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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

ON THE BILL

H. R. 7837

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, TO
FURNISH AN ELASTIC CURRENCY, TO AFFORD MEANS OF REDIS-
COUNTING COMMERCIAL PAPER, TO ESTABLISH A MORE
EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION OF BANKING IN THE
UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

PRESENTED BY MR. GLASS

DECEMBER 22, 1913.—Ordered to be printed



WASHINGTON
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BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

DECEMBER 22, 1913.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GLASS, from the committee of conference submitted the following CONFERENCE REPORT :

[To accompany H. R. 7837.]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the amendment proposed by the Senate insert the following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

Wherever the word "bank" is used in this Act, the word shall be held to include State bank, banking association, and trust company, except where national banks or Federal reserve banks are specifically referred to.

The terms "national bank" and "national banking association" used in this Act shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable. The term "member bank" shall be held to mean any national bank, State bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by this Act. The term "board" shall be held to mean Federal Reserve Board; the term "district" shall be held to mean Federal reserve district; the term "reserve bank" shall be held to mean Federal reserve bank.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency, acting as "The Reserve Bank Organization Committee," shall designate

not less than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain only one of such Federal reserve cities. The determination of said organization committee shall not be subject to review except by the Federal Reserve Board when organized: *Provided*, That the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business and shall not necessarily be coterminous with any State or States. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board, not to exceed twelve in all. Such districts shall be known as Federal reserve districts and may be designated by number. A majority of the organization committee shall constitute a quorum with authority to act.

Said organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary by the said committee in determining the reserve districts and in designating the cities within such districts where such Federal reserve banks shall be severally located. The said committee shall supervise the organization in each of the cities designated of a Federal reserve bank, which shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

Under regulations to be prescribed by the organization committee, every national banking association in the United States is hereby required, and every eligible bank in the United States and every trust company within the District of Columbia, is hereby authorized to signify in writing, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, its acceptance of the terms and provisions hereof. When the organization committee shall have designated the cities in which Federal reserve banks are to be organized, and fixed the geographical limits of the Federal reserve districts, every national banking association within that district shall be required within thirty days after notice

from the organization committee, to subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank in a sum equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such bank, one-sixth of the subscription to be payable on call of the organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board, one-sixth within three months and one-sixth within six months thereafter, and the remainder of the subscription, or any part thereof, shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board, said payments to be in gold or gold certificates.

The shareholders of every Federal reserve bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank to the extent of the amount of their subscriptions to such stock at the par value thereof in addition to the amount subscribed, whether such subscriptions have been paid up in whole or in part, under the provisions of this Act.

Any national bank failing to signify its acceptance of the terms of this Act within the sixty days aforesaid, shall cease to act as a reserve agent, upon thirty days' notice, to be given within the discretion of the said organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Should any national banking association in the United States now organized fail within one year after the passage of this Act to become a member bank or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act applicable thereto, all of the rights, privileges, and franchises of such association granted to it under the national-bank Act, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be thereby forfeited. Any noncompliance with or violation of this Act shall, however, be determined and adjudged by any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in a suit brought for that purpose in the District or Territory in which such bank is located, under direction of the Federal Reserve Board, by the Comptroller of the Currency in his own name before the association shall be declared dissolved. In cases of such noncompliance or violation, other than the failure to become a member bank under the provisions of this Act, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which said bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred.

Should the subscriptions by banks to the stock of said Federal reserve banks or any one or more of them be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee may, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by it, offer to public subscription at par such an amount of stock in said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, as said committee

shall determine, subject to the same conditions as to payment and stock liability as provided for member banks.

No individual, copartnership, or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to subscribe for or to hold at any time more than \$25,000 par value of stock in any Federal reserve bank. Such stock shall be known as public stock and may be transferred on the books of the Federal reserve bank by the chairman of the board of directors of such bank.

Should the total subscriptions by banks and the public to the stock of said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee shall allot to the United States such an amount of said stock as said committee shall determine. Said United States stock shall be paid for at par out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury and disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner, at such times, and at such price, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to voting power.

The Federal Reserve Board is hereby empowered to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the transfers of said stock.

No Federal reserve bank shall commence business with a subscribed capital less than \$4,000,000. The organization of reserve districts and Federal reserve cities shall not be construed as changing the present status of reserve cities and central reserve cities, except in so far as this Act changes the amount of reserves that may be carried with approved reserve agents located therein. The organization committee shall have power to appoint such assistants and incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses.

BRANCH OFFICES.

SEC. 3. Each Federal reserve bank shall establish branch banks within the Federal reserve district in which it is located and may do so in the district of any Federal reserve bank which may have been suspended. Such branches shall be operated by a board of directors under rules and regulations approved by the Federal Reserve Board. Directors of branch banks shall possess the same qualifications as directors of the Federal reserve banks. Four of said directors shall be selected by the reserve bank and three by the Federal Reserve

Board, and they shall hold office during the pleasure, respectively, of the parent bank and the Federal Reserve Board. The reserve bank shall designate one of the directors as manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 4. When the organization committee shall have established Federal reserve districts as provided in section two of this Act, a certificate shall be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency showing the geographical limits of such districts and the Federal reserve city designated in each of such districts. The Comptroller of the Currency shall thereupon cause to be forwarded to each national bank located in each district, and to such other banks declared to be eligible by the organization committee which may apply therefor, an application blank in form to be approved by the organization committee, which blank shall contain a resolution to be adopted by the board of directors of each bank executing such application, authorizing a subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank organizing in that district in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

When the minimum amount of capital stock prescribed by this Act for the organization of any Federal reserve bank shall have been subscribed and allotted, the organization committee shall designate any five banks of those whose applications have been received, to execute a certificate of organization, and thereupon the banks so designated shall, under their seals, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of such Federal reserve bank, the territorial extent of the district over which the operations of such Federal reserve bank are to be carried on, the city and State in which said bank is to be located, the amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided, the name and place of doing business of each bank executing such certificate, and of all banks which have subscribed to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank and the number of shares subscribed by each, and the fact that the certificate is made to enable those banks executing same, and all banks which have subscribed or may thereafter subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank, to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act.

The said organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court, or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Upon the filing of such certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency as aforesaid, the said Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. To have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors, such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in this Act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers or employees.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this Act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this Act.

Eighth. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law as relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank.

But no Federal reserve bank shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this Act.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors.

The board of directors shall perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and all such duties as are prescribed by law.

Said board shall administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

Such board of directors shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C.

Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representative of the stock-holding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who at the time of their election shall be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other industrial pursuit.

Class C shall consist of three members who shall be designated by the Federal Reserve Board. When the necessary subscriptions to the capital stock have been obtained for the organization of any Federal reserve bank, the Federal Reserve Board shall appoint the class C directors and shall designate one of such directors as chairman of the board to be selected. Pending the designation of such chairman, the organization committee shall exercise the powers and duties appertaining to the office of chairman in the organization of such Federal reserve bank.

No Senator or Representative in Congress shall be a member of the Federal Reserve Board or an officer or a director of a Federal reserve bank.

No director of class B shall be an officer, director, or employee of any bank.

No director of class C shall be an officer, director, employee, or stockholder of any bank.

Directors of class A and class B shall be chosen in the following manner:

The chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the bank is situated or, pending the appointment of such chairman, the organization committee shall classify the member banks of the district into three general groups or divisions. Each group shall contain as nearly as may be one-third of the aggregate number of the member banks of the district and shall consist, as nearly as may be, of banks of similar capitalization. The groups shall be designated by number by the chairman.

At a regularly called meeting of the board of directors of each member bank in the district it shall elect by ballot a district reserve elector and shall certify his name to the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. The chairman shall make lists of the district reserve electors thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups and shall transmit one list to each elector in each group.

Each member bank shall be permitted to nominate to the chairman one candidate for director of class A and one candidate for director of class B. The candidates so nominated shall be listed by the chairman, indicating by whom nominated, and a copy of said list shall, within fifteen days after its completion, be furnished by the chairman to each elector.

Every elector shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of the said list, certify to the chairman his first, second, and other choices of a director of class A and class B, respectively, upon a preferential ballot, on a form furnished by the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. Each elector shall make a cross opposite the name of the first, second, and other choices for a

director of class A and for a director of class B, but shall not vote more than one choice for any one candidate.

Any candidate having a majority of all votes cast in the column of first choice shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of all the votes in the first column, then there shall be added together the votes cast by the electors for such candidates in the second column and the votes cast for the several candidates in the first column. If any candidate then have a majority of the electors voting, by adding together the first and second choices, he shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of electors voting when the first and second choices shall have been added, then the votes cast in the third column for other choices shall be added together in like manner, and the candidate then having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. An immediate report of election shall be declared.

Class C directors shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. They shall have been for at least two years residents of the district for which they are appointed, one of whom shall be designated by said board as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank and as "Federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; and in addition to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank he shall be required to maintain under regulations to be established by the Federal Reserve Board a local office of said board on the premises of the Federal reserve bank. He shall make regular reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this Act. He shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and paid monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated. One of the directors of class C, who shall be a person of tested banking experience, shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as deputy chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent to exercise the powers of the chairman of the board and Federal reserve agent in case of absence or disability of his principal.

Directors of Federal reserve banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, which amount shall be paid by the respective Federal reserve banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for directors, officers or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Reserve Bank Organization Committee may, in organizing Federal reserve banks, call such meetings of bank directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal reserve bank, it shall be the duty of the directors of classes A, B and

C, respectively, to designate one of the members of each class whose term of office shall expire in one year from the first of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office for a term of three years. Vacancies that may occur in the several classes of directors of Federal reserve banks may be filled in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors, such appointees to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

STOCK ISSUES; INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL.

SEC. 5. The capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock and surplus or as additional banks become members, and may be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or surplus or cease to be members. Shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks owned by member banks shall not be transferred or hypothecated. When a member bank increases its capital stock or surplus, it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to six per centum of the said increase, one-half of said subscription to be paid in the manner hereinbefore provided for original subscription, and one-half subject to call of the Federal Reserve Board. A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time after the organization thereof must subscribe for an amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of said applicant bank, paying therefor its par value plus one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend. When the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank shall have been increased either on account of the increase of capital stock of member banks or on account of the increase in the number of member banks, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the increase in capital stock, the amount paid in, and by whom paid. When a member bank reduces its capital stock it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital of said Federal reserve bank, and when a member bank voluntarily liquidates it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank and be released from its stock subscription not previously called. In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and the member bank shall receive in payment therefor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, a sum equal to its cash-paid subscriptions on the shares surrendered and one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability of such member bank to the Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 6. If any member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed therefor, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled, without impairment of its liability, and all cash-paid subscriptions on said stock, with one-half of one per centum per month from the period of last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent member bank to the Federal reserve bank, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital stock of any member bank or of the liquidation or insolvency of such bank, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to such bank.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

SEC. 7. After all necessary expenses of a Federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of six per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, all the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to forty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank.

The net earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal reserve bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, any surplus remaining, after the payment of all debts, dividend requirements as hereinbefore provided, and the par value of the stock, shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

Federal reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate.

SEC. 8. Section fifty-one hundred and fifty-four, United States Revised Statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any bank incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of the existing laws may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than fifty-one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency be converted into a national banking association, with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided, however,* That said conversion shall not be in contravention

of the State law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of fifty-one per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States. When the comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by the Federal Reserve Act and by the national banking Act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS.

SEC. 9. Any bank incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, may make application to the reserve bank organization committee, pending organization, and thereafter to the Federal Reserve Board for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized or to be organized within the Federal reserve district where the applicant is located. The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, subject to the provisions of this section, may permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located. Whenever the organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations in this Act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks and banking associations and trust companies for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require applying banks not organized under Federal law to comply with the reserve and capital requirements and to submit to the examination and regulations prescribed by the organization committee or by the Federal Reserve Board. No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless it possesses a paid-up unimpaired capital sufficient to

entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national banking Act.

Any bank becoming a member of a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this section shall, in addition to the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided, be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed on the national banks respecting the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any person, firm, or corporation to such banks, the prohibition against making purchase of or loans on stock of such banks, and the withdrawal or impairment of capital, or the payment of unearned dividends, and to such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may, in pursuance thereof, prescribe.

Such banks, and the officers, agents, and employees thereof, shall also be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-two hundred, fifty-two hundred and one, and fifty-two hundred and eight, and fifty-two hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes. The member banks shall also be required to make reports of the conditions and of the payments of dividends to the comptroller, as provided in sections fifty-two hundred and eleven and fifty-two hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section fifty-two hundred and thirteen for the failure to make such report.

If at any time it shall appear to the Federal Reserve Board that a member bank has failed to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, it shall be within the power of the said board, after hearing, to require such bank to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank; upon such surrender the Federal reserve bank shall pay the cash-paid subscriptions to the said stock with interest at the rate of one-half of one per centum per month, computed from the last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability to said Federal reserve bank, except the subscription liability not previously called, which shall be canceled, and said Federal reserve bank shall, upon notice from the Federal Reserve Board, be required to suspend said bank from further privileges of membership, and shall within thirty days of such notice cancel and retire its stock and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided.

The Federal Reserve Board may restore membership upon due proof of compliance with the conditions imposed by this section.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

SEC. 10. A Federal Reserve Board is hereby created which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members ex officio, and five members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the five appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any

one Federal reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial and geographical divisions of the country. The five members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board and shall each receive an annual salary of \$12,000, payable monthly together with actual necessary traveling expenses, and the Comptroller of the Currency, as ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, shall, in addition to the salary now paid him as Comptroller of the Currency, receive the sum of \$7,000 annually for his services as a member of said Board.

The members of said board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment in any member bank. Of the five members thus appointed by the President at least two shall be persons experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated by the President to serve for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight, and one for ten years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years unless sooner removed for cause by the President. Of the five persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as governor and one as vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The governor of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to its supervision, shall be the active executive officer. The Secretary of the Treasury may assign offices in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal Reserve Board. Each member of the Federal Reserve Board shall within fifteen days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and the salaries of its members and employees for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, at a date to be fixed by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company, or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution, or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the five members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when

appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the Federal Reserve Board during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire thirty days after the next session of the Senate convenes.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury which relate to the supervision, management, and control of the Treasury Department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this Act in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.

The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

Section three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows: There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, of all Federal reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency and shall perform his duties under the general directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. The Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts, books and affairs of each Federal reserve bank and of each member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary. The said board shall publish once each week a statement showing the condition of each Federal reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all Federal reserve banks. Such statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, single and combined, and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the money held as reserve and the amount, nature and maturities of the paper and other investments owned or held by Federal reserve banks.

(b) To permit, or, on the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Reserve Board, to require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal reserve banks at rates of interest to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding fifteen days, any reserve requirement specified in this Act: *Provided*, That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this Act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified: *And provided further*, That when the gold reserve held against Federal reserve notes falls below forty per

centum, the Federal Reserve Board shall establish a graduated tax of not more than one per centum per annum upon such deficiency until the reserves fall to thirty-two and one-half per centum, and when said reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum per annum, a tax at the rate increasingly of not less than one and one-half per centum per annum upon each two and one-half per centum or fraction thereof that such reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum. The tax shall be paid by the reserve bank, but the reserve bank shall add an amount equal to said tax to the rates of interest and discount fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

(d) To supervise and regulate through the bureau under the charge of the Comptroller of the Currency the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes, and to prescribe rules and regulations under which such notes may be delivered by the comptroller to the Federal reserve agents applying therefor.

(e) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section twenty of this Act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities or to terminate their designation as such.

(f) To suspend or remove any officer or director of any Federal reserve bank, the cause of such removal to be forthwith communicated in writing by the Federal Reserve Board to the removed officer or director and to said bank.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank, to take possession thereof, administer the same during the period of suspension, and, when deemed advisable, to liquidate or reorganize such bank.

(i) To require bonds of Federal reserve agents, to make regulations for the safeguarding of all collateral, bonds, Federal reserve notes, money or property of any kind deposited in the hands of such agents, and said board shall perform the duties, functions, or services specified in this Act, and make all rules and regulations necessary to enable said board effectively to perform the same.

(j) To exercise general supervision over said Federal reserve banks.

(k) To grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe.

(l) To employ such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, or other employees as may be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the board. All salaries and fees shall be fixed in advance by said board and shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the members of said board. All such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, and other employees shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of the Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (volume twenty-two, United States Statutes at Large, page four hundred and three), and amendments thereto, or any rule

or regulation made in pursuance thereof.: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the President from placing said employes in the classified service.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SEC. 12. There is hereby created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its board of directors shall annually select from its own Federal reserve district one member of said council, who shall receive such compensation and allowances as may be fixed by his board of directors subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, District of Columbia, at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal Reserve Board. The council may in addition to the meetings above provided for hold such other meetings in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, as it may deem necessary, may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies, shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power, by itself or through its officers, (1) to confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of said board; (3) to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

POWERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 13. Any Federal reserve bank may receive from any of its member banks, and from the United States, deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member banks, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member or other Federal reserve banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand, notice and protest by such bank, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within

the meaning of this Act. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days: *Provided*, That notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances which are based on the importation or exportation of goods and which have a maturity at time of discount of not more than three months, and indorsed by at least one member bank. The amount of acceptances so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Any member bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods having not more than six months sight to run; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half its paid-up capital stock and surplus.

Section fifty-two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No national banking association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

The rediscount by any Federal reserve bank of any bills receivable and of domestic and foreign bills of exchange, and of acceptances

authorized by this Act, shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations as may be imposed by the Federal Reserve Board.

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

SEC. 14. Any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this Act made eligible for rediscount, with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power:

(a) To deal in gold coin and bullion at home or abroad, to make loans thereon, exchange Federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds or other securities which Federal reserve banks are authorized to hold;

(b) To buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage and reclamation districts, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board;

(c) To purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as hereinbefore defined;

(d) To establish from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business;

(e) To establish accounts with other Federal reserve banks for exchange purposes and, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions which have not more than ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

SEC. 15. The moneys held in the general fund of the Treasury, except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding

national-bank notes and the funds provided in this Act for the redemption of Federal reserve notes may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and the revenues of the Government or any part thereof may be deposited in such banks, and disbursements may be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

No public funds of the Philippine Islands, or of the postal savings, or any Government funds, shall be deposited in the continental United States in any bank not belonging to the system established by this Act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use member banks as depositories.

NOTE ISSUES.

SEC. 16. Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills, accepted for rediscount under the provisions of section thirteen of this Act, and the Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal reserve notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board may at any time call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it.

Every Federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than thirty-five per centum against its deposits and reserves in gold of not less than forty per centum against its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal reserve agent. Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the Federal Reserve Board to each Federal reserve bank. Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one Federal reserve bank shall be received by another Federal reserve bank they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the Federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued. No Federal reserve

bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of ten per centum upon the face value of notes so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such Federal reserve bank shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such Federal reserve notes have been redeemed by the Treasurer in gold or gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or gold certificates, and such Federal reserve bank shall, so long as any of its Federal reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the Treasurer in gold an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the Treasurer. Federal reserve notes received by the Treasury, otherwise than for redemption, may be exchanged for gold out of the redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States. Federal reserve notes unfit for circulation shall be returned by the Federal reserve agents to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation and destruction.

