Collection Title THE PAPERS OF

CHARLES SUMNER HAMLIN

DIARIES

Series and/or Container 38 v. 24

Shelf/Accession No.

DIARY

VOL. #24.

October 1, 1933 - April 30, 1934.

Acheson, Under Secretary of Treasury
Says R.F.C. has no power to buy gold.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Attended White House conference as to gold purchases.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

Resigns.
Roosevelt said to have demanded his resignation.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Roosevelt told press representatives that he dropped Acheson because of his lack of financial experience!

C.S.H. feels this an extraordinary reason, revealed by later appointment of Morgenthau, who had had no banking nor financial experience.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Attended swearing in of Morgenthau at White House

Roosevelt praied Morganthau extravagantly but never mentioned Acheson.
Nov. 16, 1933. 53.

C.S.H. believes Roosevelt distrusted Acheson in carrying out any policy.
Nov. 17, 1933. 55.

See - Morgenthau
Roosevelt

C.S.H. and Gov. Black believe Acheson was able, faithful and absolutely loyal to Roosevelts.
Nov. 17, 1933. 55.

Acting Secretary of Treasury
See - Acheson
Morgenthau

Adams, James Truesdale.
146, 148, 149.

See - Borsel,S.

Agreement.
100, 101, 102, 103.
See - Gold

Air mail scandal. 167, 169.

See - Lippman
Roosevelt

Albany, N. Y.
H.P.H. leaves, for Washington.
Nov. 7, 1933. 46.

Aldrich, Rev. Dr. 142, 148, 158.
See - Lawrence, Bishop
St. John's Vestry

Allen, Philip. 6, 39.
See - Hamlin, George
Federal Reserve Bank, Boston

Amendments.
13, 16, 17, 20.
See - Capital loans
Miller

Amendments, Gold Reserve bill.
120, 122, 127.
See - Gold.

American Federation of Labor. 169.
See - Lippman

Amoskeag National Bank, Manchester. 39.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Anderson, Father. 189
See - Hamlin, Anna.

Ashley, Mayor C.S.
Miss Ashley and, dine with us at Mattapoisett.
Oct. 27, 1933. 32.

Asser, Gen. Sir John
Sent us a Christmas card. 97.

Astor family. Sketch. 139.
See - Boreel, S.

Astor, Vincent,2.
See - Roosevelt

Atlantic Monthly. 178.
See - Boreel, S.

Attorney General, U.S.
29, 35, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 100 ,120.
See - Gold
R.F.C.

Atwood, Bishop
W e meet, at dinner at Charles Warren's.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Auld Lang Syne.
Prof. Dewar, 9 Maitland Road, Reading, England, writes that he has sent the photostat copy of H.P.H.'s loose sheet containing text of, and also the photostat of original letter of Burns to Mrs. Dunlop, furnished by Morgan to Mr. McBurnie, Sheriff, Clerk's office, Dumfries, Scotlant, for deposit in the Burns House with the original 2nd loose sheet owned by that Body.
Letter dated Sept. 26, 1933.
Oct. 8, 1933. 4.

Awalt, Deputy Comptroller
Agrees with Board that we must approve purchase of 50 millions preferred stock of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company by R.F.C.
Oct. 13, 1933. 14, 15.

See - Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co.

-B-

Baillie
Explains Treasury financing plan to Federal Reserve Board.

Said a popular loan at this time would interfere with Treasury programme, and would diminish funds now being used for family purchases.
Jan. 20, 1934. 122.

Governor Black said, was an able, practical banker but that Morgenthau was confirmed only on condition that he be dropped.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Baker, Newton D.
83, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 100, 104, 124.
See - Gold

Calls on H.P.H.
Jan. 23, 1934.124.

Bank of America. 156.
See - Calkins, Gov.

Bank of England
34, 59.

See - Harrison, Gov.
Norman, Gov.

Bank of France. 42.
See - Norman, Gov.

Bank of U.S. 115.
See - Roosevelt

Banking Advisory Committee. 27
See - Black, Gov.

Bell, Mr. 154.
See - Governors Conference.

Biddle, Mrs. Edward (Lilian Lee)
C.S.H. writes, making appointment to call.
April 13, 1934.183.

C.S.H. receives letter from, making appointment.
April 16, 1934. 184.

C.S.H. calls on, and has an hour's talk. It was forty years ago since I had seen her.

She had aged greatly and had grown very stout, but still was handsome. She seemd delighted to see C.S.H. April 18, 1934.184

Biddle, Mrs. Edward (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. receives note from, thanking him for the "lovely" song he had sent her.
April 26, 1934. 189.

Birthday, H.P.H.
61 years.
April 8, 1934. 181.

Black, Gov.
When, leaves, Roosevelt can appoint, if he wishes, a N.Y. man.
Oct. 8, 1933. 5.

C.S.H. does not believe that, would consent to suggestion of Hennessy in Boston Globe.
Oct. 8, 1933. 6.

Was emphatic on purchasing from 35 to 50 millions of Government securities, each week, as contrary action would stimulate the inflationists under Thomas amendment.
Oct. 10, 1933. 8.

Said the Government should push the 3½ billion appropriation for public works, take care of all banks closed since Jan. 1, 1933, and provide working capital for banks needing it.
Oct. 10, 1933. 8.

See - Governors Conference.

Votes against permitting Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. from buying adjoining building.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9, 11.

Reads old letter from Gov. Harding claiming authority of Federal Reserve Board to approve or reject building plan.
Oct. 10, 1933. 10.

Agreed that, could tell secretary and President of the resolution of Governors Conference opposing open market policy and suggesting a broader plan for recovery. Otherwise to be kept confidential.
Oct. 12, 1933. 13.

Told Board he was with Roosevelt Sunday on the Sequora; that he was the only man present; that he had 1½ hours with Roosevelt; that he told Roosevelt that if there was any criticism of the Board he hoped Roosevelt would give him a chance to answer it; that the Board was unanimous in loyally carrying out every policy of Roosevelt; that Roosevelt promised to tell him of any criticism; that they

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

discussed open market policy; that he told Roosevelt it had done much good in staying further deflation; that there was some opposition among Federal reserve banks.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt spoke of the Economic Conference, saying that our delegation all had axes to grind; that it contained too many prima donnas; that they were not outstanding men; that he spoke very disparagingly of the "lesser" artists, Sprague, Warburg and Moley; that he finally had to be rough and rude to them; that he thought the time for stabilization had not yet come; that the British were shrewd and if stabilization were desirable why had they not stabilized; that the British were much shrewder than our delegates.

Gov. Black said he told Roosevelt that he as one of the Committee on devaluation - himself, Woodin, and Attorney General - was ready to report.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt seemed to think it was very simply; that all he had to do was to direct the Federal reserve banks to turn over all their profits from devaluation to the Treasury.

Gov. Black told Roosevelt the matter was really very complicated; that he could not issue such an order under the anti-hoarding power, because the Federal reserve banks were not hoarders; that they had to carry a 40% gold reserve against their Federal reserve notes; that there were many other doubtful questions.

Gov. Black said this surprised Roosevelt very much and that he began to appreciate the difficulties.

Gov. Black said he told Roosevelt the time for stabilization had not yet come.

Oct. 17, 1933. 19, 20, 21.

C.S H. asked Gov. Black if he thought Roosevelt was satisfied with the Federal Reserve Board.

Gov. Black said Yes, absolutely, - that he never for a moment criticized the Board or any member.

Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

C.S.H. told Gov. Black he was an old and intimate friend of Roosevelt but that he had kept away from him knowing how busy he was.

Black, Governor (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black said C.S.H. should go to Roosevelt, that he would appreciate it.
Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

Gov. Black said many people were forcing themselves on Roosevelt and mentioned particularly O'Connor, the Comptroller.

While Gov. Black did not specifically say so he gave C.S.H. the distinct impression that Roosevelt did not like having the Comptroller pressing in on him as he did.
Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

Gov. Black said the Comptroller had press conferences similar to those of Roosevelt.
Oct. 17, 1933. 23.

Spoke at dinner of Woman's National Democratic Club.
A remarkably fine address.

C.S.H. introduced him.

He paid a great tribute to C.S.H. and H.P.H.

He spoke of the greatness of Cleveland in the sound money fight of 1896, and gave a great tribute to Wilson.

He said comparatively little of Roosevelt except that in great crises a man usually appears, citing Washington and Lincoln.

He also asked whether Roosevelt in this crisis had not been called by God to help the American people as did Washington and Lincoln.

He did not express any opinion on this, however.

The only other reference to Roosevelt was his charming personality and his evident desire to serve the whole American people.

He also stressed the importance of keeping the Federal Reserve System out of politics and said "so help me God it will be kept out of politics so long as I remain upon the Board!"

He praised the Board's policies and action in 1914, 1920, 1929 and today.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

From what he said, or perhaps did not say, C.S.H. got the impression that he is not satisfied with, or happy under Roosevelt, but on the contrary, has many doubts concerning him.

Oct. 20, 1933. 25, 26.

Said that he first heard of Roosevelt's desire to have the R.F.C. buy gold at home and abroad and alter the gold content of the dollar so as to make its purchasing power unchanged for a generation - which Roosevelt announced on the radio last evening - Sunday - on last Saturday; that on Saturday evening he attended a metting of the Banking Advisory Committee; that they prepared a report that the Federal reserve banks should buy and sell gold, exchange, etc. and that Congress should indemnify them for any loss; that he and Gov. Harrison refused to sign the report; that the others signed it but to no avail.

Oct. 23, 1923. 27.

Reads to Board a memo. of Goldenweiser as to effect of the proposed gold purchases which he decidedly opposed saying it was much worse than outright devaluation. (See scrap book)

Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

Told Board R.F.C. has no legal authority to buy gold or anything else; that the Attorney General is unable to give an opinion that the R.F.C. has any such power; that Roosevelt, however, has ordered the R.F.C., through Acheson, to purchase newly mined gold.

Gov. Black said the Federal reserve banks could buy the gold and sell it at once to the commodities corporation for the same price.

Oct. 24, 1933. 29, 30.

Spoke contemptuously of Morgenthau desire to seize all gold held by Federal reserve banks so as to assure the Government getting all the profit from devaluation.

Said Acheson will write Roosevelt today that this can not and should not be done.

Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Told Board Woodin is a very sick man and wants to resign but Roosevelt won't let him; that Woodin is an amiable but not an able man; that he now is a mere figurehead.

Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd)

He said Roosevelt has only contempt for Sprague; that Roosevelt has seen him only once since he became a Treasury Assistant and then said he did not want to see him again!
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Said he attended a conference yesterday at the White House.
Present:
Acheson, Bruere, Prof. Warren, Morgenthau, Gov. Harrison, et al.

He said Roosevelt told them that he had decided to have the R.F.C. buy gold abroad and wished the Federal Reserve Board to work out the mechanics of the operation; that he asked the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to buy bonds of the R.F.C. to obtain money for the purchase; that Gov. Harriwon said this could be done provided the Federal reserve banks could legally buy R.F.C. debentures, but suggested that before buying he should discuss the matter with the central banks of Great Britain and France; that Roosevelt agreed to this.

Said Roosevelt did not consult him but merely told him what he wanted done.
Oct. 30, 1933. 33, 34,

See - Federal Reserve Board.

Gov. Black read for the files a memo. of above conference with Roosevelt. (See scrap book).
Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

See - Gold.

Gov. Black and Gov. Harrison said that neither the Federal Reserve Board nor any one else were consulted as to the policy of purchasing gold; that Roosevelt simply said the matter was settled; that we were all in the same boat and that anyone not liking the policy could get out!
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Told C.S.H. that Gov. Harrison tried to buy $500,000 of gold in London but was outbid by a speculator and could get none; that he did buy the same amount in Paris.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

Gov. Black said no one can explain our policy for mn one knows just what it is!
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Votes against appointment of Doolin as Class C Director of Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

Told Board that Acheson has resigned as Under Secretary of Treasury; that Woodin had been given a leave of absence without pay; that Morgenthau had been appointed Under Secretary of Treasury.

Said rumor was that Roosevelt had demanded Acheson's resignation.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Said the rumor also was that Sprague and Douglas would soon have to resign. Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Said that Roosevelt said to Press representatives that he dropped Acheson because of his lack of financial experience!
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Said Roosevelt also said his policies should be carried out even though there were 40 Spragues in the Treasury!
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Told Board that Executive Committee of Open Market Committee wished to stop all further purchases of Government securities in open market.

