, breakdown by States unavailable.

⁴⁶ Consists of \$3,075,594, equipment grants; \$919,347, student fellowships; \$1,115,686, faculty training; and \$204,555, material and services. The fellowship awards are included in the State in which the awards are to be used.

⁴⁷ Includes \$6,530,246, representing fiscal year 1959 unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees unexpended balances returned by the States and credited to the fiscal year 1960 appropriation.

⁴⁸ By State of the recipient institution.

⁴⁹ Based on State of permanent residence of recipient.

⁵⁰ Consists of \$92,659,561 for research grants and \$818,803 for International Geophysical Year.

NOTE.—Compiled from figures furnished by the departments and agencies concerned pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, Aug. 8, 1958 (see exhibit 70, p. 381, in the 1958 annual report).

Customs Statistics

TABLE 89.—*Summary of customs collections and expenditures, fiscal year 1960*

[On basis of Bureau of Customs accounts]

Collections	Amount	Appropriations and expenditures	Amount
Customs collections:		Appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs.....	\$54,245,000
Duties on imports.....	\$1,123,037,579	Transferred from Department of Com- merce for export control.....	900,000
Miscellaneous collections (fines, penalties, etc.) ¹	6,489,032	Transferred from Department of Agricul- ture for quarantine purposes.....	1,086,000
Total.....	1,129,526,611	Total.....	56,231,000
Collections for other depart- ments, bureaus, etc.:		Expenditures, obligations incurred by:	
Internal revenue taxes.....	389,002,576	Collectors of customs.....	40,305,127
Other Government agencies.....	1,073,496	Appraisers of merchandise.....	8,541,978
Total for others.....	390,076,072	Comptrollers of customs.....	3,319,116
Total collections.....	1,519,602,683	Agency Service (investigations).....	832,687
		Chief chemists.....	1,136,753
		Executive direction.....	2,077,820
		Total obligations incurred.....	56,213,481
		Balance of appropriations.....	17,519
		Expenditures for excessive duties and simi- lar refunds, and for drawback payments.....	18,483,391

¹ Includes miscellaneous customs collections of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 90.—Customs collections and payments by districts, fiscal year 1960

District	Collections				Payments			
	Duties and miscellaneous customs collections	Internal Revenue Service	Collections for others	Total	Refunds		Expenses (net obligations)	Cost to collect \$100
					Excessive duties and similar refunds	Draw-back		
Alaska.....	\$368,560	\$139	-----	\$368,699	\$1,496	-----	\$203,526	\$55.20
Arizona.....	6,795,959	2,367	-----	6,798,326	303,197	\$327	454,686	6.68
Buffalo.....	13,033,224	2,857,123	\$173	15,890,520	157,746	32,253	1,509,893	0.50
Chicago.....	32,626,356	27,854,869	312	60,481,537	288,191	499,910	1,335,687	2.20
Colorado.....	893,968	922,136	-----	1,816,104	10,716	273	67,389	3.71
Connecticut.....	3,631,242	3,996,551	-----	7,627,793	18,013	91,517	161,432	2.11
Dakota.....	4,989,734	1,517	-----	4,991,251	88,548	213	569,805	11.41
Duluth and Superior.....	3,749,782	3,327	65	3,753,174	18,616	2,863	312,069	8.31
El Paso.....	3,928,703	10,158	-----	3,938,861	95,707	-----	691,261	17.54
Florida.....	25,231,114	13,212,714	164	38,443,992	270,638	34,996	1,900,117	4.94
Galveston.....	27,494,687	9,044,161	1,389	36,540,237	213,914	188,035	829,667	2.27
Georgia.....	6,603,749	807,869	29	7,411,647	15,793	1,842	304,023	4.10
Hawaii.....	4,773,532	980,460	73	5,754,065	58,267	571	717,589	12.47
Indiana.....	1,412,056	8,166,484	-----	9,578,540	5,630	6,518	105,342	1.09
Kentucky.....	2,300,540	5,912,239	-----	8,212,779	59,078	116,257	65,983	.80
Laredo.....	10,790,019	189,169	2,360	10,981,548	183,971	4,921	1,984,888	18.07
Los Angeles.....	66,767,523	22,796,172	34	89,563,729	665,697	107,349	2,440,030	2.72
Maine and New Hampshire.....	2,419,402	9,573	-----	2,428,975	68,534	495	1,047,426	43.12
Maryland.....	31,792,063	8,889,611	350	40,682,024	213,570	249,804	1,684,348	4.14
Massachusetts.....	55,578,631	10,741,677	48	66,320,356	995,329	126,398	2,803,424	4.22
Michigan.....	34,307,116	65,506,261	321	99,813,698	225,825	456,208	1,838,746	1.94
Minnesota.....	2,149,303	2,597,181	-----	4,746,484	34,599	3,913	235,478	4.96
Mobile.....	2,962,570	497,590	150	3,460,310	28,009	2,988	213,374	6.16
Montana and Idaho.....	2,657,017	1,132	-----	2,658,149	15,558	12,788	279,042	10.49
New Mexico.....	104,550	190	-----	104,740	86	-----	41,321	39.45
New Orleans.....	31,863,279	4,307,053	1,063	36,171,400	146,671	332,420	1,703,653	4.70
New York.....	524,867,648	117,755,115	1,062,656	643,685,419	4,045,828	4,738,306	18,021,250	2.79
North Carolina.....	14,901,094	392,126	-----	15,293,220	27,194	147,786	180,684	1.18
Ohio.....	9,783,659	5,166,124	-----	14,949,783	76,173	296,558	631,412	4.22
Oregon.....	10,370,655	1,765,859	168	12,136,682	59,006	2,173	409,277	3.37
Philadelphia.....	58,468,576	6,982,178	295	65,451,049	459,410	698,002	2,104,087	3.21
Pittsburgh.....	1,966,997	1,686,665	-----	3,653,662	69,406	23,188	143,803	3.92
Rhode Island.....	2,745,434	1,083,686	-----	3,829,120	33,872	2,488	148,199	3.87
Rochester.....	2,363,987	3,022,369	-----	5,386,356	11,455	51,953	191,574	3.55
Sabine.....	472,844	53,697	1,077	527,618	6,751	-----	120,234	22.78
St. Lawrence.....	11,435,312	22,633,246	-----	34,068,558	88,959	5,969	1,068,867	3.13
St. Louis.....	7,884,418	4,526,058	-----	12,410,476	46,241	70,709	275,760	2.22
San Diego.....	3,021,326	232,772	1,603	3,255,701	30,569	-----	726,282	22.30
San Francisco.....	46,082,977	16,544,553	668	62,628,198	362,109	149,902	1,839,031	2.93
South Carolina.....	8,498,051	455,207	-----	8,953,258	56,130	45,390	170,047	1.89
Tennessee.....	1,785,350	640,776	-----	2,426,126	10,763	12,026	77,441	3.19
Vermont.....	5,030,842	2,789,901	-----	7,820,743	17,056	8,380	1,089,432	13.93
Virginia.....	18,460,039	332,349	266	18,792,654	76,913	17,985	655,805	3.48
Washington.....	18,351,849	11,946,602	227	30,298,678	193,871	9,775	1,603,404	5.29
Wisconsin.....	3,663,694	1,685,545	-----	5,349,239	37,513	27,603	178,663	3.33
Puerto Rico ¹	122,588	25	-----	122,613	316	-----	-1,813	-----
Items not assigned to districts.....	24,602	-----	-----	24,602	9,405	-----	2,980,343	-----
Total.....	1,129,526,611	389,002,576	1,073,496	1,519,602,683	9,902,339	8,581,052	56,213,481	3.69

¹ Collections of \$10,168,881 deposited to the trust fund: Refunds, transfers, and expenses of operations, Puerto Rico, Bureau of Customs.

² Washington headquarters and foreign offices.

TABLE 91.—*Merchandise entries, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Type	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
	Number		
Entries:			
Consumption.....	1, 236, 601	1, 389, 085	12. 3
Warehouse and rewarehouse.....	75, 678	87, 009	15. 0
Warehouse withdrawals.....	368, 618	373, 208	1. 2
Mail.....	795, 444	1, 042, 993	31. 1
Baggage.....	2, 721, 156	3, 023, 516	11. 1
Informal.....	485, 052	550, 712	13. 5
Appraisement.....	6, 326	5, 975	—5. 6
All other.....	976, 837	1, 149, 223	17. 6
Total.....	6, 665, 712	7, 621, 721	14. 3

TABLE 92.—*Vehicles and persons entering the United States, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Kind of entrant	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Vehicles:			
Automobiles and buses.....	38,017,299	40,514,728	6.6
Documented vessels.....	48,928	53,326	9.0
Undocumented vessels.....	34,656	36,287	4.7
Ferries.....	128,529	121,273	-5.7
Passenger trains.....	17,225	15,831	-8.1
Freight cars.....	2,090,493	2,135,602	2.2
Aircraft.....	169,621	167,029	-1.5
Other vehicles.....	520,514	576,606	10.8
Total vehicles.....	41,027,265	43,620,682	6.3
Passengers by:			
Automobiles and buses.....	103,506,304	110,326,962	6.6
Documented vessels.....	762,382	773,342	1.4
Undocumented vessels.....	213,704	216,196	1.2
Ferries.....	1,885,979	1,992,768	5.7
Passenger trains.....	1,017,845	997,053	-2.1
Aircraft.....	3,329,522	3,740,956	12.4
Other vehicles.....	5,371,662	4,000,911	-25.5
Pedestrians.....	27,946,046	27,594,719	-1.3
Total passengers and pedestrians ¹.....	144,033,444	149,642,907	3.9

^r Revised.¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

TABLE 93.—*Aircraft and aircraft passengers entering the United States, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

District	Aircraft		Aircraft passengers		Percentage increase, or decrease (—)	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	Aircraft	Passengers
Maine and New Hampshire.....	1,684	2,034	7,612	8,834	20.8	16.1
Vermont.....	1,695	1,855	† 278,234	309,299	9.4	11.2
Rhode Island.....	322	362	2,311	2,660	12.4	15.1
Massachusetts.....	8,143	9,194	70,027	83,593	12.9	19.4
St. Lawrence.....	1,265	1,479	3,723	5,041	16.9	35.4
Rochester.....	1,008	971	9,511	11,422	—3.7	20.1
Buffalo.....	3,874	3,551	307,698	365,578	—8.8	18.8
New York.....	32,363	23,852	919,967	1,037,395	—26.3	12.8
Philadelphia.....	7,931	7,725	198,053	205,304	—2.6	3.7
Maryland.....	1,793	1,728	24,634	27,325	—3.6	10.9
Virginia.....	1,598	1,718	24,673	36,344	7.5	47.3
North Carolina.....	412	341	3,730	5,438	—17.2	45.8
South Carolina.....	1,929	2,843	55,247	60,056	47.4	8.7
Georgia.....	584	428	5,071	4,548	—26.7	—10.3
Florida.....	36,765	38,381	591,194	657,195	4.4	11.2
New Orleans.....	2,466	2,325	59,276	55,843	—5.7	—5.8
Galveston.....	1,119	1,245	26,124	31,017	11.3	18.7
Laredo.....	5,985	7,019	54,213	62,080	17.3	14.5
El Paso.....	1,411	1,545	3,762	4,111	9.5	9.3
San Diego.....	2,840	3,107	8,525	9,533	9.4	11.8
Arizona.....	4,495	3,903	7,678	8,041	—13.2	4.7
Los Angeles.....	3,885	3,813	80,641	97,189	—1.9	20.5
San Francisco.....	2,443	2,254	14,517	29,319	—7.7	101.9
Washington.....	7,316	7,988	114,944	120,182	9.2	4.6
Alaska.....	2,832	3,193	38,764	50,003	12.7	29.0
Hawaii.....	9,661	8,592	243,368	261,691	—11.1	7.5
Montana and Idaho.....	2,159	1,868	12,992	20,780	—13.5	59.9
Dakota.....	2,595	2,777	26,282	23,505	7.0	—10.6
Minnesota.....	557	709	11,879	14,398	27.3	21.2
Duluth and Superior.....	3,585	3,936	8,667	10,100	9.8	16.5
Michigan.....	4,520	4,811	21,757	26,698	6.4	22.7
Chicago.....	4,538	4,981	52,609	58,702	9.8	11.6
Ohio.....	4,273	4,546	27,832	28,860	6.4	3.7
St. Louis.....	539	224	7,395	3,059	—58.5	—58.6
Other.....	† 1,036	1,731	† 6,612	5,822	67.1	—12.0
Total.....	169,621	167,029	† 3,329,522	3,740,956	—1.5	12.4

† Revised.

‡ Includes precleared passengers at Malton Airport, Montreal, Canada.

TABLE 94.—*Drawback transactions, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Transactions	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Drawback entries received.....	16,766	16,613	—0.9
Notices of exportation received.....	182,382	194,140	6.4
Notices of lading received.....	5,543	8,102	46.2
Certificates of manufacture received.....	10,192	9,920	—2.7
Import entries used in drawback liquidation.....	31,051	21,867	—29.6
Certificates of importation issued.....	6,239	5,798	—7.1
Drawback allowed:	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
Manufactured from imported or substituted merchandise.....	\$9,261,089	\$7,320,013	—21.0
Duty paid on merchandise exported from continuous customs custody.....	18,197	10,530	—42.1
Merchandise which did not conform to sample specifications and returned to customs custody and exported.....	899,027	976,991	8.7
Imported materials used in construction and equipment of vessels built for foreigners.....	10,667	40,543	280.1
Total drawback allowed.....	10,188,980	8,348,077	—18.1
Internal revenue refund on account of domestic alcohol.....	257,236	220,403	—14.3
Internal revenue refund on account of sugar.....	n.a.	167,718	-----
Total.....	10,446,216	8,736,198	—16.4

n.a. Not available.

TABLE 95.—*Principal commodities on which drawback was paid, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*¹

Commodity	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Aluminum.....	\$507,523	\$958,513	88.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	781,804	719,350	—8.0
Petroleum and products.....	918,193	559,575	—39.1
Sugar.....	547,984	517,828	—5.5
Iron and steel semimanufactures.....	1,094,138	463,518	—57.6
Nonmetallic minerals and manufactures.....	48,870	428,365	(²)
Paper and manufactures.....	416,706	377,951	—9.3
Lead ore, matte, pigs, and bars.....	261,350	318,125	21.7
Watch movements.....	309,140	305,380	—1.2
Rayon and other synthetic textiles.....	201,438	251,334	24.8
Chemicals.....	366,603	231,837	—36.8
Cotton cloth.....	313,449	221,892	—29.2
Steel mill products.....	95,329	171,005	79.4
Tungsten ore.....	258,414	162,657	—37.1
Zinc ore and manufactures.....	188,841	150,295	—20.4
Tires and tubes, rubber and synthetic.....	142,041	120,664	—15.1
Barley.....	96,557	105,743	9.5
Manganese ore.....	120,093	80,251	—33.2
Machinery and parts.....	58,133	78,520	35.1
Coal-tar products.....	167,028	78,404	—53.1
Copper and manufactures.....	32,960	77,902	136.4
Pigments, paints, and varnishes.....	97,002	71,189	—26.6
Nickel.....	63,965	55,906	—12.6
Bauxite ore.....	34,437	54,025	56.9
Motor vehicle and aircraft parts.....	243,607	51,055	—79.1
Burlap.....	82,144	49,835	—39.3
Electrical machinery.....	183,254	40,683	—77.8
Clay and clay products.....	39,490	37,493	—5.1
Wool fabrics.....	42,336	35,645	—15.8
Fruits and fruit preparations.....	62,651	20,278	—67.6
Wool and semimanufactures.....	41,027	15,662	—61.8
Nuts.....	38,009	14,337	—62.3
Animal fats and oils.....	34,421	13,645	—60.4
Flax, hemp and ramie, and manufactures.....	35,154	11,015	—68.7
Citrus fruit juices.....	87,227	9,963	—88.6
Other.....	1,249,771	460,173	—43.2
Total.....	9,261,089	7,320,013	—21.0

¹ Includes Puerto Rico.² The amount of increase is so large that a percentage comparison is inappropriate.