The Federal Reserve Board shall require each Federal reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the Federal reserve notes issued to such bank, but in no event less than five per centum; but such deposit of gold shall be counted and included as part of the forty per centum reserve hereinbefore required. The board shall have the right, acting through the Federal reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes; but to the extent that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal reserve agent, supply Federal reserve notes to the bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board, and the amount of such Federal reserve notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, together with such notes of such Federal reserve bank as may be issued under section eighteen of this Act upon security of United States two per centum Government bonds, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by depositing, with the Federal reserve agent, its Federal reserve notes, gold, gold certificates, or lawful money of the United States. Federal reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

The Federal reserve agent shall hold such gold, gold certificates, or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding Federal reserve notes when offered by the reserve bank of which he is

a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Federal Reserve Board shall require the Federal reserve agent to transmit so much of said gold to the Treasury of the United States as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such notes.

Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of its Federal reserve notes deposited with it and shall at the same time substitute therefor other like collateral of equal amount with the approval of the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Federal reserve notes, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, as may be required to supply the Federal reserve banks. Such notes shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this Act and shall bear the distinctive numbers of the several Federal reserve banks through which they are issued.

When such notes have been prepared, they shall be deposited in the Treasury, or in the subtreasury or mint of the United States nearest the place of business of each Federal reserve bank and shall be held for the use of such bank subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency for their delivery, as provided by this Act.

The plates and dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws relating to the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses incidental to their issue and retirement, shall be paid by the Federal reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve Board shall include in its estimate of expenses levied against the Federal reserve banks a sufficient amount to cover the expenses herein provided for.

The examination of plates, dies, bed pieces, and so forth, and regulations relating to such examination of plates, dies, and so forth, of national-bank notes provided for in section fifty-one hundred and seventy-four Revised Statutes, is hereby extended to include notes herein provided for.

Any appropriation heretofore made out of the general funds of the Treasury for engraving plates and dies, the purchase of distinctive paper, or to cover any other expense in connection with the printing of national-bank notes or notes provided for by the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and any distinctive paper that may be on hand at the time of the passage of this Act may be used in the discretion of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, and should the appropriations heretofore made be insufficient to meet the requirements of this Act in addition to circulating notes provided for by existing law, the Secretary is hereby authorized to

use so much of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the notes aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as exempting national banks or Federal reserve banks from their liability to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in printing and issuing circulating notes.

Every Federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit at par from member banks or from Federal reserve banks checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a Federal reserve bank, checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank or member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank or member bank. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting a member bank from charging its actual expense incurred in collecting and remitting funds, or for exchange sold to its patrons. The Federal Reserve Board shall, by rule, fix the charges to be collected by the member banks from its patrons whose checks are cleared through the Federal reserve bank and the charge which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered by the Federal reserve bank.

The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds and charges therefor among Federal reserve banks and their branches, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a clearing house for such Federal reserve banks, or may designate a Federal reserve bank to exercise such functions, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks.

SEC. 17. So much of the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section four of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and section eight of the Act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of any other provisions of existing statutes as require that before any national banking association shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States a stated amount of United States registered bonds is hereby repealed.

REFUNDING BONDS.

SEC. 18. After two years from the passage of this Act, and at any time during a period of twenty years thereafter, any member bank desiring to retire the whole or any part of its circulating notes, may file with the Treasurer of the United States an application to sell for its account, at par and accrued interest, United States bonds securing circulation to be retired.

The Treasurer shall, at the end of each quarterly period, furnish the Federal Reserve Board with a list of such applications, and the Federal Reserve Board may, in its discretion, require the Federal reserve banks to purchase such bonds from the banks whose applications have been filed with the Treasurer at least ten days before the end of any quarterly period at which the Federal Reserve Board

may direct the purchase to be made: *Provided*, That Federal reserve banks shall not be permitted to purchase an amount to exceed \$25,000,000 of such bonds in any one year, and which amount shall include bonds acquired under section four of this Act by the Federal reserve bank. *Provided further*, That the Federal Reserve Board shall allot to each Federal reserve bank such proportion of such bonds as the capital and surplus of such bank shall bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all the Federal reserve banks.

Upon notice from the Treasurer of the amount of bonds so sold for its account, each member bank shall duly assign and transfer, in writing, such bonds to the Federal reserve bank purchasing the same, and such Federal reserve bank shall, thereupon, deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the purchase price of such bonds, and the Treasurer shall pay to the member bank selling such bonds any balance due after deducting a sufficient sum to redeem its outstanding notes secured by such bonds, which notes shall be canceled and permanently retired when redeemed.

The Federal reserve banks purchasing such bonds shall be permitted to take out an amount of circulating notes equal to the par value of such bonds.

Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of bonds so purchased, or any bonds with the circulating privilege acquired under section four of this Act, any Federal reserve bank making such deposit in the manner provided by existing law, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal reserve bank procuring the same, and shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the same tenor and effect as national-bank notes now provided by law. They shall be issued and redeemed under the same terms and conditions as national-bank notes except that they shall not be limited to the amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank issuing them.

Upon application of any Federal reserve bank, approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, in exchange for United States two per centum gold bonds bearing the circulation privilege, but against which no circulation is outstanding, one-year gold notes of the United States without the circulation privilege, to an amount not to exceed one half of the two per centum bonds so tendered for exchange, and thirty-year three per centum gold bonds without the circulation privilege for the remainder of the two per centum bonds so tendered: *Provided*, That at the time of such exchange the Federal reserve bank obtaining such one-year gold notes shall enter into an obligation with the Secretary of the Treasury binding itself to purchase from the United States for gold at the maturity of such one-year notes, an amount equal to those delivered in exchange for such bonds, if so requested by the Secretary, and at each maturity of one-year notes so purchased by such Federal reserve bank, to purchase from the United States such an amount of one-year

notes as the Secretary may tender to such bank, not to exceed the amount issued to such bank in the first instance, in exchange for the two per centum United States gold bonds; said obligation to purchase at maturity such notes shall continue in force for a period not to exceed thirty years.

For the purpose of making the exchange herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue at par Treasury notes in coupon or registered form as he may prescribe in denominations of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such Treasury notes to be payable not more than one year from the date of their issue in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt as to principal and interest from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States except as provided by this Act, as well as from taxes in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authorities. And for the same purpose, the Secretary is authorized and empowered to issue United States gold bonds at par, bearing three per centum interest payable thirty years from date of issue, such bonds to be of the same general tenor and effect and to be issued under the same general terms and conditions as the United States three per centum bonds without the circulation privilege now issued and outstanding.

Upon application of any Federal reserve bank, approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary may issue at par such three per centum bonds in exchange for the one-year gold notes herein provided for.

BANK RESERVES.

SEC. 19. Demand deposits within the meaning of this Act shall comprise all deposits payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

When the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he may elect, the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in any district, every subscribing member bank shall establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) A bank not in a reserve or central reserve city as now or hereafter defined shall hold and maintain reserves equal to twelve per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of thirty-six months after said date five-twelfths thereof and permanently thereafter four-twelfths.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district, for a period of twelve months after said date, two-twelfths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-twelfth, until five-twelfths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of thirty-six months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in national banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said thirty-six months' period said reserves, other than those hereinbefore required to be held in the vaults of the member bank and in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in the vaults of the member bank or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at the option of the member bank.

(b) A bank in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of thirty-six months after said date six-fifteenths thereof, and permanently thereafter five-fifteenths.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district for a period of twelve months after the date aforesaid at least three-fifteenths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-fifteenth, until six-fifteenths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of thirty-six months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in national banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said thirty-six months' period all of said reserves, except those hereinbefore required to be held permanently in the vaults of the member bank and in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in its vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at the option of the member bank.

(c) A bank in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to eighteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults six-eighteenth thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank seven-eighteenth.

The balance of said reserves shall be held in its own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, at its option.

Any Federal reserve bank may receive from the member banks as reserves, not exceeding one-half of each installment, eligible paper as described in section fourteen properly indorsed and acceptable to the said reserve bank.

If a State bank or trust company is required by the law of its State to keep its reserves either in its own vaults or with another State bank or trust company, such reserve deposits so kept in such State bank or trust company shall be construed, within the meaning of this section, as if they were reserve deposits in a national bank in a reserve or central reserve city for a period of three years after the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in the district in which such State bank or trust company is situate. Except as thus provided, no member bank shall keep on deposit with any nonmember bank a sum in excess of ten per centum of its own paid-up capital and surplus. No member bank shall act as the medium or agent of a nonmember bank in applying for or receiving discounts from a Federal reserve

bank under the provisions of this Act except by permission of the Federal Reserve Board.

The reserve carried by a member bank with a Federal reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities: *Provided, however,* That no bank shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserve required by law is fully restored.

In estimating the reserves required by this Act, the net balance of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as the basis for ascertaining the deposits against which reserves shall be determined. Balances in reserve banks due to member banks shall, to the extent herein provided, be counted as reserves.

National banks located in Alaska or outside the continental United States may remain nonmember banks, and shall in that event maintain reserves and comply with all the conditions now provided by law regulating them; or said banks, except in the Philippine Islands, may, with the consent of the Reserve Board, become member banks of any one of the reserve districts, and shall, in that event, take stock, maintain reserves, and be subject to all the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. So much of sections two and three of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national-bank currency, and for other purposes," as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the Act aforesaid is hereby repealed. And from and after the passage of this Act such fund of five per centum shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 21. Section fifty-two hundred and forty, United States Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint examiners who shall examine every member bank at least twice in each calendar year and oftener if considered necessary: *Provided, however,* That the Federal Reserve Board may authorize examination by the State authorities to be accepted in the case of State banks and trust companies and may at any time direct the holding of a special examination of State banks or trust companies that are stockholders in any Federal reserve bank. The examiner making the examination of any national bank, or of any other member bank, shall have power to make a thorough examination of all the affairs of the bank and in doing so he shall have power to administer oaths and to examine any of the officers and agents thereof under oath and shall make a full and detailed

report of the condition of said bank to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Federal Reserve Board, upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency, shall fix the salaries of all bank examiners and make report thereof to Congress. The expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the banks examined in proportion to assets or resources held by the banks upon the dates of examination of the various banks.

In addition to the examinations made and conducted by the Comptroller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal reserve agent or the Federal Reserve Board, provide for special examination of member banks within its district. The expense of such examinations shall be borne by the bank examined. Such examinations shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times furnish to the Federal Reserve Board such information as may be demanded concerning the condition of any member bank within the district of the said Federal reserve bank.

No bank shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by law, or vested in the courts of justice or such as shall be or shall have been exercised or directed by Congress, or by either House thereof or by any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized.

The Federal Reserve Board shall, at least once each year, order an examination of each Federal reserve bank, and upon application of ten member banks the Federal Reserve Board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 22. No member bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any bank examiner. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given. Any examiner accepting a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him or from an officer, director, or employee thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national-bank examiner. No national-bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office for any bank or officer, director, or employee thereof.

Other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to any officer, director, or employee of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, director, or employee for services rendered to such bank, no officer, director, employee, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly,

any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank. No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank to other than the proper officers of such bank without first having obtained the express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency, or from the board of directors of such bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Except as provided in existing laws, this provision shall not take effect until sixty days after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 23. The stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

SEC. 24. Any national banking association not situated in a central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus or to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section,

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

SEC. 25. Any national banking association possessing a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such regulations as

may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States, and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the place or places where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on, and the amount of capital set aside for the conduct of its foreign business. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to approve or to reject such application if, in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate, or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authority to establish foreign branches shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Comptroller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal Reserve Board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the accounts of other foreign branches established by it and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each branch as a separate item.

SEC. 26. All provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this Act are to that extent and to that extent only hereby repealed: *Provided*, Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the parity provision or provisions contained in an Act approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the Secretary of the Treasury may for the purpose of maintaining such parity and to strengthen the gold reserve, borrow gold on the security of United States bonds authorized by section two of the Act last referred to or for one-year gold notes bearing interest at a rate of not to exceed three per centum per annum, or sell the same if necessary to obtain gold. When the funds of the Treasury on hand justify, he may purchase and retire such outstanding bonds and notes.

SEC. 27. The provisions of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, authorizing national currency associations, the issue of additional national-bank circulation, and creating a National Monetary Commission, which expires by limitation under the terms of such Act on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby extended to June thirtieth, nineteenth hundred and fifteen, and sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-three, fifty-one hundred and seventy-two, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one, and fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United

H. Rep. 163, 63-2—3

States, which were amended by the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, are hereby reenacted to read as such sections read prior to May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, subject to such amendments or modifications as are prescribed in this Act: *Provided, however*, That section nine of the Act first referred to in this section is hereby amended so as to change the tax rates fixed in said Act by making the portion applicable thereto read as follows:

National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States, shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of three per centum per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterwards an additional tax rate of one-half of one per centum per annum for each month until a tax of six per centum per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of six per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes.

SEC. 28. Section fifty-one hundred and forty-three of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: Any association formed under this title may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital to any sum not below the amount required by this title to authorize the formation of associations; but no such reduction shall be allowable which will reduce the capital of the association below the amount required for its outstanding circulation, nor shall any reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and such reduction has been approved by the said Comptroller of the Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board, or by the organization committee pending the organization of the Federal Reserve Board.

SEC. 29. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 30. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Managers on the part of the House:	Managers on the part of the Senate:
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CARTER GLASS,
CHARLES A. KORBLY.

ROBT. L. OWEN,
J. A. O'GORMAN,
JAS. A. REED,
ATLEE POMERENE,
J. F. SHAFROTH,
HENRY F. HOLLIS.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill, H. R. 7837, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," submit the following statement:

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the House bill with certain amendments which are more specifically shown in Senate Document No. 335, Sixty-third Con-

gress, second session, a copy of which is attached hereto, and which shows the House bill as it passed the House of Representatives as amended by the Senate as agreed to in conference. The column in this document containing the bill as agreed to in conference shows by brackets and bold-face type that portion of the Senate amendment which was stricken out and the parts inserted by the House managers, respectively.

CARTER GLASS,
CHARLES A. KORBLY,
Managers on the part of the House.

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[Senate Document No. 335, Sixty-third Congress, second session]

BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL

COMPARATIVE PRINT

SHOWING

H. R. 7837

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, TO FURNISH AN ELASTIC CURRENCY, TO AFFORD MEANS OF REDISCOUNTING COMMERCIAL PAPER, TO ESTABLISH A MORE EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE, AS PASSED BY THE SENATE,
AND AS AGREED TO IN CONFERENCE

SUBMITTED BY MR. OWEN.

.IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 18, 1918.*

Ordered, That there be printed as a Senate document, in document type and in three parallel columns, a comparative print of the banking and currency bill (H. R. 7837), "An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," showing the bill as passed by the House, the bill as passed by the Senate, and the bill as agreed to in conference, and that 5,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

Attest:

JAMES M. BAKER, *Secretary.*

(34)

H. R. 7837.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The part printed in small capitals shows the new matter proposed; the part inclosed in heavy brackets [] shows matter proposed to be omitted.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, TO FURNISH AN ELASTIC CURRENCY, TO AFFORD MEANS OF REDISCOUNTING COMMERCIAL PAPER, TO ESTABLISH A MORE EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1.

HOUSE BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

PASSED BY SENATE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

Wherever the word "bank" is used in this Act, the word shall be held to include State bank, banking association, and trust company, except where national banks or Federal reserve banks are specifically referred to.

The terms "national bank" and "national banking association" used in this Act shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable. The term "member bank" shall be held to mean any national bank, State bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by this Act. The term "board" shall be held to mean Federal Reserve Board; the term "district" shall be held to mean Federal reserve district; the term "reserve bank" shall be held to mean Federal reserve bank.

Wherever the word "bank" is used in this Act, the word shall be held to include State bank, banking association, and trust company, except where national banks or Federal reserve banks are specifically referred to.

The terms "national bank" and "national banking association" used in this Act shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable. The term "member bank" shall be held to mean any national bank, State bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by this Act. The term "board" shall be held to mean Federal Reserve Board; the term "district" shall be held to mean Federal reserve district; the term "reserve bank" shall be held to mean Federal reserve bank.

SECTION 2.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 2. That within ninety days after the passage of this Act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency,

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 2. ~~That within ninety days after the passage of this Act, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency, and~~

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury, [and not less than two other members of the Federal Reserve Board, hereinafter

SECTION 2—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

acting as
 "The Reserve Bank Organization Committee," shall designate from among the reserve and central reserve cities now authorized by law a number of such cities to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States into districts, each district to contain one of such Federal reserve cities: *Provided*, That the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and
 2 customary course of business of the community and shall not necessarily coincide with the area of such State or States as may be wholly or in part included in any

given district. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board hereinafter established, acting upon a joint application made by not less than ten member banks desiring to be organized into a new

district. The districts thus constituted shall be known as Federal reserve districts and shall be designated by number according to the pleasure of the organization committee, and no Federal reserve district shall be abolished, nor the location of a Federal reserve bank changed, except upon the application of three-fourths of the member banks of such district.

The organization committee shall, in accordance with regulations to be established by itself, proceed to organize in each of the reserve cities designated as hereinbefore specified a Federal reserve bank. Each such Federal reserve bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago," and so forth. The total number of re-

PASSED BY SENATE.

not less than two other members of the Federal Reserve Board, hereinafter provided for, to be assigned by the President, acting as "The Reserve Bank Organization Committee," shall designate ~~from among the reserve and central reserve cities now authorized by law a number of such~~ not less than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States, including Alaska, into districts, each district to contain one, and only one, of such Federal reserve cities.

The determination of said organization committee shall not be subject to review except by the Federal Reserve Board when organized: Provided, That the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business ~~of the community and shall not necessarily coincide with the area of such~~ be coterminous with any State or States as may be wholly or in part included in any given district. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board hereinafter established, acting upon a joint application made by not less than ten member banks desiring to be organized into a new district, not to exceed twelve in all. The Such districts thus constituted shall be known as Federal reserve districts and shall may be designated by number according to the pleasure of the organization committee, and no Federal reserve district shall be abolished, nor the location of a Federal reserve bank changed, except upon the application of three-fourths of the member banks of such district. A majority of the organization committee shall constitute a quorum with authority to act.

~~The organization committee shall, in accordance with regulations to be established by itself, proceed to organize in each of the reserve cities designated as hereinbefore specified a Federal reserve bank. Each such Federal reserve bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago," and so forth. The total~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

provided for, to be assigned by the President,] THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, acting as "The Reserve Bank Organization Committee," shall designate not less than eight

nor more than twelve cities to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States, [including] EXCLUDING Alaska, into districts, each district to contain [one, and] only one[,] of such Federal reserve cities.

The determination of said organization committee shall not be subject to review except by the Federal Reserve Board when organized: Provided, That the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business and shall not necessarily be coterminous with any State or States. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board,

not to exceed twelve in all. Such districts shall be known as Federal reserve districts and may be designated by number.

A majority of the organization committee shall constitute a quorum with authority to act.

SECTION 2—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

serve cities designated by the organization committee shall be not less than twelve, and the organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigations as may be deemed necessary

3 by the said committee for the purpose of determining the reserve cities to be designated and organizing the reserve districts hereinbefore provided.

Every national bank located within a given district shall be required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of that district a sum equal to twenty per centum of the capital stock of such national bank fully paid in and unimpaired, one-fourth of such subscription to be paid in cash and one-fourth within sixty days after said subscription is made. The remainder of the subscription or any part thereof shall become a liability of the member bank, subject to call and payment thereof whenever necessary to meet the obligations of the Federal reserve bank under such terms and in accordance with such regulations as the board of directors of said Federal reserve bank may prescribe: *Provided*, That no

PASSED BY SENATE.