C.S.H. and Szymczak were opposed to this.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Said sterling rose to 5:20 yesterday and that Roosevelt told Gov. Harrison to sell some gold to hold down the rise; that Gov. Harrison said Jesse Jones denied that R.F.C. had any power to sell gold; that such authority was given in the R.F.C. agreement with Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and that Jesse Jones must reaffirm this or cancel it.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Said Roosevelt asked Gov. Harrison to take up with Gov. Norman the question of some stabilization agreement, which he had done.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Said Bruere was in a bad position; that he had opposed the gold purchasing policy, but the N. Y. bankers believe he is in accord with Roosevelt.

Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Said he had given up the idea of a liaison officer between the banks and Roosevelt, in view of what has happened; that he would have been glad to have C.S.H. appointed to this position at $100,000 a year salary.

Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

Showed C.S.H. an article from London Economist to the effect that depreciating the dollar abroad would not raise prices in the U.S. internally; that the only way to do this is:

1. To restore confidence

2. Further disturb confidence by deliberate inflation to make people turn their money into commodities through fear of the dollar and thus increase prices.

(See scrap book).

Nov. 15, 1933. 49

Said the Treasury was buying bonds to protect the bond market; that it has available 1 billion dollars for this in the postal savings deposits.

Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

Said he told Woodin he was ready to retire if Roosevelt wished it, but that Woodin said Roosevelt had no such thought, but advised him to say so frankly to Roosevelt.

Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

Read Board a letter to Roosevelt in response to a letter from him, he pointing out that the Republican National Committee had issued a circular quoting from the F.R. Bulletin which stated that production had fallen off after the N.R.A. took effect; that Roosevelt said that while the truth should be spoken, it should be the whole truth, and that, in future his economic adviser, Riefler, should check up such statements; that he told Roosevelt that the article in question was most optimistic; that, as a fact, production had abnormally increased just before the N.R.A. took effect, and as a result, fell off just after it took effect.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black called Riefler and Goldenweiser over, and Riefler said the article stated the whole truth.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

See - Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Told Board Gov. Harrison had just telephoned that yesterday Roosevelt directed him to reverse and sell gold to prevent a runaway dollar; that sterling had gone up over $5.50; that he sold $300,000 gold in London which broke sterling to $5.20, and gold $500,000 in Paris with similar results; that he had taken up stabilization with Gov. Norman who said it was useless to discuss it unless and until some definite plan was advanced by U.S.; that he has authority from Roosevelt to take up with Norman a plan involving 25 millions in gold to keep sterling between $5.35 and $5.50.

That Morgenthau said he would consider it and let him know by 9:00 a.m. tomorrow; that he said he could not tell what might happen before 9 a.m. in London (London time 3 p.m.) that Morgenthau then authorized him to use 2 million dollars at once, but he said this might only be a drop in the bucket.

Gov. Black voted to approve all of 25 millions for this purpose.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

Is very depressed.
Wonders what we are coming to.
Nov. 15, 1933. 53.

Never told Board of the omission of Review of Month in November F.R. Bulletin.
Nov. 18, 1933. 56.

Wile said over Radio that the rumor was that Douglas and Gov. Black might be called on to resign.
Nov. 19, 1933. 57.

Tells Board of meeting of Executive Committee of Open Market Committee.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Votes to approve purchase of adjoining building to F.R. Bank, New York. Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Told Board that Sprague sent his resignation to Roosevelt in a very stiff letter.

Said that Morgenthau asked Sprague to move out of the Treasury building to the building where Prof. Warren was; that Sprague then said he would immediately resign; that Morgenthau at once wrote and accepted his resignation.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59, 60.

Told Board that Gov. Harrison said Gov. Norman saw difficulties in any stabilization agreement which could not be put an end to until after 48 hours; that France was in a very critical situation; that Great Britain and France were consulting together to meet the emergency.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Simpson, of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. wrote Gov. Black that Ranney was to be appointed Chairman and asked if he would be satisfactory to the F.R. Board.

Gov. Black prepared a letter in reply but Szymczak objected on ground that this was the business of the Comptroller and not of the Board.

C.S.H. told Szymczak he should tell Gov. Black all he knew of of the matter.

C.S.H. suspects Gov. Black knows that Jesse Jones wants Cummings chosen and this is why he wants to write Simpson in favor of Ranney.
Nov. 25, 1933. 65.

See - Continental Illinois Natl Bank & Tr. Co.

Glass writes Gov. Black defining clearly just what information he wants as to the Federal Reserve Bulletin dispute with Gen. Johnson.

Gov. Black read a proposed reply to Glass, which C.S.H. and Miller criticised.

Gov. Black put in the letter a statement that Board recognizes the right of no one to interfere.

C.S.H. said this was a decision in advance that, as directed by Roosevelt, all statistical interpretation henceforth be checked by Riefler.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. feels this is a political issue which may injure Roosevelt and that Gov. Black should ask Roosevelt to withdraw the letter.
Nov. 25, 1933. 66.

See - Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Leaves tonight for Atlanta and will visit Roosevelt at Warm Springs.
Nov. 28, 1933. 68.

Moves to reply unequivocally favoring Ranney for Chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co.

Would not accept C.S.H.'s suggestion that Board merely say that Ranney is in the class of men well equipped for such a position.
Dec. 4, 1933. 69.

Gov. Black said the Board should have the courage to say Yes or No as to Ranney.

C.S.H. moved to amend as above.

Gov. Black voted against it and it was defeated.

Gov. Black moved to send his letter and so voted.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.

See - Continental Illinois Natl Bank and Tr. Co.

C.S.H. told Szymczak that if Thomas intended to reconsider his vote he should at once tell Gov. Black.
Dec. 4, 1933. 72.

Gov. Black read proposed letter as to Ranney.

Carried.
Gov. Black voted Aye.
Dec.6, 1933. 73.

See - Continental Illnois Natl Bank & Tr. Co.

Gov. Norris told Gov. Black of rumor of scandal in R.F.C.

Gov. Black said this did not surprise him; that the R.F.C. had a very able Attorney; once the Attorney of the F.R. Bank,

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

and that when Jesse Jones came into the R.F.C. he was summarily removed for political reasons.
Dec. 8, 1933. 76.

Said he conferred yesterday with Roosevelt, Morgenthau and Attorney General.

A memorandum prepared by a Mr. Holdzorf of Attorney General's office was read.

The Attorney General said this memorandum represented his views as to the method of obtaining the profit on gold after devaluation of the dollar.

The memo. claimed that the Government could get all of the Federal reserve banks gold under the hoarding order, under the power of the Treasury to maintain the currency under other laws.

The plan of seizure set out in the memo was to have a Treasury representative with an Attorney visit each Federal reserve bank at an agreed time in the afternoon after the stock exchanges were closed, and demand that the Federal Reserve Agent surrender to the Government all gold in the bank and wherever else situated all gold in which the Federal reserve bank had legal or equitable title, the F.R. Agent to sign a certificate that he held such gold for the Government, and that after this was done Roosevelt would, on the same afternoon, issue an Order devaluing the dollar under the Thomas amendments; that this would avoid the danger of a temporary injunction, at least until the Government got the gold or the right to it.
Dec. 15, 1933. 83.

Gov. Black said he told Roosevelt he doubted the constitutionality of the Thomas amendment; that the matter should be settled by appropriate legislation by Congress, which should also provide that if in the future the dollar should be restored to its present intrinsic value, the Government would give back to the Federal reserve banks the profit it had made by devaluation; also that the Government should agree to compensate the Federal reserve banks for giving up the provit on devaluation by paying to the Federal reserve banks all moneys paid and due from their surplus to the Deposit Insurance Corporation, by paying out of the profit for a building for the Federal Reserve Board, etc etc.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

He pointed out that if devaluation were done away with either voluntarily or by the U.S. Supreme Court as unconstitutional, the capital of the Federal reserve banks would be wiped out and the Federal Reserve System destroyed.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

Wyatt said the plan was plainly illegal, that the Federal reserve Agents held their gold only in joint custody with each Federal reserve bank, and nothing short of action by each Board of Directors could accomplishthis and even then they would have no right to turn over voluntarily gold held by them in trust for specific purposes.

The Attorney General insisted that this plan was legal.

Gov. Black said the plan also called for giving the Federal reserve banks gold certificates for the gold turned in, nominally redeemable in the devalued gold dollar, but under its provisions the Secretary of the Treasury could redeem these certificates, if he chose, in any kind of lawful, i.e. legal tender money.

Gov. Black told Roosevelt the Federal reserve banks did not seek the profit from devaluation but conceded it should go to the Government, but that Congress was the body to work out any such plan, with the faintest taint of legality.

Gov. Black intimated that if the Holdzorf plan were to be carried out he might resign.
Dec. 15, 1933 . 85.

Gov. Black told Roosevelt that the Federal reserve banks did not claim or desire the devaluation profits, but he strenuously contended that the Federal reserve banks should be permitted to retain their gold, giving to the Government credit on their booksfor the amount of the profit; that this would require legislation by Congress which should give the Federal reserve banks certain compensation referred to above.
Dec. 15, 1933. 85.

See - Gold.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black said Roosevelt indorsed the above plan, but did not say positively he had definitely made up his mind to devaluation, but he felt certain that he would either devalue or issue greenbacks shortly.
Dec. 15, 1933. 86.

See - Gold.

Reads Roosevelt a memo. protesting against the plan of seizing the Federal reserve gold favored by Attorney General.

He brought out that a trustee can not use his ward's money for his personal profit.

He said Roosevelt expressed approval of practically every sentence and asked him to a conference tonight at White House to consider the plan further.

He is now inclined to think Roosevelt does not intend to devaluate before Congress convenes and probably not till after Congress adjourns.
Dec. 17, 1933. 88, 89.

Said he was at the Conference last night at White House. Present:
Attorney General, Morgenthau, Oliphant, Gov. Harrison et al.

Roosevelt said Gov. Black's memo had shot the plan of Holdzorf approved by Attorney General, to pieces.
Dec. 20, 1933. 89.

See - Gold.

Conferred again this morning with Roosevelt.

Said Roosevelt insisted on getting possession of the Federal reserve gold before Congress comes in, and wanted all gold turned in in exchange for gold certificates which the Treasury is not bound to redeem in gold.

Said he again urged on Roosevelt necessity for Congressional action.
Dec. 20, 1933. 89, 90.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Votes for staff salary increases and for fee to Newton D. Baker of $5000.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

Gives Governors Conference a statement as to gold and devaluation situation.

He said the position of Roosevelt and the Treasury is:

1. The Federal reserve banks voluntarily to agree to turn over to Treasury or to hold subject to order of Treasury, all gold wherever situation, belonging to them.

2. To receive in return gold certificates not redeemable in gold, and which the Treasury declines to agree ever will be so redeemed.

Gov. Black read his memo. to Roosevelt of protest and Newton Baker's opinion.
Dec. 22, 1933. 93.

See - Gold.

Suggests that the conclusions of the Governors be sent to Board which will transmit it to Roosevelt.
Dec. 22, 1933. 96, 97.

Told Board he would see Morgenthau and beg him to wait for Congress.
Dec. 27, 1933. 99.

Reads to Board a tentative draft of agreement between Federal reserve banks and Treasury drawn by Baker and Wyatt and tentatively approved by Attorney General.
Dec. 28, 1933. 100.

See - Gold

Reads to Board draft of an agreement drawn by Oliphant, Counsel of Morgenthau, with a letter from Roosevelt asking that it be carried out.
Dec. 29, 1933. 101.

See - Gold.

Was directed by Board to inform Roosevelt that no such voluntary agreement would be legal.
Dec. 29, 1933. 103.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Reported that he had conferred with Roosevelt who asked him to give a formal answer as to above Oliphant draft.

Said that Roosevelt told him he thought he - Gov. Black - was right and that the matter must be left to Congress.
Dec. 29, 1933.104.

At 4:30 p.m. read to Board his formal reply as to Oliphant memo. and for necessity of Congressional action.

He said Roosevelt accepted this and said he would submit matter to Congress, and told him to tell Federal reserve banks they were discharged from further consideration, as matter would be left to Congress.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104.

C.S.H. feels that Gov. Black and the Federal Reserve Board have rendered a signal service to the country in having this question settled by Congress.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104.

Told Board it ought to give to Sen. Glass in pursuance to his request, a copy of the intercepted cable of Sen. Owen's secretary to Musher.
Jan. 3, 1934. 106.

Voted that the capital of the Taylor Company of Maryland was impaired by its reorganization and it could not be admitted into the Federal Reserve System.
Jan. 5, 1934. 108.

Votes to give Glass a copy of the Musher intercepted cable.
Jan. 6, 1934. 111.

Told C.S.H. and Miller that Roosevelt and Morgenthau had pledged him to absolute secrecy as to Treasury taking over the Federal reserve gold.

