

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTEXECUTIVE OFFICERS

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| President                | - Franklin D. Roosevelt (elected Nov. 1932,<br>inaugurated Jan 20, 1933)           |
| Secretary of Treasury    | - Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (appointed Jan. 1, 1934,<br>served until July 23, 1943)    |
| Comptroller of Currency  | - J. F. T. O'Connor (date of appointment May 11, 1933,<br>resigned April 16, 1938) |
| Secretary of State       | - Cordell Hull   |
| Secretary of War         | - George H. Dern   |
| Secretary of Navy        | - Claude A. Swanson  |
| Secretary of Interior    | - Harold L. Ickes  |
| Secretary of Agriculture | - Henry A. Wallace   |
| Secretary of Commerce    | - Daniel C. Roper  |
| Secretary of Labor       | - Frances Perkins  |
| Postmaster General       | - James A. Farley  |
| Attorney General         | - Homer S. Cummings  |

1934  
January

U. S. G O V E R N M E N T

S E N A T E

Banking and Currency Committee

73rd Congress

*Dem.*  
Republicans

FLETCHER, Duncan U.  
GLASS, Carter  
WAGNER, Robert F.  
BAKKLEY, Alben W.  
BULKLEY, Robert J.  
GORE, Thomas P.  
COSTIGAN, Edward P.  
REYNOLDS, Robert R.  
BYRNES, James F.  
BANKHEAD, John H.  
McADOO, William Gibbs  
ADAMS, Alva B.

Florida  
Virginia  
New York  
Kentucky  
Ohio  
Oklahoma  
Colorado  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
alabama  
California  
Colorado

*Rep.*  
Democrats

NORBECK, Peter  
GOLDSBOROUGH, Phillips Lee  
TOWNSEND Jr., John G.  
WALCOTT, Frederic C.  
CAREY, Robert D.  
COUZENS, James  
STEIWER, Frederick  
KEAN, Hamilton F.

South Dakota  
Maryland  
Delaware  
Connecticut  
Wyoming  
Michigan  
Oregon  
New Jersey

1934  
January

U. S. G O V E R N M E N T

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Banking and Currency Committee

73rd Congress

Democrats

STEAGALL, Henry B.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, T. Alan  
PRALL, Anning S.  
BUSEY, Jeff  
REILLY, Michael K.  
HANCOCK, Frank  
WILLIAMS, Clyde  
DISNEY, Wesley E.  
CROSS, O. H.  
SPENCE, Brent  
CHURCH, Denver S.  
BROWN, Prentiss M.  
SISSON, Fred J.  
FARLEY, James I.  
MEEKS, James A.  
KOPPLEMAN, Herman P.  
SCRUGHAM, James G.

Alabama  
Maryland  
New York  
Mississippi  
Wisconsin  
North Carolina  
Missouri  
Oklahoma  
Texas  
Kentucky  
California  
Michigan  
New York  
Indiana  
Illinois  
Connecticut  
Nevada

Republicans

LUCE, Robert  
BEEDY, Carroll L.  
STOKES, Edward L.  
HOLLISTER, John B.  
WOLCOTT, Jesse P.  
CAVICCHIA, Peter A.  
WADSWORTH, James W.  
SIMPSON, James (jr.)

Massachusetts  
Maine  
Pennsylvania  
Ohio  
Michigan  
New Jersey  
New York  
Illinois

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARDEx Officio Members

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,  
 Secretary of the Treasury  
 Chairman  
 J. F. T. O'Connor,  
 Comptroller of the Currency

Eugene R. Black, Governor, (res. 8/15)  
 Marriner S. Eccles, Governor (Nov. 15)

Charles Hamlin  
 Adolph C. Miller  
 George R. James  
 M. S. Szymczak  
 J. J. Thomas (appointed Vice Governor  
 on August 21)

H. Warner Martin, Assistant to Governor (resigned October 30)  
 Lawrence Clayton, Assistant to Governor (effective December 1)

Secretary's Office

Chester Morrill, Secretary  
 J. C. Noell, Asst. Secretary  
 L. P. Bethea, Asst. Secretary  
 S. R. Carpenter, Asst. Secretary

Division of Research and Statistics

E. A. Goldenweiser, Director  
 Carl E. Parry, Asst. Director

Counsel's Office

Walter Wyatt, General Counsel  
 George B. Vest, Asst. Counsel

Division of Bank Operations

E. L. Smead, Chief  
 J. R. Van Fossen, Asst. Chief

Division of Examinations

Leo H. Paulger, Chief  
 Frank J. Drinnen, Federal Reserve  
 Examiner

Fiscal Agent

O. E. Foulk, Fiscal Agent  
 Josephine E. Lally, Deputy  
 Fiscal Agent

1934

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

District No. 1 (Boston)	Thomas M. Steele
District No. 2 (New York)	Walter E. Frew
District No. 3 (Philadelphia)	*Melvin A. Traylor (died Feb. 14) *Howard A. Loeb, Vice President
District No. 4 (Cleveland)	H. C. McEldowney
District No. 5 (Richmond)	Howard Bruce
District No. 6 (Atlanta)	H. Lane Young
District No. 7 (Chicago)	Solomon A. Smith
District No. 8 (St. Louis)	Walter W. Smith, President
District No. 9 (Minneapolis)	Theodore Wold
District No. 10 (Kansas City)	W. T. Kemper
District No. 11 (Dallas)	Joseph H. Frost
District No. 12 (San Francisco)	M. A. Arnold