~~number of reserve cities designated by the organization committee shall be not less than twelve, and the organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigations as may be deemed necessary by the said committee for the purpose of determining the reserve cities to be designated and organizing the reserve districts hereinbefore provided.~~

~~Every national bank located within a given district shall be required to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of that district a sum equal to twenty per centum of the capital stock of such national bank fully paid in and unimpaired, one fourth of such subscription to be paid in cash and one fourth within sixty days after said subscription is made. The remainder of the subscription or any part thereof shall become a liability of the member bank, subject to call and payment thereof whenever necessary to meet the obligations of the Federal reserve bank under such terms and in accordance with such regulations as the board of directors of said Federal reserve bank may prescribe: *Provided*, That no~~

Said organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary by the said committee in determining the reserve districts and in determining the cities within such districts where such Federal reserve banks shall be severally located. The said committee shall supervise the organization, in each of the cities designated, of a Federal reserve bank, which shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

Under regulations to be prescribed by the organization committee, every national banking association in the United States is hereby required and every eligible bank in the United States and every trust company within the District of Columbia incorporated under an Act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, is hereby authorized to signify in writing,

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

*Said organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary by the said committee in determining the reserve districts and in **[determining]** DESIGNATING the cities within such districts where such Federal reserve banks shall be severally located. The said committee shall supervise the organization **[,]** in each of the cities designated **[,]** of a Federal reserve bank, which shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."*

*Under regulations to be prescribed by the organization committee, every national banking association in the United States **[,]** is hereby required, and every eligible bank in the United States and every trust company within the District of Columbia **[incorporated under an Act of Congress approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one]**, is hereby authorized to signify in writing,*

SECTION 2—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

within sixty days after the passage of this Act, its acceptance of the terms and provisions hereof. When a Federal reserve bank shall have been organized, every national banking association within that district shall be required and every eligible bank may be permitted to subscribe to the capital stock thereof in a sum equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such bank, one-sixth of the subscription to be payable on call of the organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board, one-sixth within three months and one-sixth within six months thereafter, and the remainder of the subscription, or any part thereof, shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board, said payments to be in gold or gold certificates.

The shareholders of every Federal reserve bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank to the extent of the amount of their subscriptions to such stock at the par value thereof in addition to the amount subscribed, whether such subscriptions have been paid up in whole or in part, under the provisions of this Act.

Any national bank failing to signify its acceptance of the terms of this Act within the sixty days aforesaid shall cease to act as a reserve agent, upon thirty days' notice, to be given within the discretion of the said organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Should any national banking association in the United States now organized fail, within one year after the passage of this Act, to become a member bank under the provisions hereinbefore stated, or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act applicable thereto, all of the rights, privileges, and franchises of such association granted to it under the national-bank Act, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be thereby forfeited. Any non-

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

within sixty days after the passage of this Act, its acceptance of the terms and provisions hereof. [When a Federal reserve bank shall have been organized,] WHEN THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE SHALL HAVE DESIGNATED THE CITIES IN WHICH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ARE TO BE ORGANIZED, AND FIXED THE GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, every national banking association within that district shall be required, [and every eligible bank may be permitted] WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER NOTICE FROM THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, to subscribe, to the capital stock [thereof] OF SUCH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK in a sum equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such bank, one-sixth of the subscription to be payable on call of the organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board, one-sixth within three months and one-sixth within six months thereafter, and the remainder of the subscription, or any part thereof, shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board, said payments to be in gold or gold certificates.

The shareholders of every Federal reserve bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank to the extent of the amount of their subscriptions to such stock at the par value thereof in addition to the amount subscribed, whether such subscriptions have been paid up in whole or in part, under the provisions of this Act.

Any national bank failing to signify its acceptance of the terms of this Act within the sixty days aforesaid, shall cease to act as a reserve agent, upon thirty days' notice, to be given within the discretion of the said organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Should any national banking association in the United States now organized fail within one year after the passage of this Act to become a member bank [under the provisions hereinbefore stated,] or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act applicable thereto, all of the rights, privileges, and franchises of such association granted to it under the national-bank Act, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be thereby forfeited. Any noncompliance with

SECTION 2—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

compliance with or violation of this Act shall, however, be determined and adjudged by any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in a suit brought for that purpose in the district or territory in which such bank is located, under direction of the Federal Reserve Board, by the Comptroller of the Currency in his own name before the association shall be declared dissolved. In cases of such noncompliance or violation, other than the failure to become a member bank under the provisions of this Act, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which said bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred.

Should the subscriptions by banks to the stock of said Federal reserve banks or any one or more of them be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee may, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by it, offer to public subscription at par such an amount of stock in said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, as said committee shall determine, subject to the same conditions as to payment in and stock liability as provided for member banks.

No individual, copartnership, or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to subscribe for or to hold at any time more than \$10,000 par value of stock in any Federal reserve bank. Such stock shall be known as public stock and may be transferred on the books of the Federal reserve bank by the chairman of the board of directors of such bank.

Should the total subscriptions by banks and the public to the stock of said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee shall allot to the United States such an amount of said stock as said

or violation of this Act shall, however, be determined and adjudged by any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in a suit brought for that purpose in the District or Territory in which such bank is located, under direction of the Federal Reserve Board, by the Comptroller of the Currency in his own name before the association shall be declared dissolved. In cases of such noncompliance or violation, other than the failure to become a member bank under the provisions of this Act, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which said bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred.

Should the subscriptions by banks to the stock of said Federal reserve banks or any one or more of them be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee may, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by it, offer to public subscription at par such an amount of stock in said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, as said committee shall determine, subject to the same conditions as to payment **[in]** and stock liability as provided for member banks.

No individual, copartnership, or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to subscribe for or to hold at any time more than **[\$10,000]** \$25,000 par value of stock in any Federal reserve bank. Such stock shall be known as public stock and may be transferred on the books of the Federal reserve bank by the chairman of the board of directors of such bank.

Should the total subscriptions by banks and the public to the stock of said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee shall allot to the United States such an amount of said stock as said

SECTION 2—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

committee shall determine. Said United States stock shall be paid for at par out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury and disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner, at such times, and at such price, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to voting power in the hands of its holders, but the voting power thereon shall be vested in and be exercised solely by the class C directors of the Federal reserve bank in which said stock may be held, and who shall be designated as "voting trustees." The voting power on said public stock shall be limited to one vote for each \$15,000 par value thereof, fractional amounts not to be considered. The voting trustees shall exercise the same powers as member banks in voting for class A and class B directors.

The Federal Reserve Board is hereby empowered to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the transfers of said stock and the exercise of the voting power thereon.

No Federal reserve bank shall commence business with a ~~paid-up and unimpaired~~ subscribed capital less in amount than ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$3,000,000. The organization of reserve districts and Federal reserve cities shall not be construed as changing the present status of reserve cities and central reserve cities, except in so far as this Act changes the amount of reserves that may be carried with approved reserve agents located therein.

The organization committee shall have power to appoint such assistants and incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses.

committee shall determine. Said United States stock shall be paid for at par out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury and disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner, at such times, and at such price, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to voting power [in the hands of its holders, but the voting power thereon shall be vested in and be exercised solely by the class C directors of the Federal reserve bank in which said stock may be held, and who shall be designated as "voting trustees." The voting power on said public stock shall be limited to one vote for each \$15,000 par value thereof, fractional amounts not to be considered. The voting trustees shall exercise the same powers as member banks in voting for class A and class B directors].

The Federal Reserve Board is hereby empowered to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the transfers of said stock [and the exercise of the voting power thereon].

No Federal reserve bank shall commence business with a subscribed capital less [in amount] than [\$3,000,000] \$4,000,000. The organization of reserve districts and Federal reserve cities shall not be construed as changing the present status of reserve cities and central reserve cities, except in so far as this Act changes the amount of reserves that may be carried with approved reserve agents located therein.

The organization committee shall have power to appoint such assistants and incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses.

Federal reserve bank shall commence business with a paid-up and unimpaired capital less in amount than \$5,000,000.

The organization committee shall have power to appoint such assistants and incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses.

SECTION 3.

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STOCK ISSUES.

4 SEC. 3. That the capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock or as additional banks become members, and shall be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or cease to be members. Each Federal reserve bank may establish branch offices under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board at points within the Federal reserve district in which it is located: *Provided*, That the total number of such branches shall not exceed one for each \$500,000 of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank.

PASSED BY SENATE.

STOCK-ISSUES BRANCH OFFICES.

SEC. 3. That the capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock or as additional banks become members, and shall be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or cease to be members. Each Federal reserve bank may shall establish branch offices under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board at points within the Federal reserve district in which it is located: *Provided*, That the total number of such branches shall not exceed one for each \$500,000 of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank within the Federal reserve district in which it is located and also in the district of any Federal reserve bank which may have been suspended, such branches to be established and conducted at places and under regulations approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

BRANCH OFFICES

Section 3 was stricken out and the following inserted:

SEC. 3. Each Federal reserve bank shall establish branch banks within the Federal reserve district in which it is located and may do so in the district of any Federal reserve bank which may have been suspended. Such branches shall be operated by a board of directors under rules and regulations approved by the Federal Reserve Board. Directors of branch banks shall possess the same qualifications as directors of the Federal reserve banks. Four of said directors shall be selected by the reserve bank and three by the Federal Reserve Board, and they shall hold office during the pleasure, respectively, of the parent bank and the Federal Reserve Board. The reserve bank shall designate one of the directors as manager.

SECTION 4.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 4. The national banks in each Federal reserve district uniting to form the Federal reserve bank therein, hereinbefore provided for, shall under their seals, make an organization certificate, which shall specifically state the name of such Federal reserve bank so organized, the territorial extent of the district over which the operations of said Federal reserve bank are to be carried on, the city and State in which said bank is to be located, the amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided, the names and places of doing business of each of

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 4. When the organization committee shall have established Federal reserve districts as provided in section two of this Act, a certificate shall be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency showing the geographical limits of such districts and the Federal reserve city designated in each of such districts. The Comptroller of the Currency shall thereupon cause to be forwarded to each national bank located in each district, and to such other banks declared to be eligible by the organization committee which may apply therefor, an application blank in form to be approved by

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 4. When the organization committee shall have established Federal reserve districts as provided in section two of this Act, a certificate shall be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency showing the geographical limits of such districts and the Federal reserve city designated in each of such districts. The Comptroller of the Currency shall thereupon cause to be forwarded to each national bank located in each district, and to such other banks declared to be eligible by the organization committee which may apply therefor, an application blank in form to be approved by

SECTION 4—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

the makers of said certificate and the number of shares held by each of them, and the fact that the certificate is made to enable such banks to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act.

The said organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court, or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record, and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Upon the filing of such certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency as aforesaid, the said Federal reserve bank so formed shall become a body corporate, and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power to perform all those acts an to enjoy

PASSED BY SENATE.

the organization committee, which blank shall contain a resolution to be adopted by the board of directors of each bank executing such application, authorizing a subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank organizing in that district in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

When the minimum amount of capital stock prescribed by this Act for the organization of any Federal reserve bank shall have been subscribed and allotted, the organization committee shall designate any five banks of those whose applications have been received, to execute a certificate of organization, and thereupon the banks so designated shall, under their seals, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of such Federal reserve bank, the territorial extent of the district over which the operations of such Federal reserve bank are to be carried on, the city and State in which said bank is to be located, the amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided, the name and place of doing business of each bank executing such certificate, and of all banks which have subscribed to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank and the number of shares subscribed by each, and the fact that the certificate is made to enable those banks executing same, and all banks which have subscribed or may thereafter subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank, to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act.

The said organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record, and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Upon the filing of such certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency as aforesaid, the said Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

the organization committee, which blank shall contain a resolution to be adopted by the board of directors of each bank executing such application, authorizing a subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank organizing in that district in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

When the minimum amount of capital stock prescribed by this Act for the organization of any Federal reserve bank shall have been subscribed and allotted, the organization committee shall designate any five banks of those whose applications have been received, to execute a certificate of organization, and thereupon the banks so designated shall, under their seals, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of such Federal reserve bank, the territorial extent of the district over which the operations of such Federal reserve bank are to be carried on, the city and State in which said bank is to be located, the amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided, the name and place of doing business of each bank executing such certificate, and of all banks which have subscribed to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank and the number of shares subscribed by each, and the fact that the certificate is made to enable those banks executing same, and all banks which have subscribed or may thereafter subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank, to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act.

The said organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court, or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Upon the filing of such certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency as aforesaid, the said Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

SECTION 4—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

all those privileges and to exercise all those powers described in section fifty-one hundred and thirty-six, Revised Statutes, save in so far as the same shall be limited by the provisions of this Act. The Federal reserve bank so incorporated shall have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization, unless sooner dissolved by Act of Congress.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the oversight and control of a board of directors, whose powers shall be the same as those conferred upon the boards of

PASSED BY SENATE.

Second. To have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors, elected as hereinafter provided, such officers as are not otherwise provided for in this Act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, to dismiss such officers or any of them as may be appointed by them at pleasure, and to appoint others to fill their places.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this Act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this Act.

Eighth. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law which relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the amount of the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank.

But no Federal reserve bank shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this Act.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the oversight supervision and control of a board of directors, whose powers shall be the same as those conferred upon

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Second. To have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors, [elected as hereinafter provided,] such officers AND EMPLOYEES as are not otherwise provided for in this Act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, AND to dismiss AT PLEASURE such officers or [any of them as may be appointed by them at pleasure, and to appoint others to fill their places] EMPLOYEES.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this Act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this Act.

Eighth. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law AS relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank.

But no Federal reserve bank shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this Act.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors.

SECTION 4—Continued.

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directors of national banking associations under existing law, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Such boards of directors shall be constituted and elected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C.

Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representative of the stockholding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who shall be representative of the general public interests of the reserve district.

Class C shall consist of three members, who shall be designated by the Federal Reserve Board.

Directors of class A shall be chosen in the following manner:

PASSED BY SENATE.

~~the boards of directors of national banking associations under existing law, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.~~

The board of directors shall perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and all such duties as are prescribed by law.

Said board shall administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements, and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

Such board of directors shall be constituted and elected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C.

Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representative of the stockholding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who shall be representative of the general public interests of the reserve district. *at the time of their election shall be actively engaged in their district in commerce, in agriculture, or in some other industrial pursuit.*

Class C shall consist of three members, who shall be designated by the Federal Reserve Board.

When the necessary subscriptions to the capital stock have been obtained for the organization of any Federal reserve bank, the Federal Reserve Board shall appoint the class C directors herein provided for and shall designate one of such directors as chairman of the board to be selected. Pending designation of such chairman the organization committee shall, as provided in this section, exercise the powers and duties appertaining to the office of chairman in the organization of such Federal reserve bank.

No Senator or Representative in Congress shall be a member of the Federal Reserve Board, a director of a Federal Reserve Bank, or an officer or director of any member bank.

No director of class B or of class C shall be an officer, director, employee, or stockholder of any bank.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

The board of directors shall perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and all such duties as are prescribed by law.

Said board shall administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements[,] and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

Such board of directors shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office or three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C

Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representative of the stockholding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who at the time of their election shall be actively engaged in their district in commerce, [in] agriculture[,] or [in] some other industrial pursuit.

Class C shall consist of three members[,] who shall be designated by the Federal Reserve Board.

When the necessary subscriptions to the capital stock have been obtained for the organization of any Federal reserve bank, the Federal Reserve Board shall appoint the class C directors [herein provided for] and shall designate one of such directors as chairman of the board to be selected. Pending THE designation of such chairman, the organization committee shall[, as provided in this section,] exercise the powers and duties appertaining to the office of chairman in the organization of such Federal reserve bank.

No Senator or Representative in Congress shall be a member of the Federal Reserve Board[,] OR AN OFFICER OR a director of a Federal Reserve Bank[, , or an officer, or director of any member bank].

No director of class B [or of class C] shall be an officer, director [,] OR

SECTION 4—Continued.

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PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which each such bank is situated to classify the member banks of the said district into three general groups or divisions. Each such group shall contain as nearly as may be one-third of the aggregate number of said member banks of the said district and shall consist, as nearly as may be, of banks of similar capitalization. The said groups shall be designated by number at the pleasure of the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank.

At a regularly called directors' meeting of each member bank in the Federal reserve district aforesaid, the board of directors of such member bank shall elect by ballot one of its own members as a district reserve elector and shall certify his name to the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal

7 reserve bank of the district. The said chairman shall establish lists of the district reserve electors, class A, thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups and shall transmit one list, to each such elector in each group.

Directors of class A and class B shall be chosen in the following manner:

~~It shall be the duty of the~~ The chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which ~~each such~~ the bank is situated ~~to or, pending the appointment of such chairman, the organization committee shall~~ classify the member banks of the said district into three general groups or divisions. Each ~~such~~ group shall contain, as nearly as may be, one-third of the aggregate number of ~~said~~ the member banks of the said district, and shall consist, as nearly as may be, of banks of similar capitalization. The said groups shall be designated by number ~~at the pleasure of~~ by the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank.

At a regularly called directors' meeting of the board of directors of each member bank in the Federal reserve district aforesaid, the board of directors of such member bank ~~it shall elect by ballot one of its own members as~~ a district reserve elector and shall certify his name to the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district.

The said chairman shall establish lists of the district reserve electors, ~~class A,~~ thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups and shall transmit one list to each ~~such~~ elector in each group. ~~Every~~ elector shall, within fifteen days of the receipt of the said list, select and certify to the said chairman from among the names on the list pertaining to his group, transmitted to him by the chairman, ~~one name, not his own, as representing his choice for Federal reserve director, class A.~~ The name receiving the greatest number of votes, not less than a majority, shall be designated by said chairman as Federal reserve director for the group to which he belongs. In case no candidate shall receive a majority of all votes cast in any group, the chairman aforesaid shall establish an eligible list, consisting of the three names receiving the greatest number of votes on the

employee ~~], or stockholder~~ of any bank.

NO DIRECTOR OF CLASS C SHALL BE AN OFFICER, DIRECTOR, EMPLOYEE OR STOCKHOLDER OF ANY BANK.

Directors of class A and class B shall be chosen in the following manner:

The chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the bank is situated or, pending the appointment of such chairman, the organization committee shall classify the member banks of the district into three gen-

eral groups or divisions. Each group shall contain as nearly as may be one-third of the aggregate number of the member banks of the district and shall consist, as nearly as may be, of banks of similar capitalization. The groups shall be designated by number by the chairman.

At a regularly called meeting of the board of directors of each member bank in the district it shall elect by ballot a district reserve elector and shall certify his name to the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district.

The chairman shall ~~establish~~ MAKE lists of the district reserve electors thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups and shall transmit one list to each elector in each group.

EACH MEMBER BANK SHALL BE PERMITTED TO NOMINATE TO THE CHAIRMAN ONE CANDIDATE FOR DIRECTOR OF CLASS A AND ONE CANDIDATE FOR DIRECTOR OF CLASS B. THE CANDIDATES SO NOMINATED SHALL BE LISTED BY THE CHAIRMAN, INDICATING BY WHOM NOMINATED, AND A COPY OF SAID LIST SHALL, WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS AFTER ITS COMPLETION, BE FURNISHED BY THE CHAIRMAN TO EACH ELECTOR.