This is worthy of Hoover and Meyer!
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Said he could say, however, that the matter will be settled by Congress and that there was no intention of crippling in any way the Board or the System.
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Conferred with Sen. Glass at his request yesterday; that Glass seemed to knowall the Board did; that he thought Glass got this from Gov. Harrison or from Gov. Norris who told him he had had a long talk with Glass.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

He said that Glass at first denied there would be any profit from devaluation, but said if there was any the Treasury was not entitled to it.

He said Glass asked about Morgenthau and he said he was a fine man; that Glass said Yes but that that did not answer his question, etc. etc.

Jan. 13, 1934. 114.

See - Glass
Morgenthau

Believes Glass will make the fight of his life against the administration.

Jan. 13, 1934.114.

Tells Board Morgenthau consents to his telling us about the gold bill.

Describes the bill.

As the bill was introduced this morning, Morgenthau's assent does not mean much.

Jan. 15, 1934. 116.

Says Roosevelt asked him to have our Board send out a statement:

1. That the Board from time to time has discussed this legislation with the President.

2. The Government should retain all profit from devaluation.

3. The custody of monetary gold should be determined by the whole people.

4. The present security of Federal reserve notes is not impaired by proposed bill.

Jan. 15,1934. 117.

Reads to Board a draft ofreply to Roosevelt and Board approved it. It made no specific answer to 4.

Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

Told Board the resignation of Kent was both voluntary and involuntary.

Said Kent had criticised the proposed legislation.

Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Gave out a very good interview for tomorrow's papers.
(See scrap books)
Jan. 16, 1934.119.

Reads to Board what he will say to Glass Committee on gold bill.
He was asked to meet the Committee.
Jan. 17, 1934. 119, 120.

Told C.S.H. he did not know what Roosevelt thought of the proceedings yesterday.
Jan. 18, 1934. 120.

Told Governors that Board had taken the position that the gold should remain in Federal reserve banks subject only to the franchise tax and asked if Governors would be willing to turn over the gold to the Treasury as a matter of bargaining so as to get the other amendments we wanted.

The Governors opposed this.

Gov. Black thought we should give the Governor's amendments to Glass, but C.S.H. said they should be given tothe Treasury.
Jan. 20, 1934. 123

Szymczak told Gov. Black he had heard that Roosevelt was angry with our Board for fighting the gold bill in the Senate.

Gov. Black said Wyatt had prepared certain amendments for McAdoo and Glass but that the Board, neither directly nor indirectly, had approved them, except when he publicly stated that devaluation profits should go to Treasury.
Jan. 23, 1934. 123.

Said the Treasury contained no one versed in finance; that Morgenthau knew nothing of either banking or finance; that Baillie was an able practical banker but that Morgenthau was confirmed only on condition that he dropped Baillie.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Said he really did not know who was advising Roosevelt on the gold bill.

Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Said Morgenthau told him there was nothing in the bill of the Committee of the nation for a new Monetary Board and that we could drop it from our minds.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

Said he had conferred with Roosevelt at 3:30 p.m. and saw him sign the Gold bill; that Roosevelt asked his opinion as to when he should devaluate, and that he said that if he was going to devaluate it would be better to do it now; that Roosevelt is to decide this tomorrow.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

Gov. Black said he asked Roosevelt to write him a letter expressing his appreciation of what the Board and Federal Reserve System had done in cooperating with him; that Roosevelt said he would do this and asked him and Gov. Harrison to prepare a draft of such a letter.

Gov. Black asked C.S.H. to prepare a draft of letter.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131, 132.

Said Morgenthau was going to manage the stabilization fund through Gov. Harrison; that he told Morgenthau he should have experts in Treasury to help him but he said he did not want any.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

Told Board that all Federal reserve gold would be earmarked for the Treasury; that it was not settled whether the Federal reserve banks shouldgive the Treasury a book credit or at once take gold certificates; that he preferred the former, as if it should finally be held by the Courts to be invalid, the Federal reserve banks might waive some rights by accepting gold certificates not redeemable in gold.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

Said the form of the gold certificates was being changed so as to provide for redemption in manner provided by existing law.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

Gov. Black gave C.S.H. a draft of letter for Roosevelt to sign as to services of System. It contained part of C.S.H.'s draft but was altogether too long.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt read part of it and said he would send a letter to Gov. Black tomorrow.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Said Roosevelt would probably devalue the dollar at near 60 cents this afternoon.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

Reads to Board a letter of Morgenthau asking Federal Reserve Bank of New York to act as fiscal agent in using the stabilization fund.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Said Morgenthau would be absolutely dependent on Gov. Harrison in carrying out Roosevelt's policies.

This will make the Federal Reserve Bank of New York practically a central bank.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Mrs. Berne told C.S.H. that Gov. Black had told her of C.S.H.'s wonderful scrap books.
Feb. 5, 1934. 137.

To see Roosevelt today as to proposed amendments to Securities Act.
Feb. 13, 1934. 139.

Roosevelt sends Gov. Black a very appreciative letter praising the services of the Federal Reserve System and stating that the Gold Reserve Act willnot interfere with the System in any way.

Gov. Black said his draft contained a statement that Roosevelt did not intend to have a central bank, but that he heard Morgenthau whisper something to Roosevelt and Roosevelt finally omitted this reference.
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Gov. Black said he had investigated, at request of Roosevelt, howthe details of the Federal Intermediate Credit bill, appeared in the Washington Herald.
Feb. 14, 1934. 141.

Federal Advisory Council invited Gov. Black to lunch but no other member of Board.
Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

Gov. Black could not lunch with the Council but sat with it in afternoon - no member of Board being present.
Feb. 20, 1934. 147.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Morgenthau wanted to wire each member bank as to need for capital loans but Gov. Black with dignity told him our Board should do this, to which he meekly acquiesced.
Mar. 5, 1934. 155.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that Gov. Black got a place under R.F.C. for Thomas' son.
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

Voted to permit staff to join Federal reserve pension system.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

Told C.S.H. that Roosevelt at first approved the Holdzorf plan of seizing the Federal reserve gold, approved by Attorney General, but after reading Gov.Black's memo. he admitted the plan had been shot to pieces!
Mar 13, 1934. 161.

Gov. Black rendered a great serviee to his country.
Mar. 13, 1934. 161, 162.

Gov. Black saw Roosevelt today.

He agreed to Federal Intermediate Credit Bank bill.

He also agreed with stock exchange bill; that at first he favored giving the margin powers to the Trade Commission but finally agreed that the Federal Reserve System should have power over loans between banks and brokers. He told Gov. Black to say this to Committee.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

After Board had gone over the stock exchange bill as modified by our staff in conference with Pecora and others, Gov. Black prepared a letter to Senate Committee, stating that our Board was prepared to accept control of all brokers loans by banks andalso of brokers loans to their customers, if Congress so provided. Board approved.

Gov. Black agreed with C.S.H. that Miller's suggestion that brokers be prohibited from loaning to their customers, would cause such disturbance as to get back business recovery for a long time, however good the suggestion might be on its merits.
Mar. 15, 1934. 166.

Gov. Black sends Senat e Committee above letter
(See scrap book)
Mar. 23, 1934. 169.

Black, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Votes for Morrill and against Taub for Class C director, Federal Reserve Bank of Texas
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Election of Taub is a reward for Jesse Jones for providing a place for Thomas's son. Thomas told me Gov. Black got Jones to do this.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Voted to approve Glass bill to allow Federal reserve banks to make long term loans.
April 3, 1934. 178.

Gov. Black got Glass to accept an amendment to his bill for long term Federal reserve bank loans: - the amount paid by Federal reserve banks to Deposit Insurance Corporation to be paid back to Federal reserve banks.
April 4, 1934. 179.

Persuaded Glass to agree that our Board should have power over bank loans to brokers, under stock exchange bill.
April 9, 1934. 181.

Told Board of desire of Treasury to move Board down to floor below.

Told the Asst. Secretary that the Board did not propose to be ousted in this manner.
April 9, 1934. 182.

Went home feeling sick and dizzy.
April 11, 1934. 183.

Voted to increase Deputy Governor Sailer's salary by $5000 making it $35,000.
Lost.
April 23, 1934. 186.

Says Morgenthau told him that the impression given by the Asst. Secretary that hewanted the Board to leave the Treasury was absolutely incorrect; that he wanted us to stay and would regret extremely our leaving.
April 23, 1934.187.

See - Federal Reserve Board
Quarters for Board.

Black, Gov. (Con'd.)

Told Board it would lose dignity and prestige if we left the Treasury.

April 23, 1934. 188.

Told C.S.H. he would not object to moving our rooms down to north end on same floor; that if Wyatt and staff could not be accommodated they could move across the street.

April 23, 1934. 188

Martin told Board in Gov. Black's absence, that Gov. Black felt Board would lose prestige by moving out of Treasury.

April 26, 1934. 189.

Urged Board to accept new location offered by Treasury. Morgenthau said if President wanted Board to stay he could possibly give Board an extra room.

Gov. Black said not dignified to ask approval of President. C.S.H. agreed.

April 27, 1934. 190.

See - Federal Reserve Board
Quarters for Board.

Board instructs Gov. Black to say to Morgenthau:

1. Desires authority to erect a building of its own.

2. Accepts new offer pending erection of its building.

3. Asks cooperation of Roosevelt and Morgenthau for getting own building.

April 27, 1934. 190.

Told C.S.H. Morgenthau fully approved of new building for our Board and asked to be recorded in favor of Board's resolution: that he would cooperate in every way.

April 27, 1934. 191.

Told C.S.H. Morgenthau had lost confidence in Comptroller because he appointed Receiver and Counsel purely for political reasons.

April 27, 1934.191, 192.

Blair, Emily Newell
We dine with.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

Blair, Gist.
We lunched with.
Mar. 18, 1934. 167.

Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
We meet Mrs. Bliss at dinner at Charles Warrens.
Oct. 24, 1933. 31.

We dine with, in honor of 30th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren.
Jan. 6, 1934. 110.

Bolling, Randolph. 23, 24.
See - Tumulty, J.

Bond issue, Long term.
62, 122, 148, 154.

See - Miller
Governors Conference
Federal Advisory Council

Bonds, Helen
We meet, at dinner at Edith Helm's.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Bonus, Veterans.
H.R. votes, in defiance of Roosevelt, to, and 90 millions for Veterans aid.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

Boreel, Madame.
128.
Her address is Madame Boreel d'Yoroy
12 Armalia Street,
The Hague.
See - Boreel, Sophis. 193.

Boreel, Sophie
C.S.H. receives letter from, dated Sept. 29 from San Francisco.
Oct. 4, 1933. 1.

C.S.H. writes. Oct. 4, 1933. 1.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Mrs. Carey told H.P.H. she had hoped all summer to hear from, and would love to have her visit her on her ranch.
Oct. 6, 1933. 3.

C.S.H. writes, telling her of Van Royen's failure to answer C.S.H.'s letter of March 20th until May 10.
Oct. 8, 1933. 4.

Writes C.S.H. Oct. 7, 1933.

C.S.H. receives long letter from. She hopes to return in time to go to Mattapoisett. Gives next address as The Biltmore, Los Angeles.
Oct. 10, 1933. 7.

C.S.H. writes. To Los Angeles. Oct. 11, 1933. 12.

Writes C.S.H.
Oct. 18, 1933.

C.S.H. receives letter of Oct. 18.
Has removed to Hilton Hotel, 535 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles.
Oct. 20, 1933. 24.

C.S.H. writes, giving letter of introduction to Mrs. Franklin Lane.
Oct. 18, 1933.

C.S.H. writes, as to danger of war between Germany and France.
Oct. 22, 1933. 28.

Writes C.S.H. From Los Angeles. Oct. 26, 1933. 33.

C.S.H.. receives above. Oct. 30, 1933. 33.

C.S.H. writes. Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

S.B.'s birthday. Nov. 1.

Writes C.S.H. Nov. 8, 1933.

Writes C.S.H. Nov. 17, 1933. 60.

H.W. Robinson told C.S.H. that a friend of his, Mr. Milliken had met, and praised her most highly.
Nov. 19, 1933. 57.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Received Sophie's letter dated Nov. 17, 1933, from Fernando Hotel, Tavs, New Mexico.
Nov. 22, 1933. 60.

C.S.H. writes. Nov. 22, 1933.61.

Writes C.S.H. Dec. 2, 1933.

C.S.H. receives above.
Will be in New York the last of the week.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

C.S.H. writes. To New Weston Hotel.
Makes date for Sunday, Dec. 10. 75.