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TABLE 96.—*Seizures for violations of customs laws, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*¹

	1959 total	1960			Total
		Seizures by Customs	Seizures by other agencies	Joint seizures by Customs and other agencies	
Automobiles:					
Number.....	638	438	41	36	515
Value.....	\$577,057	\$425,292	\$54,242	\$19,345	\$498,879
Trucks:					
Number.....	74	64	14	3	81
Value.....	\$193,599	\$255,612	\$165,018	\$6,075	\$426,705
Railroad cars:					
Number.....		1			1
Value.....		\$6,722			\$6,722
Aircraft:					
Number.....	25	18	2	2	22
Value.....	\$4,804,863	\$1,296,800	\$9,500	\$66,500	\$1,372,800
Boats:					
Number.....	35	31	1		32
Value.....	\$2,408,867	\$3,075,405	\$200		\$3,075,605
Narcotics:					
Number.....	1,004	971	7	39	1,017
Value.....	\$124,360	\$133,061	\$21	\$1,910	\$134,992
Liquors:					
Number.....	5,335	5,352	15	81	5,448
Gallons.....	17,368	15,904	17	444	16,365
Value.....	\$267,385	\$320,317	\$240	\$7,469	\$328,026
Prohibited articles (obscene, lottery, etc.):					
Number.....	2,313	2,517	6	31	2,554
Value.....	\$79,431	\$97,437	\$137	\$408	\$97,982
Other seizures:					
Number.....	4,464	4,691	79	161	4,931
Value:					
Cameras.....	\$22,333	\$34,259	\$1,460		\$35,719
Edibles and farm products.....	218,258	190,726	6,104	\$2,569	199,399
Furs—skins and manufactures.....	10,925	10,750	125		10,875
Guns and ammunition.....	199,824	21,679		528	22,207
Jewelry, including gems.....	496,790	451,998	36,240	232	488,470
Livestock.....	10,524	7,483	2,220	836	10,539
Tobacco and manufactures.....	10,796	12,369		44	12,413
Watches and parts.....	127,880	294,421	20		294,441
Wearing apparel.....	182,753	329,023	338	131	329,492
Miscellaneous.....	1,141,213	1,275,295	54,617	2,101	1,332,013
Total value of other seizures.....	2,421,296	2,628,003	101,124	6,441	2,735,568
Grand total:					
Number ²	13,116	13,531	107	312	13,950
Value.....	\$10,876,858	\$8,238,649	\$330,482	\$108,148	\$8,677,279

¹ Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.² Excludes number of carriers seized in connection with seizures of liquor, narcotics, etc.

TABLE 97.—*Investigative activities, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Activity	1959	1960	Percentage increase, or decrease (—)
Investigations of violations of customs laws:			
Undervaluations and false invoicing, irregular entries.....	1, 919	2, 080	8. 4
Marking of merchandise.....	98	157	60. 2
Baggage declaration violations.....	470	613	30. 4
Smuggling, diamonds or jewelry.....	432	369	-14. 6
Smuggling, narcotics.....	4, 525	5, 281	16. 7
Smuggling, other.....	1, 232	1, 331	8. 0
Touring permit violations.....	20	13	-35. 0
Navigation, aircraft, and vehicle violations.....	1, 451	1, 383	-4. 7
Prohibited importations (19 U.S.C. 1305).....	100	160	60. 0
Other investigations:			
Customs procedures.....	164	128	-22. 0
Drawback.....	1, 051	953	-9. 3
Classification and market value.....	564	509	-9. 8
Customs brokers, license applications.....	110	135	22. 7
Petitions for relief from additional duties.....	693	795	14. 7
Character investigations of applicants.....	424	710	67. 5
Pilforages and shortages.....	438	532	21. 5
Export control violations.....	777	602	-22. 5
Examination of customs brokers' records.....	258	270	4. 7
Miscellaneous.....	1, 906	1, 821	-4. 5
Total.....	16, 632	17, 842	7. 3

Engraving and Printing Production

TABLE 98.—*New postage stamp issues delivered, fiscal year 1960*

Issue	Denomina- tion (cents)
Commemoratives:	
Hawaii Statehood, air mail.....	7
Balloon Jupiter, air mail.....	7
Soil Conservation.....	4
Pan American Games, air mail.....	10
Petroleum Industry.....	4
Dental Health.....	4
Champion of Liberty, Ernst Reuter.....	4
Champion of Liberty, Ernst Reuter.....	8
Ephraim McDowell, Famous American.....	4
George Washington, Credo of America.....	4
Boy Scouts of America.....	4
Winter Olympic Games.....	4
Benjamin Franklin, Credo of America.....	4
Champion of Liberty, T. G. Masaryk.....	4
Champion of Liberty, T. G. Masaryk.....	8
World Refugee Year.....	4
Water Conservation.....	4
Thomas Jefferson, Credo of America.....	4
South-East Treaty Organization.....	4
American Women.....	4
Pony Express.....	4
American Flag (50 Star).....	4
U.S. ordinary, Bunker Hill—coil.....	2½
U.S. air mail.....	15
U.S. air mail.....	25
U.S. air mail.....	10
U.S. ordinary—sheet and coil.....	1¼
Canal Zone Anniversary of Boy Scouts.....	4

TABLE 99.—*Deliveries of finished work by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Class	Number of pieces		Face value 1960
	1959	1960	
Currency:			
United States notes.....	29,880,000	36,000,000	\$158,400,000
Silver certificates.....	1,317,640,000	1,153,484,000	1,239,564,000
Federal Reserve notes.....	452,280,000	591,648,000	6,804,600,000
Total.....	1,799,800,000	1,781,132,000	8,202,564,000
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, and debentures:			
Bonds:			
Panama Canal, registered.....	1,675	350	3,500,000
Treasury.....	364,651	442,125	11,730,438,000
Depository, act of Sept. 24, 1917.....		218	
United States savings, registered.....	1,650,000	1,438,001	1,368,751,000
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan for the twelve Federal intermediate credit banks.....	196,394	188,376	2,150,376,000
Notes:			
Treasury.....	759,842	2,330,893	69,769,731,000
Special, United States International Monetary Fund.....	200	200	600,000,000
Special, United States Inter-American Development Bank Series.....		101	
Consolidated of the Federal home loan banks.....	62,720	83,120	2,283,100,000
Bills:			
Treasury.....	2,633,500	2,086,500	114,925,000,000
Certificates:			
Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	649,899	409,114	28,440,702,000
Debentures:			
Consolidated collateral trust for:			
Twelve Federal intermediate credit banks.....	102,202	91,142	2,346,000,000
Thirteen banks for cooperatives.....	44,605	29,532	686,600,000
Federal National Mortgage Association secondary market operations.....	88,239	149,789	2,360,519,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	20,265	47,650	99,950,000
Total.....	6,574,192	7,297,111	236,770,667,000
Stamps:			
Customs.....	20,019,000	14,431,404	
Internal Revenue:			
To offices of issue.....	23,673,108,197	1,735,304,721	125,443,308
To Smithsonian Institution.....	25,800	1,331,924	807,748,176
Puerto Rican revenue.....	148,123,300	158,148,425	
Virgin Islands revenue.....	57,900		
United States postage:			
Ordinary.....	23,759,615,324	20,156,429,200	870,337,837
Air mail.....	1,335,368,324	908,864,000	77,066,880
Commemoratives.....	2,567,034,132	2,492,757,000	109,673,500
Special delivery.....	37,750,000	31,720,000	9,516,000
Postage due.....	281,145,600	186,370,000	18,813,400
Canal Zone postage:			
Ordinary.....	3,315,000	1,130,000	23,500
Air mail.....	5,880,000	940,000	65,800
Commemoratives.....	1,060,000	1,155,000	46,200
Postal cards, ordinary.....	472,000		
Air mail.....	550,500		
Postage due.....		120,000	1,200
United States savings stamps.....	156,517,303	106,503,000	17,993,000
District of Columbia beverage tax paid.....	46,130,000	41,705,000	5,434,194
Federal migratory bird hunting.....	6,490,520	5,067,000	15,201,000
Federal motor boat stamp.....		4,889,800	13,009,600
Total.....	52,042,662,900	25,846,866,474	2,070,373,595
Miscellaneous:			
Checks, certificates, etc.....	6,918,944	8,131,941	
To the Smithsonian Institution.....		1,406	
Total.....	6,918,944	8,133,347	
Grand total.....	53,855,956,036	27,643,428,932	247,043,604,595

* Revised.

† Substantial decrease in deliveries due to decision of the Treasury Department to discontinue the use of certain internal revenue stamps in connection with tax collections for cigarette and other tobacco items.

International Claims

TABLE 100.—Awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of State, through June 30, 1960

Description	Total		Class I		Class II		Class III ¹		Private Law No. 599, approved July 19, 1940		U.S. Government	
	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Awards on account of death and personal injury	Number of awards	Awards of \$100,000 and less	Number of awards	Awards over \$100,000	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Amount
AWARDS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922.....	4,734	\$175,955,880.92	424	\$3,549,437.75	3,996	\$15,562,321.98	310	\$114,809,326.78			4	\$42,034,794.41
Agreement of December 31, 1928.....	2,291	5,582,354.38	115	556,625.00	2,169	2,447,803.92	7	2,577,925.46				
Private Law No. 509.....	1	160,000.00							1	\$160,000.00		
Total principal.....		181,698,235.30		4,106,062.75		18,010,125.90		117,387,252.24		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Less amounts paid by Alien Property Custodian and others.....		259,225.36				48,012.50		211,212.86				
Balance of principal.....		181,439,009.94		4,106,062.75		17,962,113.40		117,176,039.38		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Interest to January 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922.....		78,751,456.32		745,302.98		7,113,930.76		51,682,897.36				19,209,325.22
Agreement of December 31, 1928.....		2,649,630.04		115,976.22		971,159.15		1,562,494.67				
Private Law No. 509.....		64,000.00								64,000.00		
Total payable to January 1, 1928.....		262,904,096.30		4,967,341.95		26,047,203.31		170,421,431.41		224,000.00		61,244,119.63
Interest thereon to date of payment or, if unpaid, to June 30, 1960, at 5 percent per annum, as specified in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928.....		182,798,150.36		236,195.75		2,061,598.87		80,808,836.02		178,192.02		99,513,327.70
Total due claimants.....	7,026	445,702,246.66	539	5,203,537.70	6,165	28,108,802.18	317	251,230,267.43	1	402,192.02	4	160,757,447.33
PAYMENTS												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of August 10, 1922.....	4,717	94,424,092.28	424	3,549,437.75	3,983	15,497,158.79	310	75,377,495.74				
Agreement of December 31, 1928.....	2,271	4,580,299.35	115	556,625.00	2,149	2,445,886.69	7	1,577,787.66				
Private Law No. 509.....	1	101,053.06							1	101,053.06		

Interest to January 1, 1928:											
Agreement of August 10, 1922		59,535,361.32		745,302.98		7,107,160.98		51,682,897.36			
Agreement of December 31, 1928		2,648,855.68		115,976.22		970,384.79		1,562,494.67			
Private Law No. 509		64,000.00							64,000.00		
Interest at 5 percent from January 1, 1928, to date of payment		38,499,212.51		236,195.75		2,045,380.09		² 36,133,516.52		84,120.15	
Total payments ³	⁴ 6,989	199,852,874.20	539	5,203,537.70	6,132	28,065,971.34	317	166,334,191.95	1	249,173.21	
BALANCE DUE											
Principal of awards:											
Agreement of August 10, 1922	327	81,272,563.28			13	17,150.69	310	39,220,618.18		4	42,034,794.41
Agreement of December 31, 1928	27	1,002,055.03			20	1,917.23	7	1,000,137.80			
Private Law No. 509	1	58,946.94							1	58,946.94	
Interest to January 1, 1928:											
Agreement of August 10, 1922		19,216,095.00				6,769.78					19,209,325.22
Agreement of December 31, 1928		774.36				774.36					
Accrued interest from January 1, 1928, through June 30, 1960		144,298,937.85				⁵ 16,218.78		44,675,319.50		94,071.87	99,513,327.70
Balance due claimants	355	245,849,372.46			33	42,830.84	317	84,896,075.48	1	153,018.81	4 160,757,447.33
Reimbursement for administrative expenses: ⁶											
Agreement of August 10, 1922		952,638.47		22,249.66		121,173.14		809,215.67			
Agreement of December 31, 1928		145,380.71		3,767.97		19,156.68		22,456.06			
Private Law No. 509		1,245.85								1,245.85	
Total reimbursements		999,265.03		26,017.63		140,329.82		831,671.73		1,245.85	

¹ Under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 payment of Class III awards was limited to \$100,000 until all Class I and Class II awards had been authorized for payment. Additional Class III awards payments were then to be made up to 80% of the total amount due for all three classes as of January 1, 1928. On February 27, 1953, the German Government agreed to pay \$97,500,000 (U.S. dollars) over a period of 25 years in full settlement of Germany's obligations on account of Class III awards and the award under Private Law 509. Through June 30, 1960, \$26,100,000 has been paid under the agreement.

² Payments made in accordance with Public Law 375, approved August 6, 1947.

³ Amounts shown are gross, deductions for administrative expenses are shown below (see note 6).

⁴ Includes 317 partial payments for Class III awards and one partial payment under Private Law 509.

⁵ Interest accrued from January 1, 1928, to March 11, 1940, on \$26,612.06, representing awards plus interest to January 1, 1928. No applications filed by claimants. Time for filing applications expired March 11, 1940.

⁶ Deductions of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent are made from each payment to cover administrative expenses. These amounts are covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

⁷ Payable to the Government of Germany in connection with the adjudication of late claims. Through June 30, 1960, \$24,150.09 has been paid.

TABLE 101.—*Mexican claims fund as of June 30, 1960*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Dec. 18, 1942, as amended (22 U.S.C. 667). For further details, see annual report of the Secretary for 1943, p. 189]

Status of the fund	Amount
Receipts:	
Payments from the Government of Mexico:	
Agrarian claims agreement of 1938.....	\$3,000,000.00
Expropriation agreement of 1941:	
Initial payment on ratification of agreement.....	3,000,000.00
Annual installments through November 1955.....	34,000,000.00
Appropriation by the U.S. Government covering amount of awards and appraisals on behalf of Mexican nationals.....	533,658.95
Total receipts.....	40,533,658.95
Expenditures:	
Amounts paid to American nationals:	
Fiscal years:	
1943-1959.....	40,380,492.57
1960.....	69.66
Total expenditures.....	40,380,562.23
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1960.....	153,096.72
Claims certified for payment:	
By the Secretary of State in accordance with:	
Decisions rendered by the General Claims Commission.....	201,461.08
Appraisals approved under the general claims protocol between the United States and Mexico, signed April 24, 1934.....	2,599,166.10
By the American Mexican Claims Commission:	
Decisions under the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942.....	37,948,200.05
Total claims certified.....	40,748,827.23

NOTE.—The final distribution of awards was authorized during fiscal 1956 and payments were made during fiscal 1957. Since then amounts have been paid to those individuals who had not previously submitted appropriate vouchers or sufficient proof of their claims.

TABLE 102.—*Yugoslav claims fund as of June 30, 1960*

[This special fund was established in accordance with the provisions of the act of Mar. 10, 1950, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1627). For further details see annual report of the Secretary for 1954, p. 111]

Status of the fund	Amount
Receipts:	
Payment received from the Government of Yugoslavia under agreement of July 19, 1948.....	\$17,000,000.00
Expenditures:	
Amounts paid to American nationals:	
Fiscal years:	
1953-1959.....	16,614,252.04
1960.....	15,715.33
Total expenditures.....	16,629,967.37
Undisbursed balance June 30, 1960.....	370,032.63
Claims certified for payment by the:	
International Claims Commission of the United States ¹	793,596.69
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States.....	18,024,308.20
Total claims certified.....	18,817,904.89

¹ By Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954, the name of this Commission was changed to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, effective July 1, 1954.

Gold and Currency Transactions and Foreign Gold and Dollar Holdings

TABLE 103.—United States net monetary gold transactions with foreign countries and international institutions, fiscal years 1945-60

[In millions of dollars at \$35 per ounce. Negative figures represent net sales by the United States; positive figures, net purchases]

Country, etc.	1945-1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Afghanistan	-4.5		-0.6	-0.2		
Argentina	657.1	20.1	115.3	55.2	67.2	
Austria	-6.2				-123.5	-44.5
Bank for International Settlements	-244.1			-89.5	-120.7	
Belgium	134.9		6.8	-157.7	-210.2	-50.8
Bolivia	18.8					
Brazil	-25.4					
Canada	586.5		19.8			
Ceylon						-7.5
Chile	22.2		2.8		3.0	-1.3
Colombia	41.0		28.1			
Cuba	-131.6					
Denmark	-38.4		7.0	-17.0	-5.0	-10.0
Dominican Republic	-13.2					
Ecuador	2.1					
Egypt	-120.8					-7.5
El Salvador	-18.1		-3.5			
Finland	-9.0					-4.7
France	236.1	-33.8				-265.7
Germany	-375.6					
Greece	-45.2					-15.0
Iceland						-2.4
Indonesia	-75.0			-2.0	-5.0	-6.0
International Bank	18.8					
International Monetary Fund	-2.7	100.0	699.9	-7.3	-352.6	252.1
Iran		-3	-3	-3	-2.3	
Israel	-1.1					-4.4
Italy	-114.3			-168.8	-180.0	
Japan					-125.0	-62.5
Korea		-1.9				-1.6
Lebanon	-21.8					
Mexico	64.9					-10.0
Netherlands	-101.3		25.0	-104.8	-186.0	-34.9
Nicaragua	19.9					
Norway	11.7					
Peru	-10.7					
Philippines				3.5		
Portugal	-11.6			21.9	11.9	5.0
Saudi Arabia	-4.1			-20.0	-10.0	
South Africa	1,121.3					
Spain				31.5	31.7	
Surinam					-2.5	
Sweden	231.2		15.2			
Switzerland	-209.4		-8.0	-140.1	-75.1	20.1
Syria	-10.4					
Turkey	57.9					
United Kingdom	947.2		100.3	-750.0	-350.0	-150.0
Uruguay	-51.1	11.0	29.1	3.1		
Vatican City	3.6	2.5	3.0	-1.5	-3.2	1.0
Venezuela	-225.9		-200.0			65.0
Yugoslavia						-1.5
All other	-10.4	12.6	.1	-2.9	-3.5	-4.5
Total	2,293.3	110.2	840.0	-1,346.9	-1,660.7	-341.6

¹ Includes \$343.8 million payment to the International Monetary Fund. Pursuant to an act approved June 17, 1959 (22 U.S.C. 286e-1), the United States made payment of its increase in quota to the International Monetary Fund, amounting to \$1,375,000,000, on June 23, 1959. The payment was made in gold in amount of \$343,750,000.40, and in nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing notes of the United States amounting to \$1,031,249,999.60 in place of a like amount of currency.