SECTION 4—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

~~first ballot, and shall transmit said list to the electors in each of the groups of banks established by him. Each elector shall at once select and certify to the said chairman from among the three persons submitted to him his choice for Federal reserve director, class A, and the name receiving the greatest number of such votes shall be declared by the chairman as Federal reserve director, class A. In case of a tie vote the balloting shall continue in the manner hereinbefore prescribed until one candidate receives more votes than either of the others.~~

~~Directors of class B shall be chosen by the electors of the respective groups at the same time and in the same manner prescribed for directors of class A, except that they must be selected from a list of names furnished, one by each member bank, and such names shall in no case be those of officers or directors of any bank or banking association.~~

Every elector shall, within fifteen days of the receipt of the said list, select and certify to the said chairman from among the names on the list pertaining to his group, transmitted to him by the chairman, one name, not his own, as representing his choice for Federal reserve director, class A. The name receiving the greatest number of votes, not less than a majority, shall be designated by said chairman as Federal reserve director for the group to which he belongs. In case no candidate shall receive a majority of all votes cast in any group, the chairman aforesaid shall establish an eligible list, consisting of the three names receiving the greatest number of votes on the first ballot, and shall transmit said list to the electors in each of the groups of banks established by him. Each elector shall at once select and certify to the said chairman from among the three persons submitted to him his choice for Federal reserve director, class A, and the name receiving the greatest number of such votes shall be declared by the chairman as Federal reserve director, class A. In case of a tie vote the balloting shall continue in the manner hereinbefore prescribed until one candidate receives more votes than either of the others.

8 Directors of class B shall be chosen by the electors of the respective groups at the same

Every elector shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of the said list, certify to the chairman his first, second, and other choices of a director of class A and class B, respectively, upon a preferential ballot, on a form furnished by the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. Each elector shall make a cross opposite the name of the first, second, and other choices for a director of class A and for a director of class B, but shall not vote more than one choice for any one candidate.

Any candidate having a majority of all votes cast in the column of first choice shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of all the votes in the first column, then there shall be added together the votes cast by the electors for such candidates in the second column to the votes cast for the several candidates in the first column. If any candidate then have a majority of the electors voting, by adding together the first and second choices, he shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of electors voting when the first and second choices shall have been added, then the votes cast in the third column for other choices shall be added together in like manner, and the candidate then having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. An immediate report of election shall be declared.

Every elector shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of the said list, certify to the chairman his first, second, and other choices of a director of class A and class B, respectively, upon a preferential ballot, on a form furnished by the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. Each elector shall make a cross opposite the name of the first, second, and other choices for a director of class A and for a director of class B, but shall not vote more than one choice for any one candidate.

Any candidate having a majority of all votes cast in the column of first choice shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of all the votes in the first column, then there shall be added together the votes cast by the electors for such candidates in the second column [to] AND the votes cast for the several candidates in the first column. If any candidate then have a majority of the electors voting, by adding together the first and second choices, he shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of electors voting when the first and second choices shall have been added, then the votes cast in the third column for other choices shall be added together in like manner, and the candidate then having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. An immediate report of election shall be declared.

SECTION 4—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

time and in the same manner prescribed for directors of class A, except that they must be selected from a list of names furnished, one by each member bank, and such names shall in no case be those of officers or directors of any bank or banking association. They shall not accept office as such during the term of their service as directors of the Federal reserve bank. They shall be fairly representative of the commercial, agricultural, or industrial interests of their respective districts. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power at its discretion to remove any director of class B in any Federal reserve bank, if it should appear at any time that such director does not fairly represent the commercial, agricultural, or industrial interests of his district.

Three directors belonging to class C shall be chosen directly by the Federal Reserve Board, and shall be residents of the district for which they are selected, one of whom shall be designated by said board as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed and shall be designated as "Federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; and in addition to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed, he shall be required to maintain under regulations to be established by the Federal Reserve Board a local office of said board, which shall be situated on the premises of the Federal reserve bank of the district. He shall make regular reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this Act. He shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and paid monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated.

PASSED BY SENATE.

~~They shall not accept of fee as such during the term of their service as directors of the Federal reserve bank. They shall be fairly representative of the commercial, agricultural, or industrial interests of their respective districts. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power at its discretion to remove any director of class B in any Federal Reserve bank, if it should appear at any time that such director does not fairly represent the commercial, agricultural, or industrial interests of his district.~~

Three directors belonging to class C shall be ~~chosen~~ appointed directly by the Federal Reserve Board, and shall ~~be have been for at least two years~~ residents of the district for which they are ~~selected~~ appointed, one of whom shall be designated by said board as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed and shall be designated by said board as "Federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; and in addition to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district to which he is appointed, he shall be required to maintain under regulations to be established by the Federal Reserve Board a local office of said board, which shall be situated on the premises of the Federal reserve bank of the district. He shall make regular reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this Act. He shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and paid monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated. One of the directors of class C who shall be a person of tested banking experience shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as deputy chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent to exercise the powers of the chairman of the board and Federal reserve agent in case of absence or disability of his principal.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Three directors belonging to class C CLASS C DIRECTORS shall be appointed ~~directly~~ by the Federal Reserve Board, and ~~and~~. THEY shall have been for at least two years residents of the district for which they are appointed, one of whom shall be designated by said board as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank ~~of the district to which he is appointed~~ and ~~shall be designated by said board~~ as "Federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; and in addition to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank ~~of the district to which he is appointed,~~ he shall be required to maintain under regulations to be established by the Federal Reserve Board a local office of said board, which shall be situated ~~on the premises of the Federal reserve bank of the district~~. He shall make regular reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this Act. He shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and paid monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated. One of the directors of class C, who shall be a person of tested banking experience, shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as deputy chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent to exercise the powers of the chairman of the board and Federal reserve agent in case of absence or disability of his principal.

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Directors of Federal reserve banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, which amount shall be paid by the respective Federal reserve banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for members of such boards shall be subject to review by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Reserve Bank Organization Committee may, in organizing Federal reserve banks for the first time, call such meetings of bank directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal reserve bank after organization it shall be the duty of the directors of classes A and B and C, respectively, to designate one of the members of each class whose term of office shall expire in one year from the first of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office for a term of three years; but the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank designated by the Federal Reserve Board, as hereinbefore described, shall be removable at the pleasure of the said board without notice, and his successor shall hold office during the unexpired term of the director in whose place he was appointed. Vacancies that may occur in the several classes of directors of Federal reserve banks may be filled in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors, such appointees to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

PASSED BY SENATE.

Directors of Federal reserve banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, which amount shall be paid by the respective Federal reserve banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for members of such boards shall be subject to review and subsequent readjustment at any time by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Reserve Bank Organization Committee may, in organizing Federal reserve banks for the first time, call such meetings of bank directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal reserve bank after organization it shall be the duty of the directors of classes A and B and C, respectively, to designate one of the members of each class whose term of office shall expire in one year from the first of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office for a term of three years; ~~but the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank designated by the Federal Reserve Board, as hereinbefore described, shall be removable at the pleasure of the said board, without notice, and his successor shall hold office during the unexpired term of the director in whose place he was appointed.~~ Vacancies that may occur in the several classes of directors of Federal reserve banks may be filled in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors, such appointees to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Directors of Federal reserve banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, which amount shall be paid by the respective Federal reserve banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for [members of such boards] DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES shall be subject to [review and subsequent readjustment at any time by] THE APPROVAL OF the Federal Reserve Board.

The Reserve Bank Organization Committee may, in organizing Federal reserve banks [for the first time], call such meetings of bank directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal reserve bank, [after organization] it shall be the duty of the directors of classes A, [and] B and C, respectively, to designate one of the members of each class whose term of office shall expire in one year from the first of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office

for a term of three years. Vacancies that may occur in the several classes of directors of Federal reserve banks may be filled in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors, such appointees to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

SECTION 5.

HOUSE BILL.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL.

SEC. 5. That shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks shall not be transferable, nor be hypothecated. In case a member bank increases its capital, it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to twenty per centum of the bank's own increase of capital, one-half of said subscription to be paid in cash in the manner hereinbefore provided for original subscription, and one-half to become a liability of the member bank according to the terms of the original subscription.

A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time after the formation of the latter must subscribe for an amount of the capital of said Federal reserve bank equal to twenty per centum of the capital stock of said subscribing bank, paying therefor its par value in accordance with the terms prescribed by section two of this Act.

When the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank has been increased either on account of the increase of capital stock of member banks or on account of the increase in the number of member banks, the board of directors shall make and execute a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing said increase in capital, the amount paid in, and by whom paid. In case a member bank reduces its capital stock it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital

PASSED BY SENATE.

STOCK ISSUES; INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL.

SEC. 5. ~~That shares~~ The capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock and surplus or as additional banks become members, and may be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or surplus or cease to be members.

Shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks owned by member banks shall not be transferable, nor be hypothecated. In case a member bank increases its capital stock or surplus, it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to ~~twenty~~ six per centum of the bank's own said increase of capital, one-half of said subscription to be paid in cash in the manner hereinbefore provided for original subscription, and one-half to become a liability of the member bank according to the terms of the original subscription subject to call of the Federal Reserve Board. A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time after the formation of the latter organization thereof must subscribe for an amount of the capital stock of said the Federal reserve bank equal to ~~twenty~~ six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of said subscribing applicant bank, paying therefor its par value in accordance with the terms prescribed by section two of this Act plus one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend.

When the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank has been increased either on account of the increase of capital stock of member banks or on account of the increase in the number of member banks, the board of directors shall make and execute a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing said the increase in capital stock, the amount paid in, and by whom paid. In case a member bank reduces its capital stock it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

STOCK ISSUES; INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL.

SEC. 5. The capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock and surplus or as additional banks become members, and may be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or surplus or cease to be members.

Shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks owned by member banks shall not be ~~transferable nor be hypothecable~~ TRANSFERRED OR HYPOTHECATED. ~~In case~~ WHEN a member bank ~~increase~~ INCREASES its capital stock or surplus, it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to six per centum of the said increase, one-half of said subscription to be paid in the manner hereinbefore provided for original subscription, and one-half subject to call of the

Federal Reserve Board. A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time after the formation of the latter organization thereof must subscribe for an amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of said applicant bank, paying therefor its par value plus one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last

dividend. When the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank shall have been increased either on account of the increase of capital stock of member banks or on account of the increase in the number of member banks, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the increase in capital stock, the amount paid in,

and by whom paid. ~~In case~~ WHEN a member bank reduces its capital stock it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital

SECTION 5—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

of said Federal reserve bank, and in case a member bank goes into voluntary liquidation it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank. In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and such member bank shall receive in payment therefor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, a sum equal to its cash paid subscriptions on the shares surrendered.

12 SEC. 6. That if any member bank shall become insolvent and a receiver be appointed, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled and the balance, after deducting from the amount of its cash paid subscriptions all debts due by such insolvent bank to said Federal reserve bank, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank.

Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital stock of any member bank or of the liquidation or insolvency of any such member bank, the board of directors shall make and execute a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to such bank.

PASSED BY SENATE.

of said Federal reserve bank, and in case a member bank goes into voluntary liquidation it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank and be released from its stock subscription not previously called.

In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and such member bank shall receive in payment therefor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, a sum equal to its cash paid subscriptions on the shares surrendered and one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability of such member bank to the Federal reserve bank.

SECTION 6.

~~SEC. 6. That if any member bank shall become insolvent and a receiver be appointed, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled and the balance, after deducting from the amount of its cash paid subscriptions all debts due by such insolvent bank to said Federal reserve bank, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. If any member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed therefor, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled, and all cash-paid subscriptions on said stock, with one-half of one per centum per month from the period of last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent member bank to the Federal reserve bank, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital stock of any member bank or of the liquidation or insolvency of any such member bank, the board of directors shall make and execute cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to such bank.~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

of said Federal reserve bank, and **[in case]** WHEN a member bank **[goes into voluntary liquidation]** VOLUNTARILY LIQUIDATES it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank and be released from its stock subscription not previously called. In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and **[such]** THE member bank shall receive in payment therefor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, a sum equal to its cash-paid subscriptions on the shares surrendered and one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability of such member bank to the Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 6. If any member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed therefor, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled, WITHOUT IMPAIRMENT OF ITS LIABILITY, and all cash-paid subscriptions on said stock, with one-half of one per centum per month from the period of last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent member bank to the Federal reserve bank, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital stock of any member bank or of the liquidation or insolvency of such bank, the board of directors shall make and execute a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to such bank.

SECTION 7.

HOUSE BILL

DIVISION OF EARNINGS

SEC. 7. That after the payment of all necessary expenses and taxes of a Federal reserve bank, the member banks shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of five per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. One-half of the net earnings, after the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, shall be paid into a surplus fund until such fund shall amount to twenty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank, and of the remaining one-half sixty per centum shall be paid to the United States and forty per centum to the member banks in the ratio of their average 13 balances with the Federal reserve bank for the preceding year. Whenever and so long as the surplus fund of a Federal reserve bank amounts to twenty per centum of the paid-in capital stock and the member banks shall have received the dividends at the rate of five per centum per annum hereinbefore provided for, sixty per centum of all excess earnings shall be paid to the United States and forty per centum to the member banks in proportion to their annual average balances with such Federal reserve bank;

PASSED BY SENATE.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

SEC. 7. ~~That after the payment of~~ After all necessary expenses and taxes of a Federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the ~~member banks~~ stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of ~~five~~ six per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. One-half of the net earnings, after the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, shall be paid into a surplus fund until such fund shall amount to ~~twenty~~ forty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank, and of the remaining one-half ~~sixty~~ fifty per centum shall be paid to the United States and ~~forty~~ per centum to the member banks in the ratio of their average balances with the Federal reserve bank for the preceding year. Whenever and so long as the surplus fund of a Federal reserve bank amounts to twenty per centum of the paid-in capital stock and the member banks shall have received the dividends at the rate of five per centum per annum hereinbefore provided for, sixty per centum of all excess earnings shall be paid to the United States and ~~forty~~ per centum to the member banks in proportion to their annual average balances with such Federal reserve bank; all as a franchise tax, and fifty per centum shall be paid to the United States, as a trustee for the benefit of depositors in all failed member banks in the United States, and failed member trust companies in the District of Columbia, the money to be kept in and losses from failures to be paid from it as a depositors' insurance fund under a division of the Treasury to be constituted and managed under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury, out of said fund, shall pay any amounts due to depositors of failed member banks, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be subrogated to all the rights of said depositors, and in the settlement of the affairs of any such bank all dividends that would have been due to such depositors shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be by him paid into and become a part of said depositors' insurance fund.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

SEC. 7. After all necessary expenses of a Federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of six per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. [One-half of the net earnings, after] the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, [shall be paid into a surplus fund until such fund shall amount to forty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank, and of the remaining one-half fifty per centum.] ALL THE NET EARNINGS shall be paid to the United States

as a franchise tax, [and fifty per centum shall be paid to the United States, as a trustee for the benefit of depositors in all failed member banks in the United States, and failed member trust companies in the District of Columbia, the money to be kept in and losses from failures to be paid from it as a depositors' insurance fund under a division of the Treasury to be constituted and managed under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury, out of said fund, shall pay any amounts due to depositors of failed member banks, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be subrogated to all the rights of said depositors and in the settlement of the affairs of any such bank all dividends that would have been due to such depositors shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be by him paid into and become a part of said depositors' insurance fund.] EXCEPT THAT ONE-HALF OF SUCH NET EARNINGS SHALL BE PAID INTO A SURPLUS FUND UNTIL IT SHALL AMOUNT TO FORTY PER CENTUM OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL STOCK OF SUCH BANK.

SECTION 7—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

all earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall constitute a sinking fund to be held for the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States, said reduction to be accomplished under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal reserve bank be dissolved or go into

liquidation, the surplus fund of said bank, after the payment of all debts and dividend requirements as hereinbefore provided for, shall be paid to and become the property of the United States.

Every Federal reserve bank incorporated under the terms of this Act and the capital stock therein held by member banks shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except in respect to taxes upon real estate.

PASSED BY SENATE.

All net earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall constitute a sinking fund to be held for, in the discretion of the Secretary, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States, ~~said reduction to be accomplished~~ under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal reserve bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, ~~the surplus fund of said bank~~ any surplus remaining, after the payment of all debts, and dividend requirements as hereinbefore provided, ~~for,~~ and the par value of the stock, shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

Every Federal reserve bank incorporated under the terms of this Act and, the capital stock and surplus therein, ~~held by member banks~~ and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except in respect to taxes upon real estate.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

[All] THE net earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal reserve bank be

dissolved or go into liquidation, any surplus remaining, after the payment of all debts, dividend requirements as hereinbefore provided, and the par value of the stock, shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

[Every] Federal reserve **[bank]** BANKS **[incorporated under the terms of this Act]**, INCLUDING the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except **[in respect to]** taxes upon real estate.

SECTION 8.

The Senate proposed to eliminate this section of the House bill.]

SEC. 8. That any national banking association heretofore organized may upon application at any time within one year after the passage of this Act, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, be granted, as herein provided, all the rights, and be subject to all the liabilities, of national banking associations organized subsequent to the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That such application on the part of such associations shall be authorized by the consent in writing of stockholders owning not less than a majority of the capital stock of the association. Any national banking association now organized which shall not, within one year after the passage of this Act, become a national banking association under the provisions hereinbefore stated, or which shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act applicable thereto, shall be dissolved; but such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have previously been incurred.

SECTION 9.

HOUSE BILL.

SEC. 9. That any bank or banking association incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States, or organized under the general laws of any State or the United States, and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of existing laws, may, by the consent in writing of the shareholders owning not less than fifty-one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, become a national banking association under its former name or by any name approved by the comptroller.

The directors thereof may continue to be the directors of the association so organized until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law.

When the comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this Act or by the national banking Act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.

PASSED BY SENATE

SEC. 9 8. That ~~any section fifty-one hundred and fifty-four, United States Revised Statutes, be amended to read as follows:~~

~~“Any bank or banking association incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of existing laws, may, by the consent in writing vote of the shareholders owning not less than fifty-one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, become be converted into a national banking association, under its former name or by with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency: Provided, however, That said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of fifty-one per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors thereof, may continue to be the directors of the association so organized until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law statutes of the United States. When the comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this the Federal reserve Act or and by the national banking Act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.”~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

SEC. 8. ~~[That section]~~ SECTION fifty-one hundred and fifty-four, United States Revised Statutes, ~~[be]~~ IS HEREBY amended to read as follows:

Any bank incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States ~~[,]~~ or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States ~~[,]~~ and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of the existing laws may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than fifty-one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, be converted into a national banking association, with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency:

Provided, however, That said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of fifty-one per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States. When the comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by the Federal RESERVE Act and by the national banking Act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.

SECTION 10.

HOUSE BILL.

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this Act any bank or banking association or trust company incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or the United States, may make applica-
tion

to the Federal Reserve Board hereinafter created for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized or to be organized within the Federal reserve district where the applicant is located.

The Federal Reserve Board, under such rules and regulations as it may permit such applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such applying bank is located. Whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall permit such applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations in this Act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

It shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks and banking associations and trust companies hereinbefore referred to for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require applying bank not organized under Federal law to comply with the reserve requirements and submit to the inspection and regulation provided for in this and other laws relating to national banks.

No such applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless it possesses a paid-up unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national banking Act, and

PASSED BY SENATE.

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS.