C.S.H. calls up, in New York.
She will reserve a room for him at New Weston Hotel, Sunday, and would be there when he arrived at 3 p.m.
Dec. 9, 1933. 76

C.S.H. arrived at New Weston Hotel at 3 p.m.
Found a note from Sophie saying she was lunching with Kate Wilks but would be back by 4 p.m.

At 4 p.m. she returned and we sat in the lounge taking tea until nearly 6 p.m. She had a bad cold in her throat.
Dec. 10, 1933. 76, 77.

C.S.H. called up, and we agreed to meet at 3 p.m.

At about 3:30 she came up to my room and we had an hour's talk, when I left to catch the 5:30 for Washington.

She gave C.S.H. a Christmas present for Bertie, - not to be opened until Christmas. It was a bowl from Santa Fe for cigarette ashes, beautifully decorated.

C.S.H. told her that, whatever her feelings might be, Bertie and he looked on her and claimed her not only as a cousin but as a sister. She seemed much pleased and C.S.H. asked her if she would surrender at least with Christian resignation. She said she surrendered but not with Christian resignation, but rather with keen joy and pleasure.
Dec. 11, 1933. 77, 78.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. writes.
Reminded her of her promise to send him a snap shot of her just as she was dressed yesterday.
Dec. 12, 1933. 78.

Writes C.S.H.
She goes to Washington for a few days next week to stay with Madame Van Swinderen.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81.

C.S.H. writes.
Asks if he can meet her at station.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81

C.S.H. writes, that the lost socks have been found.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81.

C.S.H. writes, giving trains from Washington direct to Galt, Ontario.
Dec. 15, 1933. 82.

Writes C.S.H. not to meet her at train as Madame Van Swinderen is to meet her.
Dec. 16, 1933. 88.

We called on Mrs. Glover who said Sophie would arrive on Tuesday and would go direct to Galt, Ontario, Friday morning. She said Madame Van Swinderen would meet her at the station. She asked us to tea to meet her.
Dec. 17, 1933. 87, 88.

Sophie arrives in Washington.
Dec. 19,1933.

Sophie calls us up and said she would call this p.m.
Dec. 20, 1933. 89.

C.S.H. drove out to Mrs. Glover's to tea.
H.P.H. was already there.

Madame Van Swinderen was very kind and arranged it so that C.S.H. and Sophie had a long talk. She leaves tomorrow and Madame Van Swinderen will go to station with her.

She said she would send C.S.H. a new diary for 1934, and would send a snap shot from Galt and would write C.S.H. from there.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Calls on Bertie at 11 a.m. to say good-bye.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

Sophie leaves Washington for Galt via New York.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

We send a Christmas telegram to Sophie and Miss Wilks.
Dec. 25, 1933. 97.

Sophie sends Bertie a Christmas card and also a diary for C.S.H.
Dec. 26, 1933. 98.

C.S.H. writes. Dec. 26, 1933. 98.

Writes Bertie. Dec. 27, 1933. 105.

Bertie writes. Dec. 28 .933. 101

Writes C.S.H. Dec. 30, 1933. 105.

1934.

C.S.H. writes. Jan. 3, 1934. 106.

Writes C.S.H. from Galt, Ontario.
Jan. 10, 1934.112.

C.S.H. writes, to Hotel New Weston, N.Y. where she arrives Monday or Tuesday. Jan. 13, 1934.113.

Writes C.S.H. a short note that she will be in Washington next week but did not say just when or where she would stay, whether with Madame Van Breugel, Mrs. Lippincott, or Mrs. Phillips.
Jan. 19, 1934. 121, 122.

Arrives in Washington. Jan. 23, 1934.

Calls up C.S.H. at 6:30 saying she had arrived at Mrs. Phillips an hour ago.

She was uncertain when she could dine with us but said she would call up Bertie tomorrow morning.

She said she was going to the White House musicale this evening.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Calls up Bertie and says Mrs. Phillips wants us to lunch with her tomorrow.
Jan. 24,1934. 126, 127.

We lunch with Mrs. Phillips.
C.S.H. sat beside Sophie.
She said she was going to Madame Van Breugel's tomorrow and would return to New York Monday.

She said she was to sail home February 28th on the "Manhattan".
She said she would call us up tomorrow and make a date for lunch or dinner before she left.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

Called up Bertie this morning and said she would call this p.m.

She called at 4:30 and stayed over an hour.

C.S.H. drove her to Madame Van Breugel's where she was due to spend the week-end, returning to New York Monday.

She told C.S.H. she would continue to write him from abroad, and hoped to see him in New York before she sailed.

She said letters to Madame Boreel at the Hague would surely reach her but thought the better address would be the Guaranty Trust Co., 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1, London.
Jan. 26, 1934. 127, 128.

We called for Sophie at Madame Van Breugel's and took her out to Great Falls and returning, took tea with Madame Van Breugel.

She suggested lunching with us on Monday but Bertie had to be at Woman's National Democratic Club so Sophie said she would lunch with me at the Hay-Adams House.

C.S.H. said he wouldgive her a copy of Nevin's life of Cleveland and she asked him to send it to the steamer so she could read it on the voyage.
Jan. 27, 1934. 128.

Sophie went off for the day on a trip with Baron and Madame Van Breugel and the new Dutch Minister, Mr. and Mrs. de With.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Sophie came at 1 p.m. and we lunched together alone at Hay-Adams House.

We had a long talk together.

She said that when she arrived on other side she would write me once every month.

Later Bertie came in.

C.S.H. drove Sophie back to Madame Van Breugel's, stopping en route, to buy a plant for Bertie.

She leaves tomorrow probably on the B. & O. train, 11 a.m.

She said she would call up early tomorrow and let C.S.H. know whether he should come and take her to the train.

During her talk after lunch she told C.S.H. she once was engaged but broke it off, and that the man still wanted to marry her. She said she had had many offers, but no one who really came up to her ideals.

She said that, unlike many girls, she had been supremely happy with her Mother, and nothing but the strongest inducements could have torn her away from her.

Jan. 29, 1934. 129, 130.

C.S.H. called up Sophie, who said that Madame Van Breugel was going to the station with her to the 11:30 B. & O. train.

She begged C.S.H. to let her know a few days in advance before he came to New York.

She seemed very grateful for the little we were able to do for her.

It makes us both sad to feel that possibly we may never see her again.

We are both devoted to her as a sister and she has been a bright spot in our lives.

We trust that Fate may be kind to us and that some time, somewhere, we may meet her again.

Jan. 30, 1934. 130, 131.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. writes, and sends a copy of National Geographic Magazine with pictures of the Oregon mountains, and an interesting article.

Jan. 31, 1934. 133.

C.S.H. through Federal Reserve Agent Case of New York sent Sophie some gardenias to wear at Mrs. Orme Wilson's dinner tonight.
Jan. 31, 1934.

Sophie said the other day she would surely send me a photograph of her in evening dress, from Holland; that she did not want to give me a snap shot with her hat on, as styles changed so quickly, she would look ridiculous in a few years.

She said, however, C.S.H. could keep her automobile picture which C.S.H. had had enlarged, and which she thought was not bad, and which Bertie liked very much.

Jan. 31, 1934. 133.

C.S.H. writes, as to the flowers.

Jan. 31, 1934. 133

Case said he duly sent the gardenias to Sophie and C.S.H. sent him a check therefor - $2.75.

Feb. 1, 1934. 134.

Sends C.S.H. a sweet letter thanking him for the flowers and saying she would be glad to see him in New York <u>any</u> Sunday when he could come on.

Feb. 1, 1934. 135.

C.S.H. writes, sending letter of introduction to Alma Ruggles in Constantinople.

C.S.H. wrote he hoped to be in New York Sunday Feb. 18th at 4 p.m. and suggested a dinner, but begged her to say so if she had any other dinnger engagement, as he could see her before and perhaps after her dinner.

In her letter of February 1st she said she would set aside <u>any</u> Sunday for dinner with C.S.H.

Feb. 5, 1934. 136, 137.

Writes C.S.H. she will gladly reserve Sunday Feb. 18th for dinner.
Feb. 7, 1934. 138.

Miss Patten told Bertie that Madame Van Breugel had gone to New York to stay with Sophie.

Feb. 8, 1934. 138.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. writes.
Tells her of Boston and New York trip.
Will arrive New Weston Hotel Saturday, Feb. 17th.

Sends her the sketch of the Astor family from "Fortune" which he got from the publishers.
Feb. 10, 1934. 139.

Bertie sends Sophie a pretty valentine bearing inscription, "It beats the Dutch! How I love you!"
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Writes C.S.H. asking if Saturday evening Feb. 17th will be as convenient for dinner as Sunday Feb. 18th. Said she would explain when she saw him.
Feb. 14, 1934. 142.

C.S.H. wired and wrote that Saturday would be all right.
Feb. 15, 1934. 142.

C.S.H. reaches New Weston Hotel at 5:45 p.m.

Found a note from Sophie that she would call C.S.H. up as soon as she returned from a tea at the Choate's, I think.

She returned about 7:15 p.m. and came down to C.S.H.'s sitting room, and after discussing whether or not to dine somewhere else followed by the theatre, we decided to dine quietly in the hotel.

After dinner we went up to C.S.H.'s sitting room and talked together for an hour and a half.

She said she would surely write C.S.H. once a month and asked C.S.H. to send his letters to the Guaranty Trust Co., 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1, London.

She said letters in care of the Dutch Legation in London would also reach her.

She also said she often went to Fleming's Hotel, Half Moon Street, London.

We had a delightful evening together.
Feb. 17, 1934. 143.

C.S.H. and Sophie breakfasted together Sunday morning. After breakfast she came up to C.S.H.'s sitting room.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. tried to get her to go to church with him to hear Dr. Aldrich at Church of the Ascension, but she said she had letters to write and also had a luncheon engagement at 1:15 with Mrs. James Roosevelt.

She said she told Mrs. Roosevelt the other day that C.S.H. was to be in town on Sunday, hoping she would invite C.S.H. to lunch, but she did not offer to.

Sophie wanted C.S.H. to go with her to the Rockefeller radio building, but he explained that he could not as he had to take his bags to the Penn. station and check them and then return to Dr. Aldrich's church to hear him preach in behalf of St. John's vestry.

She then suggested to C.S.H. that she go with him to the RR. station and then return with him to the church and then leave him.

C.S.H. was delighted at this suggestion and we rode to the station and then back to the church.

We then walked from the church down to Washington Square and return until the services were well begun, and then C.S.H. bade her au revoir.

Before we left for the station C.S.H. said he trusted she would always remember us and that she knew how we both loved her.

She almost tearfully assured C.S.H. she would never forget us.

She sent her dearest love to Bertie and seemed very much affected.

She told C.S.H. to be sure to tell Bertie she constantly wore the bracelet Bertie had given her - which her grandmother originally gave to Bertie's mother.

We said au revoir in front of the church. She seemed deeply affected and told C.S.H. how deeply she loved us both.

C.S.H. then went into the church and turning she waved her hand to him.

She is certainly a most remarkable woman, with a keen mind, very handsome, athletic, and one of the most agreeable women C.S.H. has ever met.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

We both - Bertie and C.S.H. - hope and believe we shall some day see her again.

She said on parting that she always wanted and hoped to keep in close touch with us and would certainly return to America before long again.

She told me that Mrs. James Roosevelt had invited her to dinner some night this week.

Had it not been for C.S.H.'s bags she would have insisted on his walking with her from the hotel to the church.

She examined my bags and said they were really disgraceful - that they made me look like a dummer carrying a bag of samples, - which pleased C.S.H. immensely when I told her, as she had often said the same.

She said she could be with me in the afternoon late if C.S.H. would stay, but C.S.H. felt he ought to go back to Washington.

She said she asked me change the dinner from Sunday to Saturday, for the reason that she always dined on Sundays with Mrs. Sherman, the widow of her Attorney, and when she found I would arrive on Saturday she suggested the change; that otherwise she would have gladly given it up to dine with C.S.H.

Feb. 18, 1934. 143, 144, 145, 146.

On arrival in Washington, C.S.H. wired Sophie.

Feb. 18, 1934.

C.S.H. writes, asking for the number of her stateroom on the Manhattan, also as to the exact name of James Truslow Adams book which she had asked C.S.H. to send her for the voyage, with his name inscribed in it.

Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

Writes C.S.H.

Feb. 19, 1934.

Writes C.S.H. a sweet note giving the number of her stateroom on the Manhattan - B. 96 - She said she would write again on the steamer before landing at Plymouth.

Feb. 20, 1934. 147.

C.S.H. writes, but tells her not to write again until on shipboard.