Walter Lichtenstein, Secretary

1934

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

Composed of 12 Governors of Federal Reserve Banks:

- |                   |  |                     |                    |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Boston -       | Roy A. Young                               | 7. Chicago -        | G. J. Schaller     |
| 2. New York -     | G. L. Harrison                             | 8. St. Louis -      | William Mc. Martin |
| 3. Philadelphia - | George W. Norris                           | 9. Minneapolis -    | W. B. Geery        |
| 4. Cleveland -    | E. R. Fancher                              | 10. Kansas City -   | George H. Hamilton |
| 5. Richmond -     | George J. Seay                             | 11. Dallas -        | B. A. McKinney     |
| 6. Atlanta -      | Eugene R. Black (to Aug.15)<br>W. S. Johns | 12. San Francisco - | John U. Calkins    |

1934

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (Dist. 1)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	R. A. Young
Deputy Governor	-	W. W. Paddock
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	F. H. Curtiss
Deputy Chairman	-	Allen Hollis

## Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (Dist. 1)

DIRECTORSClass A

Term Expires

Dec. 31

CHAMBERLAIN, F. S. (New Britain, Conn.)

1934

RIPLEY, A. L. (Boston, Mass.)

1935

SEWALL, Arthur, (Bath, Maine)

1936 (re-elected)

Class B

FRENCH, E. S. (Boston, Mass.)

1934

ALLEN, P. R. (East Walpole, Mass.)

1935

FROST, E. J. (Boston, Mass.)

1936 (re-elected)

Class C

MERRIMAN, C. H. (Providence, R.I.)

1934

CURTISS, F. H. (Boston, Mass.) Chairman and FR Agent

1935

HOLLIS, Allen (Concord, N.H.) Deputy Chairman

1936 (re-appointed)



## Federal Reserve Bank of New York (Dist. 2)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	G. L. Harrison	
Deputy Governors	-	W. R. Burgess	L. R. Rounds
		J. E. Crane	L. F. Sailer
		W. S. Logan	R. M. Gidney
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	J. Herbert Case	
Deputy Chairman	-	Owen D. Young	

1934

Federal Reserve Bank of NEW YORK (Dist. 2)DIRECTORS

<u>CLASS A</u>	<u>Term Began</u>	<u>Dec. 31 Term Ended</u>
MILLS, Edward K. (Morristown)	1/1/33	1935
DAVISON, George W. (Greenwich)	5/3/33	1934
BERRY, Cecil R. (Waverly)	1/1/34	1936
<u>CLASS B</u>		
TEAGLE, Walter C. (Port Chester)	1/1/33	1935
WATSON, Thomas J. (Short Hills)	5/3/33	1934
STEVENS, Robert T. (Plainfield)	1/1/34	1936
<u>CLASS C</u>		
CASE, J. Herbert (Plainfield)	1/1/32	1934 (Chairman)
YOUNG, Owen D. (New York)	1/1/33	1935 (Deputy Chairman)
WOOLLEY, Clarence M. (Greenwich)	1/1/34	1936 (reappointed)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	G. W. Norris
Deputy Governors	-	W. H. Hutt J. S. Sinclair C. A. McIlhenny
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	R. L. Austin
Deputy Chairman	-	A. B. Johnson

DIRECTORS

<u>Class A</u>	Term Expires <u>Dec. 31</u>
HENNING, J. B. (Tunkhannock, Pa.)	1934
WAYNE, Joseph (Jr.) Philadelphia, Pa.)	1935
REILY, G. W. (Harrisburg, Pa.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class B</u>	
STOUT, C. F. C. (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1934
SEWALL, A.W. (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1935
DeLA COUR, J.C. (Camden, N.J.)	1936 (elected)
 <u>Class C</u>	
CANNON, H. L. (Bridgeville, De.)	1934
AUSTIN, R.L. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Chairman and FR Agent	1935
JOHNSON, A.B. (Philadelphia, Pa.) Deputy Chairman	1936 (re-appointed)

## Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Dist. 4)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	E. R. Fancher
Deputy Governors	-	M. J. Fleming F. J. Zurlinden
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	L. B. Williams (resigned in November 28)
Acting Chairman	-	E. S. Burke Jr. (after Williams resigned)
Acting Federal Reserve Agent	-	W. H. Fletcher

	<u>DIRECTORS</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>Dec. 31</u>
<u>Class A</u>		
LAMBERTON, Chess (Franklin, Pa.)		1934
WARDROP, R. A. (Pittsburgh, Pa.)		1935
CONNER, B. R. (Ada, Ohio)		1936 (re-elected)
<u>Class B</u>		
WRIGHT, R. P. (Erie, Pa.)		1934
CRABBS, G. D. (Cincinnati, Ohio)		1935
GALVIN, J. E. (Lima, Ohio)		1936 (re-elected)
<u>Class C</u>		
WILLIAMS, L. B. (Cleveland, Ohio) Chairman and FR Agent		1935 (res. Nov. 28)
*BURKE, E. S. (Jr.)		1935
KNIGHT, W. W. (Toledo, Ohio)		1936 (re-appointed)

\* Burke was Acting Chairman when Williams resigned.