² Includes purchase from the Attorney General of the United States of \$13.1 million of gold, representing Rumanian-owned gold blocked under Executive Order No. 10644 and pursuant to the act approved August 9, 1955 (22 U.S.C. 1631), among assets vested and liquidated, whose proceeds are to be distributed to American claimants against Rumania.

TABLE 104.—*Estimated gold reserves¹ and dollar holdings of foreign countries as of June 30, 1959 and 1960*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1959		June 30, 1960			
	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes	Gold	Short-term dollar holdings	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes
Continental Western Europe and dependencies:						
Austria.....	646	7	292	198	490	7
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,412	7	1,199	156	1,355	7
Denmark.....	141	44	31	80	111	53
Finland.....	109	1	38	61	99	1
France and dependencies ²	1,893	32	1,557	765	2,322	18
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	4,171	16	2,772	2,473	5,245	16
Greece.....	179	(*)	26	112	138	(*)
Italy.....	2,720	2	1,997	1,060	3,057	(*)
Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, and Surinam.....	1,627	22	1,260	505	1,765	30
Norway.....	156	133	30	99	129	158
Portugal and dependencies.....	712	(*)	592	93	685	1
Spain and dependencies.....	92	3	55	149	204	3
Sweden.....	555	31	171	261	432	79
Switzerland.....	2,787	82	1,774	939	2,713	84
Turkey.....	165	(*)	133	19	152	(*)
Yugoslavia.....	17	(*)	7	9	16	(*)
Other ³	1,094	16	647	430	1,077	4
Total continental Western Europe.....	18,476	396	12,581	7,409	19,990	461
Sterling area and dependencies:						
United Kingdom.....	3,909	201	2,525	1,559	4,084	403
United Kingdom dependencies.....	105	4	(4)	113	113	5
Australia.....	226	(*)	154	114	268	(*)
India.....	346	(*)	247	59	306	40
New Zealand.....	40	(4)	34	7	41	29
Pakistan.....	56	(4)	52	23	75	(4)
Union of South Africa.....	237	1	240	40	280	1
Other.....	103	55	19	79	98	60
Total sterling area.....	5,022	261	3,271	1,994	5,265	538
Canada.....	3,195	342	909	2,532	3,441	429
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	263	(*)	55	388	443	(*)
Bolivia.....	23	(*)	1	21	22	(*)
Brazil.....	480	1	286	162	448	1
Chile.....	170	(*)	42	144	186	(*)
Colombia.....	278	(*)	73	189	262	(*)
Costa Rica.....	27	(4)	2	19	21	(4)
Cuba.....	317	82	19	130	149	82
Dominican Republic.....	55	(*)	10	35	45	(*)
Ecuador.....	37	(*)	20	22	42	(4)
El Salvador.....	69	(*)	30	31	61	(*)
Guatemala.....	67	(*)	24	46	70	1
Haiti.....	9	(4)	1	11	12	(4)
Honduras.....	6	(4)	(*)	13	13	(4)
Mexico.....	566	4	142	355	497	4
Nicaragua.....	12	(4)	(*)	13	13	(4)
Panama.....	147	2	(*)	116	116	2
Paraguay.....	3	(4)	(*)	7	7	(4)
Peru.....	96	(*)	28	77	105	1
Uruguay.....	269	(*)	180	60	240	(*)
Venezuela.....	1,219	2	514	301	815	3
Unidentified ⁴	61	13	---	150	150	11
Total Latin America ⁵	4,174	104	1,427	2,290	3,717	105

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 104.—*Estimated gold reserves ¹ and dollar holdings of foreign countries as of June 30, 1959 and 1960—Continued*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	June 30, 1959		June 30, 1960			
	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes	Gold	Short-term dollar holdings	Total gold and short-term dollars	U.S. Government bonds and notes
Asia:						
Indonesia.....	118	1	33	155	188	(*)
Iran.....	179	(*)	131	37	168	(*)
Israel.....	88	(*)		80	80	8
Japan.....	r 1,380	2	279	1,441	1,720	2
Korea.....	147		2	139	141	
Lebanon.....	140	(4)	102	38	140	(4)
Philippines.....	178	3	16	197	213	2
Syrian Region-U.A.R.....	29	(4)	19	5	24	(4)
Thailand.....	246	1	104	154	258	1
Other and unidentified ¹	r 527	7	187	341	528	24
Total Asia ^{1 6}	3,032	14	873	2,587	3,460	37
Other countries:						
Egyptian Region-U.A.R.....	190	(*)	174	42	216	(*)
Other ^{1 7}	r 269	r 10	67	194	261	14
Total other countries ^{1 6 7}	r 459	r 10	241	236	477	14
Total foreign countries ¹	r 34,358	r 1,127	19,302	17,048	36,350	1,584
International institutions ⁸	r 4,665	523	2,515	3,315	5,830	755

^r Revised.^{*} Less than \$500,000.¹ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.² Includes gold holdings of French Exchange Stabilization Fund.³ Includes gold and dollar holdings of the Bank for International Settlements, the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold, other Western European countries, and unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries.⁴ No estimate made.⁵ Includes Inter-American Development Bank as of June 30, 1960.⁶ Excludes sterling area countries and dependencies of European countries.⁷ Includes Republic of the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo).⁸ Principally the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NOTE.—“Gold and short-term dollars” consist of reported and estimated official gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U.S. Government securities with an original maturity of one year or less) as reported by banks in the United States. “U.S. Government bonds and notes” consist of estimated official and private holdings of U.S. Government securities with an original maturity of more than one year.

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TABLE 105.—Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1959 and 1960

Assets and liabilities	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960	Fiscal year 1960, increase, or decrease (—)
ASSETS			
Cash:			
Treasurer of the United States, checking account.....	\$1,713,384.82	\$338,449.43	—\$1,374,935.39
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, special account.....	194,853,204.38	203,814,653.98	8,961,449.60
Total cash.....	196,566,589.20	204,153,103.41	7,586,514.21
Special account of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—Gold (schedule 1).....	40,942,190.89	40,383,713.74	—558,477.15
Foreign exchange due from Central Bank of Argentina.....	536,462.11	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
U.S. Government securities (schedule 2).....	87,120,000.00	60,000,000.00	—27,120,000.00
Accrued interest receivable (schedule 2).....	130,150.15	321,111.28	—215,350.83
Accounts receivable.....	251,274.03	267,523.55	137,373.40
Interest purchased.....	74,397.51	15,670.52	—251,274.03
Unamortized premium on Treasury obligations.....		18,322.85	—58,726.99
Office equipment and fixtures, less allowance for depreciation.....		18,322.85	18,322.85
Total assets.....	325,621,063.89	330,159,445.35	4,538,381.46
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Vouchers payable.....	50,838.94	11,232.62	—39,606.32
Employees' payroll allotment account, U.S. savings bonds.....	2,762.48	2,784.24	21.76
Accounts payable.....	167,397.49	142,114.38	—25,283.11
Unamortized discount on Treasury obligations.....	44,682.34	31,038.10	—13,644.24
Total liabilities.....	265,681.25	187,169.34	—78,511.91
Capital:			
Capital account.....	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	
Cumulative net income (schedule 3).....	125,355,382.64	129,972,276.01	4,616,893.37
Total capital.....	325,355,382.64	329,972,276.01	4,616,893.37
Total liabilities and capital.....	325,621,063.89	330,159,445.35	4,538,381.46

SCHEDULE 1.—SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Location of gold	June 30, 1959		June 30, 1960	
	Ounces	Dollars	Ounces	Dollars
Federal Reserve Bank of New York.....	963,137.603	33,709,815.99	1,007,200.215	35,252,007.39
U.S. Assay Office, New York.....	206,639.285	7,232,374.90	146,620.099	5,131,706.35
Total gold.....	1,169,776.888	40,942,190.89	1,153,820.314	40,383,713.74

TABLE 105.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1959 and 1960—Continued*SCHEDULE 2.—INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
JUNE 30, 1960

Securities	Face value	Cost	Average price	Accrued interest
Public issues:				
Treasury notes:				
2½%, Series A-1963	\$16,000,000	\$16,005,625.00	100.03515	\$156,923.08
3½%, Series D-1964	8,500,000	8,526,562.50	100.31250	6,063.18
Treasury bonds:				
2¼% of 1959-62 (dated June 1, 1945) ..	4,000,000	3,965,625.00	99.14062	3,688.52
2¼% of 1961	1,500,000	1,504,687.50	100.31250	4,687.50
2¼% of 1963	5,000,000	4,976,562.50	99.53125	46,703.30
2¼% of 1964-69 (dated Apr. 15, 1943) ..	2,200,000	2,199,625.00	99.98295	2,254.10
2¼% of 1964-69 (dated Sept. 15, 1943) ..	400,000	399,875.00	99.96875	409.83
2¼% of 1965-70	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	72,690.22
2¼% of 1966-71	2,400,000	2,398,843.75	99.95182	17,445.65
2¼% of 1967-72 (dated Nov. 15, 1945) ..	10,000,000	10,000,000.00	100.00000	10,245.90
Total investments	60,000,000	59,977,406.25		321,111.28

SCHEDULE 3.—INCOME AND EXPENSES

Source	Jan. 31, 1934, through—	
	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1960
Earnings:		
Profits on British sterling transactions	\$310,638.09	\$310,638.09
Profits on French franc transactions	351,527.60	351,527.60
Profits on gold bullion (including profits from handling charges on gold)	68,565,652.69	70,630,725.75
Profits on gold and exchange transactions	51,161,866.40	51,474,262.57
Profits on silver transactions	102,735.27	102,735.27
Profits on sale of silver bullion to Treasury	3,473,362.29	3,473,362.29
Profits on investments	1,629,672.69	2,478,947.81
Interest on investments	17,351,776.93	20,338,595.82
Miscellaneous profits	863,971.80	867,754.27
Interest earned on foreign balances	2,849,683.19	3,359,502.16
Interest earned on Chinese yuan	1,975,317.07	1,975,317.07
Total earnings	148,636,204.02	155,363,368.70
Expenses:		
Personal services	18,048,714.36	19,575,567.18
Travel	954,043.44	1,028,483.56
Transportation of things	1,197,570.18	1,378,141.03
Communications	676,877.00	693,826.06
Supplies and materials	148,984.70	157,955.42
Other	2,254,631.70	2,557,119.44
Total expenses	23,280,821.38	25,391,092.69
Cumulative net income	125,355,382.64	129,972,276.01

TABLE 106.—*Summary of receipts, withdrawals, and balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, fiscal year 1960*[In U.S. dollar equivalent ¹]

Balance held by Treasury Department, July 1, 1959.....	\$1, 514, 615, 366. 31
Collections from:	
Development Loan Fund, section 204, Title II, Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1872).....	\$9, 896, 420. 67
Sale of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to:	
Section 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1922).....	161, 762, 774. 51
Section 505(a), Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754).....	2, 013, 988. 01
Title I, Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704-5).....	865, 560, 970. 13
Collection of principal and interest on loans, section 505(b), Mutual Security Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1757).....	11, 832, 494. 40
Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714c).....	6, 954. 32
Informational media guaranties pursuant to section 1011 of the United States Information and Education Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1442).....	4, 335, 002. 97
Informational media guaranties pursuant to section 1011 of the United States Information and Education Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1442), interest account.....	26, 809. 60
Foreign governments (to be held in trust).....	20, 590, 661. 35
Lend-lease and surplus property agreements (50 App. U.S.C. 1641b2).....	48, 762, 312. 22
Intergovernmental defense agreements (5 U.S.C. 171m-1).....	23, 124, 999. 99
Bilateral agreements 5% and 10% counterpart funds, Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1852).....	27, 089, 006. 52
All other sources.....	62, 733, 030. 27
Total collections.....	1, 237, 735, 424. 96
Total available.....	2, 752, 350, 791. 27
Withdrawals:	
Sold for dollars, proceeds credited to: ²	
Treasury receipt accounts and miscellaneous.....	125, 894, 577. 79
Commodity Credit Corporation capital fund as reimbursement for commodities sold for foreign currencies (7 U.S.C. 1703).....	72, 374, 427. 71
United States Information Agency to reimburse the informational media guaranty fund (22 U.S.C. 1442).....	4, 330, 064. 93
Development Loan Fund.....	828, 361. 78
Secretary of the Treasury, suspense account.....	4, 857, 751. 66
Presidents' special international program.....	2, 642. 38
Total sold for dollars.....	208, 287, 826. 25
Requisitioned for use without reimbursement to the Treasury pursuant to: ³	
Section 402, Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1922).....	161, 762, 774. 51
Section 505(a), Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1754).....	1, 955, 184. 40
Section 104, Public Law 480 (7 U.S.C. 1704).....	1, 253, 948, 077. 01
Section 6, Title II, Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1872).....	6, 810, 850. 03
Trust agreements.....	20, 589, 916. 36
Other authority.....	1, 133, 515. 81
Total requisitioned without reimbursement.....	1, 446, 200, 318. 12
Total withdrawals.....	1, 654, 488, 144. 37
Adjustment for rate differences.....	-62, 682, 199. 96
Balance held by Treasury Department, June 30, 1960.....	1, 035, 180, 446. 94
Analysis of balance held by Treasury Department, June 30, 1960:	
Proceeds for credit to miscellaneous receipts.....	103, 365, 831. 87
Proceeds for credit to agency accounts:	
Informational media guaranty funds.....	2, 393, 302. 98
Informational media guaranty funds, interest account.....	579, 412. 84
Commodity Credit Corporation capital funds.....	126, 510, 975. 72
Development Loan Fund.....	9, 449, 879. 33
Held in suspense for identification.....	4, 863. 26
Held in trust.....	25, 729, 380. 95
For program use under section 103(c), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.....	22, 548, 075. 50
For program allocations under section 104, Title I, of Public Law 480.....	733, 241, 518. 86
Not yet programmed, section 505(a), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.....	58, 803. 61
Not yet programmed, section 505(b), Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended.....	11, 298, 402. 02
Total.....	* 1, 035, 180, 446. 94

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 106.—*Summary of receipts, withdrawals, and balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, fiscal year 1960—Continued*

Balances held by other executive agencies, June 30, 1960, for purpose of:	
Economic and technical assistance under Mutual Security Act.....	\$253, 904, 541.00
Programmed uses under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.....	1, 115, 351, 701.00
Military family housing in foreign countries.....	34, 484, 474.00
Trust agreements with foreign countries.....	8, 965, 233.00
Other.....	1, 131, 267.00
Balances to be held by Export-Import Bank (to be deposited in Treasury):	
Interest earned on bank balances.....	65, 894.00
Interest on Cooley loans ⁵	916, 699.00
Repayments on Cooley loans ⁵	253, 512.00
Total.....	1, 415, 073, 321.00
Grand total.....	2, 450, 253, 767.94

¹ For the purpose of providing a common denominator, the currencies of 78 foreign countries are herein stated in U.S. dollar equivalents. It should not be assumed that dollars in amounts equal to the balances shown are actually available. The dollar equivalents were calculated at varying rates of exchange. Foreign currencies generated under the Public Law 480 program, comprising more than 82 percent of the total, and currencies generated under certain provisions of the mutual security acts were converted at deposit rates provided for in the international agreements with the respective countries. The greater portion of these currencies is available to agencies without reimbursement pursuant to legislative authority and, when disbursed to the foreign governments, will generally be accepted by them at the deposit or collection rates. Currencies available for sale for dollars and certain other United States uses were converted at market rates of exchange in effect on the date of the sale and market rates in effect at the end of the month for transactions during the month, these market rates being those used to pay U.S. obligations. If all currencies were converted at current market rates, the U.S. dollar value of currencies held on June 30, 1960, in the Treasury and agency accounts would amount to the aggregate of \$2,047.6 million as compared with \$2,450.2 million shown in this table.