Feb. 20, 1934. 147.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Writes C.S.H. giving name of Adams book.
Feb. 20, 1934. 148.

C.S.H. writes. Feb. 21, 1934. 148.

C.S.H. bought "Epics of History" by James Truslow Adams and wrote in it:

"To my cousin Sophie, with love.
In memory of many happy days in America.

Washington, D. C. Charles Hamlin
Feb. 28, 1934."

159.

C.S.H. also bought "Only Yesterday" by Frederic Lewis Allen and wrote in it:

"To my Cousin Sophie
With love and best wishes for a calm sea, a happy voyage, and a speedy return to America."
Charles Hamlin.

Washington, D. C.
Feb. 28, 1934.

Feb. 21, 1934. 148, 149.

C.S.H. writes.
Feb. 22, 1934.149.

C.S.H. writes.
Feb. 24, 1934. 150.

C.S.H. sends Sophie a farewell letter to New Weston Hotel.
Feb. 26, 1934. 150.

C.S.H. sends Sophie a steamer letter dated Feb. 28, addressed to the "Manhattan" together with the books above mentioned.
Feb. 25, 1934. 150.

Above letter was dated Feb. 28th, the date of the sailing, but actually sent two or three days ago.
Feb. 28, 1934. 150

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Copy of C.S.H.'s steamer letter follows:

Hay-Adams House,
Washington, D. C.,
Sunday, February 25, 1934.

Dearest Sophie:

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you what a pleasure it would be to us both to be at the dock and see you off next Wednesday, but it would be a pleasure mixed with sadness, for we hate to let you go, and I only wish that I could obtain an injunction from the highest court forbidding your leaving the country!

Although we can not be with you in bodily presence, in spirit we will go up upon some lofty promontory and watch your ship slowly drop below the horizon, and then we will resume our daily work, philosophizing like Hans Sachs in the "Meistersinger" over the changes and vicissitudes of life! When you first came to us, you found an old couple dragged down by sorrow, wearily marking time, but your coming brought to us a ray of sunshine and really lightened up our sombre lives.

I only wish I could picture to you adequately the deep impression you have made on all those fortunate enough to meet you in America. From all sides we hear but one verdict, - your charming manners, your rare personal beauty, and your keen intelligence have won the hearts of all who were fortunate enough to meet you. What especially strikes me is your broad spirit of Democracy, and your desire to meet on terms of absolute equality all with whom you come into contact; and to seek and obtain from them the best that is in them!.

So far as Bertie and myself are concerned, let me say that while many others have gained a friend from your coming, we feel proudly and joyously that we have gained a sister, for whom our devotion and love can never change.

We were so sorry you could not be with us at Mattapoisett last summer, but I assure you that next summer when we face the cold bleak Northeasterly winds which sweep down our coast, they will really seem to be tempered and softened from the fact that they come from dear old Holland, your home, and that sooner or later, - we hope sooner - they may be wafting you back to those who knew and loved you in America!

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

Our quiet dinner in New York Saturday week, and the ride to the church Sunday will always be fresh in my memory. Every inclination and desire seemed to compel me to walk back with you from the church, but Duty (with a big, big "D") called me into the church, and finally, with very ill grace I am afraid, I yielded to the claims of duty and left you to walk home alone.

Bertie tells me that you would have regarded this as a test of character, and that if I had yielded to my inclination I would have fallen in your estimation!

Well, if this be a test of character, believe me I must be a man of character, indeed!!

Sometimes the wicked thought creeps into my mind, - d---n Duty! - do you ever have such thoughts creep into your mind? Bertie says she frequently has.

Well, I duly made my report to our Vestry, and as a result, between ourselves, we have "called" Dr. Aldrich to St. John's Church.

Whether he will accept or not I do not know, but if he wants to go to <u>us</u> as badly as I wanted to walk home with <u>you</u> on Sunday, he will verily fly to Washington!.

I am rather inclined to the belief that he will come to us, in which event I shall console myself as well as I can with the feeling that what was my loss will prove to be St. John's gain!

I sent to the Manhattan yesterday morning, by parcels post with a special handling stamp, a copy of Dr. Adams' "Epic of America" and also a copy of "Only Yesterday" by Mr. Allen, duly inscribed by me. I am sure you will enjoy reading them both. I have also arranged to send you a small bunch of flowers as a parting token.

I shall look forward every month to hearing from you - do begin on board before you reach Plymouth - and if occasionally you can give me an extra dividend in the shape of a letter, I can assure you it will be appreciated. We shall send all our letters in care of the Guaranty Trust Company, London, until you send us some other address.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

I am sure also that before long I shall receive that promised photograph, and you know how I will prize it!

Do come back to us soon, and when you come back we will take from the Congressional Library, where it is now deposited, the original manuscript of Robert Burns' Auld Lang Syne, - a priceless document - which Bertie inherited from her father, and we will read it together and then "we'll hae a waught o'malaga" in memory of old times.

I could write and write, but I must not exhaust your patience.

Let me say in conclusion, that I have in Bertie a wife and companion as nearly perfect as any man could ever wish for, or as any woman could ever aspire to be; to her I owe whatever success I may have had in this world since our marriage. Let me further add that Bertie and I together feel that we have in you a sister for whom our admiration, devotion and love can never fail. That you will come back to us soon again is our earnest hope, and that the good Lord may give you the happiness and prosperity you so richly deserve will be our constant prayer!

Good-night. God bless you.

Your devoted brother,
Charlie.

Dear Sophie:

Charlie has read me this letter and I can truly say "Them's my sentiments" except for his references to me!

How I have fooled him!

I once studied Latin. Julius Ceasar said - Veni, Vidi, Vici - I came, I saw, I conquered!

You came to us - you saw us - you conquered us!

With every hope for your speedy return to your faithful subjects.

Affectionately,
Bertie.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. sends Sophie a telegram to the ship:

"Best wishes for a calm sea and happy voyage.
We both join in dearest love."
Charles Hamlin,
Feb. 28, 1934. 151.

C.S.H. also sent Sophie some flowers.
Feb. 28, 1934.151.

Bertie sent Sophie a Valentine of a ship.
Feb. 28, 1934. 151.

Have not heard from Sophie since her letter of February 20th, but it was understood between us that she would not write again until on ship board before reaching Plymouth.
Feb. 27, 1934. 150.

Sophie sailed today at 12 M on the Manhattan, U.S. Roosevelt Lines, due at Plymouth March 6, where she disembarks for London.

We wonder when we shall see her again. She is a most remarkable woman and we are proud to call her a sister.

Our steamer letter, printed above, represents our mature views about her.
Feb. 28, 1934. 151.

The "Manhattan" carrying Sophie due to arrive at Plymouth today.
Mar. 6, 1934. 155.

C.S.H. has had framed a picture of, given by her to Bertie.
Mar. 6, 1934. 155.

The Manhattan arrived at Cobb (Queenstown) Tuesday morning at 2 a.m. (our time, Monday at 7 p.m.)
Mar. 6, 1934. 157.

Dr. Aldrich declined the call of St. John's.

C.S.H. ,after all, could have had the walk back from the church with Sophie last Sunday!
Mar. 8, 1934. 158.

Two ships with mail from Plymouth arrive at New York today. A letter from Sophie may be on them as they left Plymouth March 7th while she arrived there March 6th.
Mar. 14, 1934.163.

No letter from Sophie. Can she be ill?
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

The "President Harding" of same line as the Manhattan is due on Sunday.
If no letter C.S.H. fears she must be ill.
Mar. 1, 1934. 165.

Writes C.S.H. a short steamer letter dated March 6th just before landing at Plymouth, postmarked London, March 7th.
Mar. 17, 1934. 165.

United States Lines,
On Board S. S. Manhattan.
6th March.

Dear Charlie:

I must send you a few lines before we reach Plymouth, in about an hour's time, being there at two o'clock. To begin with, thank you again and again for your most welcome and kind letter with the added lines from Bertie. Will you please also thank her for her card. I was delighted with your books and violets which are lovely and so fresh and sweet smelling. You are a dear to have spoiled me so and I shall never forget all the warmth and kindness I've had from Bertie and yourself.

We've had a splendid crossing. The sea was like a pond till Sunday when it got rough as we were nearing Ireland, and yesterday there was a good "swell" on which made one's daily deck "constitutional" rather more difficult than usual! I've met quite a number of pleasant people on board. A Mrs. Cortland Parker, an American, whose husband is your Military Attaché in London, the Maxwells, and a Miss North, an Englishwoman who knows Norfolk and Suffolk well and most of my friends in those parts.

I had a radio from the Swinderens saying that they were back in London and asking me to stay with them, which will be pleasant.

I must stop and go to lunch. This is only just a hurried scrawl to let you both know I've arrived safely.

With much love to you both and a thousand grateful thanks for everything.

Yours affectionately,
Sophie.

Boreel, Sophie (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. writes to Guaranty Trust Co.
Mar. 19, 1934.167.

Writes C.S.H. Mar. 19, 1934.

C.S.H. receives above letter.

Writes from Netherlands Legation 21 Portman Square, London, W. She said she was leaving for Paris March 23rd and would be at the Hague on Easter or shortly after.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175.

C.S.H. met at dinner with Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Mitchell, mother of Camilla Lippincott.

Mrs. Mitchell talked much about Sophie.

She said Sophie went to Paris to see her niece, the daughter of Madame Kattendyke, whose husband is Dutch Minister to Czechoslovakia, who was visiting relatives in Paris. She said this niece was a Christian Scientist, which greatly worried her parents.

April 1, 1934. 175, 176.

C.S.H. writes. April 2, 1934. 176.

C.S.H. writes, and sends under separate cover the Atlantic Monthly containing an article by Frank Simonds on the war situation in Europe.

April 3, 1934. 178.

Sends C.S.H. two picture cards with a note on them.

Speaks of having sent a letter from Paris which C.S.H. never received.

April 4, 1934.

C.S.H. receives note of April 4, above.
April 14, 1934. 183.

C.S.H. writes. April 16, 1934. 184.

Have had no letter from, since her letter dated April 30, 1934.
193.

The address of Sophie's aunt is: Madame Boreel d'Yvray
12 Amalia Street,
The Hague. 193.

Boston
See - Hamlin, Edward

Boston Globe.
1, 5, 21.
See - Hennessy, M.

Bradley, Mr.
109, 159, 172.
See - Hamlin, Anna.

Brain trust
The assistants to Morgenthau are really the Brain Trust of the Treasury.
Mar.5, 1934. 154, 155.

Dr. Wirt charges that the, are striving to bring about a social and economic revolution.
Mar. 24, 1934. 170, 171.

See - Wirt, Dr.

The investigation fell flat.
April 11, 1934. 182.

Breakfast
We take, with Justice McReynolds.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs.
We took supper at Sulgrave Club with.
Feb. 4, 1934. 136.

We dine with. April 7, 1934. 180.

Brokers magazine. 166.
See - Stock exchange bill.

Brown, Mr. 41.
See -Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.

Brown, Sen. New Hampshire. 32, 39.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Brown, Stanley, Mrs.
See - Stanley-Brown

Bruere
Approved before Federal Reserve Board and explained proposed banking corporation to be organized, the R.F.C. to buy preferred stock, and to buy up assets of closed banks up to 50% of value.

All agreed to help.
Oct. 10, 1933. 11

Spends evening with C.S.H. with his Counsel, Mr. Thomas.
Oct. 11, 1933. 12.

Sits with C.S.H. at breakfast.
Oct. 17, 1933. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. dined with C.S.H. at Hay-Adam s House.
Oct. 23, 1933. 29.

Attends White House Conference as to purchase of gold by R.F.C.
Oct. 23, 1933. 33, 34.

Gov. Black said that, is in a hard position; that although he opposed the gold purchase policy, the New York bankers believe he is in accord with Roosevelt,
Nov. 13, 1933. 48.

Sends H.P.H. some beautiful flowers.

Budget.
91, 92, 148.
See - Federal Reserve Board
Federal Advisory Council

Burgess
Gov. Smith, Treasury expert, said he had sent the draft of the stock exchange bill to, in New York, as altho confidential, was an adviser to the Treasury.
Mar. 12, 1934. 161.

Burns House, Dumfries. 4.
See - Auld Lang Syne.

Business recovery.
C.S.H. fears proposed gold purchases will impair confidence and impede.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

Gov. Black and C.S H. feel that a law preventing loans for brokers to their customers as favored by Miller, would impair confidence and impede.
Mar. 15, 1934. 166.

Bust of Warburg. 140
See - Warburg.

Butler, Dr.
C.S.H. dines with, in New York.
Dec. 10, 1933. 77.