~~SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this Act any~~ Any bank or banking association or trust company incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, may make application to the reserve bank organization committee, pending organization, and thereafter to the Federal Reserve Board ~~herein-
after created~~ for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized or to be organized within the Federal reserve district where the applicant is located.

The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, subject to the provisions of this section, shall may permit such the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which such the applying bank is located. Whenever the organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall permit such the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations in this Act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

~~It shall be the duty of the~~ The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks and banking associations and trust companies hereinbefore referred to for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require applying banks not organized under Federal law to comply with the reserve and capital requirements and to submit to the inspection examination and regulation provided for in this and other laws relating to national banks regulations prescribed by the organization committee or by the Federal Reserve Board.

No such applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless it possesses a paid-up unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national banking Act, and conforms to the provisions

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS.

SEC. 9. Any bank incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, may make application to the reserve bank organization committee, pending organization, and thereafter to the Federal Reserve Board for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized or to be organized within the Federal reserve district where the applicant is located.

The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, subject to the provisions of this section, may permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located. Whenever the organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations in this Act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks and banking associations and trust companies for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require applying banks not organized under Federal law to comply with the reserve and capital requirements and to submit to the examination and regulations prescribed by the organization committee or by the Federal Reserve Board.

No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless it possesses a paid-up unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national banking Act.

SECTION 10—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

conforms to the provisions herein prescribed for national banking associations of similar capitalization and to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.

PASSED BY SENATE.

~~herein prescribed for national banking associations of similar capitalization and to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.~~

Any bank becoming a member of a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this section shall, in addition to the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided, be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed on the national banks respecting the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any person, firm, or corporation to such banks, the prohibition against making purchase of or loans on stock of such banks, and the withdrawal or impairment of capital, or the payment of unearned dividends, and to such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may, in pursuance thereof, prescribe.

Such banks, and the officers, agents, and employees thereof, shall also be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-two hundred and one, and fifty-two hundred and eight and fifty-two hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes. The member banks shall also be required to make reports of the conditions and of the payments of dividends to the comptroller, as provided in sections fifty-two hundred and eleven and fifty-two hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section fifty-two hundred and thirteen for the failure to make such report.

17 If at any time it shall appear to the Federal Reserve Board that a banking association or trust company organized under the laws of any State or of the United States has failed to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, it shall be within the power of the said board to require such banking association or trust company to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank in which it holds stock upon receiving from such Federal reserve bank the cash-paid subscriptions to the said stock

If at any time it shall appear to the Federal Reserve Board that a banking association or trust company organized under the laws of any State or of the United States and having become a member bank has failed to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, it shall be within the power of the said board, after hearing, to require such banking association or trust company to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank; ~~in which it holds stock upon receiving from such surrender the Federal reserve bank shall pay the cash-paid subscriptions to the said stock in current funds with interest at the rate of one-half of one per centum per month, computed from the last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Any bank becoming a member of a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this section shall, in addition to the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided, be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed on the national banks respecting the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any person, firm, or corporation to such banks, the prohibition against making purchase of or loans on stock of such banks, and the withdrawal or impairment of capital, or the payment of unearned dividends, and to such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may, in pursuance thereof, prescribe.

Such banks, and the officers, agents, and employees thereof, shall also be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-two hundred and one, and fifty-two hundred and eight, and fifty-two hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes. The member banks shall also be required to make reports of the conditions and of the payments of dividends to the comptroller, as provided in sections fifty-two hundred and eleven and fifty-two hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section fifty-two hundred and thirteen for the failure to make such report.

If at any time it shall appear to the Federal Reserve Board that a ~~banking association or trust company organized under the laws of any State or of the United States and having become a~~ member bank has failed to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, it shall be within the power of the said board, after hearing, to require such ~~banking association or trust company~~ BANK to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank; upon such surrender the Federal reserve bank shall pay the cash-paid subscriptions to the said stock with interest at the rate of one-half of one per centum per month, computed from the last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability to said Federal reserve bank, except the subscription liability

SECTION 10—Continued.

HOUSE BILL

in current funds, and said Federal reserve bank shall upon notice from the Federal Reserve Board be required to suspend said banking association or trust company from further privileges of membership, and shall within thirty days of such notice cancel and retire its stock and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided.

PASSED BY SENATE.

thereof, less any liability to said Federal reserve bank, except the subscription liability not previously called, which shall be canceled, and said Federal reserve bank shall, upon notice from the Federal Reserve Board, be required to suspend said banking association or trust company from further privileges of membership, and shall within thirty days of such notice cancel and retire its stock and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

not previously called, which shall be canceled, and said Federal reserve bank shall, upon notice from the Federal Reserve Board, be required to suspend said [banking association or trust company] BANK from further privileges of membership, and shall within thirty days of such notice cancel and retire its stock and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided.

The Federal Reserve Board may restore membership upon due proof of compliance with the conditions imposed by this section.

The Federal Reserve Board may restore membership upon due proof of compliance with the conditions imposed by this section.

SECTION 11.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

SEC. 11. That there shall be created a Federal Reserve Board, which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members ex officio, and four members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the four appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one Federal reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair representation of different geographical divisions of the country. The four members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board and shall each receive an annual salary of \$10,000, together with an allowance for actual necessary traveling expenses, and the Comptroller of the Currency, as ex officio member of said Federal Reserve Board, shall, in addition to the salary now paid him as comptroller, receive the sum of \$5,000 annually for his services as a member of said board. Of the four members thus appointed by the President not more

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

~~SEC. 11 10. That there shall be created a~~ Federal Reserve Board, ~~is hereby created~~ which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, ~~the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency,~~ who shall be ~~members a~~ member ex officio, and ~~four~~ six members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the ~~four~~ six appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one Federal reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair representation of the different geographical divisions of the country. The ~~four~~ six members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board and shall each receive an annual salary of ~~\$10,000~~ \$12,000, together with ~~an allowance for~~ actual necessary traveling expenses, ~~and the Comptroller of the Currency, as ex officio member of said Federal Reserve Board, shall, in addition to the salary now paid him as Comptroller, receive the sum of~~ \$5,000 annually for his services as a member of said board.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

SEC. 10. A Federal Reserve Board is hereby created which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, who shall be [a member] MEMBERS ex officio, and [six] FIVE members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the [six] FIVE appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one Federal reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair representation of the different COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND geographical divisions of the country. The [six] FIVE members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board and shall each receive an annual salary of \$12,000, PAYABLE MONTHLY, together with actual necessary traveling expenses AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, AS EX OFFICIO MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO THE SALARY NOW PAID HIM AS COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, RECEIVE THE SUM OF \$7,000 ANNUALLY FOR HIS SERVICES AS A MEMBER OF SAID BOARD.

SECTION 11—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

than two shall be of the same political party, and at least one of whom shall be a person experienced in banking. One shall be designated by the President to serve for two, one for four, one for six, and one for eight years, respectively, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of eight years unless sooner removed for cause by the President.

Of the four persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as manager and one as vice manager of the Federal Reserve Board. The manager of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board, shall be the active executive officer of the Federal Reserve Board.

19 The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

PASSED BY SENATE.

The members of said board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment conferred by any member bank.

Of the ~~four~~ **six** members thus appointed by the President ~~not more than two shall be of the same political party, and at least one of whom~~ **two** shall be a ~~person~~ **persons** experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated by the President to serve for ~~two~~ **one**, one for ~~four~~ **two**, one for ~~six~~ **three**, and one for ~~eight~~ **years** ~~four, one for five, and one for six years, respectively,~~ and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ~~eight~~ **six** years unless sooner removed for cause by the President. Of the ~~four~~ **six** persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as ~~manager~~ **governor** and one as vice ~~manager~~ **governor** of the Federal Reserve Board. The ~~manager~~ **governor** of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to ~~the~~ **its** supervision ~~of the Secretary of the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board,~~ shall be the active executive officer ~~of the Federal Reserve Board.~~

The Secretary of the Treasury may assign offices in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal Reserve Board. Each member of the Federal Reserve Board shall within fifteen days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and salaries of its members and employees for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

*The members of said board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant **Secretary** SECRETARIES of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment **conferred by** IN any member bank.*

Of the ~~four~~ **six** ~~members~~ **FIVE** members thus appointed by the President at least two shall be persons experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated by the President to serve for ~~one, one for~~ **two**, ~~one for three,~~ **one for four, one for** ~~five,~~ **SIX.** ~~and~~ **one for** ~~six~~ **EIGHT, AND ONE FOR TEN** years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ~~six~~ **TEN** years unless sooner removed for cause by the President. Of the ~~six~~ **FIVE** persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as governor and one as vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The governor of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to its supervision, shall be the active executive officer.

The Secretary of the Treasury may assign offices in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal Reserve Board. Each member of the Federal Reserve Board shall within fifteen days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and ~~THE~~ salaries of its members and employees for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

SECTION 11—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, at a date to be fixed by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank or banking institution or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank or banking institution; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the four members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when appointed shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a report of its
20 fiscal operation to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

PASSED BY SENATE.

The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, at a date to be fixed by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank, ~~or~~ banking institution, ~~trust company~~, or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, ~~or~~ banking institution, ~~or trust company~~; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the ~~four~~ ~~six~~ members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the Federal Reserve Board during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury which relate to the supervision, management, and control of the Treasury Department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this Act in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.

The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a full report of its ~~fiscal~~ operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

*The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, at a date to be fixed by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company, or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution, or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the ~~six~~ **[six]** FIVE members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.*

*The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the Federal Reserve Board during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire ~~at the end of~~ **[at the end of]** THIRTY DAYS AFTER the next session of the Senate CONVENES.*

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury which relate to the supervision, management ~~[.]~~ and control of the Treasury Department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this Act in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.

The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

SECTION 11—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

Section three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged, except as in this Act otherwise provided, with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of currency issued by or through banking associations, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board:" *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any power now vested by law in the Comptroller of the Currency or the Secretary of the Treasury.

PASSED BY SENATE.

Section three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

~~"There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged, except as in this act otherwise provided, with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of currency issued by or through banking associations, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board:"~~ *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any power now vested by law in the Comptroller of the Currency or the Secretary of the Treasury

There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, of all Federal reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency and shall perform his duties under the general directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.'

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Section three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, of all Federal reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency and shall perform his duties under the general directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 12.

HOUSE BILL.

SEC. 12. That the Federal Reserve Board hereinbefore established shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts, books, and affairs of each Federal reserve bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary. The said board shall publish once each week a statement showing the condition of each Federal reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all Federal reserve banks. Such statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of such Federal reserve banks, single and combined, and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the lawful money held as reserve and the amount, nature, and maturities of the paper owned by Federal reserve banks.

(b) To permit or require, in time of emergency, Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted prime paper of other Federal reserve banks, at least five members of the Federal Reserve Board being present when such action is taken and all present consenting to the requirement. The exercise of this compulsory rediscount power by the Federal Reserve Board shall be subject to an interest charge to the accommodated bank of not less than one nor greater than three per centum above the higher of the rates prevailing in the districts immediately affected.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days (and to renew such suspension for periods not to exceed fifteen days) any and every reserve requirement specified in this act: *Provided*, That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified, such tax to be uniform in its application to all banks; but said board

PASSED BY SENATE.

SEC. 11. ~~That the~~ The Federal Reserve Board hereinbefore established shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts, books, and affairs of each Federal reserve bank and of each member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary. The said board shall publish once each week a statement showing the condition of each Federal reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all Federal reserve banks. Such statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of such the Federal reserve banks, single and combined, and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the lawful money held as reserve and the amount, nature, and maturities of the paper and other investments owned or held by Federal reserve banks.

(b) To permit or require, ~~in time of emergency,~~ Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted prime paper of other Federal reserve banks, ~~at least five members of the Federal Reserve Board being present when such action is taken and all present consenting to the requirement.~~ The exercise of this compulsory rediscount power by the Federal Reserve Board shall be subject to an interest charge to the accommodated bank of not less than one nor greater than three per centum above the higher of the rates prevailing in the districts immediately affected at rates of interest to be fixed each week or oftener by the Federal Reserve Board.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days, ~~(and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not to exceed exceeding fifteen days),~~ any and every reserve requirement specified in this Act: *Provided*, That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this Act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified: ~~such tax to be uniform in its application to all banks; but said~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Sec. 11. The Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts, books [,] and affairs of each Federal reserve bank and of each member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary. The said board shall publish once each week a statement showing the condition of each Federal reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all Federal reserve banks. Such statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, single and combined, and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the money held as reserve and the amount, nature [,] and maturities of the paper and other investments owned or held by Federal reserve banks.

(b) To permit, or, ON THE AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF AT LEAST FIVE MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE BOARD, to require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal reserve banks at rates of interest to be fixed [each week or oftener] by the Federal Reserve Board.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding fifteen days, any reserve requirement specified in this Act: *Provided*, That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this Act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified.

SECTION 12—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

shall not suspend the reserve requirements with reference to Federal reserve notes.

(d) To supervise and regulate the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes and to prescribe the form and tenor of such notes.

(e) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section twenty of this act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities and to designate the banks therein situated as country banks at its discretion.

(f) To suspend the officials of Federal reserve banks and, for cause stated in writing with opportunity of hearing, require the removal of said officials for incompetency, dereliction of duty, fraud, or deceit, such removal to be subject to approval by the President of the United States.

PASSED BY SENATE

~~board shall not suspend the reserve requirements with reference to Federal reserve notes. And provided further, That when the gold reserve held against Federal reserve notes falls below forty per centum, the Federal Reserve Board shall establish a graduated tax of not more than one per centum upon such deficiency until the reserves fall to thirty-two and one-half per centum, and when said reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum, a tax at the rate increasingly of not less than one and one-half per centum or fraction thereof that such reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum. The tax shall be paid by the reserve bank, but the reserve bank shall add an amount equal to said tax to the rates of interest and discount fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.~~

~~(d) To supervise and regulate the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes and to prescribe the form and tenor of such notes.~~

To supervise and regulate through the bureau under the charge of the Comptroller of the Currency the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes, and to prescribe rules and regulations under which such notes may be delivered by the comptroller to the Federal reserve agents applying therefor.

(c) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section twenty of this Act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities and to designate the banks therein situated as country banks at its discretion or to terminate their designation as such.

~~(f) To suspend the officials of Federal reserve banks and, for cause stated in writing with opportunity of hearing, require the removal of said officials for incompetency, dereliction of duty, fraud, or deceit, such removal to be subject to approval by the President of the United States~~ To suspend or remove any officer or director of any Federal reserve bank, the cause of such removal to be forthwith communicated in writing by the Federal Reserve Board to the removed officer or director and to said bank.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

And provided further, That when the gold reserve held against Federal reserve notes falls below forty per centum, the Federal Reserve Board shall establish a graduated tax of not more than one per centum PER ANNUM upon such deficiency until the reserves fall to thirty-two and one-half per centum, and when said reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum, a tax at the rate increasingly of not less than one and one-half per centum PER ANNUM upon each two and one-half per centum or fraction thereof that such reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum. The tax shall be paid by the reserve bank, but the reserve bank shall add an amount equal to said tax to the rates of interest and discount fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

(d) To supervise and regulate through the bureau under the charge of the Comptroller of the Currency the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes, and to prescribe rules and regulations under which such notes may be delivered by the comptroller to the Federal reserve agents applying therefor.

(e) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section twenty of this Act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities or to terminate their designation as such.

(f) To suspend or remove any officer or director of any Federal reserve bank, the cause of such removal to be forthwith communicated in writing by the Federal Reserve Board to the removed officer or director and to said bank.

SECTION 12—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for cause relating to violation of any of the provisions of this act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank and appoint a receiver therefor.

(i) To perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this Act.

PASSED BY SENATE.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for cause relating to violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank and ~~appoint a receiver therefor~~ take possession thereof and administer the same during the period of suspension.

(i) To require bonds of Federal reserve agents, perform the duties, functions, or services specified or implied in this Act, and to make all rules and regulations necessary to enable said board effectively to perform the same.

(j) To exercise general supervision over said Federal reserve banks.

(k) To authorize member banks to use, as reserves, Federal reserve notes, or bank notes based on United States bonds, to the extent that said board may find necessary.

(l) To grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe.

(m) To employ such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, or other employees as may be deemed necessary to properly conduct the business of such board, and to accomplish the purposes of this Act. All salaries, allowances, and expenses of those employed to be fixed in advance by said board and to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the members of said board. All such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, and other employees to be appointed without regard to the provisions of the Act of January sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (Twenty-second Revised Statutes, four hundred and three), and amendments thereto, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the President from placing said employees in the classified service.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for ~~cause relating to~~ THE violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank, ~~and~~ TO take possession thereof, ~~and~~ administer the same during the period of suspension, AND, WHEN DEEMED ADVISABLE, TO LIQUIDATE OR REORGANIZE SUCH BANK.

(i) To require bonds of Federal reserve agents, TO MAKE REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF ALL COLLATERAL, BONDS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES, MONEY OR PROPERTY OF ANY KIND DEPOSITED IN THE HANDS OF SUCH AGENTS, AND SAID BOARD SHALL perform the duties, functions, or services specified ~~or implied~~ in this Act, and ~~to~~ make all rules and regulations necessary to enable said board effectively to perform the same.

(j) To exercise general supervision over said Federal reserve banks.

~~(k)~~ TO authorize member banks to use, as reserves, Federal reserve notes, or bank notes based on United States bonds, to the extent that said board may find necessary.]

~~(l)~~ ~~(k)~~ TO grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe.

~~(m)~~ ~~(l)~~ TO employ such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, or other employees as may be deemed necessary to ~~properly~~ conduct the business of ~~such~~ THE board, and to accomplish the purposes of this Act]. All salaries, allowances, and expenses of those employed to] AND FEES SHALL be fixed in advance by said board and ~~to~~ SHALL be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the members of said board. All such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, and other employees ~~to~~ SHALL be appointed without regard to the provisions of the Act of January ~~sixth~~ SIXTEENTH, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (~~Twenty-second Revised Statutes,~~ VOLUME TWENTY-TWO, UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, PAGE four hundred and three), and amendments thereto, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the President from placing said employees in the classified service.

SECTION 13.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

23 FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SEC. 13. There is hereby created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its board of directors shall annually select from its own Federal reserve district one member of said council, who shall receive no compensation for his services, but may be reimbursed for actual necessary expenses.

The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, District of Columbia, at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal Reserve Board. The council may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power (1) to meet and confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of said board; (3) to call for complete information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

SEC. ~~13~~ 12. There is hereby created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its board of directors shall annually select from its own Federal reserve district one member of said council, who shall receive ~~no compensation for his services, but may be reimbursed for actual necessary expenses~~ such compensation and allowances as may be fixed by his board of directors subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, District of Columbia, at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal Reserve Board. The council may in addition to the meetings above provided for hold such other meetings in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, as it may deem necessary, may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power, *by itself or through its officers*, (1) to ~~meet and~~ confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of said board; (3) to call for ~~complete~~ information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

SEC. 12. There is hereby created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its board of directors shall annually select from its own Federal reserve district one member of said council, who shall receive such compensation and allowances as may be fixed by his board of directors subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, District of Columbia, at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal Reserve Board. The council may in addition to the meetings above provided for hold such other meetings in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, as it may deem necessary, may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies, shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power, *by itself or through its officers*, (1) to confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of said board; (3) to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

SECTION 14

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24

REDISCOUNTS.