1934

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Dist. 5)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	George J. Seay
Deputy Governors	-	C. A. Peple R. H. Broadus
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	Wm. W. Hoxton
Deputy Chairman	-	F. A. Delano

1934

## Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (Dist. 5)

DIRECTORS

<u>Class A</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>Dec. 31</u>
BRASWELL, J. C. (Rocky Mount, N.C.)	1934
JOHNSON, L. E. (Alderson, W. Va.)	1935
RIEMAN, C. E. (Baltimore, Md.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class B</u>	
HANNA, J. H. (Washington, D. C.)	1934
MALLOY, Edwin (Cheraw, S.C.)	1935
REED, C. C. (Richmond, Va.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class C</u>	
LASSITER, Robert (Mooresville, N.C.)	1934
HOXTON, W. W. (Richmond, Va.) Chairman and FR Agent	1935
DELANO, F. A. (Washington, D.C.) Deputy Chairman	1936 (re-appointed)



OFFICERS

Governor	-	Eugene R. Black (effective August 15) W. S. Johns (was acting Governor before Aug. 15)
Deputy Governors	-	H. F. Conniff W. S. Johns
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	Oscar Newton
Deputy Chairman	-	W. H. Kettig

## Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (Dist. 6)

DIRECTORS

<u>Class A</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>Dec. 31</u>
MELVIN, E. C. (Selma, Ala.)	1934
WARE, G. G. (Leesburg, Fla.)	1935
CLAY, R. G. (Atlanta, Ga.)	1936 (elected)
 <u>Class B</u>	
Vacancy	
SIMON, L. C. (New Orleans, La.)	1935
McCRARY, J.A. (Decatur, Ga.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class C</u>	
KETTIG, W. H. (Birmingham, Ala.) Deputy Chairman	1934
NEWTON, Oscar (Atlanta, Ga.) Chairman and FR Agent	1935
ALLEN, J. P. (Atlanta Ga.)	1936 (re-appointed)

1934

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Dist. 7)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	G. J. Schaller
Deputy Governors	-	C. R. Mc Kay H. P. Preston J. H. Dillard
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	E. M. Stevens
Deputy Chairman	-	James Simpson

1934

## Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Dist. 7)

DIRECTORSClass ATerm Expires  
Dec. 31

ESTBERG, E.R. (Waukesha, Wis.)  
 WILLIAMS, F. D. (Iowa City, Iowa)  
 LEAVELL, J. R. (Chicago, Ill.)

1934  
 1935  
 1936 (re-elected)

Class B

CRAPO, S. T. (Detroit, Mich.)  
 NOYES, N.H. (Indianapolis, Ind.)  
 RABB, M. W. (Milwaukee, Wis.)

1934  
 1935  
 1936 (re-elected)

Class C

BALL, F. C. (Muncie, Ind.)  
 SIMPSON, James (Chicago, Ill.) Deputy Chairman  
 STEVENS, E. M. (Chicago, Ill.) Chairman and FR Agent

1934  
 1935  
 1936(Re-appointed)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	W. McC. Martin
Deputy Governors	-	O. M. Attebery J. G. Mc Conkey
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	J. S. Wood
Deputy Chairman	-	Paul Dillard

DIRECTORS

<u>Class A</u>	Term Expires <u>Dec. 31</u>
HITT, F. G. (Ziegler, Ill.)	1934
LONSDALE, J.G. (St. Louis, Mo.)	1935
NAHM, M.B. (Bowling, Green, Ky.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class B</u>	
PLUNKETT, W. B. (Little Rock, Ark.)	1934
STURDIVANT, M. P. (Glendora, Miss.)	1935
HARRIS, J.W. (St. Louis, Mo.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class C</u>	
DILLARD, Paul (Memphis, Tenn.) Deputy Chairman	1934
STANLEY, J. R. (Evansville, Ind.)	1935
WOOD, J. S. (St. Louis, Mo.) Chairman and FR Agent	1936 (re-appointed)

1934

Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Dist. 9)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	W. B. Geery
Deputy Governors	-	Harry Yaeger H. I. Ziemer
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	J. N. Peyton
Deputy Chairman	-	H. P. Clark

## Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Dist. 9)

DIRECTORS

<u>Class A</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>Dec. 31</u>
GRANGAARD, M. O. (Minneapolis, Minn.)	1934
KIBBEE, H. R. (Mitchell, S. Dak.)	1935
HANSEN, H. C. (Churchs Ferry, N. Dak.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class B</u>	
WASHBURN, W. O. (St. Paul, Minn.)	1934
O'CONNELL, J. E. (Helena, Mont.)	1935
FUNK, A. P. (La Crosse, Wis.)	1936 (elected)
 <u>Class C</u>	
McCORMICK, G. W. (Menominee, Mich.)	1934
PEYTON, J. N. (Minneapolis, Minn.) Chairman and FR Agent	1935
CLARK, H. P. (St. Paul, Minn.) Deputy Chairman	1936 (re-appointed)