² Dollars acquired from the sale of foreign currencies are derived from charges against the dollar appropriations of the Federal agencies which use the currencies. These dollar proceeds are credited to either miscellaneous receipts or other appropriate accounts on the books of the Treasury.

³ Includes advances pursuant to the cited provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; the mutual security acts, as amended; withdrawal of foreign currency held in trust; and advances for liquidation of obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1953.

⁴ Represents the dollar value of currencies held in the accounts of the Treasury Department only. Currencies transferred to agency accounts pursuant to requisitions submitted to the Treasury Department, or as otherwise authorized, are accounted for by the U.S. Government agencies. Balances held by executive departments and agencies as of June 30, 1960, are stated at end of summary.

⁵ The loans were made by the Export-Import Bank under section 104e (Cooley Amendment) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1704(e)).

NOTE.—For detailed data on collections and withdrawals by country and program, see Part V of the *Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960*, pp. 524-571.

TABLE 107.—Balances of foreign currencies acquired by the United States without purchase with dollars, June 30, 1960

Country	Currency	In Treasury accounts		In agency accounts	
		Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent	Foreign currency	Dollar equivalent
Afghanistan.....	Afghani.....			24,586,244	\$1,149,947
Argentina.....	Peso.....	87,228,857	\$1,277,937	286,657,793	16,101,125
Australia.....	Pound.....			1,889	4,274
Austria.....	Schilling.....	39,780,532	1,499,466	302,152,705	11,614,749
Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....			57,634	1,163
Belgium.....	Franc.....	15,307,186	306,419	41,897,050	841,312
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	74,760,000	6,205	13,649,354,921	2,949,677
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....	2,063,914,448	17,011,851	4,980,288,171	52,710,118
Burma.....	Kyat.....	59,586,028	12,576,599	117,454,450	24,551,680
Cambodia.....	Riel.....	6,431,306	184,583	32,941,966	946,019
Ceylon.....	Ruppee.....	11,176,834	2,350,674	2,295,679	11,121,839
Chile.....	Escudo.....	20,080	124,412	2,090,275	3,377,005
China.....	N.T. Dollar.....	272,564,808	7,153,857	771,402,346	25,462,954
Colombia.....	Peso.....	33,705,100	5,684,185	29,439,795	4,375,440
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....			484,277	73,043
Cyprus.....	Pound.....			353	993
Denmark.....	Krone.....	911,093	131,910	420,855	61,059
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	1,140,600	75,280	22,484,770	1,343,963
Ethiopia.....	Eth. Dollar.....	1,183,538	478,197	668,453	264,790
Finland.....	Markka.....	770,507,024	2,407,087	1,349,464,781	4,219,769
France.....	Franc.....	147,819,143	31,104,026	39,919,079	9,271,149
French West Africa.....	C.F.A. Franc.....			264,240	1,078
Germany, Federal.....	E.D. Mark.....	32,042	1,696		
Republic of.....	W.D. Mark.....	111,375,158	26,517,894	163,119,854	18,620,434
Ghana.....	Ghana Pound.....			12,475	35,307
Greece.....	Drachma.....	161,192,290	5,350,307	423,627,364	14,103,227
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....			2,691,841	2,691,841
Honduras.....	Lempira.....	35,750	17,875		
Hong Kong.....	H.K. Dollar.....			138,099	24,122
Hungary.....	Forint.....	500,000	10,416		
Iceland.....	Krona.....	20,085,040	595,851	53,552,962	1,605,724
India.....	Ruppee.....	1,288,927,750	270,645,593	2,414,225,653	505,476,283
Indonesia.....	Rupiah.....	1,026,699,350	26,035,582	1,555,467,399	74,725,628
Iran.....	Rial.....	87,784,268	1,147,506	72,811,954	958,047
Iraq.....	Dinar.....			139	391
Ireland.....	Pound.....			2,459	6,911
Israel.....	Pound.....	81,105,930	45,058,845	40,021,257	22,234,033
Italy.....	Lira.....	2,431,871,647	3,895,193	27,728,283,036	44,452,901
Jamaica.....	B.W.I. Pound.....			23,270	65,592
Japan.....	Yen.....	5,064,652,944	14,068,480	852,540,742	2,368,168
Jordan.....	Dinar.....			447	1,261
Kenya.....	E.A. Shilling.....			11,008	1,552
Korea.....	Hwan.....	5,873,602,276	11,028,318	8,459,625,283	16,668,327
Laos.....	Kip.....	27,502	344	10,980,668	216,423
Lebanon.....	Pound.....			141,382	44,231
Libya.....	Lib. Pound.....			289	812
Malaya.....	M. Dollar.....			53,822	17,795
Mexico.....	Peso.....	16,572,914	1,326,761	119,889,868	9,598,251
Morocco.....	Franc.....	229,646,827	453,803	4,298,490,691	9,391,810
Netherlands.....	Guilder.....	2,462,881	653,825	8,740,052	2,302,472
New Zealand.....	Pound.....			747	2,098
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....	209,315	28,673		
Nigeria.....	Nig. Pound.....			14,205	40,263
Norway.....	Krone.....	239,621	33,690	508,647	71,514
Pakistan.....	Ruppee.....	466,157,901	97,643,001	205,682,418	43,337,774
Panama.....	Balboa.....			4,805	4,805
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....	3,047,876	45,971		
Peru.....	Sol.....	79,530,131	2,939,503	20,814,293	766,070
Philippines.....	Peso.....	5,318,337	2,441,310	41,303,491	20,498,480
Poland.....	Zloty.....	5,064,381,832	210,463,625	5,517,994	100,327
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	1,359,814	47,107	54,879,830	1,923,190
Singapore.....	M. Dollar.....			3,665	1,212
Somalia.....	Somalo.....			16,481	2,321
Spain.....	Peseta.....	3,826,885,491	67,504,375	4,833,757,412	113,700,771
Sudan.....	Pound.....			56,988	165,059
Sweden.....	Krona.....			1,785,286	346,320
Switzerland.....	Franc.....			866,713	200,861
Thailand.....	Baht.....	4,343,996	204,584	38,365,329	1,828,255
Tunisia.....	Dinar.....			1,882,234	4,487,404
Turkey.....	Lira.....	266,736,749	30,152,879	360,480,563	53,160,365
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....			112	316
United Arab Republic.....					
Cairo.....	Egy. Pound.....	20,413,385	47,291,845	22,280,846	52,625,204
Damascus.....	Syr. Pound.....	12,640,438	3,525,924	6,248	1,657
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	1,283,867	3,601,624	18,881,942	52,867,792
Uruguay.....	Peso.....	102,278,434	22,865,703	17,231,607	1,800,634
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....			137,837	41,393
Vietnam.....	Piastre.....	51,286,949	1,405,824	945,442,794	25,375,561
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....	34,945,219,618	55,803,832	67,926,133,967	145,668,986
Total.....			1,035,180,447		1,415,073,321

1 See footnote 1 in preceding table.

Indebtedness of Foreign Governments

TABLE 108.—*Indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States arising from World War I, and payments thereon as of June 30, 1960*

	Indebtedness as of June 30, 1960				Cumulative payments since inception				
	Principal		Interest due and unpaid	Total	Principal		Interest		Total
	Due and unpaid ¹	Unmatured			Funded debts	Unfunded debts	Funded debts	Unfunded debts	
Armenia.....	\$11,959,917.49		\$24,401,099.89	\$36,361,017.38					\$862,668.00
Austria ²	18,919,470.18	\$7,061,010.48	44,058.93	26,024,539.59	\$862,668.00				52,191,273.24
Belgium.....	152,900,000.00	247,780,000.00	227,639,077.60	628,319,077.60	17,100,000.00	\$2,057,630.37	\$14,490,000.00		12,286,751.58
Cuba.....						10,000,000.00			20,134,092.26
Czechoslovakia.....	63,496,108.90	101,745,000.00	78,643,514.38	243,884,623.28	19,829,914.17				1,248,432.07
Estonia.....	5,212,012.87	11,254,000.00	16,613,637.94	33,079,650.81			1,246,990.19	1,441.88	13,103,903.81
Finland.....		5,926,989.93	³ 180,765.10	6,107,755.03	⁴ 3,077,709.06		9,552,547.58	473,647.17	486,075,891.00
France.....	1,658,739,454.07	2,204,910,545.93	2,129,808,804.32	5,993,458,804.32	161,350,000.00	64,639,588.18	38,650,000.00	221,386,302.82	2,024,854,297.74
Great Britain.....	1,352,000,000.00	3,016,000,000.00	4,326,159,301.93	8,694,159,301.93	232,000,000.00	202,181,641.56	1,232,775,999.07	357,896,657.11	4,127,056.01
Greece.....	21,016,000.00	10,500,000.00	11,895,135.10	43,411,135.10	981,000.00	2,922.67	1,983,980.00	1,159,153.34	556,919.76
Hungary ⁵	563,545.00	1,345,015.00	1,827,930.48	3,736,490.48	73,995.50		482,171.22	753.04	100,829,880.16
Italy.....	586,000,000.00	1,418,900,000.00	171,857,159.34	2,176,757,159.34	37,100,000.00	364,319.28	5,766,708.26	57,598,852.62	761,549.07
Latvia.....	2,145,064.20	4,734,000.00	6,823,785.84	13,702,850.04	9,200.00		621,520.12	130,828.95	36,471.56
Liberia.....						26,000.00		10,471.56	1,237,956.58
Lithuania.....	1,896,305.00	4,301,377.00	6,100,104.47	12,297,786.47	234,783.00		1,001,626.61	1,546.97	26,625.48
Nicaragua ⁷						141,950.36		26,625.48	22,646,297.55
Poland.....	62,489,000.00	143,568,000.00	207,925,124.20	413,982,124.20	⁸ 1,287,297.37		19,310,775.90	2,048,224.28	263,313.74
Rumania.....	25,037,560.43	38,823,000.00	38,263,452.16	102,124,012.59	2,700,000.00	1,798,632.02	29,061.46	8,750,311.88	2,588,771.69
Russia.....	192,601,297.37		399,928,913.60	592,530,210.97					
Yugoslavia ¹¹	18,584,000.00	43,041,000.00	10,091,093.78	71,716,093.78	1,225,000.00	727,712.55		636,059.14	
Total.....	4,173,559,735.51	7,259,889,938.34	7,658,202,959.06	19,091,652,632.91	477,831,567.10	281,990,396.99	1,325,911,380.41	671,518,762.52	2,757,252,107.02

¹ Includes amounts postponed under moratorium agreements.

² By exchange of letters between the United States and Germany, and pursuant to Article 28(I) of the Austrian State Treaty, dated May 15, 1955, it is recognized that these charges constitute a claim on Germany.

³ Represents payments deferred.

⁴ Includes payments of renewed principal on bonds.

⁵ Payments through June 30, 1960, totaling \$4,400,923.14 were made available for education and training of Finnish citizens in the United States, and of United States citizens in Finland pursuant to the act of August 24, 1949 (20 U.S.C. 222-224).

⁶ Although agreements provide for payment in U.S. dollars, interest payments due

from December 15, 1932, to June 15, 1937, were deposited in pengo equivalent, with the Hungarian National Bank.

⁷ Obligations held by the United States, and interest thereon, were canceled pursuant to the agreement of April 14, 1938, between the United States and Nicaragua.

⁸ Excludes claim allowance of \$1,813,428.69, dated December 15, 1929.

⁹ Excludes payment of \$100,000 on June 15, 1940, as a token of good faith pending negotiation of new agreement.

¹⁰ Consists principally of proceeds from liquidation of Russian assets in the United States.

¹¹ This Government has not accepted the moratorium provisions.

TABLE 109.—*World War I indebtedness, payments and balances due under agreements between the United States and Germany as of June 30, 1960*

Agreements of June 23, 1930, and May 26, 1932	Army costs (reichsmarks)	Mixed claims (reichsmarks)	Total (reichsmarks)	Total (U.S. dollars)
Indebtedness as funded.....	1,048,100,000.00	¹ 1,632,000,000.00	2,680,100,000.00	² \$1,080,884,330.00
Payments:				
Principal.....	50,600,000.00	81,600,000.00	132,200,000.00	31,539,595.84
Interest.....	856,406.25	5,610,000.00	6,466,406.25	2,048,213.85
Total.....	51,456,406.25	87,210,000.00	138,666,406.25	33,587,809.69
Balance:				
Principal.....	997,500,000.00	1,550,400,000.00	2,547,900,000.00	1,027,568,070.00
Interest.....	³ 346,370,932.75	286,110,000.00	³ 632,480,932.75	255,079,560.18
Total.....	1,343,870,932.75	1,836,510,000.00	⁴ 3,180,380,932.75	1,282,647,630.18
Agreement of Feb. 27, 1953 ⁵		Indebtedness as funded in U.S. dollars	Total payments through June 30, 1960	Balance due
Mixed claims (U.S. dollars).....		\$97,500,000.00	\$26,100,000.00	\$71,400,000.00

¹ Excludes 489,600,000 reichsmarks canceled under the agreement of Feb. 27, 1953 (see note 5).² The funded indebtedness was converted to U.S. dollars at the rate of 40.33 cents to the reichsmark.³ Represents interest accrued under unpaid moratorium agreement annuities in the amount of 5,289,989 reichsmarks.⁴ Includes 4,027,611.95 reichsmarks deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse für Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the agreement.⁵ Under the agreement of Feb. 27, 1953, the United States agreed to cancel and deliver to the German Government 24 reichsmarks bonds of 20,400,000 reichsmarks each, issued under the agreement of June 23, 1930, and receive 26 dollar bonds amounting to \$97,500,000. These bonds mature serially over a period of 25 years beginning Apr. 1, 1953. The first 5 bonds are in amounts of \$3,000,000 each, the next 5 in amounts of \$3,700,000 each, and the remaining 16 in amounts of \$4,000,000 each.

TABLE 110.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits (exclusive of indebtedness arising from World War I) as of June 30, 1960, by area, country, and major program*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Under Export-Import Bank Act	Under mutual security (and related acts) ¹		Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act		Lend-lease, surplus property, and grant settlements ²	Other credits	Total
		Development Loan Fund	Other	Foreign government loans	Private enterprise loans			
Western Europe:								
Austria.....	25			15		1		42
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	55		61			8		124
Denmark.....	8		34					42
Finland.....	65			17	1	11		94
France.....	774		221		5	556		1,557
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	10		17			819		845
Greece.....	11	11	31	32	1	35		120
Iceland.....	(*)		21	4		(*)		25
Ireland.....			124					124
Italy.....	22		90	63	2	64		242
Netherlands.....	45	3	141			25		214
Norway.....	18		33			1		53
Portugal.....	12		33	3				48
Spain.....	36	1	70	84				192
Sweden.....			17					17
Turkey.....	3	1	155		3	2		164
United Kingdom.....			379			531	3,367	4,278
Yugoslavia.....	37	8	35	110		(*)		191
European Coal and Steel Community.....			91					91
Total Western Europe.....	1,121	24	1,553	328	12	2,053	3,367	8,463
Other Europe:								
Czechoslovakia.....						5		5
Hungary.....						10		10
Poland.....	26		56			21		103
U.S.S.R.....						219		219
Total other Europe.....	26		56			255		337
Asia:								
Afghanistan.....	39		12					51
Burma.....			10	2		1		13
Ceylon.....		1	2	2				5
China-Taiwan.....	29	14	60		(*)	118		222
India.....	28	97	297	78		3		502
Indonesia.....	70	(*)	17	2		45		134
Iran.....	40	46	63	2		24		176
Israel.....	104	16	40	85	6			252
Japan.....	132			105		(*)		237
Korea (South).....		2	1			21		24
Pakistan.....	2	26	103	75	1	7		213
Philippines.....	42	1	19	5		(*)	29	96
Saudi Arabia.....	(*)					15		15
Thailand.....	11	1	17	1				30
Vietnam.....			50					50
Other Asia.....	(*)	(*)					(*)	(*)
Total Asia.....	497	204	691	357	7	234	29	2,020
Latin America:								
Argentina.....	201	17		2				220
Bolivia.....	34	2						36
Brazil.....	513	(*)		54		6	16	589
Chile.....	114		10	27				151
Colombia.....	120			16	2			138
Costa Rica.....	15	(*)	(*)					15
Cuba.....	36							36
Ecuador.....	21	2	2	5			(*)	31
Guatemala.....	1	(*)						1
Haiti.....	28	(*)				(*)	(*)	28
Honduras.....	2	1	3					6

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 110.—*Outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries on United States Government credits (exclusive of indebtedness arising from World War I) as of June 30, 1960, by area, country, and major program—Continued*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Under Export-Import Bank Act	Under mutual security (and related acts) ¹		Under Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act		Lend-lease, surplus property, and grant settlements ²	Other credits	Total
		Development Loan Fund	Other	Foreign government loans	Private enterprise loans			
Latin America—Continued								
Mexico.....	191			4	6			201
Nicaragua.....	3	(*)						3
Panama.....	4		1					4
Paraguay.....	9	4	(*)	2				17
Peru.....	140		11	12	1	1		166
Uruguay.....	4			3	1	(*)		8
Venezuela.....	7							7
Unspecified Latin America.....	25					7		32
Total Latin America.....	1,468	28	28	126	10	14	16	1,689
Africa:								
British East Africa.....			1					1
Ethiopia-Eritrea.....	5	(*)					(*)	5
Liberia.....	21	(*)				19		40
Libya.....		2	2					3
Morocco.....			92					92
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....			19				8	27
Tunisia.....		1	3					4
Union of South Africa.....	84							84
United Arab Republic.....	1	(*)	7	16				25
Other Africa.....	(*)	5	2					7
Total Africa.....	111	7	126	16		19	8	288
Oceania:								
Australia.....	2					1		3
New Zealand.....	8					1		9
Total Oceania.....	10					2		12
United Nations.....							50	50
Total all areas.....	3,232	265	2,454	828	31	2,581	3,472	12,862

*Less than \$500,000.