SEC. 14. That any Federal reserve bank may receive from any member bank deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent banks, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal reserve bank may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; that is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or may be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this Act; nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities. Notes and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity of not more than ninety days.

PASSED BY SENATE.

REDISCOUNTS POWERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 14 13. ~~That any~~ Any Federal reserve bank may receive from any of its member ~~bank~~ banks, and from the United States, deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent banks of the Federal reserve system, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member or other Federal reserve banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any of its member ~~bank~~ banks, with a waiver of demand notice and protest by such bank any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or ~~may~~ are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this Act; ~~nothing herein~~. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days: *Provided, That notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.*

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POWERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 13. Any Federal reserve bank may receive from any of its member banks, and from the United States, deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent MEMBER banks ~~of the Federal reserve system~~, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member or other Federal reserve banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand, notice and protest by such bank, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this Act. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States.

Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days: Provided, That notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION 14—Continued.

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25 Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal reserve bank may discount the paper of the classes hereinbefore described having a maturity of more than ninety and not more than one hundred and twenty days, when its own cash reserve exceeds thirty-three and one-third per cent of its total outstanding demand liabilities exclusive of its outstanding Federal reserve notes by an amount to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board; but not more than fifty per cent of the total paper so discounted for any member bank shall have a maturity of more than ninety days.

Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances of such banks which are based on the exportation or importation of goods and which mature in not more than six months and bear the signature of at least one member bank in addition to that of the acceptor. The amount so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the capital stock of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

26 Any national bank may, at its discretion, accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it having not more than six months sight to run and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half the face value of its paid-up and unimpaired capital.

Section fifty-two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No associa-

PASSED BY SENATE.

~~Upon the indorsement of any member bank any Federal reserve bank may discount the paper of the classes hereinbefore described having a maturity of more than ninety and not more than one hundred and twenty days, when its own cash reserve exceeds thirty-three and one-third per cent of its total outstanding demand liabilities exclusive of its outstanding Federal reserve notes by an amount to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board; but not more than fifty per cent of the total paper so discounted for any member bank shall have a maturity of more than ninety days.~~

~~Upon the indorsement of any member bank any~~ Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances of such banks which are based on the exportation or importation or exportation or domestic shipment of goods and which ~~mature~~ in have a maturity at time of discount of not more than six three months, and bear the signature of indorsed by at least one member bank in addition to that of the acceptor. The amount of acceptances so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Any national bank may, ~~at its discretion,~~ accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it ~~having not more than six months sight to run~~ and growing out of transactions involving the importation, ~~or~~ exportation, or domestic shipment of goods having not more than six months sight to run; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half the face value of its paid-up ~~and unimpaired~~ capital stock and surplus.

Section fifty-two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances which are based on the importation or exportation of goods and which have a maturity at time of discount of not more than three months, and indorsed by at least one member bank. The amount of acceptances so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Any [national] MEMBER bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it and growing out of transactions involving the importation [] or exportation [] or domestic shipment [] of goods having not more than six months sight to run; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half its paid-up capital stock and surplus.

Section fifty-two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No

SECTION 14-- Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

tion shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of sections two, five, and fourteen of the Federal reserve Act.

PASSED BY SENATE

association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of ~~sections two, five, and fourteen of the Federal reserve~~ this Act.

The Federal Reserve Board may authorize the reserve bank of the district to discount the direct obligations of member banks, secured by the pledge and deposit of satisfactory securities; but in no case shall the amount so loaned by a Federal reserve bank exceed three-fourths of the actual value of the securities so pledged.

The rediscount by any Federal reserve bank of any bills receivable and of domestic and foreign bills of exchange and acceptances shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations as may be imposed by the Federal Reserve Board.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

national banking association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of [this] THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

[The Federal Reserve Board may authorize the reserve bank of the district to discount the direct obligations of member banks, secured by the pledge and deposit of satisfactory securities; but in no case shall the amount so loaned by a Federal reserve bank exceed three-fourths of the actual value of the securities so pledged.]

The rediscount by any Federal reserve bank of any bills receivable and of domestic and foreign bills of exchange, and OF acceptances AUTHORIZED BY THIS ACT, shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations as may be imposed by the Federal Reserve Board.

SECTION 15.

27 OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

SEC. 15. That any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, prime bankers' bills, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this Act made eligible for rediscount, and cable transfers.

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power (a) to deal in gold coin and bullion both at home and abroad, to make loans thereon, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor,

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

~~SEC. 14. That any~~ Any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, ~~prime~~ cable transfers and bankers' bills acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this Act made eligible for rediscount, ~~and cable transfers with or without the indorsement of a member bank.~~

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power: (a) to deal in gold coin and bullion both at home and abroad, to make loans thereon, exchange Federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates, and to

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

Sec. 14. Any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this Act made eligible for rediscount, with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power: (a) to deal in gold coin and bullion at home or abroad, to make loans thereon, exchange Federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates, and to con-

SECTION 15—Continued.

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when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of

United States bonds; (b) to invest in United States bonds, and bonds issued by any State, county, district, or municipality;

(c) to purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as hereinbefore defined, payable in foreign countries; but such bills of exchange must have not exceeding ninety days to run and must bear the signature of two or more responsible parties, of which the last shall be that of a member bank; (d) to establish each week, or as much oftener as required, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, a rate of discount to be charged by such bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating the commerce of the country; and

28 consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting foreign bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, prime foreign bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions which have not exceeding ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

PASSED BY SENATE.

contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds or other securities which Federal reserve banks are authorized to hold; (b) to invest in buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States bonds, and bonds issued by any State, county, district, or municipality bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board;

(c) to purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as hereinbefore defined, payable in foreign countries; but such bills of exchange must have not exceeding ninety days to run and must bear the signature of two or more responsible parties, of which the last shall be that of a member bank; (d) to establish each week, or as much oftener as required from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, a rate rates of discount to be charged by such the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating the commerce of the country and business; and (e) to establish accounts with other Federal reserve banks for exchange purposes and, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting foreign bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, prime foreign bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions which have not exceeding more than ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

tract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds or other securities which Federal reserve banks are authorized to hold; (b) to buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, INCLUDING IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION DISTRICTS, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board;

(c) to purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as hereinbefore

defined; (d) to establish from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and

business; (e) to establish accounts with other Federal reserve banks for exchange purposes and, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions which have not more than ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

SECTION 16.

HOUSE BILL.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

SEC. 16. That all moneys now held in the general fund of the Treasury except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes shall, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within twelve months after the passage of this Act, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and thereafter the revenues of the Government shall be regularly deposited in such banks, and disbursements shall be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall, subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, from time to time, apportion the funds of the Government among the said Federal reserve banks, distributing them, as far as practicable, equitably between different sections, and may, at their joint discretion, charge interest thereon and fix, from month to month, a rate which shall be regularly paid by the banks holding such deposits: *Provided*, That no Federal reserve bank shall pay interest upon any deposits except those of the United States.

No Federal reserve bank shall receive or credit deposits except from the Government of the United States, its own member banks, and, to the extent permitted by this Act, from other Federal reserve banks. All domestic transactions of the Federal reserve banks involving loans made by such banks, rediscount operations or the creation of deposit accounts shall be confined to the Government and the depositing and Federal reserve banks, with the exception of the purchase or sale of Government or State securities or of gold coin or bullion.

PASSED BY SENATE.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

SEC. 15. ~~That all~~ *The moneys now held in the general fund of the Treasury, except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes and the funds provided in this Act for the redemption of Federal reserve notes shall may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within twelve months after the passage of this Act, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks shall, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and thereafter the revenues of the Government or any part thereof shall may be regularly deposited in such banks, and disbursements shall may be made by checks drawn against such deposits.*

No public funds of the Philippine Islands, or of the postal savings, or any Government funds, shall be deposited in the continental United States in any bank not belonging to the system established by this Act: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use member banks as depositories.

~~The Secretary of the Treasury shall, subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, from time to time, apportion the funds of the Government among the said Federal reserve banks, distributing them, as far as practicable, equitably between different sections, and may, at their joint discretion, charge interest thereon and fix, from month to month, a rate which shall be regularly paid by the banks holding such deposits: Provided, That no Federal reserve bank shall pay interest upon any deposits except those of the United States.~~

~~No Federal reserve bank shall receive or credit deposits except from the Government of the United States, its own member banks, and, to the extent permitted by this Act, from other Federal reserve banks. All domestic transactions of the Federal reserve banks involving loans made by such banks, rediscount operations or the creation of deposit accounts shall be confined to the Government and the depositing and Federal reserve banks, with the exception of the purchase or sale of Government or State securities or of gold coin or bullion.~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

Sec. 15. The moneys held in the general fund of the Treasury, except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes and the funds provided in this Act for the redemption of Federal reserve notes may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and the revenues of the Government or any part thereof may be deposited in such banks, and disbursements may be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

No public funds of the Philippine Islands, or of the postal savings, or any Government funds, shall be deposited in the continental United States in any bank not belonging to the system established by this Act: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use member banks as depositories.

SECTION 17.

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PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

NOTE ISSUES.

NOTE ISSUES.

NOTE ISSUES.

SEC. 17. That Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold or lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal reserve bank.

30 Any Federal reserve bank may, upon vote of its directors, make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may deem best. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills accepted for rediscount under the provisions of section 14 of this Act, and the Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of issues and withdrawals of notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized at any time to call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it.

SEC. 17 16. ~~That~~ Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks *through the Federal reserve agents* as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable *by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks* and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold ~~or lawful money~~ on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or *in gold or lawful money* at any Federal reserve bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may, ~~upon vote of its directors,~~ make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may ~~deem best~~ require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills accepted for rediscount under the provisions of section ~~14~~ 13 of this act, and the Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of *Federal reserve* notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized at any time to call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it.

~~Whenever any Federal reserve bank shall pay out or disburse Federal reserve notes issued to it as hereinbefore provided, it shall segregate in its own vaults and shall carry to a special reserve account on its books re-~~

SEC. 16. *Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.*

Any Federal reserve bank may make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills, accepted for rediscount under the provisions of section 13 of this Act, and the Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal reserve notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board ~~shall be authorized~~ MAY at any time ~~to~~ call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it.

SECTION 17—Continued.

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PASSED BY SENATE.

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~~serve gold or lawful money equal in amount to thirty three and one third per centum of the reserve notes so paid out by it, such reserve to be used for the redemption of said reserve notes as presented; but any Federal reserve bank so using any part of such reserve to redeem notes, shall immediately carry to said reserve account an amount of gold or lawful money sufficient to make said reserve equal to thirty three and one third per centum of its outstanding Federal reserve notes.~~

Whenever any Federal reserve bank shall pay out or disburse Federal reserve notes issued to it as hereinbefore provided, it shall segregate in its own vaults and shall carry to a special reserve account on its books gold or lawful money equal in amount to thirty-three and one-third per centum of the reserve notes so paid out by it, such reserve to be used for the redemption of said reserve notes as presented; but any Federal reserve bank so using any part of such reserve to redeem

31 notes shall immediately carry to said reserve account an amount of gold or lawful money sufficient to make said reserve equal to thirty-three and one-third per centum of its outstanding Federal reserve notes.

Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the Federal Reserve Board to each Federal reserve bank. Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one Federal reserve bank shall be received by another Federal reserve bank they shall be returned for redemption to the Federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or shall be charged off against Government deposits and returned to the Treasury of the United States, or shall be presented to the said Treasury for redemption.

No Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of ten per centum upon the face value of notes

Every Federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than thirty-five per centum against its deposits and its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, but the amount of gold in the Federal reserve bank together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall be at least equal to forty per centum of the Federal reserve notes issued to said bank and in actual circulation and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal reserve agent.

Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the Federal Reserve Board to each Federal reserve bank. Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one Federal reserve bank shall be received by another Federal reserve bank they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the Federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued, ~~or shall be charged off against Government deposits and returned to the Treasury of the United States, or shall be presented to the said Treasury for redemption.~~

No Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of ten per centum upon the face

Every Federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than thirty-five per centum against its deposits and RESERVES IN GOLD OF NOT LESS THAN FORTY PER CENTUM AGAINST its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, [but the amount of gold in the Federal reserve bank together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall be at least equal to forty per centum of the Federal reserve notes issued to said bank and in actual circulation] and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal reserve agent.

Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the Federal Reserve Board to each Federal reserve bank. Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one Federal reserve bank shall be received by another Federal reserve bank they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the Federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued.

No Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of ten per centum upon the face

SECTION 17—Continued.

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so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid and returned to the Federal reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and Federal reserve notes received by the Treasury otherwise than for redemption shall be exchanged for lawful money out of the five per centum redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned as hereinbefore provided to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power, in its discretion, to require Federal reserve banks
32 to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold equal to five per centum of such amount of Federal reserve notes as may be issued to them under the provisions of this Act; but such five per centum shall be counted and included as part of the thirty-three and one-third per centum reserve hereinbefore required.

PASSED BY SENATE.

value of notes so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such Federal reserve bank shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such Federal reserve notes have been redeemed by the Treasurer in gold or gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or gold certificates, and such Federal reserve bank shall, so long as any of its Federal reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the Treasurer in gold an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the Treasurer. Federal reserve notes received by the Treasury, otherwise than for redemption, shall may be exchanged for lawful money gold out of the five per centum redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned as hereinbefore provided to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States. Federal reserve notes unfit for circulation shall be returned by the Federal reserve agents to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation and destruction.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power, in its discretion, to require each Federal reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold equal to five per centum of sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of such amount of the Federal reserve notes as may be issued to them under the provisions of this Act such bank, but in no event less than five per centum; but such five per centum deposit of gold shall be counted and included as part of the thirty-three and one-third per centum reserve hereinbefore required.

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value of notes so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such Federal reserve bank shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such Federal reserve notes have been redeemed by the Treasurer in gold or gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or gold certificates, and such Federal reserve bank shall, so long as any of its Federal reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the Treasurer in gold an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the Treasurer. Federal reserve notes received by the Treasury, otherwise than for redemption, may be exchanged for gold out of the redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States. Federal reserve notes unfit for circulation shall be returned by the Federal reserve agents to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation and destruction.

The Federal Reserve Board shall require each Federal reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the Federal reserve notes issued to such bank but in no event less than five per centum; but such deposit of gold shall be counted

ed and included as part of the [thirty-three and one-third] FORTY per centum reserve hereinbefore required.

SECTION 17—Continued.

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The said board shall also have the right to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes; but to the extent and in the amount that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal reserve agent, deposit Federal reserve notes with the bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board, which rate shall not be less than one-half of one per centum per annum, and the amount of such Federal reserve notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by the deposit of Federal reserve notes, whether issued to such bank or to some other reserve bank, or lawful money of the United States, or gold bullion, with any Federal reserve agent or with the Treasurer of the United States, and such reduction shall be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the required reserve fund of lawful money set apart for the redemption of said notes and by the release of a corresponding amount of the collateral security deposited with the local Federal reserve agent.

PASSED BY SENATE.

The said board shall also have the right, acting through the Federal reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes; but to the extent and in the amount that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal reserve agent, deposit supply Federal reserve notes with to the banks bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board, which rate shall not be less than one-half of one per centum per annum, and the amount of such Federal reserve notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, together with such notes of such Federal reserve bank as may be issued under section eighteen of this Act upon security of United States two per centum Government bonds, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by the deposit of depositing, with the Federal reserve agent, its Federal reserve notes, whether issued to such bank or to some other reserve bank, or lawful money of the United States, or gold bullion, with any Federal reserve agent, or with the Treasurer of the United States, and such reduction shall be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the required reserve fund of lawful money set apart for the redemption of said notes and by the release of a corresponding amount of the collateral security deposited with the local Federal reserve agent, gold certificates, or lawful money of the United States. Federal reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

The Federal reserve agent shall hold such gold, gold certificates, or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding Federal reserve notes when offered by the reserve bank of which he is a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of

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The board shall have the right, acting through the Federal reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes; but to the extent that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal reserve agent, supply Federal reserve notes to the bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board, and the amount of such Federal reserve notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, together with such notes of such Federal reserve bank as may be issued under section eighteen of this Act upon security of United States two per centum Government bonds, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by depositing, with the Federal reserve agent, its Federal reserve notes, gold, gold certificates, or lawful money

of the United States. Federal reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

The Federal reserve agent shall hold such gold, gold certificates, or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding Federal reserve notes when offered by the reserve bank of which he is a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of

SECTION 17—Continued.

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Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of Federal reserve notes deposited with it and shall at the same time substitute other collateral of equal value approved by the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

the Treasury the Federal Reserve Board shall require the Federal reserve agent to transmit so much of said gold to the Treasury of the United States as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such notes.

Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of its Federal reserve notes deposited with it and shall at the same time substitute therefor other like collateral of equal value amount approved by with the approval of the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Federal reserve notes, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, as may be required to supply the Federal reserve banks. Such notes shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this Act and shall bear the distinctive numbers of the several Federal reserve banks through which they are issued.

When such notes have been prepared, they shall be deposited in the Treasury, or in the subtreasury or mint of the United States nearest the place of business of each Federal reserve bank and shall be held for the use of such bank subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency for their delivery, as provided by this Act.

The plates and dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws relating to the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses incidental to their issue and retirement, shall be paid by the Federal reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve Board shall include in its estimate of expenses levied against the Federal reserve banks a sufficient amount to cover the expenses herein provided for.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

the Treasury the Federal Reserve Board shall require the Federal reserve agent to transmit so much of said gold to the Treasury of the United States as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such notes.

Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of its Federal reserve notes deposited with it and shall at the same time substitute therefor other like collateral of equal amount with the approval of the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Federal reserve notes, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, as may be required to supply the Federal reserve banks. Such notes shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this Act and shall bear the distinctive numbers of the several Federal reserve banks through which they are issued.

When such notes have been prepared, they shall be deposited in the Treasury, or in the subtreasury or mint of the United States nearest the place of business of each Federal reserve bank and shall be held for the use of such bank subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency for their delivery, as provided by this Act.

The plates and dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws relating to the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses incidental to their issue and retirement, shall be paid by the Federal reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve Board shall include in its estimate of expenses levied against the Federal reserve banks a sufficient amount to cover the expenses herein provided for.

SECTION 17—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

The examination of plates, dies, bed pieces, and so forth, and regulations relating to such examination of plates, dies, and so forth, of national-bank notes provided for in section fifty-one hundred and seventy-four, Revised Statutes, is hereby extended to include Federal reserve notes herein provided for.

Any appropriation heretofore made out of the general funds of the Treasury for engraving plates and dies, the purchase of distinctive paper, or to cover any other expense in connection with the printing of national-bank notes or notes provided for by the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and any distinctive paper that may be on hand at the time of the passage of this Act may be used in the discretion of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, and should the appropriations heretofore made be insufficient to meet the requirements of this Act in addition to circulating notes provided for by existing law, the Secretary is hereby authorized to use so much of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the notes aforesaid: Provided, however, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as exempting national banks or Federal reserve banks from their liability to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in printing and issuing circulating notes.

~~It shall be the duty of every Federal reserve bank to receive on deposit, at par and without charge for exchange or collection, checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors or by any of its depositors upon any other depositor and checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank last mentioned, nothing herein contained to be construed as prohibiting member banks from making reasonable charges to cover actual expenses incurred in collecting and remitting funds for their patrons.~~

It shall be the duty of every Federal reserve bank to receive on deposit, at par and without charge for exchange or collection, checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors or by any of its depositors upon any other depositor and checks and drafts drawn by any

Every Federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit from member banks or from Federal reserve banks checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a Federal reserve bank, checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank or

The examination of plates, dies, bed pieces, and so forth, and regulations relating to such examination of plates, dies, and so forth, of national-bank notes provided for in section fifty-one hundred and seventy-four Revised Statutes, is hereby extended to include [Federal reserve] notes herein provided for.