OFFICERS

Governor	-	G. H. Hamilton
Deputy Governors	-	C. A. Worthington J. W. Helm
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	M. L. McClure (died December 5)
Deputy Chairman	-	E. P. Brown

## Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (Dist. 10)

<u>Class A</u>	<u>DIRECTORS</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>Dec. 31</u>
SPONABLE, F. W. (Paola, Kans.)		1934
MULLANEY, E. E. (Collyer, Kans.)		1935
PARKS, C. C. (Denver, Colo.)		1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class B</u>		
BERNARDIN, J. M. (Kansas City, Mo.)		1934
PHILLIPS, L. E. (Bartlesville, Okla.)		1935
HOSFORD, W. D. (Omaha, Nebr.)		1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class C</u>		
DOOLIN, J. B. (Alva, Okla.)		1934
McCLURE, M. L. (Kansas City, Mo.) Chairman and FR Agent		1935 (died Dec. 5)
BROWN, E. P. (Davey, Nebr.) Deputy Chairman		1936 (re-appointed)

1934

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Dist. 11)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	B. A. Mc Kinney
Deputy Governors	-	R. R. Gilbert
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	C. C. Walsh
Deputy Chairman	-	S. B. Perkins

## Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (Dist. 11)

DIRECTORSClass ATerm Expires  
Dec. 31

PARTRICK, W. H. (Clarendon, Tex.)	1934
MORRIS, Alf. (Winnsboro, Tex.)	1935
HARDING, R. E. (Fort Worth, Tex.)	1936 (re-elected)

Class B

CLEVELAND, A. S. (Houston, Tex.)	1934
MIDDLETON, J. D. (Greenville, Tex.)	1935
MILAM, J. R. (Waco, Tex.)	1936 (re-elected)

Class C

WALSH, C. C. (Dallas, Tex.) Chairman and FR Agent	1934
BROWN, E. R. (Dallas, Tex.)	1935
PERKINS, S. B. (Dallas, Tex.) Deputy Chairman	1936 (re-appointed)

OFFICERS

Governor	-	J. U. Calkins
Deputy Governors	-	William A. Day Ira Clerk
Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	-	Isaac B. Newton ('til June)
Deputy Chairman	-	W. N. Moore

## Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (Dist. 12)

DIRECTORS

<u>Class A</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>Dec. 31</u>
McINTOSH, C. K. (San Francisco, Calif.)	1934
RAMSAY, T. H. (San Francisco, Calif.)	1935
POWELL, Keith (Salem, Oreg.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class B</u>	
COX, E. H. (Madera, Calif.)	1934
DOHRMANN, A. B. C. (San Francisco, Calif.)	1935
McNAGHTEN, Malcolm (Los Angeles, Calif.)	1936 (re-elected)
 <u>Class C</u>	
WELCH, A. P. (San Francisco, Calif.)	1934
NEWTON, Isaac B. (San Francisco, Calif.) Chairman and FR Agent	1935 ('til June)
MOORE, W. N. (San Francisco, Calif.) Deputy Chairman	1936 (re-appointed)

1934

HEARINGS

Jan 19,20,23

U.S.Congress. Senate. Committee on banking and currency. HG  
 229  
 Gold reserve act of 1934: HEARINGS before the .U5  
 committee...73d cong., 2d sess. on S.2366, a bill- 1934  
 to protect the currency system of the U.S., to pro-  
 vide for the better use of the monetary gold stock. .  
 . Jan. 19, 20, 23, 1934. Wash., Govt.ptg.off., 1934  
389 p

Testi-	FRBd., Gov.Black, release,stmt.	pp. 10, 13
mony:	Burgess, W.Randolph Jan.20,	pp. 235-239
	Willis, H.Parker Jan. 20	pp. 226-235
	Young, Roy A. (Gov.FRBk.Boston) 1/19	pp.91-103
	Kemmerer, E.W.	pp. 206-224
	Stewart, W.W. (Case, Pomeroy)	pp. 355-364

F.R.Bd.L.

a

1934

Feb. 14-Mar. 24

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on interstate  
and foreign commerce.

Stock exchange regulation: hearings... 73d  
cong., 2d sess. on H.R.7852...H.R.8720... Feb.  
14-Mar. 24, 1934 Wash., Govt.ptg.off., 1934

941 p.

Testi-	Black, Eugene (Gov)	Mar. 23	p. 808-807
mony:	Goldenweiser, E.A. (FRBd)	Feb. 16	p. 65-81
	Riefler, Winfield (FRBd)	Mar. 23	p 788-800
	Thomas, Woodlief (FRBd)	Feb. 15	p. 51-64

HG  
4575  
.A21  
1934

HEARINGS

F.R.Bd.L.

a



1934

Jan.-March

HEARINGS

U.S.Congress. House. Committee on banking and currency. HG 229

To establish the Federal monetary authority: .U5

HEARINGS before the subcommittee of the committee 1934 b  
...73d cong., 2d sess. on H.R.7157, as amended  
and reintroduced as H.R.8780, a bill to establish the  
Federal monetary authority and to control the currency  
of the U.S., Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 6-9, 13,15, 20, 22,  
26, Mar. 1, 6-8, 1934. Wash., Govt.ptg.off.1934

514 p.