¹ Does not include loans of less than 3 years duration extended under authority of section 106(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1816), for sale of military equipment by Government agencies, and loans of less than 10 years duration under section 103(c) of the act, as amended, for which detailed data are not available pending revision of security classification.

² Data on lend-lease, surplus property, and settlements for grants include approximately \$964,000,000 for surplus property and other credits outstanding and administered by Federal agencies other than the Treasury Department, and exclude about \$86,000,000 in defaulted short-term "cash" credits and deferred and otherwise past due interest. They also exclude the value of silver received by the U.S. Government (\$10,000,000) but not completely recorded in the accounts of the Treasury Department as of June 30, 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

TABLE 111.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1960*

PART I.—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS BILLED, COLLECTED, AND BALANCES DUE THE UNITED STATES

Country, etc.	Amount billed (net) ¹	Credits			Amounts payable to foreign governments ²	Balances due United States			
		Collections		Other credits		Balance due	Past due ³	Due this year	To be repaid over a period of years by agreement
		U.S. dollars (less refunds)	Foreign currency (in U.S. dollar equivalent)						
Australia.....	\$42,420,061.26	\$34,170,930.90	\$6,068,165.50	\$863,517.18		\$1,317,447.68			\$1,317,447.68
Austria.....	10,523,749.32	2,781,022.62	6,375,000.00	556,807.01		810,919.69			810,919.69
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	115,700,794.02	34,713,923.82	10,900,728.53	61,340,822.18		8,745,319.49			8,745,319.49
Burma.....	6,601,189.84	80,064.28	5,160,577.14	142,077.32		1,218,471.10			1,218,471.10
Canada.....	388,765,007.77	388,765,007.77							
China.....	92,991,014.11	16,062,109.14			\$3,584,435.73	80,513,340.70	\$48,074,399.21	\$2,794,145.76	29,644,795.73
Czechoslovakia.....	9,564,673.54	596,730.50	1,062,961.45	1,990,965.94		5,914,015.65	2,176,392.03	310,454.08	3,427,169.54
Denmark.....	5,240,272.66	4,266,935.24	931,000.00	42,337.42					
Ethiopia.....	4,558,958.36	3,899,523.26		635,814.50		23,620.60			23,620.60
Finland.....	23,559,625.73	9,840,755.16	2,271,136.46	697,805.34		10,749,928.77			10,749,928.77
France.....	1,192,673,560.26	502,655,811.55	51,144,088.03	51,402,738.29		587,470,922.39			587,470,922.39
Germany.....	222,745,388.35	2,084,508.75	203,005,344.92			17,655,534.68			17,655,534.68
Greece.....	69,487,119.04	29,001,079.44	7,645,791.00	1,156,763.08	1,766.62	31,685,252.14			31,685,252.14
Greenland.....	8,351.28	8,351.28							
Hungary.....	20,085,167.99		7,722,509.21	1,818,002.31		10,544,656.47	2,881,891.67	411,698.81	7,251,065.99
Iceland.....	4,855,981.42	4,496,553.29	209,165.40			150,262.73			150,262.73
India.....	200,606,711.25	181,200,391.83	6,943,404.63	287,954.38		12,174,960.41	4,299,005.50		7,875,954.91
Iran.....	11,842,707.95	1,163,331.88	7,829,287.39			2,850,088.68	2,850,088.68		
Iraq.....	54.00								
Italy.....	261,185,964.00	142,032,682.64	60,805,125.56	3,541,571.44		54,806,584.36			54,806,584.36
Japan.....	14,034,716.93		12,971,483.00	756,926.82		306,307.11			306,307.11
Korea.....	30,934,844.22		2,524,307.70	3,977,576.38		24,432,960.14	2,487,814.80	497,562.96	21,447,582.38
Lebanon.....	1,656,638.01		521,818.51	1,134,819.50					
Liberia.....	19,440,619.66	417,937.27				19,022,682.39			19,022,682.39
Luxembourg.....	120.00	120.00							
Middle East.....	50,377,089.88	11,126,866.72	39,234,823.16			15,400.00	15,400.00		
Netherlands.....	176,014,902.86	99,292,324.95	22,992,330.04	28,383,412.29		25,346,835.58			25,346,835.58
New Zealand.....	4,935,288.23	1,962,908.59	1,357,659.28	644,920.86		969,799.50			969,799.50
Norway.....	21,277,848.08	11,258,692.51	8,438,517.67	180,637.90		1,400,000.00			1,400,000.00
Pakistan.....	38,014,433.42	24,909,493.37				13,104,940.05			13,104,940.05
Philippines.....	5,000,000.00		2,005,855.29	2,958,801.96		35,342.75			35,342.75
Poland.....	47,808,553.76	15,496,533.06	10,385,744.17			21,926,276.53	874,813.05	1,141,266.41	19,910,197.07
Saudi Arabia.....	15,158,129.77					15,158,129.77			15,158,129.77

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1960—Continued*

PART I.—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS BILLED, COLLECTED, AND BALANCES DUE THE UNITED STATES—Continued

Country, etc.	Amount billed (net) ¹	Credits			Amounts payable to foreign governments ²	Balances due United States			
		Collections		Other credits		Balance due	Past due ³	Due this year	To be repaid over a period of years by agreement
		U.S. dollars (less refunds)	Foreign currency (in U.S. dollar equivalent)						
Southern Rhodesia..	\$1,415,510.78	\$1,371,931.69				\$43,579.09	\$43,579.09		
Sweden.....	2,115,455.91	240,689.98	\$1,824,653.33	\$50,112.60					
Thailand.....	7,064,989.28	2,235,736.09	4,178,321.72	650,931.47					
Turkey.....	14,471,220.90	11,064,231.77	2,110,714.28	1,281,136.93		15,137.92	15,137.92		
Union of South Africa.....	117,774,297.35	116,608,622.69	242,487.98	923,186.68					
Union of Soviet So- cialist Republics..	306,620,155.90	82,318,284.94				224,301,870.96	26,645,013.54	\$7,787,310.09	\$189,869,547.33
United Kingdom and colonies.....	1,039,235,071.59	298,513,002.60	32,525,734.24	154,635,335.62		553,560,999.13			³ 553,560,999.13
Yugoslavia.....	963,376.50	63,376.50	16,300.00	623,065.20		260,634.80			260,634.80
American Republics..	136,685,117.19	114,201,440.06	11,921,129.75	3,154,183.21		7,408,364.17	494,399.35		6,913,964.82
American Red Cross..	2,023,386.90	2,023,386.90							
Federal agencies.....	243,114,726.52	243,092,796.09				21,930.43	21,930.43		
Military withdrawals..	187,629.76	649.00	186,980.76						
United Nations Rel- ief and Rehabili- tation.....	7,226,762.25	7,226,762.25							
Miscellaneous items..	1,472,077.38	1,136,573.15	335,504.23						
Total.....	4,988,439,315.18	2,402,382,127.53	531,848,650.33	323,832,223.81	\$3,586,202.35	1,733,962,515.86	90,879,865.27	12,942,438.11	1,630,140,212.48

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 111.—*Status of accounts under lend-lease and surplus property agreements (World War II) as of June 30, 1960—Continued*

PART II.—BALANCES DUE BY TYPE OF AGREEMENT

Country, etc.	Lend-lease settlement agreements	Other lend-lease accounts	Surplus property agreements	Total
Australia.....			\$1,317,447.68	\$1,317,447.68
Austria.....			810,919.69	810,919.69
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....			8,745,319.49	8,745,319.49
Burma.....			1,218,471.10	1,218,471.10
China.....		\$80,513,340.70		80,513,340.70
Czechoslovakia.....			5,914,015.65	5,914,015.65
Ethiopia.....	\$23,620.60			23,620.60
Finland.....			10,749,928.77	10,749,928.77
France.....	303,061,439.58		284,409,482.81	587,470,922.39
Germany.....			17,655,534.68	17,655,534.68
Greece.....			31,685,252.14	31,685,252.14
Hungary.....			10,544,656.47	10,544,656.47
Iceland.....			150,262.73	150,262.73
India.....		7,875,940.80	4,299,019.61	12,174,960.41
Iran.....	711,753.36	90,000.00	2,048,335.32	2,850,088.68
Italy.....			54,806,584.36	54,806,584.36
Japan.....			306,307.11	306,307.11
Korea.....			24,432,960.14	24,432,960.14
Liberia.....	19,022,682.39			19,022,682.39
Middle East.....		15,400.00		15,400.00
Netherlands.....	25,346,835.58			25,346,835.58
New Zealand.....			969,799.50	969,799.50
Norway.....	1,400,000.00			1,400,000.00
Pakistan.....		13,104,940.05		13,104,940.05
Philippines.....			35,342.75	35,342.75
Poland.....			21,926,276.53	21,926,276.53
Saudi Arabia.....		15,158,129.77		15,158,129.77
Southern Rhodesia.....		43,579.09		43,579.09
Turkey.....			15,137.92	15,137.92
U.S.S.R.....		224,301,870.96		224,301,870.96
United Kingdom and colonies.....	519,912,023.64		33,648,975.49	553,560,999.13
Yugoslavia.....	260,634.80			260,634.80
American Republics.....	6,750,000.00	658,364.17		7,408,364.17
Federal agencies.....			21,930.43	21,930.43
Total.....	876,488,989.95	341,761,565.54	515,711,960.37	1,733,962,515.86

PART III.—LEND-LEASE SILVER ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1960

Country	Silver loaned		Silver repaid		Balance out- standing
	(In ounces)	(U.S. dollars)	(In ounces)	(U.S. dollars)	(U.S. dollars)
Australia.....	11,772,730.21	\$8,371,719.26	11,772,730.21	\$8,371,719.26	-----
Belgium.....	261,333.33	185,837.03	261,333.33	185,837.03	-----
Ethiopia.....	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.77	5,425,000.00	3,857,777.77	-----
India.....	172,542,107.00	122,696,009.42	167,512,041.75	119,119,674.12	* \$3,576,935.30
Netherlands.....	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.77	56,737,341.25	40,346,553.77	-----
Pakistan.....	53,457,797.00	38,014,433.42	35,028,975.07	24,909,493.37	* 13,104,940.05
Saudi Arabia.....	21,316,120.01	15,158,129.77			7 15,158,129.77
United Kingdom.....	88,270,241.84	62,769,949.72	88,270,241.84	62,769,949.72	-----
Total.....	409,782,670.64	291,401,010.16	365,007,663.45	259,561,005.04	31,840,005.12

¹ Includes accrued interest through July 1, 1960.

² Represents cash payments by foreign governments in excess of billings under advance payment agreements.

³ Principally billings considered past due as of June 30, 1959, and items subject to negotiation.

⁴ Includes \$58,683,579.27 principal and interest installments postponed pursuant to agreement.

⁵ Includes silver valued at \$3,576,935.30 which is in the possession of the United States and is currently in the process of being assayed.

⁶ Agreement of July 21, 1958, provides for payment of this amount of silver in 4 equal annual payments.

⁷ The Department of State has communicated with the Government of Saudi Arabia concerning the repayment of this silver.

⁸ Includes \$11,230,808.61 for interest due Dec. 31, 1956, and \$17,417,038.29 for principal and interest due Dec. 31, 1957, postponed by agreement of March 6, 1957.

⁹ See footnote 5.

Corporations and Certain Other Business-Type Activities of the United States Government

TABLE 112.—Capital stock, notes, and bonds of Government agencies held by the Treasury or other Government agencies, June 30, 1959 and 1960, and changes during 1960

Class of security and issuing agent	Date of authorizing act or reorganization plan	Amount owned June 30, 1959	Advances ¹	Repayments and other reductions ¹	Amount owned June 30, 1960
Capital stock of Government corporations:					
Held by the Secretary of the Treasury:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	June 16, 1933, as amended....	\$1,000,000,000.00	-----	-----	\$1,000,000,000.00
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	Feb. 16, 1938, as amended....	40,000,000.00	-----	-----	40,000,000.00
Federal National Mortgage Association, secondary market operations.....	Aug. 2, 1954, as amended....	142,820,304.97	-----	-----	142,820,304.97
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	June 3, 1924, as amended....	15,000,000.00	-----	-----	15,000,000.00
Public Housing Administration.....	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended....	1,000,000.00	-----	-----	1,000,000.00
Held by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation.....	June 16, 1933, as amended....	100,000,000.00	-----	-----	100,000,000.00
Held by the Governor of Farm Credit Administration:					
Banks for cooperatives.....	do.....	134,798,700.00	-----	\$8,459,400.00	126,339,300.00
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	July 26, 1956.....	85,739,120.00	\$6,250,000.00	-----	91,989,120.00
Total capital stock.....		1,519,358,124.97	6,250,000.00	8,459,400.00	1,517,148,724.97
Bonds and notes of Government corporations and other agencies held by the Treasury:²					
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	Mar. 8, 1938, as amended....	12,874,000,000.00	3,605,000,000.00	3,775,000,000.00	12,704,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington:					
Regular activities.....	July 31, 1945, as amended....	1,922,600,000.00	321,300,000.00	612,700,000.00	1,631,200,000.00
Liability transferred from Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954.....	14,291,063.94	-----	9,112,251.99	5,178,811.95
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions.....	Reorganization Plan No. 22 of 1950, and act of Aug. 2, 1954, as amended.....	1,139,541,450.25	166,510,000.00	587,283,115.63	718,768,334.62
Secondary market operations.....	Aug. 2, 1954, as amended....	41,531,035.07	795,105,000.00	836,636,035.07	-----
Special assistance functions.....	do.....	1,169,597,258.64	457,287,000.00	7,917,473.72	1,618,966,784.92
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:					
College housing loans.....	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended....	594,418,000.00	188,598,000.00	3,630,000.00	779,386,000.00
Public facility loans.....	Aug. 11, 1955.....	37,850,800.00	9,811,500.00	231,000.00	47,531,400.00
Urban renewal fund.....	July 15, 1949, as amended....	98,000,000.00	52,000,000.00	-----	150,000,000.00
International Cooperation Administration, foreign loan program.....	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and June 15, 1951.....	1,163,679,804.90	3,023.80	25,480,056.50	1,138,202,772.20
Public Housing Administration.....	Sept. 1, 1937, as amended....	27,000,000.00	83,182,298.39	81,182,298.39	29,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration.....	May 20, 1936, as amended....	2,923,323,444.34	334,000,000.00	102,672,797.58	3,154,650,646.76
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	May 13, 1954.....	112,500,000.00	5,700,000.00	45,079.44	118,154,920.56

Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm housing loan program.....	Aug. 7, 1956.....	77,085,820.68	42,540,000.00	15,217,801.70	104,408,018.98
Regular loan programs.....	June 13, 1958; July 8, 1959....	216,466,670.24	226,000,000.00	³ 213,386,496.02	229,080,174.22
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund.....	Aug. 14, 1946.....	29,220,000.00	8,245,000.00	2,000,000.00	35,465,000.00
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:					
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.....	July 15, 1958.....	1,400,000.00			1,400,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended).	Jan. 12, 1951, as amended....	720,000.00		145,000.00	575,000.00
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund.....	Apr. 3, 1948, as amended, and July 18, 1956.....	19,810,764.00	1,747,452.00	2,336,216.00	19,222,000.00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)...	Apr. 20, 1950, as amended....	930,077,996.00	250,000,000.00		1,180,077,996.00
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	Sept. 2, 1958, as amended....		33,900.00		33,900.00
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:					
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	Sept. 8, 1950, as amended....	24,767,161.72	524,796.06	5,173,724.95	20,118,232.83
General Services Administration.....	.....do.....	1,683,700,000.00	181,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	1,714,700,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture.....	.....do.....	58,807,000.00	4,948,000.00		63,755,000.00
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration).....	.....do.....	32,000,000.00			32,000,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury.....	.....do.....	150,650,000.00	100,000.00	10,850,000.00	139,900,000.00
Total bonds and notes.....		25,343,138,369.78	6,733,635,970.25	6,440,999,346.99	25,635,774,993.04
Guaranteed obligations of Government agencies held by Government corporations and other agencies:					
Federal Housing Administration debentures held by:					
Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
Federal Housing Administration.....	June 27, 1934, as amended....	6,493,350.00			6,493,350.00
Federal National Mortgage Association:					
Management and liquidating functions.....	Aug. 2, 1954, as amended....	56,557,800.00	26,199,300.00	12,743,400.00	70,013,700.00
Secondary market operations.....	.....do.....	27,300.00	1,441,250.00	974,850.00	493,700.00
Special assistance functions.....	.....do.....	7,750.00	2,670,500.00	763,000.00	1,915,250.00
Office of the Administrator, liquidating programs.....	June 24, 1954.....		8,650.00	8,650.00	
Total guaranteed obligations.....		63,086,200.00	30,319,700.00	14,489,900.00	78,916,000.00

¹ Excludes refundings.