Cable, Intercepted. 106.
See - Glass

Calkins, Gov.
Suggests charing Federal reserve direct discount law to indorsed or secured.
Oct. 14, 1933. 17.

At first opposed license to Bank of America.
Mar. 6, 1934. 156.
See - Roosevelt.

Capital
See - Impaired capital

Capital loans
Miller said he favored giving to Federal reserve banks the power to discount paper representing.
Oct. 12, 1933. 13.

Capital notes
Board overruled Wyatt and held that, given by non-national banks to R.F.C. should be counted as capital in passing on qualifications for membership.
Nov. 7, 1933. 45.

Carey, Mrs.
H.P.H. met, who is going directly back to Wyoming. She said she had hoped all summer to hear from Sophie Boreel; that she would so love to have a visit from her.
Oct. 6, 1933. 3.

Carey, Sarah
Spends Sunday with H.P.H. at Mattapoisettt.
Oct. 22, 1933. 26.

C.S.H. writes. Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

We call on. Dec. 30, 1933. 105.

Calls on us to say good-bye.
Jan. 12, 1934. 112.

Wrote C.S.H. last week.
Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

C.S.H. writes. Feb. 19 1934. 146.

Calls on us. April 3, 1934. 178.
April 11, 1934. 183.

Carnegie Endowment.
C.S.H. attends meeting in N. Y.
Dec. 11, 1933. 77.

Case, Federal Reserve Agent, N. Y.
Told C.S.H. that Owen D, Young was very sore at Roosevelt because, dispite his promise, he had never consulted him as to his policies.
Nov. 24, 1933. 64.

Sent flowers to Sophie Boreel for C.S.H. in New York.
Jan. 31, 1934. 133.

C.S.H. sends him check for $2.75 for the flowers.
Feb. 1, 1934. 134.

Castle, Mr. and Mrs.
We meet, at dinner at Japanese Ambassador's.
Mar. 27,1934. 171.

Central bank
C.S.H. feels the wishof Roosevelt to seize the Federal reserve gold presages a central bank in the future.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

New York Times quotes Roosevelt to effect that he is not seeking to create a central bank, as such an attempt would be the opposite of Andrew Jackson's war on the Bank of the U.S.
Jan. 13, 1934. 114.

C.S.H. feels that the Gold reserves Act in giving Secretary of the Treasury power to use the stabilization fund in buying and selling Government securities in open market at home and abroad, as also bonds of foreign Governments, makes him, altho not a banker, the most powerful central bank in the world.
Jan. 16, 1934. 118.

C.S.H. feels that the action of Morgenthau in making the Federal Reserve Bank of New York fiscal agent to carry out his powers of using the stabilization fund, makes Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in effect, the central bank of U.S.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Gov. Black put in the draft of letter he prepared for Roosevelt to send praising the Federal Reserve System a statement that Roosevelt had no intention of creating a central bank, but that he heard Morgenthau whisper something to Roosevelt about a central bank, and that when Roosevelt finally gave him the letter this reference was omitted.
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Central bank policy
Gov. Harrison, speaking for the Governors said there was no reason of central bank policy which would prompt the continuance of open market purchases of Government securities.
Oct. 10, 1933. 8.

Central bank policy (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison said that on central bank principles no further purchases of Government securities is necessary or desirable; that future effectiveness of open market policy will depend in large measure on the adoption of a broader programme designed to strengthen confidence and encourage the flow of credit, short and long term, into use which make for a well balanced and enduring recovery. Oct. 12, 1933. 12, 13.

Centralization of power. 119.
See - Gold

Charleston, S. C. 179.
See - Nourse, Annie.

Christian Scientist. 176
See - Boreel, S.

Christmas, 1933.
78, 97, 98.
See - Boreel, S.
Williams Constance.

Church of the Ascension, N. Y. 132.
See - Boreel, S.

Class C Directors.
31, 38, 40, 41, 55, 171.

See - Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
Dallas
Kansas City
Philadelphia

CTeveland, Grover. 25, 128.
See - Black, Gov.
Boreel, S.

Cobb (Queenstown) 157.
See - Boreel, S.

Coffin, Mrs.
Miss Rodgers and her mother, Mrs Coffin, were at judiciary reception at White House.

Miss Rodgers ran off with an Italian and separated without marrying him.

Mrs. Coffin was wife of Lieut. Rodgers but divorced him.
Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

Commercial paper.
117.
See - Gold.

Committee of the Nation. 170.
See - Brain Trust.

Commodities Corporation. 30.
See - Black, Gov.

Commodity dollar.
Warburg resigned as foreign adviser to Economic Conference because he did not believe a, would stabilize prices.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Comptroller of Currency, O'Connor.
Called in to vote on new addition to building of Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Said if he had to vote now he would vote Aye, but would favor a postponement of vote for a reasonable time.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9.

Voted to approve. Oct. 10, 1933. 11.

Decision on application of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company to reduce capital held up by absence of Comptrollr who had gone to Texas with Jesse Jones and Farley to attend opening of a race track!
Oct. 17, 1933. 22.

Gov. Black said, maintained a regular press conference in imitation of Roosevelt.
Oct. 17, 1933. 23.

Moves that Board be not restricted to Kansas City in choosing a Class C director for Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Carried.
Nov. 1, 1933. 40.

Votes for Doolin as Class C Director of Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

Szymczak said he knew on good authority that Roosevelt, Jesse Jones and Comptroller were to elect Cummings as Chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

Comptroller of Currency, O'Connor (Cont'd.)

Requests Board to delay action on proposed letter to Simpson until he can be present.
Nov. 28, 1933. 68.

Votes against sending letter.
Dec. 3, 1933. 70.

Tells C.S.H. R.F.C. has no voting power on its preferred stock so long as bank pays interest on amount.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.

Thomas said he voted Aye on Comptroller statement above as to voting power.
Dec. 4, 1933. 71.

Votes in a case involving depositors certificates with a prior lien that the capital was not impaired.
Jan. 5, 1934. 108.

James said that on the same day in a precisely similar case, the Comptroller ruled that the capital was impaired.
Jan. 5, 1934. 109.

Declines to vote on question of extending F.R. pension system to Board's staff.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

Votes for Taub as Class C Director, F.R. Bank, Kansas City.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Refused to vote on question of increasing Sailer's salary. F.R. Bank, N. Y. April 23, 1934. 186.

Was very bitter at proposed change of our Board rooms in Treasury. Said he had not been consulted. Thought we should try to get a bill passed authorizing Board to build its own building.
April 26, 1934. 189, 191.

Martin, yesterday, and Gov. Black today said Morgenthau had lost confidence in Comptroller as he was appointing receivers and counsel on purely political grounds.
April 27, 1934. 191, 192.

See - Awalt.

Condition precedent. 104.
See - Gold.

Condition subsequent.
See - Gold.

Conferences. White House.
33, 88, 89.
See- Gold.

Confidence.
28, 49, 55, 60, 147, 148.
See - Gold

Congress.
89, 91, 94, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 113, 129, 148.

See - Gold
Governors

Constitutionality. Thomas amendment.
83, 84.
See - Gold
Baker

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

Announced today that it is to sell 50 millions of preferred stock to R.F.C. and reduce its common stock to 25 millions, with 25 millions surplus, undivided profits, etc.

This means charging off of over 100 millions.

The above is subject to approval of Comptroller and Federal Reserve Board.

Awalt and some of Board members felt we must approve this.

This is the bank which was licensed by Secretary of Treasury Woodin as a "sound" bank!

The Comptroller gave it a national charter a year and a half ago.

The Board at that time granted it trust powers.
Oct. 13, 1933. 14, 15.

Board took up application of, to reduce its common stock and sell preferred stock to R.F.C.

The Board found that the reorganization would still leave the bank crippled and that the 30 millions loaned to its officers should be cleaned up; that the management should be changed as its loose policies had brought the bank to its present condition.

Question arose whether our Board should approve on condition that the common stock be increased and the other reforms carried out, or whether Board should approve on the understanding

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. (Cont'd.)

that the Comptroller should tell the directors this must be done.

It was stated that an immediate decision was vital.

We found, however, that the Comptroller, with Jesse Jones and Farley had gone off together for a week to attend the opening of a race track in Texas!

Oct. 17, 1933. 21, 22.

(The Board made as careful an examination as time would permit and finally wrote Comptroller severely criticizing the Company but approved the reduction on condition that the Comptroller told the Company it must have a radical change of management.)

Simpson, a Class C Director, wrote Gov. Black that the directors were to elect Ranney of International Harvester Co., Chairman of the Board, and asked if he would be satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Board.

Gov. Black prepared a letter saying Board approved Ranney.

Szymczak objected on the ground that this was the Comptroller's business and not that of our Board.

Long discussion but no decision reached.

After the meeting Szymczak told C.S.H. that he knew that Roosevelt, Jesse Jones and the Comptroller had decided to make Walter Cummings of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Chairman of the Board.

He said Cummings had had no banking experience.

C.S.H. believes this is a political deal and told Szymczak to tell Gov. Black all he knew about it.

C.S.H. suspects Gov. Black knows all about it and that this is his reason for wanting to write Simpson approving Ranney.

C.S.H. doubts whether Cummings has had the necessary experience for this position.

Nov. 25, 1933. 64, 65.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that Cummings called on him recently and said that Roosevelt, Jones, the Comptroller, and Woodin had decided to make him Chairman!

Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. (Cont'd.)

Board took up Gov. Black's proposed reply to Simpson.

The Comptroller asked our Board not to decide the matter until he could be present.

Nov. 28, 1933. 67,68.

Board took up reply to Simpson.

Simpson in his letterto Gov. Black said his directors had offered the Chairmanship to Ramsey, and asked Board whether it approved, or, if not, whether it would recommend any one else whom our Board might have in mind.

Gov. Black moved to reply that our Board approved choice of Ramney.

C.S.H. said the Board should not establish a precedent of approving the election of a national bank officer.

C.S.H. proposed as a substitute a resolution that while the Board would not reply specifically to Simpson's question, it would say that Ramney was in a class of men well equipped for such a position.

Gov. Black and Miller would not accept C.S.H.'s substitute, saying our Board should have courage to say Yes or No.

C.S.H. then moved to substitute for Gov. Black's last sentence of specific approval the words, "is in the class of men eligible for this position".

This was defeated.

Gov. Black then put the motion of unequivocal approval.

In the discussion which followed C.S.H.asked Comptroller whether the R.F.C. could vote its 50 millions of preferred stock, the common stock being only 25 millions.

The Comptroller said No, as long as the bank held the interest on the loan represented by the preferred stock.

Gov. Black's motion was carried.
The vote was:
Aye: Gov. Black, Miller, James, Thomas
No: C.S.H., Comptroller, Szymczak.

In the afternoon Szymczak said that Thomas told him he voted Aye because of Comptroller's statement that the preferred stock had no voting powers

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. (Cont'd.)

Thomas said he called up Stanley Reed general Counsel of R.F.C. who said the preferred stock had voting power.

Thomas said he should move reconsideration tomorrow.

Szymczak said the Comptroller was very angry with Thomas because of his vote.

C.S.H. feels, whatever the merits, this vote is a direct slap at Roosevelt, Jones and the Comptroller.

C.S.H., while deploring this political control of the bank, yet feels that our Board should not go out of its way to approve or disapprove specifically the appointment of an officer of a national bank, under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller.

When the Board originally criticised the bank's management it was in a letter to the Comptroller, and the Board asked his permission to have it read to the banks directors.

C.S.H. feels this has created a dangerous precedent.

Szymczak said that Sprague, one of the directors, was a brother-in-law of Dr. Miller and owed the bank some $300,000, and that Ranney was in employ of a company in which Sprague was heavily interested and would hardly be expected to call on Sprague to pay his loan, which was not satisfactorily collateralled.

There will be a row tomorrow if Thomas moves to reconsider.

C.S.H. told Szynczak he feared reconsideration ow would injure the Board more even than sending the letter, but that if Thomas intended to move consideration he should at once tell Gov. Black or the letter might go out.

Dec. 4, 1933. 69, 70, 71, 72.

Board took up Simpson letter again.

Gov. Black read proposed letter which stated that while the Board had no responsibility as to the election of a bank officer, yet it replies to his question by stating that Ranney is in every way qualified for the position.

Before voting Miller said that either Simpson or Sprague said Ranney had said he did not want to be considered as he understood he was not acceptable to the R.F.C.

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black then polled the Board.

C.S.H. said that as Ranney was apparently out of the field, the proposed letter was in the nature of a post mortem, and he voted No as he felt the Board should not take the responsibility of passing judgment upon the fitness of a national bank officer.