Testi- Black, Eugene (Gov) Mar. 1 pp. 391-409

mony: Morgenthau, H. (SecTreas) " 1 pp. 379-391

Drs. OMW Sprague, Willford King, Irving Fiser,

B.M.Anderson; Mr. Rufus Tucker; Prof. F.A.

Pearson, Rev. C.E.Coughlin

F.R.Bd.L.

a

1934

Feb.-March

HEARINGS

Stock Exchange Practices Hearings..on S. Res. 84 and S. Res. 56 and S.  
Res. 97 1933-1934 before Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Pts.  
15 and 16 (National Securities Exchange Act. 1934) (73rd Cong. 1st Sess.)

1934

Feb.-Mar.

HEARINGS

Stock Exchange Regulation Hearing on H. R. 7852...and H. R. 8720 before  
House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee. (73rd Cong. 2nd Sess)  
941 p.

1934

Apr. 16, 23, 24, 30

May 1, 15

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on banking and  
currency.

Extension of temporary plan for deposit  
insurance: hearings ... 73d cong., 2d sess. on  
S.3025, to amend sec.12B of the Federal reserve  
act so as to extend for one year the temporary  
plan for deposit insurance, and for other pur-  
poses, April 16, 23, 24, 30, May 1, 15, 1934.  
Wash., Govt. ptg. off., 1934.

146 p.

F.R.Bd.L.

HEARINGS

HG  
1782  
.A2  
1934

a

1934

May 2

U.S. Congress. House. Banking and currency  
committee.

HG  
2560  
.A2  
1934

[Extension of credits to industry and broad-  
ening of powers of the Federal Reserve: HEARINGS  
on H.R. 8717 (testimony of Gov. Black, May 2, 1934)]  
Wash., D.C., 1934.

78 p. (typ.) (Hearings never printed.)

Testimony: Black, Eugene (Governor, F.R. Board.)

F.R. Bd. L.

a

1934  
June

HEARINGS

Stock Exchange Practices...Report...pursuant to S. Res. 84 & Res. 56 and  
Res. 97 before Senate Banking and Currency Committee. (73rd Cong. 2nd  
Sess. Senate Report No. 1455) 394 p.

1934

January 30

GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

LEGISLATION

Transfer of gold of Federal Reserve banks to the United States

The Act which, among other things, prohibited the circulation of gold, made changes in the provisions regarding dollar devaluation, and established the stabilization fund, also vested in the United States all right, title, and interest and every claim of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve agents to all gold coin and bullion. In payment for this gold the Act established credits in the Treasury in equivalent amounts in dollars, these credits being payable in gold certificates. Gold in the possession of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve agents was required to be held in custody for the United States and delivered upon order of the Secretary of the Treasury. (48 Stat. 337, Ch. 6, sec. 2(a).)

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by  
Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G

1934

January 30 GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

LEGISLATION

Amendments relating to Federal Reserve notes.

Section 16 was amended so as to make Federal Reserve notes redeemable only in lawful money; to eliminate the authority for the use of gold (but not gold certificates) as collateral for Federal Reserve notes; to require that reserves against Federal Reserve notes be maintained in gold certificates instead of in gold and that reserves against deposits of Federal Reserve banks be maintained in gold certificates or lawful money instead of in gold or lawful money; to require the redemption fund of each Federal Reserve bank maintained on deposit at the Treasury of the United States to be in gold certificates instead of in gold; to make deposits of Federal Reserve banks and Federal Reserve agents with the Treasurer of the United States repayable in gold certificates only and not in gold coin; and to make other corresponding amendments in other provisions of section 16. (48 Stat. 337-340, sec. 2(b).)

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G



1934  
January 31

LEGISLATION

[PUBLIC—No. 88—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 6670]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a corporation to aid in the refinancing of farm debts, and for other purposes.

SEC. 16. (a) The first sentence of the eighth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting before the semicolon after the words "section 13 (a) of this Act" a comma and the following: "or by the deposit or pledge of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds issued under the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act."

(b) Paragraph (b) of section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, secs. 353-358), is further amended by inserting after the words "bonds and notes of the United States" a comma and the following: "bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation having maturities from date of purchase of not exceeding six months."

Approved, January 31, 1934.

[PUBLIC—No. 94—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 2465]

AN ACT

To amend the Act of March 4, 1933, relating to the regulation of banking in the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That subsection (a) of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to further regulate banking, banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1933, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The additional liability imposed by subsection (b) of section 4 of such Act upon the shareholders of the savings banks, savings companies, and banking institutions specified in such subsection (b), shall not apply with respect to shares in any such savings bank, savings company, or banking institution issued after the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved, February 16, 1934.

1934

March 6

United States obligations as security for Federal Reserve notes.

LEGISLATION

Under section 16 of Federal Reserve Act the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to permit the use of direct obligations of the United States as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes, which would otherwise have expired on March 3, 1934, was extended until March 3, 1935, or until the expiration of such additional period not exceeding 2 years as the President might prescribe. (48 Stat. 398, Ch. 47.)