² See also table 115.

³ Excludes uncommitted funds amounting to \$298,443.80 returned to the Treasury; not reported in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1960.

NOTE.—See table 117, for data on other securities held by agencies representing loans made.

TABLE 113.—*Borrowing authority and outstanding issues of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities whose obligations are issued to the Secretary of the Treasury, June 30, 1960*¹

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements]

Corporation or activity	Borrowing authority	Outstanding obligations held by Treasury	Unused borrowing authority
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	14,500	12,704	² 1,796
Export-Import Bank of Washington:			
Regular activities.....	6,000	1,631	³ 4,369
Liability transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	5	5	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	3,000		3,000
Federal home loan banks.....	1,000		1,000
Federal National Mortgage Association:			
Management and liquidating functions.....	719	719	
Secondary market operations.....	2,250		⁴ 2,250
Special assistance functions.....	2,604	1,619	985
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	750		750
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:			
College housing loans.....	1,175	779	396
Flood insurance.....	500		500
Public facility loans.....	100	48	52
Urban renewal fund.....	1,000	150	850
International Cooperation Administration:			
India emergency food aid.....	23	23	
Loan to Spain.....	46	46	(*)
Mutual defense assistance program.....	1,070	1,069	(*)
Foreign investment guaranty fund.....	199		199
Panama Canal Company.....	10		10
Public Housing Administration.....	1,500	29	1,471
Rural Electrification Administration.....	4,023	3,155	868
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.....	140	118	22
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:			
Farm housing loan program.....	402	104	297
Regular loan programs.....	⁵ 229	⁶ 229	
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund.....	35	35	
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:			
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.....	1	1	
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended).....	250	1	249
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund.....	28	19	9
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program).....	1,180	1,180	
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(*)	(*)	(*)
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:			
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	20	20	(*)
General Services Administration.....	1,804	1,715	89
Secretary of Agriculture.....	70	64	7
Secretary of the Interior, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration.....	36	32	4
Secretary of the Treasury.....	157	140	17
Unallocated.....	13		13
Total.....	44,840	25,636	19,204

^{*} Less than \$500,000.

¹ Excludes authorizations to borrow from the public; also excludes authorizations to expend from public debt receipts for subscriptions to capital stock of the following agencies: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, \$6,350 million; International Monetary Fund, \$2,325 million; International Finance Corporation, \$35 million; and certain Government corporations, \$1,135 million. In addition, the authorized credit to the United Kingdom, of which \$3,367 million is outstanding, has been excluded.

² Obligations for the purchase or the guarantee of loans held by lending agencies, amounting to \$156 million as of June 30, 1960, are applicable against the statutory borrowing authority. The unused authority to borrow from the Treasury has not been reduced thereby, since the Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to liquidate these obligations.

³ Obligations for guaranteed letters of credit and loans disbursed by commercial banks, amounting to \$107 million as of June 30, 1960, are applicable against the statutory borrowing authority. The unused authority to borrow from the Treasury has not been reduced thereby, since the Corporation may borrow from the Treasury to liquidate these obligations.

⁴ The balance shown represents unused portion of authorization to expend from public debt receipts, available for loans to the secondary market operations fund without further action by Congress. Because of borrowing and the capital structure of the fund, the maximum it could borrow from the Treasury without adjusting its other borrowing or its capital structure as of June 30, 1960, would be as follows:

Borrowing authorized (10 times capital plus surplus).....	\$2,299,937,738
Borrowing outstanding.....	2,284,642,000

Unused balance of borrowing authorized..... 15,395,738

⁵ Has not been reduced by \$0.3 million representing return of uncommitted funds to the Treasury which were not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1960.

TABLE 114.—Comparative statement of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury
June 30, 1952-60

[Face amount, in thousands of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Agency	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Commodity Credit Corporation	1,970,000	3,612,000	4,180,000	7,608,000	11,190,000	13,383,000	11,528,000	12,874,000	12,704,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington	1,088,100	1,227,100	1,347,000	1,309,891	1,239,201	1,204,536	1,523,401	1,936,891	1,636,379
Federal National Mortgage Association:									
Management and liquidating functions				1,965,509	1,859,538	1,716,188	1,348,291	1,139,541	718,768
Secondary market operations	2,037,893	2,446,097	2,233,210	94,481	3,234	21,877	153,751	41,531	
Special assistance functions				5	246			1,169,597	1,618,967
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:									
College housing loans	2,000	20,000	51,500	81,500	116,112	227,857	388,857	594,418	779,386
Prefabricated housing loans program	32,170	18,787	12,801						
Public facility loans					500	1,400	13,700	37,951	47,531
Urban renewal fund	10,000	28,000	38,000	48,000	48,000	53,000	73,000	98,000	150,000
International Cooperation Administration	1,149,963	1,188,999	1,202,813	1,208,988	1,213,424	1,198,058	1,187,735	1,163,680	1,138,203
Public Housing Administration	655,000	655,000	215,000	61,000	38,000	41,000	35,000	27,000	29,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	197,173	199,000	154,000						
Rural Electrification Administration	1,731,326	1,932,722	2,091,132	2,206,524	2,343,228	2,518,951	2,727,752	2,923,323	3,154,651
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation				2,700	16,000	48,300	96,700	112,500	118,155
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:									
Farm housing loan program					5,000	41,256	30,791	77,086	104,408
Regular loan programs	78,369	116,795	172,377	162,453	145,798	211,949	223,070	216,467	229,080
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund					100	7,725	2,435	29,220	35,465
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:									
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund								1,400	1,400
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950)			2,139	2,300	1,930	1,065	870	720	575
Small Business Administration				11,300	9,125				
Tennessee Valley Authority	39,000	34,000	29,000	14,000					
United States Information Agency						12,975	16,800	19,811	19,222
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program)	177,978	270,068	366,719	491,143	584,141	733,484	780,075	930,078	1,180,078
Virgin Islands Corporation									34
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:									
Defense Materials Procurement Agency	333,700	283,700							
Export-Import Bank of Washington	61	368	13,068	21,788	29,123	34,504	29,569	24,767	20,118
General Services Administration			593,700	793,700	868,700	1,018,700	1,438,700	1,683,700	1,714,700
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	57,200	122,200							
Secretary of Agriculture			2,084	2,084	47,336	47,336	58,633	58,807	63,755
Secretary of the Interior, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration	4,500	10,000	15,000	18,000	22,000	26,000	30,000	32,000	32,000
Secretary of the Treasury			149,500	166,440	176,570	167,890	166,510	150,650	139,900
Total	9,564,433	12,124,836	12,869,043	16,175,325	20,048,553	22,727,434	21,858,692	25,343,138	25,635,775

¹ Of this amount, \$298,443.80 of uncommitted funds have been returned to the Treasury although not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1960.

² Does not agree with the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1959, because of a misprint. A correction was shown in the daily Treasury statement of July 31, 1959, p. 13.

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TABLE 115.—Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,¹ June 30, 1960

[On basis of daily Treasury statements, see "Bases of Tables"]

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable ²	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Commodity Credit Corporation, act of Mar. 8, 1938, as amended: Notes, Series Thirteen—1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1961	Percent 3½	\$12,704,000,000.00
Export-Import Bank of Washington: Act of July 31, 1945, as amended:				
Note, Series 1961	Dec. 31, 1951	Dec. 31, 1961	2	451,100,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	Various dates	Various dates	2½	191,500,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	June 30, 1965	2¾	48,900,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	Various dates	2½	194,600,000.00
Notes, Series 1965 and 1972	do	do	3½	316,700,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	Dec. 31, 1965	3½	26,400,000.00
Notes, Series 1965	do	do	3½	6,500,000.00
Notes, Series 1967	do	June 30, 1967	4¼	17,500,000.00
Notes, Series 1967	do	do	4½	15,100,000.00
Note, Series 1977	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1977	2½	362,900,000.00
Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1954: Note, Series DD	July 1, 1954	July 1, 1961	2	5,178,811.95
Total				1,636,378,811.95
Federal National Mortgage Association, act of Aug. 2, 1954, as amended: Management and liquidating functions:				
Note, Series C	June 26, 1958	July 1, 1962	2¼	643,688,334.62
Notes, Series C	Various dates	July 1, 1964	4½	15,600,000.00
Note	Jan. 11, 1960	Jan. 11, 1965	4	59,480,000.00
Subtotal				718,768,334.62
Special assistance functions:				
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2¾	29,483,967.72
Notes, Series D	do	do	2½	190,973.68
Notes, Series D	do	do	3	13,700,115.63
Notes, Series D	do	do	3¼	34,338,376.04
Note, Series D	Dec. 3, 1956	July 1, 1961	3½	842,586.52
Notes, Series D	Various dates	do	3½	9,952,831.88
Notes, Series D	do	Various dates	3½	224,486,370.35
Notes, Series D	do	do	3¼	118,610,364.54
Note, Series D	Mar. 3, 1958	July 1, 1962	2½	16,507,793.30
Note, Series D	Apr. 1, 1958	do	2½	16,199,624.25
Note, Series D	June 2, 1958	do	2¼	11,019,173.23
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2½	26,372,411.21
Notes, Series D	do	do	3½	439,033,568.02
Note, Series D	May 1, 1959	July 1, 1963	4	107,594,904.80
Notes, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	4¼	162,574,197.47
Notes, Series D	do	July 1, 1964	4½	124,327,000.00
Note, Series D	Aug. 3, 1959	do	4½	144,410,000.00
Note, Series D	Oct. 1, 1959	do	4¾	28,660,000.00
Notes, Series D	Various dates	do	4½	62,640,000.00
Notes, Series D	do	do	4½	48,022,526.28
Subtotal				1,618,966,784.92
Total Federal National Mortgage Association				2,337,735,119.54
Housing and Home Finance Administrator: College housing loans, act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:				
Notes, Series B and D	Various dates	Various dates	2½	335,771,000.00
Notes, Series C, E, and G	do	do	2½	245,494,000.00
Notes, Series C and F	do	do	2¾	151,484,000.00
Notes, Series H	do	do	2½	46,637,000.00
Subtotal				779,386,000.00
Public facility loans, act of Aug. 11, 1955:				
Note, Series PF	Oct. 31, 1959	Nov. 30, 1972	3¼o	45,331,400.00
Notes, Series PF	Various dates	Various dates	4¼	1,700,000.00
Note, Series PF	Oct. 31, 1959	Oct. 1, 1974	4½	200,000.00
Note, Series PF	Feb. 29, 1960	Feb. 1, 1975	4½	200,000.00
Note, Series PF	Mar. 31, 1960	Mar. 1, 1975	4½	100,000.00
Subtotal				47,531,400.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 115.—Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,¹ June 30, 1950—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable ²	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Housing and Home Finance Administrator—Continued				
Urban renewal fund, act of July 15, 1949, as amended:			<i>Percent</i>	
Note.....	Dec. 31, 1958.....	Dec. 31, 1963.....	3	\$110,000,000.00
Note.....	do.....	June 30, 1964.....	3½	15,000,000.00
Note.....	June 30, 1959.....	Dec. 31, 1964.....	4¼	15,000,000.00
Note.....	Dec. 31, 1959.....	June 30, 1965.....	4½	10,000,000.00
Subtotal.....				150,000,000.00
Total Housing and Home Finance Administrator.....				976,917,400.00
International Cooperation Administration:				
Act of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended:				
Notes of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	Various dates.....	June 30, 1977.....	1½	45,752,481.22
Notes of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	June 30, 1984.....	1½	1,069,454,778.39
Act of June 15, 1951:				
Note of Director (M.S.A.).....	Feb. 6, 1952.....	Dec. 31, 1986.....	2	22,995,512.69
Total.....				1,138,202,772.20
Public Housing Administration, act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended:				
Note.....	Nov. 9, 1956.....	On demand.....	4	29,000,000.00
Rural Electrification Administration, act of May 20, 1936, as amended:				
Notes of Administrator.....	Various dates.....	Various dates.....	2	3,154,650,646.76
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, act of May 13, 1954:				
Revenue bond.....	Nov. 26, 1954.....	Dec. 31, 1963.....	2¾	954,920.56
Revenue bonds.....	Various dates.....	Dec. 31, 1964.....	2½	800,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	Various dates.....	2½	700,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1966.....	2¾	900,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	Various dates.....	2½	5,100,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3	7,800,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3½	8,200,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3¾	24,600,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3½	15,900,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3½	9,900,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3½	31,100,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	3¾	4,000,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	4	5,400,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	4½	2,200,000.00
Revenue bonds.....	do.....	do.....	4¼	600,000.00
Total.....				118,154,920.56
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration:				
Farm housing loan program, act of Aug. 7, 1956:				
Note.....	Aug. 28, 1956.....	June 30, 1989.....	3	1,868,018.98
Note.....	July 3, 1958.....	June 30, 1991.....	3¼	10,000,000.00
Note.....	Sept. 8, 1958.....	do.....	3½	10,000,000.00
Note.....	Oct. 15, 1958.....	do.....	3¾	15,000,000.00
Notes.....	Various dates.....	do.....	4	20,000,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	Various dates.....	4½	47,540,000.00
Subtotal.....				104,408,018.98
Regular loan programs, acts of June 13, 1958, and July 8, 1959:				
Notes.....	Various dates.....	Various dates.....	3	³ 229,080,174.22
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, act of Aug. 14, 1946:				
Notes.....	Various dates.....	June 30, 1961.....	2.576	100,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	2.607	225,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	2.642	600,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	June 30, 1963.....	2.632	450,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	2.638	485,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	3¼	1,775,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	3½	5,110,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	3¾	2,300,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	3½	8,125,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	4	7,580,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 115.—Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,¹ June 30, 1960—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable ²	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Secretary of Agriculture, Farmers' Home Administration—Continued				
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, act of Aug. 14, 1946—Con.			Percent	
Notes.....	Various dates.....	Various dates.....	4¼	\$2,620,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	June 30, 1964.....	4½	2,325,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	4½	2,320,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	4½	1,250,000.00
Notes.....	do.....	do.....	4½	200,000.00
Subtotal.....				35,465,000.00
Total Secretary of Agriculture.....				368,953,193.20
Secretary of Commerce, Maritime Administration:				
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, act of July 15, 1958:				
Note.....	Feb. 20, 1959.....	Feb. 20, 1964.....	3½	1,400,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended:				
Note, Series FCD.....	July 1, 1959.....	July 1, 1964.....	4½	575,000.00
United States Information Agency:				
Informational media guaranty fund, act of Apr. 3, 1948, as amended:				
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	Oct. 27, 1948.....	June 30, 1986.....	1½	1,410,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	2	1,305,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	2½	2,272,610.67
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	Jan. 24, 1949.....	do.....	2½	775,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	2½	75,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	2¾	302,389.33
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	2¾	1,865,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	3	1,100,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	3½	510,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	3¼	3,431,548.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	3½	495,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	3½	220,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	3¾	1,671,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	4	1,699,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	4½	1,649,500.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	4½	300,000.00
Note of Administrator (E.C.A.).....	do.....	do.....	4½	140,952.00
Total.....				19,222,000.00
Veterans' Administration (veterans' direct loan program), act of Apr. 20, 1950, as amended:				
Agreements.....	Various dates.....	Indefinite.....	2½	88,342,741.00
Agreements.....	do.....	do.....	2¾	53,032,393.00
Agreements.....	do.....	do.....	2½	369,935,357.00
Agreements.....	do.....	do.....	3	118,763,868.00
Agreement.....	Dec. 31, 1956.....	do.....	3½	49,736,333.00
Agreement.....	Mar. 29, 1957.....	do.....	3¼	49,768,442.00
Agreement.....	June 28, 1957.....	do.....	3½	49,838,707.00
Agreement.....	Apr. 7, 1958.....	do.....	3½	49,571,200.00
Agreement.....	Oct. 6, 1958.....	do.....	3½	48,855,090.00
Agreement.....	Jan. 7, 1959.....	do.....	3¾	48,932,071.00
Agreement.....	Apr. 9, 1959.....	do.....	3½	3,301,794.00
Agreements.....	Various dates.....	do.....	4¼	109,387,321.00
Agreement.....	Oct. 8, 1959.....	do.....	4½	99,909,137.93
Agreement.....	Feb. 5, 1960.....	do.....	4½	20,000,000.00
Agreement.....	Apr. 1, 1960.....	do.....	4½	20,703,541.07
Total.....				1,180,077,996.00
Virgin Islands Corporation, act of Sept. 2, 1958, as amended:				
Note.....	Sept. 30, 1959.....	Sept. 30, 1979.....	4½	10,000.00
Note.....	Oct. 15, 1959.....	Oct. 15, 1979.....	4½	500.00
Note.....	Feb. 24, 1960.....	Feb. 24, 1980.....	4½	23,400.00
Total.....				33,900.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 115.—Description of obligations of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities held by the Treasury,¹ June 30, 1960—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of issue	Date payable ²	Rate of interest	Principal amount
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:				
Export-Import Bank of Washington:			Percent	
Notes, Series DP	May 10, 1954	Dec. 31, 1965	2½	\$300,000.00
Notes, Series DP	Various dates	do	2½	2,600,000.00
Note, Series DP	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1963	2½	6,695,443.49
Notes, Series DP	Various dates	Dec. 31, 1965	2½	3,400,000.00
Notes, Series DP	do	do	2½	819,488.04
Note, Series DP	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1965	4½	6,303,301.30
Subtotal				20,118,232.83
General Services Administration:				
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	2¾	125,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2½	85,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3	110,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	May 4, 1956	July 1, 1960	3½	25,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	3½	170,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Mar. 26, 1957	Mar. 26, 1962	3¼	25,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Apr. 16, 1958	Apr. 16, 1963	2½	35,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	3½	50,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	3½	215,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	2½	115,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Jan. 2, 1959	Jan. 2, 1964	3¼	40,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	May 1, 1959	May 1, 1964	4	130,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	June 1, 1959	June 1, 1964	4¼	85,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	4½	383,700,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	4½	30,000,000.00
Note of Administrator, Series D	Oct. 21, 1959	Oct. 21, 1964	4¾	8,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	Various dates	Various dates	4½	53,000,000.00
Notes of Administrator, Series D	do	do	4½	30,000,000.00
Subtotal				1,714,700,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture:				
Note	Feb. 24, 1956	July 1, 1960	2¾	55,000.00
Note	July 8, 1957	July 1, 1962	3¾	3,097,000.00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	2½	10,458,000.00
Note	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1964	4½	50,145,000.00
Subtotal				63,755,000.00
Secretary of the Interior, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration:				
Note	Feb. 18, 1955	July 1, 1964	2¾	1,000,000.00
Note	Apr. 29, 1955	do	2½	1,000,000.00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	2½	22,000,000.00
Note	Aug. 31, 1956	July 1, 1966	3	1,000,000.00
Note	Nov. 19, 1956	do	3¼	1,000,000.00
Note	Jan. 30, 1957	do	3½	1,000,000.00
Note	Apr. 22, 1957	do	3¾	1,000,000.00
Note	Aug. 12, 1957	July 1, 1967	3½	1,000,000.00
Notes	Various dates	Various dates	3¾	2,000,000.00
Note	Jan. 17, 1958	July 1, 1967	3½	1,000,000.00
Subtotal				32,000,000.00
Secretary of the Treasury:				
Notes, Series TDP	Various dates	July 1, 1960	2½	2,300,000.00
Note, Series TDP	Dec. 1, 1955	Dec. 1, 1960	2¾	97,400,000.00
Note, Series TDP	July 1, 1958	Dec. 1, 1962	2½	16,010,000.00
Note, Series TDP	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1964	4½	24,190,000.00
Subtotal				139,900,000.00
Total Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended				1,970,473,232.83
Total obligations				25,635,774,993.04