The vote was:
Aye: Gov. Black, Miller, Thomas and James

No: Comptroller, C.S.H. and Szymczak
Dec. 6, 1933. 73.

C.S.H. can not understand why Thomas voted Aye again as he said yesterday he should move to reconsider when he found out the R.F.C. had voting power.

It appeared that Jesse Jones had written Simpson he hoped the directors would not commit themselves until he could be consulted.

Szymczak is very angry with Thomas.

C.S.H. feels that our Board, knowing that Ranney was out of the field and was not acceptable to the R.F.C., should not have "butted in" as it will be construed, and rightly so, as a direct blow at Roosevelt, Jesse Jones and the Comptroller.

It will simply put fuel on the fire engendered between the banks directors and the R.F.C.
Dec. 6, 1933. 73, 74.

Walter Cummings calls on C.S.H.
Said nothing about the bank quarrel.
Dec. 8, 1933. 75.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that the Governor of Illinois called on Roosevelt Saturday before the Gridiron dinner; that Roosevelt asked him if he knew Walter Cummings; that Roosevelt then told him he wasto be the next Chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust CO!
Dec. 11, 1933. 78, 79.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that the Board's letter approving Ranney had been published in the Chicago paper, which said the Board took issue with the R.F.C.
Jan. 9, 1934. 112.

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. (Cont'd.)

Cong. Snell, Republican leader of H.R., criticised Cummings for accepting the position of Treasurer of Democratic National Committee.

The administration - R.F.C. - had by voting the preferred stock, elected Cummings Chairman of Cont. Ill. National Bank and Trust Co., turning down Ranney the choice of the directors, and an ideal man.

C.S.H. fears the next step will be loans to the Dem. National Committee.

C.S.H. fears Cummings appointment as Chairman was a scandal and that his acceptance of Treasurer of Dem. Natl. Committee may lead to more scandal in the future.
Mar. 16, 1934. 165.

Coup d'etat, Gold. 83
See - Gold.

Covington, Judge and Mrs.
We dine with, to meet Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.
Jan. 22, 1934. 125.

Cow pasture, Boston. 6
See - Hamlin, Edward
Hamlin, George

Credit, Managed. 168.
See - Gold.

Crozier, Gen and Mrs.
We dine with, at Sulgrave Club in honor of his 79th birthday.
Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

Cummings, Walter.
65, 67, 75, 165.
See - Continental National Bank and Trust Co.

Cunningham, Edward
40, 41, 43.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.

Curtiss, Federal Reserve Agent
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Cutting, Sen.
Farley announces that administration will probably not support, for reelection to Senate.
Mar. 20, 1934. 168.

Czechoslovakia. 176
See - Boreel, Sophie.

Dana
See - Old Colony Association.

Davison. 186
See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

DeWith, Dutch Minister
Sophie Boreel drives with Baron and Madame Van Breugel, and Mr.and Madame DeWith.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

We call on. Not receiving.
Feb. 9, 1934. 138.

Deaths
See - Holland, Queen Dowager of. 168
Hoppin, Mrs. Hamilton. 104.
Kendrich, Sen. 42
Marvin, Edmund. 181
McClintock, Mrs. 72.
Scott, Gen. Hugh. 193
Van Royen, Madame. 185

Debentures, R.F.C.
11, 34, 35, 36, 37.
See - Gold.

Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador.
66, 153.
Went to train to bid good-bye to.
Nov. 25, 1933. 66

C.S.H. feels the new Ambassador Saito should have invited him to his dinner to meet the Japanese Prince, Tokugawa.

C.S.H. feels Debuchi would surely have done this.
Mar. 3, 1934. 153.

Delano, F.A
We meet Mr.and Mrs. at dinner with Saito the new Japanese Ambassador.
Mar. 27, 1934. 171

Democratic National Committee.
Roosevelt announces displeasure at officers of, who have opened offices in Washington and are using their position to secure clients, and directs them to close their offices or resign from. The Secretary and Treasurer at once resigned.
Jan. 18, 1934. 120, 121.

See - Mullen, A.

Congressman Snell says Cummings, Chairman of Cont. Ill. Natl Bank & Trust Co. has accepted position of Treasurer of.
Mar. 16, 1934. 165.

Democratic State Committee, Nebraska.
3, 14, 137, 169, 175.
See -Thomas

Democrats. 44.
See - Doolin
Federal Reserve Bank, Kasnas City

Dennett. 33.
See -Hamlin, George

Depositors certificates
Board ruled that applying bank had capital impairment because depositors certificates in dissolution were preferred to stockholders.
Jan. 5, 1934. 107, 108.

Devaluation.
20, 27, 30, 49, 60, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 91, 94, 96, 99, 100, 102, 114, 116, 119, 125, 127, 131, 134.

See - Gold

Dewar, Prof.
4, 7,
See - Auld Lang Syne.

Diary
92, 98.
See - Boreel, S.

Dinners (See breakfasts, Luncheons, suppers, teas)
With Mrs. Blake, Mattapoisett.
Oct. 3, 1933.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bruere with C.S.H.
Oct. 2,3 1933. 29.

Mayor and Miss Ashley with us. Mattapoisett.
Oct. 27, 1933. 32.

C.S.H. with Edith Helm to meet Helen Bones.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

C.S.H. with Miss Squire.
H.P.H. too ill to go.
Nov. 30, 1933. 69.

With Dr. Butler, N. Y.
Dec. 10, 1933. 77.

With Charles Warren. Dec. 24, 1933. 97.

Dinners (Cont'd.)

With President and Mrs. Roosevelt.
Dec. 27, 1933. 100.

With Edith Helm. Dec. 30, 1933. 105.

With Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bliss.
30th wedding anniversary of Mr. & Mrs. Charles Warren.
Feb. 6, 1934. 110

With Edith Helm
To meet Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Griffin.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin dine at White House.
Jan. 16, 1934 119.

With Fannie Lay, to meet Gov. Greene of R.I.
Jan. 21, 1934. 125.

With Mrs. Herbert Slocum.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

C.S.H. dines at Cosmos Club with Robert L. O'Brien.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

With Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge at Sulgrave Club.
Feb. 5, 1934. 136.

With Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wallace.
Feb. 5, 1934. 137.

With Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

With Sophie Boreel at Hotel New Weston, N.Y.
Feb. 17, 1934 .143

With Gen. and Mrs. Crozier at Sulgrave Club. His 79th birthday.
Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

Matsukata dines with us. Feb. 20, 1934. 148.

At Woman's National Democratic Club.
Annual dinner.
Feb. 28, 1934. 152.

With Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McClellan.
Mar. 4, 1934. 153.

Dinners etc. (Cont'd.)

With Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren.
Her birthday.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

With Mr. and Mrs. Emily Newell Blair at Woman's National Democratic Club.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

H.P.H. dined at Woman's Press Club Association to meet Mrs. Roosevelt.
She was guest of Mrs. Essary.
Mar. 19, 1934. 167.

With Saito, the Japanese Ambassador.
Mar. 27, 1934. 171.

With Mrs. Nichols, the writer of life of John Sherman.
April5, 1934. 180.

Annie Nourse dines with us.
April 6, 1934. 180.

With Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge.
April 7, 1934. 180.

C.S.H. dines with Mr. Ricketson to meet Thom Thacher.
April 11, 1934. 182.

With Mr. and Mrs. Dodge.
April 19, 1934. 185.

With Mrs. Lea. April 30, 1934. 193.

Directors of Federal reserve banks. 104.
See - Gold

Discount rates.
Federal reserve Bank of New York lowered, to 1½% to discourage inflow of gold.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Dodd, Mrs. 115.
See - Shouse, Mrs. Jouett.

Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. 185.
We dine with.
April 19, 1934. 185.

Dollar.
53, 54, 100, 102.
See- Commodity dollar
Devaluation.

Doolin. 40.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.

Douglas, Lewis, Director of Budget
Miller said Roosevelt appeared rather suspicious about, who is crowding him in behalf of sound money.
Oct. 16, 1933. 18

Was conspicuous by his absence from the White House Conference of yesterday.

Miller feels that Roosevelt is distrustful of Douglas.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

Gov. Black said there is a rumor that Douglas will have to resign.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Wile in radio talk repeated the above rumor.
Nov. 18, 1933. 57.

Dumfries. 7.
See - Auld Lang Syne.

Dunn, Dr. 185.
See - Ruffin, Dr.

Dunning, Collector, N. Y.
See - McKee

Drury, Rev. Samuel.
137, 138.
See - Lawrence, Bishop

-E-

Earmarked gold. 132.
See - Gold.

Economic adviser.
51, 56.
See - Roosevelt.

Economic Conference.
19, 20.
See - Roosevelt.

Eliot, Samuel
We meet, at dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Dodge.
April 19, 1934. 185.

Emmett, Grenville
Appointed Minister to Holland.
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

Easary, Mrs.
H.P.H. the guest of, at dinner of Woman's Press Club in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt.
Mar.20, 1934. 167.

Excess reserves. 53.

Executive Committee. 24.
See - Open Market Committee.

-F-

Farley, Postmaster General

Byron Newton said that, by coming out for McKee's candidacy for Mayor of N.Y., made people believe that Roosevelt was interfering and that this had injured Roosevelt.

C.S.H. believes Farley may have inspired Hennessey's article in the Boston Globe.
Oct. 4, 1933. 2.

Miller said, was said to be using the patronage to build up a personal machine to secure his own nomination for Governor of New York or even for President to succeed Roosevelt.
Oct. 5, 1933. 2.

Goes off to open a race track in Texas with Jesse Jones and the Comptroller.
Oct. 17, 1933. 22.

Calls us at Hay-Adams over telephone saying Roosevelt had so requested, and asked as to Pickard, candidate for Postmaster at Marion, Mass.

We went over the situation with him but made no recommendation.
Feb. 2, 1934. 136.

Announces that Roosevelt will not support LaFollette nor Cutting for the Senate.

As administration is supporting Sen. Johnson, this seems to be inconsistent!
Mar. 20, 1924. 168.

Father Coughlin

C.S.H. feels that the administration plan of seizing the Federal reserve gold was inspired by.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

Federal Advisory Council

C.S.H. attends lunch given by.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Board meets with.

Offered us a resolution denouncing inflation and demanding an international standard based on gold.

Miller said it contained no specific recommendation.

Federal Advisory Council (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. said it did not clearly state whether stabilization meant a return to old gold standard or to a new one; nor did it approve or disapprove devaluation.

Smith, Chairman, said some favored return to old gold standard but would compromise a stabilization based on a 60¢ dollar.

Frew said confidence was improved and that under Roosevelt's policy, he saw nothing ahead but issue of greenbacks.

James thought too early to stabilize and added that he said this as a gold standard man.

Smith said the Council would adjourn and consider possible changes in the resolution.

The Council did not reconvene with our Board and C.S.H. does not know whether or not it changed the resolution. (See scrap book)
Nov. 22, 1933. 60, 61.

The vote for the above resolution was 6 to 3, Traylor, Kemper and Ottley voting No.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

Federal Advisory Council invited Gov. Black to lunch but no other Board member.
Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

Gov. Black could not lunch with it, but sat with the members in the p.m., no Board member being present.
Feb. 19, 1934. 147.

Board meets with.
Discussed Federal Intermediate Credit banks bill.

The Council doubted its necessity but preferred that it be given Federal Reserve Board to manage rather than to R.F.C.

The Council expressed fear that confidence was not sufficiently restored to justify a long term popular bond issue, but they felt that after adjournment of Congress, if the budget was balanced, and Securities Act modified, such a loan might be placed.

Miller and C.S.H. favored such a loan at once.
Feb. 20, 1934. 147, 148.

Federal Reserve Act
Sec. 11 N. 95, 103
Sec. 16
See - Gold
Stock Exchange bil.. 181
Warburg, Paul. 140 , 141.

Federal reserve agents. 95.
See - Gold

Federal Reserve Bank, Boston
C.S.H. goes to Boston to discuss Class A director with Gov. Young and Curtiss.
Oct. 26, 1933. 31.

At Federal reserve bank with Curtiss.

Discussed Class C directorship, as to whether Allen Hollis should be reappointed.

Yesterday Gov. Black gave C.S.H. a memorandum with names of two N.H. men recommended by Shawmut NationalBank through a Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase said Hollis was completely broken down and had melancholia.

C.S.H. told this to Curtiss who said it was nonsense; that Hollis had been ill some time ago but had completely recovered; that he was present at last meeting ofthe Board.

C.S.H. called up Ripley who said the same and urgently pressed his reappointment.

Philip Allen came in and said the same.

Gov. Young, at home with a cold, said same over the telephone.