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G

1934  
April 13

LEGISLATION

[PUBLIC—No. 151—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 682]

AN ACT

To prohibit financial transactions with any foreign government in default on its obligations to the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter it shall be unlawful within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for any person to purchase or sell the bonds, securities, or other obligations of, any foreign government or political subdivision thereof or any organization or association acting for or on behalf of a foreign government or political subdivision thereof, issued after the passage of this Act, or to make any loan to such foreign government, political subdivision, organization, or association, except a renewal or adjustment of existing indebtedness while such government, political subdivision, organization, or association, is in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the Government of the United States. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act the term "person" includes individual, partnership, corporation, or association other than a public corporation created by or pursuant to special authorization of Congress, or a corporation in which the Government of the United States has or exercises a controlling interest through stock ownership or otherwise.

Approved, April 13, 1934.

1934

April 27

Security for 15-day advances by Federal Reserve banks.

LEGISLATION

Section 13 of Federal Reserve Act was amended so as to authorize bonds issued under the provisions of section 4(c) of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 to be used as security for advances by Federal Reserve banks to their member banks for periods not exceeding 15 days. (48 Stat. 646, sec. 7(a).)

Obligations eligible for purchase by Federal Reserve banks.

Section 14 of Federal Reserve Act was amended so as to authorize Federal Reserve banks to buy and sell bonds issued under the provisions of section 4(c) of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 having maturities from date of purchase of not exceeding 6 months. (48 Stat. 646, sec. 7(b).)

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G

1934  
April 27

LEGISLATION

[PUBLIC—No. 178—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 2999]

AN ACT

To guarantee the bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes.

SEC. 7. (a) The first sentence of the eighth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting before the semicolon, after the words "Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act", a comma and the following: "or by the deposit or pledge of bonds issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended."

(b) Paragraph (b) of section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting after the words "bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation having maturities from date of purchase of not exceeding six months", a comma and the following: "bonds issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, and having maturities from date of purchase of not exceeding six months."

SEC. 8. The Federal Reserve banks are authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to act as depositaries, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Approved, April 27, 1934.

1934

May 18

Robbery of member bank.

LEGISLATION

This Act provided a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, for taking, by force and violence or by putting in fear, the property of a member bank or any bank organized under the laws of the United States and provided more severe penalties for assaults in connection with such an offense. It also provided that whoever, in committing such an offense or in endeavoring to escape from arrest for such an offense, kills any person or forces any person to accompany him unwillingly, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 years, or by death if the jury so directs. (48 Stat. 783, Ch. 304.)

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G

1934  
June 6

Securities Exchange Act

LEGISLATION

(EXTRACT FROM)

[PUBLIC—No. 291—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 9323]

AN ACT

To provide for the regulation of securities exchanges and of over-the-counter markets operating in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails, to prevent inequitable and unfair practices on such exchanges and markets, and for other purposes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS; ANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 23. (a) The Commission and the Federal Reserve Board shall each have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in them by this title, and may for such purpose classify issuers, securities, exchanges, and other persons or matters within their respective jurisdictions.

(b) The Commission and the Federal Reserve Board, respectively, shall include in their annual reports to Congress such information, data, and recommendation for further legislation as they may deem advisable with regard to matters within their respective jurisdictions under this title.

Approved, June 6, 1934, 12.15 p. m.



1934  
June 11

LEGISLATION

[PUBLIC—No. 304—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 9280]

AN ACT

Relating to deposits in the United States of public moneys of the government of the Philippine Islands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept, upon such terms and conditions as he may from time to time prescribe, deposits of public moneys of the government of the Philippine Islands and to pay out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, interest on any or all of such deposits, other than demand deposits, at such rate or rates, not in excess of 2 per centum per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

Approved, June 11, 1934.

Section 9 of Federal Reserve Act was amended so as to provide that, for the purposes of membership of a State bank applying for membership in the Federal Reserve System, the terms "capital" and "capital stock" shall include the amount of outstanding capital notes and debentures legally issued by the applying bank and purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (48 Stat. 971, sec. 2.)

Insurance of bank deposits.

Section 12B of Federal Reserve Act was amended so as to extend for a period of 1 year after June 30, 1934, the temporary plan for insurance of bank deposits and so as to increase from \$2,500 to \$5,000 the amount of the deposits of any depositor in one bank which were insured under the temporary plan (except deposits of mutual savings banks in certain circumstances). The section also was amended to extend for an additional year, i.e. from July 1, 1936 to July 1, 1937, the period during which non-member banks were permitted to have their deposits insured. The Act contained certain other miscellaneous amendments to section 12B with regard to the insurance of bank deposits. (48 Stat. 969, sec. 1.)

Stock Ownership by directors of member banks.

This Act repealed the provisions of section 31 of the Banking Act of 1933 relating to stock ownership by directors, trustees' or members of similar governing bodies of member banks of the Federal Reserve System. The law on this subject with respect to member banks, therefore, became the same as existed prior to the enactment of the Banking Act of 1933. (48 Stat. 971, sec. 4.)

1934  
June 19

LEGISLATION

This Act amended the Federal Reserve Act with regard to:  
Building for Federal Reserve Board.

Industrial advances by Federal Reserve banks.

Exceptions to limitation on indebtedness of a national bank.