¹ These obligations were issued to the Treasury in exchange for advances by the Treasury from public debt receipts under congressional authorization for specified Government corporations and other business-type activities to borrow from the Treasury.

² Obligations may be redeemed at any time.

³ Of this amount, \$298,443.80 of uncommitted funds have been returned to the Treasury although not received in time for inclusion in the daily Treasury statement of June 30, 1960.

TABLE 116.—Comparative statement of the assets, liabilities, and net investment of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1952-60¹

[In thousands of dollars. On basis of reports received from the corporations and activities]

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
ASSETS ²									
Cash in banks, on hand, and in transit.....	102,364	128,193	99,027	120,127	206,816	327,593	293,724	519,933	500,956
Fund balances with the U. S. Treasury ³	705,698	934,980	1,132,691	1,123,585	5,616,503	9,173,106	10,618,704	11,158,166	12,516,086
Deposits with Government corporations and agencies.....	44,864	92,744	26,735	1,292					
Loans receivable:									
Interagency ⁴	9,635,063	14,567,813	15,134,300	16,187,898	14,950	1,000	22,500	29,500	35,359
Others, less reserves.....	15,912,908	17,637,107	18,489,131	18,926,881	18,098,179	17,436,557	18,492,422	21,717,163	22,492,495
Accounts and other receivables:									
Interagency.....	323,382	305,485	383,923	267,822	2,044,482	4,321,144	2,507,822	2,752,190	3,294,913
Others, less reserves.....	657,314	1,008,315	1,737,795	2,153,872	4,077,562	6,314,358	6,108,708	5,676,902	5,441,679
Commodities, supplies, and materials, less reserves.....	1,350,256	2,200,910	3,368,816	3,475,511	21,811,498	23,466,539	24,422,360	21,836,537	21,947,821
Investments:									
Public debt securities.....	2,363,908	2,587,587	2,911,291	3,107,974	780,239	796,714	884,321	1,060,068	1,211,237
Capital stock and paid-in surplus of certain Government corporations ⁵	179,500	200,500	172,000	151,000	242,820	373,499	363,541	363,358	361,149
Other interagency.....	198	154	8,112	5,204	25,225	50,428	54,042	63,059	78,422
Inter-American Development Bank—investment.....									80,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—stock.....	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000	635,000
International Finance Corporation—stock.....						35,168	35,168	35,168	35,168
International Monetary Fund—subscription.....	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	4,125,000	4,125,000
Others, less reserves.....	52,640	44,642	54,316	44,498	3,824	4,310	5,785	6,055	8,725
Land, structures, and equipment, less reserves.....	3,185,540	7,867,142	8,076,630	7,821,251	17,599,850	21,809,280	29,705,524	28,964,050	30,302,264
Acquired security or collateral, less reserves.....	120,930	120,930	126,694	170,383	159,879	223,445	259,807	259,807	298,070
All other assets, less reserves.....	96,217	217,774	220,496	320,308	1,505,006	2,105,143	4,440,605	7,025,785	7,764,706
Total assets ⁶.....	38,115,784	51,319,337	55,326,957	57,252,103	75,582,337	89,812,339	101,563,272	106,227,741	711,129,049
LIABILITIES									
Accounts and other payables:									
Interagency.....	191,881	297,310	266,198	321,230	458,349	390,793	689,578	614,246	738,790
Others.....	250,284	641,912	652,353	631,038	1,257,065	2,009,695	2,578,841	2,527,390	2,645,659
Trust and deposit liabilities:									
Interagency.....	222,981	277,445	203,661	115,743	33,107	135,552	503,915	260,621	187,784
Others.....	450,890	550,324	864,546	928,681	213,285	358,813	341,867	490,909	683,544
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable:									
To Secretary of the Treasury.....	7,523,562	12,121,850	12,866,065	16,172,348				92,596	108,116
Other interagency.....	2,054,698	2,431,698	2,237,972	13,307	25,225	51,435	76,571	850,977	857,826
Others.....	1,271,702	1,182,502	1,052,217	1,880,858	1,476,075	627,120	850,977	845,336	857,826
All other liabilities.....	499,008	787,185	2,516,470	1,459,324	1,203,533	1,743,173	1,638,307	1,635,858	1,701,863
Total liabilities ⁶.....	12,465,007	18,290,236	20,659,481	21,522,527	4,666,635	5,316,580	6,680,056	6,466,946	6,923,583

NET INVESTMENT

United States interest:										
Borrowings from the U.S. Treasury. ⁸					19,951,094	22,721,223	21,853,482	25,300,944	25,635,477	
Interagency	179,500	200,500	172,000	151,000	1,567,977	3,794,793	1,314,300	1,877,296	2,374,004	
Other ⁹	25,114,339	32,413,945	34,009,255	35,010,589	49,396,632	57,979,743	71,715,434	72,582,554	76,195,985	
Total United States interest	25,293,839	32,614,445	34,181,255	35,161,589	70,915,703	84,495,759	94,883,216	99,760,795	104,205,465	
Private interest ¹⁰	356,937	414,656	486,221	567,987						
Total net investment	25,650,776	33,029,101	34,667,477	35,729,576	70,915,703	84,495,759	94,883,216	99,760,795	104,205,465	
Total liabilities and net investment	38,115,784	51,319,337	55,326,957	57,252,103	75,582,337	89,512,339	101,563,272	106,227,741	111,129,049	

¹ The expanded reporting coverage referred to above accounts for the increase in figures for the past five fiscal years. For 1956 the number of reporting agencies increased by 169, including such agencies as Postal Service, Reclamation Service, Maritime Activities, Atomic Energy Commission, and nonrevolving fund asset reports; in 1957 the reporting activities increased by 9, including additional annual Federal asset reports; in 1958 the increase of reports was 8, including the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service; in 1959 the reporting activities increased by 8, which included the Federal Aviation Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and in 1960, 5 activities including the State Department, which had heretofore furnished statements of assets only, submitted complete balance sheet statements. Exclusions consist primarily of certain trust and deposit activities (see footnote 10), and reclassification of several items explained in footnotes 4, 5, and 8.

² Does not include the cash balance in the account of the Treasurer of the United States.

³ These amounts consist in the main of unexpended balances of general, special, and revolving fund accounts against which checks may be drawn to pay proper charges under these funds. The funds are considered as assets of the agencies, but are not assets of the U.S. Government since funds must be provided out of future receipts to take care of checks to be issued against the balances.

⁴ Beginning with 1956 excludes Treasury loans to Government corporations and certain other business-type activities which formerly were included as interagency assets but now are treated as part of the U.S. investment in these activities (see footnote 8).

⁵ Beginning 1956 includes capital stock of mixed-ownership corporations treated in prior years as an interagency item.

⁶ Figures for 1953 and subsequent years include data on certain maritime activities of a nonrevolving fund nature in the Commerce Department.

⁷ Includes foreign currency assets, representing loans and other receivables recoverable in foreign currency as well as balances of foreign currencies in U.S. depositories, in the dollar equivalent aggregating \$4,137,089 thousand. These currencies, acquired without the payment of dollars, were generated under various Government programs, principally the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and the mutual security acts, as amended. Dollar equivalents are computed for reporting purposes, to provide a common denominator for the currencies of the many countries involved. The rates of exchange used in the conversion of foreign currency units to U.S. dollar equivalent generally depend on the ultimate utilization of these currencies. Loans and other foreign currency receivables that are dollar de-

nominated in loan agreements are valued at agreement rates of exchange. Loans stated in units of foreign currency and receivables in currencies that are available for sale for dollars and certain other U.S. uses are converted at market rates of exchange in effect on reporting dates, i.e., the rates at which the Treasury sells such currency to Government agencies.

⁸ Beginning with 1956, pursuant to Department Circular No. 966, borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury formerly shown as liabilities under "Bonds, debentures, and notes payable" are treated as part of the U.S. investment in the activities (see also footnote 4).

⁹ See footnote 1.

¹⁰ This table excludes the deposit and trust revolving funds. Detailed statements of financial condition as of June 30, 1960, will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* for December 1960. All of the private interest is shown in those statements.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1956, figures reflect the expanded reporting coverage under Department Circular No. 966, issued Jan. 30, 1956, and Supplement No. 1, issued June 1, 1956. The circular requires submission of specified financial statements by all wholly owned and mixed-ownership Government corporations specifically included in the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 846, 856), and all other activities of the Government operating as revolving funds for which business-type public enterprise or intragovernmental fund budgets are required by the Bureau of the Budget. It provides also that other activities and agencies whose operations, services, or functions are largely self-liquidating or primarily of a revenue-producing nature, and activities and agencies whose operations result in the accumulation of substantial inventories, investments, and other recoverable assets may be brought under the regulations as agency accounting systems are developed to the point where they are capable of furnishing the financial statements required. The statements required are financial condition, income and expense, source and application of funds, and certain commitments and contingencies. Supplement No. 1 added to the reporting coverage by requiring all executive agencies not reporting under the circular itself to submit an annual statement of financial condition as of June 30. Such of these activities and agencies which have not yet developed formal accounting procedures to provide complete balance sheet statements are authorized temporarily to report only the asset side. These assets are not included in the totals in this table. Information for June 30, 1960, by types of loans and lending agencies, excluding interagency loans and including reserves, is presented in table 117. Detailed statements of financial condition for prior years will be found in the respective annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury as well as appropriate issues of the *Treasury Bulletin*.

TABLE 117.—*Statement of loans outstanding of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1960*

[In thousands of dollars]

LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS AND THOSE MADE BY DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF LOANS:

Type of loan and lending agency	U.S. dollar loans			Foreign currency loans ²
	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities	
TO AID AGRICULTURE				
Loans to cooperative associations:				
Farmers' Home Administration.....	10,985		10,985	
Rural Electrification Administration.....	3,186,473		3,186,473	
Crop, livestock, and commodity loans:				
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	1,146,836	1,146,836		
Disaster loans, etc., revolving fund.....	54,963	54,963		
Farmers' Home Administration.....	3,456		3,456	
Virgin Islands Corporation.....	2	2		
Storage facility and equipment loans:				
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	44,337	44,337		
Farm mortgage loans:				
Farmers' Home Administration.....	447,236		447,236	
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund.....	40,957	40,957		
Guaranteed loans held by lending agencies:				
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	\$ 155,797	\$ 155,797		
Other loans:				
Farmers' Home Administration.....	430,732		430,732	
Total to aid agriculture.....	5,521,774	1,442,892	4,078,882	
TO AID HOME OWNERS				
Mortgage loans:				
Federal Housing Administration.....	166,666	166,666		
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Management and liquidating functions.....	1,726,476	1,726,476		
Special assistance functions.....	1,690,072	1,690,072		
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
Community disposal operations fund.....	7,900	7,900		
Liquidating programs.....	913	913		
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs, liquidation of Hoonah housing project.....	169	169		
Public Housing Administration.....	445	445		
Veterans' Administration:				
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	1,049,959	1,049,959		
Loan guaranty program.....	3,910		3,910	
Other loans:				
Veterans' Administration:				
Direct loans to veterans and reserves.....	4,959	4,959		
Loan guaranty program.....	311,665		311,665	
Total to aid home owners.....	4,963,134	4,647,559	315,575	
TO AID INDUSTRY				
Loans to railroads:				
Expansion of defense production:				
Treasury Department.....	1,307	1,307		
Other purposes:				
Treasury Department:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....	5,855	5,855		
Ship mortgage loans:				
Commerce Department:				
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund.....	827	827		
Maritime activities.....	154,337		154,337	
Other loans:				
Expansion of defense production:				
Interior Department.....	14,331	14,331		
Treasury Department.....	161,570	161,570		
Defense production guarantees:				
Air Force Department.....	3,218	3,218		
Army Department.....	2,613	2,613		
Navy Department.....	1,670	1,670		
General Services Administration.....	106	106		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—*Statement of loans outstanding of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1960—Continued*

[In thousands of dollars]

LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS AND THOSE MADE BY DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF LOANS 1—Con.