Any appropriation heretofore made out of the general funds of the Treasury for engraving plates and dies, the purchase of distinctive paper, or to cover any other expense in connection with the printing of national-bank notes or notes provided for by the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and any distinctive paper that may be on hand at the time of the passage of this Act may be used in the discretion of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, and should the appropriations heretofore made be insufficient to meet the requirements of this Act in addition to circulating notes provided for by existing law, the Secretary is hereby authorized to use so much of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the notes aforesaid: Provided, however, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as exempting national banks or Federal reserve banks from their liability to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in printing and issuing circulating notes.

Every Federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit AT PAR from member banks or from Federal reserve banks checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a Federal reserve bank, checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank or

SECTION 17—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

depositor in any other Federal reserve bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank last mentioned, nothing herein contained to be construed as prohibiting member banks from making reasonable charges to cover actual expenses incurred in collecting and remitting funds for their patrons.

The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds at par among Federal reserve banks, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a clearing house for such Federal reserve banks, or may designate a Federal reserve bank to exercise such functions, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks.

PASSED BY SENATE.

member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank or member bank. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting a member bank from making reasonable charges for checks and drafts so debited to its account, or for collecting and remitting funds, or for exchange sold to its patrons. The Federal Reserve Board may, by rule, fix the charges to be collected by the member banks from its patrons whose checks are cleared through the Federal reserve bank and the charge which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered by the Federal reserve bank.

The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds ~~at par~~ and charges therefor among Federal reserve banks and their branches, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a clearing house for such Federal reserve banks, or may designate a Federal reserve bank to exercise such functions, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank or member bank. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting a member bank from [making reasonable charges for checks and drafts so debited to its account, or for] CHARGING ITS ACTUAL EXPENSE INCURRED IN collecting and remitting funds, or for exchange sold to its patrons. The Federal Reserve Board [may] SHALL, by rule, fix the charges to be collected by the member banks from its patrons whose checks are cleared through the Federal reserve bank and the charge which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered by the Federal reserve bank.

The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds and charges therefor among Federal reserve banks and their branches, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a clearing house for such Federal reserve banks, or may designate a Federal reserve bank to exercise such functions, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks.

SECTION 18.

SEC. 18. That so much of the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section four of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and section eight of the Act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of any other provisions of existing statutes, as require that before any national banking association shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States a stated amount of United States registered bonds be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 17. That so much of the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section four of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and section eight of the Act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of any other provisions of existing statutes as require that before any national banking association shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States a stated amount of United States registered bonds be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 17. [That so] So much of the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section four of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and section eight of the Act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of any other provisions of existing statutes as require that before any national banking association shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States a stated amount of United States registered bonds, [be, and the same] is hereby, repealed.

SECTION 19.

HOUSE BILL.

REFUNDING BONDS.

35 **SEC. 19.** That upon application the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange the two per centum bonds of the United States bearing the circulation privilege deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulating notes for three per centum bonds of the United States without the circulation privilege, payable after twenty years from date of issue, and exempt from Federal, State, and municipal taxation both

as to income and principal. No national bank shall, in any one year, present two per centum bonds for exchange in the manner hereinbefore provided to an amount exceeding five per centum of the total amount of bonds on deposit with the Treasurer by said bank for circulation purposes. Should any national bank fail in any one year to so exchange its full quota of two per centum bonds under the terms of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury may permit any other national bank or banks to exchange bonds in excess of the five per centum aforesaid in an amount equal to the deficiency caused by the failure of any one or more banks to make exchange in any one year, allotment to be made to applying banks in proportion to their holdings of bonds. At the expiration of twenty years from the passage of this Act every holder of United States two per centum bonds then outstanding shall receive payment at par and accrued interest. After twenty years from the date of the passage of this Act national-bank notes still remaining outstanding shall be recalled and redeemed by the national banking associations issuing the same within a period and under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, and notes still remaining in circulation at the end of such period shall be secured by an equal amount of lawful money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States by the banking associations originally issuing such notes. Meanwhile every national bank may continue to apply for and receive circulating notes from the Comptroller of the Currency based upon

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PASSED BY SENATE.

~~REFUNDING BONDS.~~

Sec. 18. Any member bank desiring to retire the whole or any part of its circulating notes may file with the Treasurer of the United States an application to sell for its account, at par and interest, United States bonds securing circulation to be retired.

The Treasurer shall, at the end of each quarterly period, furnish the Federal Reserve Board with a list of such applications, and the Federal Reserve Board may, in its discretion, require the Federal reserve banks to purchase such bonds from the banks whose applications have been filed with the Treasurer at least ten days before the end of any quarterly period at which the Federal Reserve Board may direct the purchase to be made. Upon notice from the Treasurer of the amount of bonds so sold for its account, each member bank shall duly assign and transfer, in writing, such bonds to the Federal reserve bank purchasing the same, and such Federal reserve bank shall thereupon deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the purchase price of such bonds, and the Treasurer shall pay to the member bank selling such bonds any balance due after deducting a sufficient sum to redeem its outstanding notes secured by such bonds, which notes shall be canceled and permanently retired when redeemed.

The Federal reserve banks purchasing such bonds shall be required to take out an amount of circulating notes equal to the amount of national-bank notes outstanding against such bonds.

Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States bonds so purchased, or any bonds with the circu-

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

REFUNDING BONDS.

Section 18 stricken out and the following substituted:

Sec. 18. After two years from the passage of this Act, and at any time during a period of twenty years thereafter, any member bank desiring to retire the whole or any part of its circulating notes, may file with the Treasurer of the United States an application to sell for its account, at par and accrued interest, United States bonds securing circulation to be retired.

The Treasurer shall, at the end of each quarterly period, furnish the Federal Reserve Board with a list of such applications, and the Federal Reserve Board may, in its discretion, require the Federal reserve banks to purchase such bonds from the banks whose applications have been filed with the Treasurer at least ten days before the end of any quarterly period at which the Federal Reserve Board may direct the purchase to be made: Provided, That Federal reserve banks shall not be permitted to purchase an amount to exceed \$25,000,000 of such bonds in any one year, and which amount shall include bonds acquired under section four of this Act by the Federal reserve bank. Provided further, That the Federal Reserve Board shall allot to each Federal reserve bank such proportion of such bonds as the capital and surplus of such bank shall bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all the Federal reserve banks.

Upon notice from the Treasurer of the amount of bonds so sold for its account, each member bank shall duly assign and transfer, in writing, such bonds to the Federal reserve bank purchasing the same, and such Federal reserve bank shall, thereupon, deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the purchase price of such bonds, and the Treasurer shall pay to the member bank selling such bonds any balance due after deducting a sufficient sum to redeem its outstanding notes secured by such bonds, which notes shall be cancelled and permanently retired when redeemed.

The Federal reserve banks purchasing such bonds shall be permitted to take out an amount of circulating notes equal to the par value of such bonds.

Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of bonds so purchased, or any bonds with the circu-

SECTION 19—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

the deposit of two per centum bonds or of any other bonds bearing the circulation privilege; but no national bank shall be permitted to issue other circulating notes except such as are secured as in this section provided or to issue or to make use of any substitute for such circulating notes in the form of clearing-house loan certificates, cashier's checks, or other obligation.

PASSED BY SENATE.

lating privilege acquired under section four of this Act, any Federal reserve bank making such deposit in the manner provided by existing law shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal reserve bank procuring same, and shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the same tenor and effect as national-bank notes now provided by law. They shall be issued and redeemed under the same terms and conditions as national-bank notes. United States bonds bought by a Federal reserve bank against which there are no outstanding national-bank notes may be exchanged at the Treasury for one-year gold notes bearing three per centum interest. In case of such exchange for one-year notes the reserve bank shall be bound to pay such notes and to receive in payment thereof new three per centum one-year Treasury gold notes year by year for the period of twenty years.

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circulating privilege acquired under section four of this Act, any Federal reserve bank making such deposit in the manner provided by existing law, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal reserve bank procuring the same, and shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the same tenor and effect as national-bank notes now provided by law. They shall be issued and redeemed under the same terms and conditions as national-bank notes except that they shall not be limited to the amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank issuing them.

Upon application of any Federal reserve bank, approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, in exchange for United States two per centum gold bonds bearing the circulation privilege, but against which no circulation is outstanding, one year gold notes of the United States without the circulation privilege, to an amount not to exceed one-half of the two per centum bonds so tendered for exchange, and thirty year three per centum gold bonds without the circulation privilege for the remainder of the two per centum bonds so tendered, provided, that at the time of such exchange the Federal reserve bank obtaining such one year gold notes shall enter into an obligation with the Secretary of the Treasury binding itself to purchase from the United States for gold at the maturity of such one year notes, an amount equal to those delivered in exchange for such bonds, if so requested by the Secretary, and at each maturity of one year notes so purchased by such Federal reserve bank, to purchase from the United States such an amount of one year notes as the Secretary may tender to such bank, not to exceed the amount issued to such bank in the first instance, in exchange for the two per centum United States gold bonds; said obligation to purchase at maturity such notes shall continue in force for a period not to exceed thirty years.

For the purpose of making the exchange herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue at par Treasury notes in coupon or registered form as he may

SECTION 19—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

prescribe in denominations of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable quarterly,—such Treasury notes to be payable not more than one year from the date of their issue in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt as to principal and interest from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States except as provided by this Act, as well as from taxes in any form by or under State, municipal or local authorities. And for the same purpose, the Secretary is authorized and empowered to issue United States gold bonds at par, bearing three per centum interest payable thirty years from date of issue, such bonds to be of the same general tenor and effect and to be issued under the same general terms and conditions as the United States three per centum bonds without the circulation privilege now issued and outstanding.

Upon application of any Federal reserve bank, approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary may issue at par such three per centum bonds in exchange for the one year gold notes herein provided for.

SECTION 20.

BANK RESERVES.

BANK RESERVES.

BANK RESERVES.

Sec. 19. Demand liabilities within the meaning of this Act shall comprise all liabilities maturing or payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

When the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he may elect, the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in any district, every subscribing member bank shall establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) A bank not in a reserve or central reserve city as now or hereafter defined shall hold and maintain reserves equal to twelve per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand

Sec. 19. Demand [liabilities] DEPOSITS within the meaning of this Act shall comprise all [liabilities maturing or] DEPOSITS payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

When the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he may elect, the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in any district, every subscribing member bank shall establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) A bank not in a reserve or central reserve city as now or hereafter defined shall hold and maintain reserves equal to twelve per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand

SEC. 20. That from and after the date when the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he may elect, the fact that a Federal reserve bank has been established in any designated district, every banking association within said district which shall have subscribed for stock in such Federal reserve bank shall be required to establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) If a country bank as defined by existing law, it shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to twelve per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits, not including savings

SECTION 20—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

deposits hereinafter provided for. Five-twelfths of such reserve shall consist of money which national banks may under existing law count as legal reserve, held actually in the bank's own vaults; and for a period of fourteen months from the date aforesaid at least three-twelfths and thereafter at least five-twelfths of such reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district. The remainder of the twelve per centum reserve hereinbefore

required may, for a period of thirty-six months from and after the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore provided, consist of balances due from national banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law. From and after a date thirty-six months subsequent to the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore provided the said remainder of the twelve per centum reserve required of each country bank shall consist either in whole or in part of reserve money in the bank's own vaults or of credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district.

(b) If a reserve city bank as defined by existing law, it shall hold and maintain, for a period of sixty days from the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore provided, a reserve equal to twenty per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits, not including savings deposits hereinafter provided for, and permanently thereafter eighteen per centum. At least one-half of such reserve shall consist of money which national banks may under existing law count as legal reserve, held actually in the bank's own vaults. After sixty days from the date aforesaid, and for a period of one year, at least three-eighths and permanently thereafter at least five-eighths of such reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district.

The remainder of the reserve in this paragraph required may, for a period of thirty-six months from and after the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore provided, consist of balances due from national banks in central reserve cities as now defined by law.

PASSED BY SENATE.

liabilities and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of twenty-four months after said date four-twelfths thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district, for a period of six months after said date, two-twelfths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-twelfth, until five-twelfths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of twenty-four months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said twenty-four months' period said reserves, other than those hereinbefore required to be held in the reserve bank, shall be held in the vaults of the member bank or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at its option.

(b) *A bank in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand liabilities and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:*

In its vaults six-fifteenths thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district for a period of six months after the date aforesaid at least three-fifteenths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-fifteenth, until six-fifteenths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

[liabilities] DEPOSITS and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of [twenty-four] THIRTY-SIX months after said date [four-twelfths] FIVE-TWELFTHS thereof AND PERMANENTLY THEREAFTER FOUR-TWELFTHS.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district, for a period of [six] TWELVE months after said date, two-twelfths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-twelfth, until five-twelfths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of [twenty-four] THIRTY-SIX months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in NATIONAL banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said [twenty-four] THIRTY-SIX months' period said reserves, other than those hereinbefore required to be held in the VAULTS OF THE MEMBER BANK AND IN THE FEDERAL reserve bank, shall be held in the vaults of the member bank or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at [its] THE option OF THE MEMBER BANK.

(b) *A bank in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand [liabilities] DEPOSITS and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:*

In its vaults FOR A PERIOD OF THIRTY-SIX MONTHS AFTER SAID DATE six-fifteenths thereof, AND PERMANENTLY THEREAFTER FIVE-FIFTEENTHS

In the Federal reserve bank of its district for a period of [six] TWELVE months after the date aforesaid at least three-fifteenths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-fifteenth, until six-fifteenths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

FOR A PERIOD OF THIRTY-SIX MONTHS AFTER SAID DATE THE BALANCE OF THE RESERVE MAY BE HELD IN ITS OWN VAULTS, OR IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, OR IN NATIONAL BANKS IN RESERVE OR CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES AS NOW DEFINED BY LAW.

SECTION 20—Continued

HOUSE BILL

From and after a date thirty-six months subsequent to the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore provided, the said remainder of the eighteen per centum reserve required of each reserve city bank shall consist either in whole or in part of reserve money in the bank's own vaults or of credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district.

(c) If a central reserve city bank as defined by existing law, it shall hold and maintain for a period of sixty days from the date fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore provided a reserve equal to twenty per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits, not including savings deposits hereinafter provided for, and permanently thereafter eighteen per centum. At least one-half of such reserve shall consist of money which national banks may under existing law count as legal reserve, held actually in the bank's own vaults. After sixty days from the date aforesaid, and thereafter for a period of one year, at least three-eighths and permanently thereafter at least five-eighths of such reserve shall consist of a credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district. The remainder of the 39 eighteen per centum reserve required of each central reserve city bank shall consist either in whole or in part of reserve money actually held in its own vaults or of credit balance with the Federal reserve bank of its district.

PASSED BY SENATE.

After said twenty-four months' period all of said reserves, except those hereinbefore required to be held permanently in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in its vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at its option.

(c) *A bank in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to eighteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand liabilities and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:*

In its vaults six-eighths thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank for a period of six months after the date aforesaid at least three-eighths, and permanently thereafter six-eighths.

The balance of said reserves shall be held in its own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank at its option.

Any Federal reserve bank may receive from the member banks as reserves, not exceeding one half of each installment, eligible paper as described in section fourteen properly indorsed and acceptable to the said reserve bank.

If a State bank or trust company is required by the law of its State to keep its reserves either in its own vaults or with another State bank or trust company, such reserve deposits so kept in such State bank or trust company shall be construed, within the meaning of this section, as if they were reserve deposits in a national bank in a reserve or central reserve city for a period of three years after the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in the district in which such State bank or trust company is situate. Except as thus provided no member bank shall keep on deposit with any non-member bank a sum in excess of ten per centum of its own paid-up capital and surplus. No member bank shall act as the medium or agent of a non-member bank in applying for or receiving discounts from a Federal

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

After said [twenty-four] THIRTY-SIX months' period all of said reserves, except those hereinbefore required to be held permanently in the VAULTS OF THE MEMBER BANK AND IN THE Federal reserve bank, shall be held in its vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at [its] THE option OF THE MEMBER BANK.

(c) *A bank in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to eighteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand [liabilities] DEPOSITS and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:*

In its vaults six-eighths thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank [for a period of six months after the date aforesaid at least three-eighths, and permanently thereafter six-eighths.] SEVEN-EIGHTEENTHS.

The balance of said reserves shall be held in its own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, at its option.

Any Federal reserve bank may receive from the member banks as reserves, not exceeding one-half of each installment, eligible paper as described in section fourteen properly indorsed and acceptable to the said reserve bank.

If a State bank or trust company is required by the law of its State to keep its reserves either in its own vaults or with another State bank or trust company, such reserve deposits so kept in such State bank or trust company shall be construed, within the meaning of this section, as if they were reserve deposits in a national bank in a reserve or central reserve city for a period of three years after the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in the district in which such State bank or trust company is situate. Except as thus provided, no member bank shall keep on deposit with any non-member bank a sum in excess of ten per centum of its own paid-up capital and surplus. No member bank shall act as the medium or agent of a non-member bank in applying for or receiving discounts from a Federal

SECTION 20—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

reserve bank under the provisions of this Act.

The reserve carried by a member bank with a Federal reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities: Provided, however, That no bank shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserve required by law is fully restored.

United States banks located in Alaska or outside the Continental United States may remain nonmember banks, and shall in that event maintain reserves and comply with all the conditions now provided by law regulating them; or said banks, except in the Philippine Islands, may, with the consent of the Reserve Board, become member banks of any one of the reserve districts, and shall, in that event, take stock, maintain reserves, and be subject to all the other provisions of this Act.

SECTION 21.

SEC. 21. That so much of sections two and three of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the Act aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And from and after the passage of this Act such fund of five per centum shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

SEC. ~~21~~ 20. ~~That so~~ So much of sections two and three of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the Act aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And from and after the passage of this Act such fund of five per centum shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

reserve bank under the provisions of this Act EXCEPT BY PERMISSION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The reserve carried by a member bank with a Federal reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities: Provided, however, That no bank shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserve required by law is fully restored.

IN ESTIMATING THE RESERVES REQUIRED BY THIS ACT, THE NET BALANCE OF AMOUNTS DUE TO AND FROM OTHER BANKS SHALL BE TAKEN AS THE BASIS FOR ASCERTAINING THE DEPOSITS AGAINST WHICH RESERVES SHALL BE DETERMINED. BALANCES IN RESERVE BANKS DUE TO MEMBER BANKS SHALL, TO THE EXTENT HEREIN PROVIDED, BE COUNTED AS RESERVES.

【United States】 NATIONAL banks located in Alaska or outside the continental United States may remain nonmember banks, and shall in that event maintain reserves and comply with all the conditions now provided by law regulating them; or said banks, except in the Philippine Islands, may, with the consent of the Reserve Board, become member banks of any one of the reserve districts, and shall, in that event, take stock, maintain reserves, and be subject to all the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. So much of sections two and three of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency and for other purposes," as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the Act aforesaid is hereby repealed. And from and after the passage of this Act such fund of five per centum shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

SECTION 22.

HOUSE BILL.

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The Senate amendment proposed to eliminate this section.

SEC. 22. That every Federal reserve bank shall at all times have on hand in its own vaults, in gold or lawful money, a sum equal to not less than thirty-three and one-third per centum of its outstanding demand liabilities.