Criminal provisions.

For summary see

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by  
Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G.

1934  
June 19

LEGISLATION

[PUBLIC—NO. 419—73D CONGRESS]

[S. 3530]

AN ACT

Relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, when the funds therefor are made available, to establish on the books of the Treasury a credit in favor of the Treasury of the Philippine Islands for \$23,862,750.78, being an amount equal to the increase in value (resulting from the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar) of the gold equivalent at the opening of business on January 31, 1934, of the balances maintained at that time in banks in the continental United States by the Government of the Philippine Islands for its gold standard fund and its Treasury certificate fund less the interest received by it on such balances.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of the receipts covered into the Treasury under section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, by virtue of the reduction of the weight of the gold dollar by the proclamation of the President on January 31, 1934, the amount necessary to establish the credit provided for in section 1 of this Act.

Approved, June 19, 1934.

1934  
June 21

LEGISLATION

[PUBLIC—No. 443—73<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS]

[H.R. 9904]

AN ACT

To amend section 5 of Public Act Numbered 2 of the Seventy-second Congress, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5 of Public Act Numbered 2 of the Seventy-second Congress, as amended, be amended by striking out the period at the end of the second paragraph thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That such limitation shall not apply to advances to receivers or other liquidating agents of closed banks when made for the purpose of liquidation or reorganization."*

Approved, June 21, 1934.

1934.

June 27

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

LEGISLATION

Applicability of restrictions on real estate loans to loans under the Housing Act.

Section 24 was amended so as to provide that a loan made by a national bank secured by real estate and insured under the provisions of title II of the National Housing Act shall not be subject to the restriction of that section as to the amount of the loan in relation to the actual value of the real estate or to the limitation of 5 years upon the term of a real estate loan. It also provided that loans made to finance the construction of residential or farm buildings with maturities of not more than 6 months, whether or not secured by a lien on real estate, shall not be considered loans secured by real estate within the meaning of section 24, but that no national bank shall invest in or be liable on any such loans in excess of 50 per cent of its paid-in and unimpaired capital. (48 Stat. 1263, sec. 505.)

Eligibility for rediscount of construction loans.

Section 24 was also amended so as to make notes representing loans to finance the construction of residential or farm buildings eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve banks for member banks within the terms of the applicable provisions of the Federal Reserve Act relating to rediscounts, if accompanied by a valid and binding agreement to advance the full amount of the loan upon the completion of the building, entered into by a person acceptable to the discounting Federal Reserve bank. (48 Stat. 1263, sec. 505.)

Source: Supplement to statement on Evolution of Banking Legislation by Walter Wyatt, October 26, 1939. Exhibit G

1934

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

POLICY ACTION

February 1934 to May 1935

Apparent Intent - Expansionary

- Open Market Operations - .....
- Discount Rate - Reduced from range of 2-3 1/2 percent to 1 1/2-2 percent at all Banks.
- Selective Regulations - .....
- Surrounding Circumstances - To promote business recovery and to correspond with the general decline in money rates resulting from beginning of heavy gold inflow and increased member bank excess reserves.

Source: Joint Committee on the Economic Report  
Monetary Policy and the Management of the Public Debt (Patman Report) 1952,  
Page 219.

1934  
October 1934

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

POLICY ACTION

Apparent Intent - For other purposes

- Open Market Operations - .....
- Discount Rate - .....
- Selective Regulations - Margin requirements of 25-45 percent of market value\*.
- Surrounding Circumstances - Initial requirement imposed by and on terms specified by newly adopted Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prevent the excessive use of credit for purchasing or carrying securities.

Source: Joint Committee on the Economic Report  
Monetary Policy and the Management of the Public Debt (Patman Report) 1952,  
Page 219.

\*General rule for extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities other than exempted securities and, beginning May 1, 1936, for loans by banks on stocks for the purpose of purchasing or carrying listed stocks.



**3.100. Status of branch banks.**—The Jacksonville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta is not a mere messenger to receive and deliver papers and money on the orders of the Atlanta office, but is a true branch office authorized to act in ordinary banking transactions with member banks, with only a correctional supervision in Atlanta in case of error, or mistake or fraud. What occurs at the branch office has the same significance and effect as if it had occurred at the Atlanta bank. *Anderson v. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston*, 69 Fed. (2d) 319 (C.C.A. 5th, 1934), *cert. den.*, 293 U. S. 562 (1934).

**NOTE.**—For a full statement of this case see 13.1705.

11.501. Allegation of unconstitutionality insufficient to give Federal jurisdiction.—In a suit brought in a Federal court against a national bank, attacking the validity of a will, the conduct of the executors under the will, and the right of the national bank to act as executor, it was alleged that the act authorizing the national bank to exercise trust powers was unconstitutional and that the court had jurisdiction of the case because the issues involved depended upon the constitutionality of an Act of Congress. It was held that since the Supreme Court of the United States had previously upheld the constitutionality of the provision in question (see 11.500), the averment of a constitutional question was without substance and that therefore the court had no jurisdiction. *Jones v. National Bank of Chester County*, 72 Fed. (2d) 195 (C.C.A. 3rd, 1934), *cert. den.*, 294 U.S. 710 (1935).