Type of loan and lending agency	U.S. dollar loans			Foreign currency loans ²
	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities	
To AID INDUSTRY—Continued				
Other loans—Continued				
Other purposes:				
Export-Import Bank of Washington				31, 231
General Services Administration:				
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	558	558		
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
Liquidating programs	4, 187	4, 187		
Inland Waterways Corporation	5, 625	5, 625		
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:				
Fisheries loan fund	5, 197	5, 197		
Virgin Islands Corporation	142	142		
Small Business Administration:				
Revolving fund (lending operations)	344, 553	344, 553		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	3, 276	3, 276		
Treasury Department:				
Civil defense loans	904	904		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	12, 139	12, 139		
Total to aid industry	722, 415	568, 078	154, 337	31, 231
To AID STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.				
General Services Administration:				
Public Works Administration (in liquidation)	78, 523		78, 523	
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Public Health Service	1, 012		1, 012	
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
Public facility loans	45, 643	45, 643		
Liquidating programs	7, 893	7, 893		
Urban renewal fund	73, 406	73, 406		
Inland Waterways Corporation	6	6		
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Reclamation	18, 135		18, 135	
Office of Territories, Alaska Public Works	17, 025		17, 025	
National Capital Planning Commission	1, 259		1, 259	
Public Housing Administration	92, 237	92, 237		
Treasury Department:				
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	13, 775		13, 775	
Total to aid States, Territories, etc.	348, 915	219, 186	129, 729	
To AID FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
Loans to banks:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	30, 000	30, 000		
FOREIGN LOANS				
Expansion of defense production:				
Export-Import Bank of Washington	24, 379	24, 379		
Military assistance—credit sales:				
Defense Department:				
Air Force Department	14, 129		14, 129	
Army Department	56, 979		56, 979	
Navy Department	11, 969		11, 969	
Other purposes:				
Commerce Department:				
Maritime activities	23, 962		23, 962	
Development Loan Fund	75, 734	75, 734		186, 406
Export-Import Bank of Washington:				
Regular lending activities	3, 230, 775	3, 230, 775		
Liquidation of certain Reconstruction Finance Corporation assets	6, 012	6, 012		
International Cooperation Administration	1, 797, 323		1, 797, 323	1, 465, 788
Treasury Department:				
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	3, 373, 368		3, 373, 368	
Total foreign loans ⁴	8, 614, 632	3, 336, 901	5, 277, 731	1, 652, 195

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—*Statement of loans outstanding of Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, June 30, 1960—Continued*

[In thousands of dollars]

LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING INTERAGENCY LOANS AND THOSE MADE BY DEPOSIT AND TRUST REVOLVING FUNDS CLASSIFIED BY TYPES OF LOANS¹—Cont.

Type of loan and lending agency	U.S. dollar loans			Foreign currency loans ²
	Total	Public enterprise revolving funds	Certain other activities	
OTHER LOANS				
Farm Credit Administration:				
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	3,933	3,933	-----	-----
General Services Administration:				
Federal Facilities Corporation	7,962	7,962	-----	-----
Surplus property credit sales	75,591	-----	75,591	-----
Health, Education, and Welfare Department:				
Office of Education:				
Loans to students (World War II)	253	-----	253	-----
Loans to students in institutions of higher education	70,850	-----	70,850	-----
Loans to institutions and nonprofit schools	1,623	-----	1,623	-----
Housing and Home Finance Administrator:				
College housing loans	757,655	757,655	-----	-----
Liquidating programs	7,844	7,844	-----	-----
Interior Department:				
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Loans for Indian assistance	137	-----	137	-----
Revolving fund for loans	10,572	10,572	-----	-----
Office of Territories:				
Loans to private trading enterprises	171	171	-----	-----
Public Housing Administration	451	451	-----	-----
Small Business Administration:				
Revolving fund (lending operations)	43,433	43,433	-----	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund	2,479	2,479	-----	-----
State Department:				
Loan to United Nations	50,000	-----	50,000	-----
Emergency loans to individuals	735	-----	735	-----
Loans to Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	710	-----	710	-----
Treasury Department:				
Miscellaneous loans and certain other assets	117	-----	117	-----
Veterans' Administration:				
Insurance appropriations policy loans	627	-----	627	-----
Service-disabled veterans' insurance fund	986	986	-----	-----
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	55	55	-----	-----
Veterans' special term insurance fund	53	53	-----	-----
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund	86	86	-----	-----
Total other loans	1,036,324	835,681	200,643	-----
Total loans ⁴	² 21,237,195	11,080,298	10,156,897	1,683,427

¹ In accordance with an amendment issued June 23, 1960, to Department Circular No. 966, purchase money mortgages and similar long term paper held by the agencies have been reclassified as loans receivable and are now included in this table. These assets had heretofore been classified as accounts and notes receivable or other assets. As of June 30, 1960, a few agencies that have outstanding loans made their first submissions of statements of financial condition and the loans of these agencies are also included in this table.

² The dollar equivalents of these loans are computed for reporting purposes at varying rates. Where the loan agreements stipulate a dollar denominated figure, the loans outstanding are generally valued at agreement rates of exchange. Loans executed in units of foreign currency are valued at the market rates (i.e., the rates of exchange at which the Treasury sells such currencies to Government agencies).

³ Includes certificates of interest.

⁴ Excludes World War I funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments, and World War II indebtedness of foreign governments involving lend-lease articles, surplus property sales agreements, and certain other credits shown in table 110.

⁵ Does not include foreign currency loans.

NOTE.—For explanation of reporting coverage see note to table 116. This loan table; a table on all loans consisting of U.S. dollar loans, foreign currency loans, and loans made, all in U.S. dollars, by deposit funds and trust revolving funds; and detailed statements of financial condition by agencies as of June 30, 1960, will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* of December 1960. Detailed statements of income and expense and of source and application of funds by agencies as of June 30, 1960, will be found in the *Treasury Bulletin* of January 1961.

TABLE 118.—*Restoration of amounts of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to the act of Mar. 8, 1938, as amended*¹

Appraisal date	Restoration of amounts of capital impairment			Surplus returned to the Treasury
	Authorizing act	Appropriations	Obligations canceled	
<i>March 31</i>				
1938.....	June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1148).....	\$94, 285, 404. 73		
1939.....	Aug. 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1325).....	119, 599, 918. 05		
1940.....				\$43, 756, 731. 01
1941.....	July 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 553).....	1, 637, 445. 51		
1942.....				27, 815, 513. 68
1943.....	Apr. 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 90).....	256, 764, 881. 04		
1944.....				
<i>June 30</i>				
1945.....	July 20, 1946 (60 Stat. 593).....		\$921, 456, 561. 00	
1946.....	May 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 109).....		641, 832, 080. 64	
1947.....				17, 693, 492. 14
1948.....				48, 943, 010. 36
1949.....	Sept. 6, 1950 (64 Stat. 677).....		66, 698, 457. 00	
1950.....	Aug. 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 244).....		421, 462, 507. 00	
1951.....	July 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 354).....	109, 391, 154. 00		
1952.....	July 28, 1953 (67 Stat. 222).....		96, 205, 161. 00	
1953.....	Feb. 12, 1954 (68 Stat. 14).....		550, 151, 848. 00	
1954.....	May 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 60).....	1, 634, 659. 00		
1955.....	June 4, 1956 (70 Stat. 238).....	929, 287, 178. 00		
1956.....	Aug. 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 338).....	1, 239, 788, 671. 00		
1957.....	June 13, 1958 (72 Stat. 198).....	1, 760, 399, 886. 00		
1958.....	July 8, 1959 (73 Stat. 177).....	1, 435, 424, 413. 00		
1959.....	Apr. 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 42).....	² 675, 000, 000. 00		
1960.....	June 29, 1960 (74 Stat. 242).....	³ 1, 226, 500, 000. 00		
	Total.....	7, 849, 713, 610. 33	2, 697, 806, 614. 64	138, 208, 747. 19

Total restoration of amounts of capital impairment..... \$10, 547, 520, 224. 97
 Less surplus returned to the Treasury..... 138, 208, 747. 19

Net charge to Treasury to restore amounts of capital impairment..... 10, 409, 311, 477. 78

¹ Does not include reimbursements to the Corporation for losses under programs for which appropriations were authorized by specific legislation. The act of March 8, 1938, as amended, provides for an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury and the restoration of amounts of any capital impairment.

² Includes \$100 million applicable to appraisal of June 30, 1958, and \$575 million to appraisal of June 30, 1959.

³ Public Law 86-532, approved June 29, 1960, appropriated \$1,226,500,000 of which \$632,000,993.32 applies to the restoration of capital as of June 30, 1959, and the remaining \$594,499,006.68 is a partial restoration of the estimated amount of capital impairment as of June 30, 1960.

TABLE 119.—*Dividends, interest, and similar earnings received by the Treasury from Government corporations and certain other business-type activities, fiscal years 1959 and 1960*

Agency and nature of earnings	Amounts	
	1959	1960
Civil Service Commission, investigations, earnings.....	\$3,828.19	\$7,249.08
Commerce Department:		
Defense production guarantees, earnings.....		5,882.95
National Bureau of Standards, working capital fund, earnings.....	19,792.01	247,908.11
Maritime Administration, Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, interest on borrowings.....		73,881.91
Commodity Credit Corporation:		
Interest on capital stock.....	2,500,000.00	2,875,000.00
Interest on borrowings.....	178,909,322.15	461,910,614.03
Defense Department:		
Army Department, defense housing, profits.....	750,000.00	450,000.00
Navy Department, defense housing, profits.....	75,000.00	150,000.00
Air Force Department, industrial fund, earnings.....	8,000,000.00	11,612,643.09
Export-Import Bank of Washington:		
Dividends.....	22,500,000.00	22,500,000.00
Interest on borrowings.....	40,896,830.99	45,722,342.56
Farm Credit Administration:		
Banks for cooperatives, franchise tax.....	1,416,753.10	1,789,849.71
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, dividends.....	2,100,000.00	1,700,000.00
Federal intermediate credit banks, franchise tax.....	793,087.37	1,695,489.99
Farmers' Home Administration:		
Loan programs, interest on borrowings.....	6,888,050.42	8,763,363.74
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund, interest on borrowings.....	401,399.84	1,307,791.78
Federal National Mortgage Association:		
Management and liquidating functions, interest on borrowings.....	21,555,970.12	29,510,768.86
Secondary market operations:		
Dividends.....	2,415,000.00	2,472,500.00
Interest on borrowings.....		5,396,520.38
Special assistance functions, interest on borrowings.....	5,219,377.26	41,238,875.74
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., earnings.....	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, interest in lieu of dividends.....	765,294.66	
General Services Administration:		
Costs of maintenance, repair, etc., public buildings, earnings.....	661,996.10	
Maintenance, etc., Lafayette Building, profits.....	40,491.80	
General supply fund, earnings.....	2,171,851.58	2,531,995.68
Buildings management fund, earnings.....	398,284.42	1,099,824.13
Working capital fund, earnings.....	9,553.69	10,471.72
Government Printing Office, earnings.....	4,538,738.37	4,351,127.20
Health, Education, and Welfare Department, Social Security Administration, operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, interest.....	2,030.48	33.90
Housing and Home Finance Administration:		
College housing loans, interest on borrowings.....	9,371,670.65	14,404,921.73
Public facility loans, interest on borrowings.....	390,401.64	967,401.28
Urban renewal fund, interest on borrowings.....	1,918,974.35	2,514,407.17
Interior Department:		
Bureau of Reclamation:		
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, interest.....	3,115,163.79	3,071,872.90
Upper Colorado River Basin fund, earnings.....		31,812.10
Office of Territories, loans to private trading enterprises, profits.....	33,000.00	
Virgin Islands Corporation:		
Interest on appropriations and paid-in capital.....	168,119.15	
Interest on borrowings.....		108.89
International Cooperation Administration, interest on borrowings.....	30,188,033.19	20,695,856.12
Panama Canal Company, interest on net direct investment of the Government.....	8,892,464.17	9,422,781.44
Public Housing Administration, low rent public housing program fund, interest on borrowings.....	919,940.20	1,331,801.53
Rural Electrification Administration, interest on borrowings.....	56,068,033.59	60,356,546.06
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, interest on borrowings.....		2,504,920.56
Secretary of the Treasury (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended), interest on borrowings.....	19,526.34	24,153.26
Small Business Administration, interest on appropriations.....	6,649,111.60	6,657,359.38
United States Information Agency, informational media guaranty fund, interest on borrowings.....	767,764.00	413,784.00
Veterans' Administration:		
Canteen service revolving fund, profits.....	850,535.00	465,444.00
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters, profits.....	6,536.82	27,000.00
Supply fund, earnings.....	33,242.69	
Veterans' direct loan program, interest on borrowings.....	18,595,001.94	23,028,174.13
Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended:		
Export-Import Bank of Washington, interest on borrowings.....	699,607.65	631,972.57
General Services Administration, interest on borrowings.....	36,228,509.88	24,611,656.46
Secretary of Agriculture, interest on borrowings.....	173,668.82	4,948,175.85
Secretary of the Interior (Defense Minerals Exploration Administration), interest on borrowings.....	727,137.32	383,334.08
Secretary of the Treasury, interest on borrowings.....	4,320,962.33	4,202,448.94
Total.....	1488,139,141.96	831,120,067.01

Differs from total shown in 1959 Annual Report because of additional entries.

Government Losses in Shipment

TABLE 120.—*Government losses in shipment revolving fund, June 30, 1960*
 [Established July 8, 1937, under authority of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 134-134h)]

SECTION I.—STATUS OF FUND

Transactions	Cumulative through June 30, 1959	Fiscal year 1960	Cumulative through June 30, 1960
Receipts:			
Appropriation.....	\$802,000.00	-----	\$802,000.00
Transferred (Sept. 21, 1939) from securities trust fund.....	91,803.13	-----	91,803.13
Transferred from the account "Unclaimed Partial Payments on United States Savings Bonds" Public Law 85-354.....	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
Recoveries of payments for losses.....	480,442.96	\$589.38	481,032.34
Repayments to the fund.....	3,924.32	-----	3,924.32
Total receipts.....	1,428,170.41	589.38	1,428,759.79
Expenditures:			
Payment for losses.....	1,314,452.69	36,545.24	1,350,997.93
Other payments (refunds, etc.).....	92.57	-----	92.57
Total expenditures.....	1,314,545.26	36,545.24	1,351,090.50
Balance in fund.....	113,625.15	-35,955.86	77,669.29

SECTION II.—AGREEMENTS OF INDEMNITY ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ¹

Agreements of indemnity	Number	Amount
Issued through June 30, 1959.....	406	\$2,694,383.37
Issued during the fiscal year 1960.....	8	9,680.03
Total issued.....	414	2,704,063.40
Canceled through June 30, 1960.....	29	1,027,879.87
In force as of June 30, 1960.....	385	1,676,183.53

SECTION III.—CLAIMS MADE AND SETTLED

Claims	Number	Amount
Received:		
Through June 30, 1959.....	6,039	\$7,051,623.30
During fiscal year 1960 and processed by:		
Bureau of Accounts.....	114	108,823.45
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	48	17,509.50
Total claims received through June 30, 1960.....	6,201	7,177,956.25
Settled:		
Through June 30, 1959.....	6,031	7,011,318.39
During fiscal year 1960 and processed by:		
Bureau of Accounts:		
For payment out of the fund.....	28	20,351.94
For credit in appropriate accounts.....	74	82,561.14
Without payment or credit.....	3	10,227.74
Bureau of the Public Debt, for payment out of the fund:		
U.S. savings bonds redemption cases.....	42	16,108.92
Armed Forces leave bonds redemption cases.....	1	84.38
Total claims settled through June 30, 1960.....	6,179	7,140,652.51
Unadjusted as of June 30, 1960 ²	22	37,303.74
Total.....	6,201	7,177,956.25

¹ The Government has not sustained any actual monetary loss in connection with its liability under these agreements of indemnity.

² Includes claims in process of adjustment by the Bureau of the Public Debt.

Personnel

TABLE 121.—*Number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department, quarterly from June 30, 1959 to June 30, 1960*¹

Organization unit	June 30, 1959	Sept. 30, 1959	Dec. 31, 1959	March 31, 1960	June 30, 1960	Increase, or de- crease (-), since 1959
Office of the Secretary.....	477	480	470	459	452	-25
Comptroller of Currency, Bureau of.....	1,140	1,143	1,148	1,151	1,170	30
Customs, Bureau of.....	8,068	8,203	8,214	8,246	8,357	289
Defense Lending, Office of.....	22	18	18	17	16	-6
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of.....	3,335	3,284	3,262	3,232	3,191	-144
Fiscal Service:						
Accounts, Bureau of.....	2,172	2,124	2,119	² 2,226	2,186	14
Public Debt, Bureau of.....	2,416	2,351	2,328	2,274	2,291	-125
Treasurer, Office of.....	956	950	953	954	960	4
Internal Revenue Service.....	50,216	49,193	48,631	² 53,106	50,199	-17
International Finance, Office of.....	136	137	139	136	135	-1
Mint, Bureau of.....	758	788	790	810	824	66
Narcotics, Bureau of.....	411	409	409	413	421	10
U.S. Coast Guard.....	4,758	4,742	4,528	4,699	4,790	32
U.S. Savings Bonds Division.....	530	527	523	523	520	-10
U.S. Secret Service.....	616	622	674	672	667	51
Total civilian employees.....	76,011	74,971	74,206	78,913	76,179	168
Military employees—U.S. Coast Guard.....	30,448	30,852	30,495	30,701	30,616	168
Grand total.....	106,459	105,823	104,701	109,619	106,795	336

¹ Actual number of employees on the last day of the month and any intermittent employees who worked at any time during the month.

² Includes seasonal employees.

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