The Federal Reserve Board may notify any Federal reserve bank whose lawful reserve shall be below the amount required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve; and if such bank shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its lawful reserve, the Federal Reserve Board may appoint a receiver to wind up the business of said bank.

~~SEC. 22. That every Federal reserve bank shall at all times have on hand in its own vaults, in gold or lawful money, a sum equal to not less than thirty-three and one-third per centum of its outstanding demand liabilities.~~

~~The Federal Reserve Board may notify any Federal reserve bank whose lawful reserve shall be below the amount required to be kept on hand to make good such reserve; and if such bank shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its lawful reserve, the Federal Reserve Board may appoint a receiver to wind up the business of said bank.~~

SECTION 23.

40 BANK EXAMINATIONS.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 23. That the examination of the affairs of every national banking association authorized by existing law shall take place at least twice in each calendar year and as much oftener as the Federal Reserve Board shall consider necessary in order to furnish a full and complete knowledge of its condition. The Secretary of the Treasury may, however, at any time direct the holding of a special examination. The person assigned to the making of such examination of the affairs of any national banking association shall have power to call together a quorum of the directors of such association, who shall, under oath, state to such examiner the character and circumstances of such of its loans or discounts as he may designate; and from and after the passage of this Act all bank examiners shall receive fixed salaries, the amount whereof shall be determined by the Federal Reserve Board and annually reported to Congress. But the expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by the Federal Reserve Board upon the associations examined in proportion to assets or resources held by such associations upon a date during the year in which such examinations are held to be established by the Federal Reserve Board. The Comptroller of the Currency shall so arrange the duties of national bank examiners that no two successive examinations of any association

~~SEC. 23 21. That the examination of the affairs of every national banking association authorized by existing law Every member bank shall take place be examined by the Comptroller of the Currency at least twice in each calendar year and as much oftener as the Federal Reserve Board shall consider necessary, in order to furnish a full and complete knowledge of its condition. The Secretary of the Treasury The Federal Reserve Board may authorize examinations by the State authorities to be accepted in the case of State banks and trust companies and may, however, at any time direct the holding of a special examination. The person assigned to the making of such the examination of the affairs of any national banking association member bank shall have power to call together a quorum of the directors of such association bank, who shall, under oath, state to such examiner the character and circumstances of such of its loans or discounts as he may designate; and from and after the passage of this Act all bank examiners shall receive fixed salaries, the amount whereof shall be determined by the. The Federal Reserve Board shall fix the salaries of all bank examiners and annually reported make report thereof to Congress. But the The expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by authority of the Federal Reserve Board upon the associ-~~

Section 21 was stricken out and the following inserted:

SEC. 21. *[That section]* SECTION fifty-two hundred and forty, United States Revised Statutes, *[be]* is amended to read as follows:

The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint examiners who shall examine every member bank at least twice in each calendar year and oftener if considered necessary: Provided, however, That the Federal Reserve Board may authorize examination by the State authorities to be accepted in the case of State banks and trust companies and may at any time direct the holding of a special examination of State banks or trust companies that are stockholders in any Federal reserve bank. The examiner making the examination of any national bank, or of any other member bank, shall have power to make a thorough examination of all the affairs of the bank and in doing so he shall have power to administer oaths and to examine any of the officers and agents thereof under oath and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of said bank to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Federal Reserve Board, upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency, shall fix the salaries of all bank examiners and make report thereof to Congress. The expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by the

SECTION 23—Continued.

HOUSE BILL.

shall be made by the same examiner.

41 In addition to the examinations made and conducted by the Comptroller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, arrange for special or periodical examination of the member banks within its district. Such examination shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank under whose auspices it is carried on of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times furnish to the Federal Reserve Board such information as may be demanded by the latter concerning the condition of any national banking association located within the district of the said Federal reserve bank.

The Federal Reserve Board shall as often as it deems best, and in any case not less frequently than four times each year, order an examination of national banking associations in reserve cities. Such examinations shall show in detail the total amount of loans made by each bank on demand, on time, and the different classes of collateral held to protect the various loans, and the lines of credit which are being extended by them. The Federal Reserve Board shall, at least once each year, order an examination of each Federal reserve bank, and upon joint application of ten member banks the Federal Reserve Board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank.

PASSED BY SENATE.

ations banks examined in proportion to assets or resources held by such

~~associations banks upon a date during the year in which such examinations are held to be established by the Federal Reserve Board. The Comptroller of the Currency shall so arrange the duties of national bank examiners that no two successive examinations of any association shall be made by the same examiner the dates when the various banks are examined.~~

In addition to the examinations made and conducted by the Comptroller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve agent or of the Federal Reserve Board, ~~arrange~~ provide for special ~~or periodical~~ examination of the member banks within its district. Such examination shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank under whose auspices it is carried on of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times furnish to the Federal Reserve Board such information as may be demanded by the latter concerning the condition of any ~~national banking association~~ located member bank within the district of the said Federal reserve bank.

No bank shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by law, or vested in the courts of justice, or such as shall be or shall have been exercised or directed by Congress, or either House thereof, or any committee thereof.

~~The Federal Reserve Board shall as often as it deems best, and in any case not less frequently than four times each year, order an examination of national banking associations in reserve cities. Such examinations shall show in detail the total amount of loans made by each bank on demand, on time, and the different classes of collateral held to protect the various loans, and the lines of credit which are being extended by them. The Federal Reserve Board shall, at least once each year, order an examination of each Federal reserve bank, and upon joint application of ten member banks the Federal Reserve Board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank.~~

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Comptroller of the Currency upon the banks examined in proportion to assets or resources held by the banks upon the dates of examination of the various banks.

In addition to the examinations made and conducted by the Comptroller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal reserve agent or the Federal Reserve Board, provide for special examination of member banks within its district. The expense of such examinations shall be borne by the bank examined. Such examinations shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times furnish to the Federal Reserve Board such information as may be demanded concerning the condition of any member bank within the district of the said Federal reserve bank.

No bank shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by law, or vested in the courts of justice or such as shall be or shall have been exercised or directed by Congress, or by either House thereof or by any committee of Congress OR of either House duly authorized.

The Federal Reserve Board shall, at least once each year, order an examination of each Federal reserve bank, and upon joint application of ten member banks the Federal Reserve Board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank.

SECTION 24.

HOUSE BILL

42 SEC. 24. That no national bank shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any examiner of such bank. Any bank offending against this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and the officer or officers of a bank making such loan or granting such gratuity shall be likewise deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and each shall be fined not to exceed \$5,000.

Any examiner accepting a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and

shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national-bank examiner. No national-bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office.

No officer or director of a national bank shall receive or be beneficiary, either directly or indirectly, of any fee (other than a legitimate fee paid an attorney at law for legal services), commission, gift, or other consideration for or on account of any loan, purchase, sale, payment, exchange, or transaction with respect to stocks, bonds, or other investment securities or notes, bills of exchange, acceptances, bankers' bills, cable transfers, or mortgages made by or on behalf of a national bank of which he is such officer or director.

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PASSED BY SENATE.

SEC. 24 22. That no national No member bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any examiner of such bank. Any bank officer, director, or employee offending against violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and the officer or officers of a bank making such loan or granting such gratuity shall be likewise deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and each shall be fined not to exceed \$5,000. Any examiner accepting a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him or from an officer, director, or employee thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national-bank examiner. No national-bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office for any bank or officer, director, or employee thereof.

No officer or director of a national bank shall receive or be beneficiary, either directly or indirectly, of any fee (other than a legitimate fee paid an attorney at law for legal services), commission, gift, or other consideration for or on account of any loan, purchase, sale, payment, exchange, or transaction with respect to stocks, bonds, or other investment securities or notes, bills of exchange, acceptances, bankers' bills, cable transfers or mortgages made by or on behalf of a national bank of which he is such officer or director.

Other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to any officer, director, or employee of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, director, or employee for services rendered to such bank, no officer, director, employee, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank. No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

SEC. 22. No member bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any BANK examiner [of such bank]. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and MAY BE fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given. Any examiner accepting a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him or from an officer, director, or employee thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more

than \$5,000, or both; and MAY BE fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national-bank examiner. No national-bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office for any bank or officer, director, or employee thereof.

Other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to any officer, director, or employee of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, director, or employee for services rendered to such bank, no officer, director, employee, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank. No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank

SECTION 24—Continued.

HOUSE BILL

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

to other than the proper officers of such bank without first having obtained the express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency, or from the board of directors of such bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or either House thereof, or any committee thereof.

to other than the proper officers of such bank without first having obtained the express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency, or from the Board of Directors of such bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or OF either House thereof, or any committee OF CONGRESS OR OF EITHER HOUSE [thereof] DULY AUTHORIZED.

Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

Except so far as already provided in existing laws this provision shall not take effect until six months after the passage of this Act.

Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding ~~five years one year~~, or both ~~such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.~~

Except so far as already provided in existing laws this provision shall not take effect until ~~six months~~ sixty days after the passage of this Act.

Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Except [so far] as [already] provided in existing laws, this provision shall not take effect until sixty days after the passage of this Act.

SECTION 25.

SEC. 25. That from and after the passage of this Act the stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

Section fifty-one hundred and fifty-one, Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby re-enacted except in so far as modified by this section.

~~SEC. 25 23. That from and after the passage of this Act the~~ The stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

~~Section fifty-one hundred and fifty one, Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby re-enacted except in so far as modified by this section.~~

SEC. 23. The stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

SECTION 26.

HOUSE BILL.

44 LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

SEC. 26. That any national banking association not situated in a reserve city or central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than twelve months, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security, and such property shall be situated within the Federal reserve district in which the bank is located. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section.

PASSED BY SENATE.

LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

SEC. 26 24. ~~That any~~ Any national banking association not situated in a ~~reserve city or~~ central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than ~~twelve months~~ five years, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security, ~~and such property shall be situated within the Federal reserve district in which the bank is located.~~ Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus, or to one-third of its time deposits, and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

SEC. 24. Any national banking association not situated in a [reserve city or] central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus or

to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section.

SECTION 27.

The Senate eliminated this section and the House conferees agreed

HOUSE BILL.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 27. That any national banking association may, subsequent to a date one year after the organization of the Federal Reserve Board, make application to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to open a savings department. Such application shall set forth that the directors of said national bank have by a majority vote apportioned a specified percentage of their paid-in capital and surplus to said savings department and to that end have segregated specified assets for the uses of said department, or that cash capital for the said savings department has been obtained by subscription to additional issues of the capital stock of said national bank: *Provided*, That the capital thus set apart for the uses of the proposed savings department aforesaid shall in no case be less than \$15,000, or than a sum equal to twenty per centum of the paid-up capital and surplus of the said national bank.

In making the application aforesaid any national banking association may further apply for power to act as trustee for mortgage loans subject to the conditions and limitations herein prescribed or to be established as hereinafter provided.

Whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall have approved any such application as hereinbefore provided, he shall so inform the applying bank, and thereafter it shall be authorized to receive savings deposits as so defined, and the organization and business conducted or possessed by said bank at the time of making said application, except such as has been specifically segregated for the savings department, and subsequent expansions thereof shall be known as the commercial department of the said bank. The said departments shall, to all intents and purposes, be separate and distinct institutions save and except as hereinafter expressly provided. The capital, surplus, deposits, securities, investments, and other property, effects, and assets of each of said departments shall, in no event, be mingled with those of the other department, or used, either in whole or in part, to pay any of the deposits of the other department until all of the deposits of its own department have been fully paid and satisfied. National banks may increase or diminish their capital stock in the manner now provided by law, but whenever such general increase or reduction of the capital stock of any national bank operating upon the provisions of this section shall be made such increase or reduction shall be apportioned between the commercial and savings departments of the said bank as its board of directors shall prescribe, notice of such increase or reduction, and of the apportionment thereof, being forthwith given to the Comptroller of the Currency; and any such national bank may increase or diminish the capital already apportioned to either its savings or commercial department to an extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, notifying the Comptroller of the Currency as hereinbefore provided. The savings department for which authority has been solicited and granted shall have control of the cash or assets apportioned to it as hereinbefore provided, and shall be organized under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Both the savings and commercial departments so created shall, however, be under the control and direction of a single board of directors and of the general officers of said bank.

All business transacted by the commercial department of any such national bank shall be in every respect subject to the limitations and requirements provided in the national banking Act as modified by this Act, and such business shall henceforward be known as commercial business.

The savings department of each such national bank shall be authorized to accumulate and loan the funds of its depositors, to receive deposits of current funds, to purchase securities authorized by the Federal Reserve Board, to loan any funds in its possession upon real estate or other authorized security, and to collect the same with interest, and to declare and pay dividends or interest upon its deposits. The Federal Reserve Board is hereby authorized to exempt the savings departments of national banking associations from any and every restriction upon classes or kinds of business laid down in the national banking Act, and it shall be the duty of the said board within one year after its organization to prepare and publish rules and regulations for the conduct of business by such savings departments. The said regulations shall require every national bank which shall conduct a savings department and a commercial department to segregate in its own vaults the cash and assets belonging to such departments respectively and shall prescribe the general forms of separate books of account to be used by each such department for its exclusive and individual use. The regulations aforesaid shall further specify the period of notice for the withdrawal of deposits made in the said savings department and shall forbid the acceptance of deposits by one department of such national bank from the other department of such bank. The Federal Reserve Board shall make and publish at its discretion lists of securities, paper, bonds, and other forms of investment, which the savings departments of national banks shall be authorized to buy or loan upon; and said lists need not be uniform throughout the United States, but shall be adapted to the conditions of business in different sections of the country.

It shall be the duty of every national bank to maintain, with respect to all deposit liabilities of its savings department, a reserve in money which may under existing law be counted as reserve, equal to not less than five per centum of the total deposit liabilities of such department, and every national bank authorized to maintain a savings department is hereby exempted from the reserve requirements of the national banking Act and of this Act in respect to the said deposit liabilities of its savings department, except as in this section provided. Every regulation made in pursuance of this section shall be duly published, and also posted in every member bank having a savings department.

Every officer, director, or employee of any member bank who shall knowingly or willfully violate any of the provisions of this section, or any of the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, or of the Comptroller of the Currency, made under and by virtue of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 28.

HOUSE BILL.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

SEC. 28. That any national banking association possessing a capital of \$1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such circumstances as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the foreign country or countries or the dependencies of the United States where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on and the amount of capital set aside by the said banking association filing such application for the conduct of its foreign business at the branches proposed by it to be established in foreign countries. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to approve or to reject such application, if in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authority to establish branches in foreign countries shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Comptroller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal Reserve Board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the accounts of other foreign branches established by it and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each such branch as a separate item.

PASSED BY SENATE

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

SEC. 28 25. That Any national banking association possessing a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such circumstances and under such circumstances regulations as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the foreign country or countries or the dependencies of the United States place or places where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on and the amount of capital set aside by the said banking association filing such application for the conduct of its foreign business at the branches proposed by it to be established in foreign countries such place or places. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to approve or to reject such application if, in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authority to establish foreign branches in foreign countries shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Comptroller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal Reserve Board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the accounts of other foreign branches established by it and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each such branch as a separate item.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Sec. 25. Any national banking association possessing a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States, and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the place or places where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on, and the amount of capital set aside [by the said banking association filing such application] for the conduct of its foreign business [at the branches proposed by it to be established in such place or places]. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to approve or to reject such application if, in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate, or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authority to establish foreign branches shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Comptroller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal Reserve Board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the accounts of other foreign branches established by it and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each branch as a separate item.

SECTION 29.

HOUSE BILL.

51 SEC. 29. That all provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the parity provision or provisions contained in an Act approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes."

PASSED BY SENATE.

SEC. 26. ~~That all~~ All provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this Act ~~be, and the same are~~ *are to that extent and to that extent only* hereby, repealed: ~~Provided, That~~ ~~nothing.~~ Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the parity provision or provisions contained in an Act approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the Secretary of the Treasury may for such purposes, or to strengthen the gold reserve, borrow gold on the security of United States bonds or for one-year notes bearing interest at a rate of not to exceed three per centum per annum, or sell the same if necessary to obtain gold. When the funds of the Treasury on hand justify, he may purchase and retire such outstanding bonds and notes.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

Sec. 26. All provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this Act are to that extent and to that extent only hereby repealed: *Provided*, Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the parity provision or provisions contained in an Act approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the Secretary of the Treasury may for ~~such purposes, or~~ **THE PURPOSE OF MAINTAINING SUCH PARITY AND** to strengthen the gold reserve, borrow gold on the security of United States bonds **AUTHORIZED BY SECTION TWO OF THE ACT LAST REFERRED TO** or for one-year **GOLD** notes bearing interest at a rate of not to exceed three per centum per annum, or sell the same if necessary to obtain gold. When the funds of the Treasury on hand justify, he may purchase and retire such outstanding bonds and notes.

NEW SECTIONS.

SEC. 27. The provisions of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, authorizing national currency associations, the issue of additional national-bank circulation, and creating a National Monetary Commission, which expires by limitation under the terms of such Act on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby extended to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-three, fifty-one hundred and seventy-two, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one, and fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which were amended by the Act of May twentieth, nineteen hundred and eight, are hereby reenacted to read as such sections read prior to May twentieth, nineteen hundred and eight, subject to such amendments or modifications as are prescribed in this act: *Provided*, however, That section nine of said Act is hereby amended so as to change so much of the tax rates fixed in said section by making the portion applicable thereto read as follows:

SEC. 27. The provisions of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, authorizing national currency associations, the issue of additional national-bank circulation, and creating a National Monetary Commission, which expires by limitation under the terms of such Act on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby extended to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-three, fifty-one hundred and seventy-two, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one, and fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which were amended by the Act of May ~~twentieth~~ **THIRTIETH**, nineteen hundred and eight, are hereby reenacted to read as such sections read prior to May ~~twentieth~~ **THIRTIETH**, nineteen hundred and eight, subject to such amendments or modifications as are prescribed in this Act: *Provided*, however, That section nine of ~~said~~ **THE ACT FIRST REFERRED TO IN THIS SECTION** is hereby amended so as to change ~~so much of~~ **the tax rates fixed in said** ~~section~~ **ACT** by making the portion applicable thereto read as follows:

NEW SECTIONS—Continued.

HOUSE BILL

PASSED BY SENATE.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

"National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States, shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of three per centum per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterwards an additional tax rate of one-half of one per centum per annum for each month until a tax of six per centum per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of six per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes."

SEC. 28. Section fifty-one hundred and forty-three of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: "Any association formed under this title may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital to any sum not below the amount required by this title to authorize the formation of associations; but no such reduction shall be allowable which will reduce the capital of the association below the amount required for its outstanding circulation, nor shall any reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and such reduction has been approved by the said Comptroller of the Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board, or by the organization committee pending the organization of the Federal Reserve Board."

SEC. 29. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SECTION 30.

SEC. 30. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Passed the House of Representatives September 18, 1913.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

["]National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States, shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of three per centum per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterwards an additional tax rate of one-half of one per centum per annum for each month until a tax of six per centum per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of six per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes.[""]

SEC. 28. Section fifty-one hundred and forty-three of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: ["]Any association formed under this title may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital to any sum not below the amount required by this title to authorize the formation of associations; but no such reduction shall be allowable which will reduce the capital of the association below the amount required for its outstanding circulation, nor shall any reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and such reduction has been approved by the said Comptroller of the Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board, or by the organization committee pending the organization of the Federal Reserve Board.[""]

SEC. 29. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 30. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.