13.201. **Regulation J as controlling.**—The Board's Regulation J is the authority of Federal Reserve banks to act as collectors of checks under section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act. It is the agreement under which all banks dealing with a Federal Reserve bank in respect of such collections act and is binding upon such banks and upon the Federal Reserve bank. *Anderson v. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston*, 69 Fed. (2) 319 (C. C. A. 5th, 1934), *cert. den.* 293 U. S. 562 (1934).

**NOTE.**—As to effect of Regulation J as authorizing Federal Reserve banks to send checks direct to the drawee bank for payment and to accept exchange drafts in remittance, see 13.520; 13.521; 13.540; 13.541; 13.562. For full statement of the above case, see 13.705.

13.206. **Right of Reserve bank to sue on note as agent of Federal Reserve Agent for collection.**—A note given by defendant to a national bank was transferred to the Federal Reserve bank and by the latter bank transferred to the Federal Reserve Agent. Suit was brought on the note by the Federal Reserve bank as agent for collection for the account of the Federal Reserve Agent. It was held that since the Reserve bank held the note only as agent for collection, it could not, under State statute, sue thereon in its own name. Accordingly, judgment for the defendant was affirmed. *Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond v. Whitford*, 207 N.C. 267, 176 S.E. 584 (1934).

13.264. **Right to set off credit for checks collected against indebtedness of member bank.**—The plaintiff corporation deposited checks in a member bank and the latter bank forwarded the checks to the Federal Reserve bank for collection. The Federal Reserve bank completed collection of the checks and gave credit therefor to the account of the member bank. On the next day, the member bank was closed by the Superintendent of Banks. The Federal Reserve bank, to which the member bank was heavily indebted, offset against the amount which the member bank owed to it the sums collected on plaintiff's checks. Plaintiff sued the Federal Reserve bank to impress a trust on the proceeds of the checks in question. It was held that the Federal Reserve bank was invested with a lien on the checks sent to it by the member bank in ordinary course of business for any moneys owed to it by such member bank and that this lien was superior to the plaintiff's right to the checks. Moreover, the court held that the situation here involved was *res judicata* by reason of a decision of a State court refusing to impress a trust upon the proceeds of the same checks in an action against the closed member bank. *Bickford's Inc. v. Federal Reserve Bank of New York*, 6 Fed. Supp. 928 (D. C. N. Y. 1934).

**NOTE.**—As to right of Reserve bank to set off amount of uncollected checks against reserve account of member banks, see 13.700 et seq.

13.2763. **Set-off of equitable claim against discounting bank.**— Defendant executed a note to a national bank at a rate of interest greater than that allowed by law, and in order to evade the usury laws the bank withheld \$2,000 of the amount of the note from the maker with his acquiescence. The note was transferred to the plaintiff Federal Reserve bank and in a suit thereon by the latter bank, defendant sought to offset the \$2,000 which had been withheld by the national bank. The court held that the charging of usurious interest operated to forfeit all right to interest on the note even in the hands of a holder in due course; but that the equity of the maker against the national bank for the \$2,000, while enforceable by the defendant against the payee bank, was not enforceable against the Federal Reserve bank as a holder in due course. Accordingly, judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed. *Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond v. Jones*, 205 N.C. 648, 172 S.E. 185 (1934).

13.2764. **Marshaling of assets.**—Defendant executed a promissory note to a national bank with an agreement that any deposits in the bank to his credit at the maturity of the note should be applied to its payment. The note was indorsed by the bank to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis as partial security for its indebtedness to the Reserve bank. Upon the failure of the national bank, the Federal Reserve bank brought suit in law against the defendant on the note; and his defense was that his deposits in the national bank were more than sufficient to cover the note, that the Federal Reserve bank knew the defendant was entitled to the set-off, that the indebtedness of the national bank to the Reserve bank was amply secured by other collateral against which no right of set-off existed, and that, therefore, the Reserve bank should be required to satisfy its claim out of such other collateral rather than from the note executed by the defendant. It was held that because of the peculiar circumstances principles of equity and fair-dealing required the Reserve bank to resort first to the collateral against which no defenses existed against the failed national bank before resorting to the defendant's notes; that the principle of marshaling of assets was applicable in this case even though the Reserve bank was a bona fide holder for value of the note in question before its maturity, inasmuch as the Reserve bank knew of the defendant's right of set-off and was alleged to have misled the defendant as to the solvency of the national bank that was payee of the note. Accordingly, the judgment of the trial court for the Federal Reserve bank was reversed and the cause remanded to the chancery court for a new trial. *Dilworth v. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis*, 170 Miss. 373, 154 So. 535 (1934).

NOTE.—See also 13.2762.

25(b).100. Controversy originating prior to Banking Act of 1933.—A suit by a New York corporation against the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is within the jurisdiction of a Federal court in the State of New York by virtue of the provisions of section 25(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as added by the Banking Act of June 16, 1933, where the suit was instituted after that date, notwithstanding the fact that the controversy in question arose prior thereto. *Bickford's Inc. v. Federal Reserve Bank of New York*, 6 Fed. Supp. 928 (D.C.N.Y. 1934).

NOTE.—For full statement of this case, see 13.264.