Curtiss said Mr. Hurd, of Amoskeag National Bank of Manchester, was strongly urging Hollis' reappointment.

Curtiss added that Hurd happened to be a very prominent N.H. Democrat and an original Roosevelt man.

C.S.H. then called up Hollis and, stating that he spoke without authority, asked him if he would care to accept a reappointment. He said he would be glad to. He added that Sen. Brown of N.H. might possibly oppose him on purely political grounds.
Oct. 27, 1933.32.

Federal Reserve Bank, Boston (Cont'd.)

When C.S.H. returned he found a letter from Hurd strongly indorsing Hollis.
Nov. 1, 1933. 38, 39.

Board took up Class C directorship at Boston.

C.S.H. and James reported in favor of Hollis.

C.S.H. reported to Board as to the Memo. from National Shawmut Bank and the statement that Hollis was suffering from melancholia..

He stated that he carefully investigated this, talking with Curtiss, Gov. Young, Philip Allen and Ripley, and that all said that while ill 2 yearsago he had perfectly recovered.

They all said his services were of greatest value to the Bank, as he had been a director since it was opened, and that under existing critical conditions, it was very important to reappoint Hollis.

C.S.H.also spoke of letter of Hurd to himself and added parenthetically that Hurd was a prominent New York democrat and an original Roosevelt man.

C.S.H. also told Board that Sen. Brown, according to Hollis himself, might object to him on purely political grounds.

Board unanimously reappointed Hollis.
Nov. 1, 1933. 38, 39.

C.S.H. goes to Boston.
Feb. 16, 1934. 142.

C.S.H. had conference at Federal reserve bank with Curtiss, as to necessity for having a general counsel for the Federal reserve bank, which C.S.H. for the Board advised.

He also conferred as to examination of state member banks, the admission of the Hyannis Bank to membership, etc.etc.
Feb. 17, 1934. 142.

Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago.
8, 15, 105.
See - Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.
Gold
Hovernors. 101

Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas

Board voted to appoint Taub Class C director.

James, as Chairman, recommended another man, Morrill.

Taub was suggested by Jesse Jones.

Vote. For Taub:

Miller, Thomas, Szymczak and Comptroller

For Morrill:

Gov. Black, C.S.H., James.

Mar. 28, 1934. 171, 172.

See - Thomas.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

Applied to Board for permission to buy adjoining property and extend bank over it.

Application said that while not absolutely necessary at present time the property could never again be bought so cheaply; that it would help its trucking arrangements, add to the directors room and give space to extend its present quarters; that the building would cost about $800,000.

C.S.H. strongly favored, as, among other reasons, it would carry out plans for extending work to those out of employment.

Board rejected.

Aye: C.S.H., Miller, Thomas
No: Gov. Black, James, Szymczak.

Lost on tie vote.

Woodin and Comptroller were called in.

Woodin asked for more time.

Comptroller said if he had to vote now he would vote Aye, but would bot object to reasonable postponement.

The option expires on Tuesday, Oct. 10th at 3 p.m.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison was recalled and at the end incautiously said that his Board felt that our Board had no authority over this matter but that his Board referred it to us merely as a matter of courtesy.

Wyatt was called in and said that our Board had no specific power.

James then moved that our Board inform the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and of Richmond that our Board was advised that it had no authority.
This was passed.

C.S.H. would not vote for it as he felt we should not give up an authority we had exercised for many years under our general supervisory power.

Miller, who had gone out, returned and objected to such abrogation of power.

C.S.H. moved to reconsider, which was passed.

Today this came up again.

C.S.H. said he would not object to postponement but felt we had authority.

Gov. Black read an old letter of Gov. Harding specifically claiming this authority.

C.S.H. moved that the Board inform New York that it had considered its application, under its general supervisory authority, but could not decide it for some days and suggested that the option be extended.

Miller said that although he had voted Aye, the question of power raised by Gov. Harrison was so important that he had decided to change his vote.

Miller then moved as a substitute for C.S.H.'s motion that the application be disapproved.

Passed.
Aye: Gov. Black, Miller, Szymczak, James.
No: C.S.H., Comptroller, Thomas.

C.S.H. believes Board would have approved but for Gov. Harrison's denial of authority.

Gov. Harrison told C.S.H. that Woodin was ready to vote Aye.

Miller's change of mind settled the question.

Oct. 10, 1933. 8, 9, 10, 11.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York (Cont'd.)

Question of Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. purchasing R.F.C. debentures to obtain funds to purchase gold.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

See - Gold
R.F.C. debentures.

Board voted to approve above purchases by Federal Reserve Bank, New York if it had legal powers.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

Asks authority to act as fiscal agent of R.F.C. in above matter. Our Board approved.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

See - Gold. 48.
Harrison, Gov.

Board approved purchase by, of the adjoining property.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

Morgenthau asks, to act as fiscal agent for stabilization fund.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

The Federal Reserve Bank, New York, has practically become a central bank of U.S. under Gold Reserve Act.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Board took up question of increasing Sailer's salary from $30,000 to $35,000.

Last week Woolley and Davison came before Board and urgedthis because of increased work put upon him. They said $30,000 would be out of line with other salaries.

Board refused.
Aye: Gov. B., C.S.H., Thomas
No: Miller, James, Szymczak.

Lost on a tie vote.

C.S.H. feels that our Board by this action is really trying to operate the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

C.S.H. feels, in absence of strong evidence to contrary, we should accept judgment of the directors, and that our power of approving salaries should not be used so as to injure the morale of the Bank.

April 23, 1934. 186, 187.

See - Harrison, Gov.

Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City

Thomas said Sweeney of Kansas City told him the new Class C director should not be a Kansas City man.

Oct. 7, 1933. 3.

On motion of Comptroller Board voted that Class C directors should not necessarily be Kansas City men.

The Committee - James and Thompson - went out returned unable to agree,

Thomas wanted Doolin chosen.

James, although praising Doolin, thought we ought to appoint a Colorado man, as two years ago a good Colorado man was dropped and Langworthy appointed, on a fiction, designed by Gov. Meyer, as to necessity for choosing a man in the main city; that this was invented to get in one of his friends.

Most of the Board believe this charge is true.

Board sent for Woodin before voting.

C.S.H. went over Doolin's record and said he was originally picked out by the then Committee - Gov. Young and Mr. Cunningham - both Republicans, as a member of the Oklahoma branch; that he served for 3 years and was reappointed for 3 years; that he has made a first class record in that position; that he is unquestionably the best man under consideration.

C.S.H. pointed out that there is another Class C vacancy caused by expiration of term of Mr. Brown, Republican; that the Board's Committee unanimously recommended Brown's reappointment; that while there were a number of letters - including one from Comptroller, stating that a Democrat should be appointed, which is most unfortunate, yet he would vote for Doolin as the best man, irrespective of politics.

C.S.H. said that no political change could fairly be brought as all of the directors were Republicans and the Committee recommended reappointment of Brown, a Republican.

Nov. 1, 1933. 11.

Board again took up Class C director - 2 vacancies.

James and Thomas recommended Brown's reappointment.

Thomas reported for Doolin to fill other vacancy.

Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City (Cont'd.)

James recommended Bond of Colorado.

James said the Board 2 years ago dropped a Colorado man in favor of Langworthy, a Kansas City man by virtue of a trick of Gov. Meyer who invented the fiction that all the Class C directors should be Kansas City men.

James then recommended Bond of Colorado.

C.S.H. said Doolin was originally picked out by Gov. Young and Cunningham to fill a vacancy in the Oklahoma branch; that he made a fine record and was later reappointed by our Board for a 3 year term; that last year he never missed a directors meeting.

C.S.H. said he should vote for him.
Vote:
For Doolin:
C.S.H., Thomas, Szymczak, Comptroller.
For Bond:
Gov. Black, Miller, James

There was no politics in this vote as both were Democrats.

The Board appointed one Republicans and one Democrat.

C.S.H.'s vote really elected Doolin.

Thomas was very disappointment that Gov. Black voted against Doolin.
Nov. 7, 1933. 42, 43, 44.

Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia

C.S.H. and Thomas reported in favor of redesignating Austin for Chairman for the year, but said the Committee would be on the look out for an outstanding man, to take Austin's place at the end of the year, should the Board so decide.
Nov. 1, 1933. 39.

Gov. Norris came before Board on question of having two additional Deputy Governors.
Dec. 8, 1933. 75.

See - Norris, Gov.

The directors voted that they would not turn over their gold to the Treasury either voluntarily or involuntarily as it was a fund held in trust.
Dec. 28, 1933. 101

Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. and Thomas brought up Paulger's report on need of two more Deputy Governors. Their report included the examiners confidential "yellow sheet", which stated that Hutt was the weakest Deputy Governor in the whole F.R. System.

C.S.H. favored showing the report to Board of Directors, whom he felt were entitled to know all the criticisms.

Most of the Board thought our examiner should be protected.

C.S.H. said that to take action on a recommendation in the yellow sheet would be a star chamber proceeding,

Finally the report was referred to Morrill to eliminate all matters of opinion and state only facts, and then the Board would decide whether or not to send it to the directors.
Jan. 6, 1934. 110, 111.

(After hearing with the Directors the Board decided to grant the extra Deputy Governor asked for.)

C.S.H. went to Philadelphia and lunched with the Directors.
April 18, 1934.184.

See - Norris, Governor.

Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond.
James moved and Board voted to tell New York and, it had no authority over purchase of land and construction of buildings.
Oct. 10, 1933. 10.

Board reconsidered New York refusal and the approved Richmond request to buy adjoining building.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

Federal Reserve Bank, San Francisco
See - Calkins, Gov.

Federal reserve bank directors. 104.
See - Gold.

Federal reserve banks.
11, 27, 35, 36. 37, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 132.
See - Gold

Federal Reserve Board
See - Black, Gov.
Comptroller
Cont. Ill. National Bank & Trust Co.
Federal Advisory Council
Federal reserve banks, Boston, N.Y., Phila., Chicago, Kan.City
Federal Intermediate Credit bank.
Federal reserve pension system.
Glass
Gold
Governors
Hamlin, C.S.
Harrison, Gov.
Hennessy, M.
James
Miller
Morgenthau
Open Market Committee.
Owen
R.F.C.
Roosevelt
Securities Act
Stock Exchange bill.
Szymczak
Thomas
Votes.
etc. etc. etc.

Federal Reserve Bulletin
Gov. Black read a letter to Roosevelt in response to a letter from him pointing out that the Rep. National Committee had issued a circular quoting from the Federal Reserve Bulletin that production had fallen off after the N.R.A. took effect; that, Roosevelt said, while the truth should be spoken, it should be the whole truth; that, in the future, he desired to have the Federal Reserve Bulletins report on industrial conditions hereafter checked up by his economic adviser, Riefler.

Gov. Black in proposed letter to Roosevelt pointed out that the whole article was most optimistic; that, as a fact, production was abnormally increased just before the N.R.A. took effect, in order to anticipate higher costs under it, and consequently fell off some just after.

Gov. Black had a conference with Goldenweiser and Riefler, and the latter said the article stated the whole truth.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50, 51.

Federal Reserve Bulletin (Cont'd.)

The papers this morning said that the Federal Reserve Bulletin would no longer carry a review of the month as to production, etc. and that in the future the economic adviser of the President would make all interpretations.

C.S.H. feels the public will believe that Roosevelt desires to interpret statistics in favor of the Administration!

Gov Black has not informed Board of any such decision.
Nov. 18, 1933. 56.

Glass called up C.S.H. and demanded an official answer to his question, - whether the Board, in omitting any reference to industrial conditions in the November Bulletin, was dominated by Gen. Johnson of N.R.A.
C S.H. reported this to Board.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Sen. Glass wrote Gov. Black asking an explanation of the omission from the Federal Reserve Bulletin in November, of a review of industrial conditions.

Gov. Black read a proposed letter in reply to Glass.

C.S.H. and Miller criticised it and Miller was asked to rewrite it.

Gov. Black in proposed letter to Glass said the Board recognized the right of no one to interfere.

C.S.H. said this draft might be interpreted as a decision of the Board that all interpretations of statistics would be subject to check by Riefler.

C.S.H. sees a political question here which will surely injure the administration, and feels that Gov. Black should ask Roosevelt to withdraw his letter.

Roosevelt's ignorance of the political effect of his letter is astounding to C.S.H.
Nov.25, 1933. 65, 66.

(Gov. Black told C.S.H. the letter of Roosevelt was personal and not put on Board's files; that Riefler was <u>not</u> interpreting our statistics; that no attention was to be paid to Roosevelt's lefter).

(Gen. Johnson did complain to Goldenweiser. The Board felt that while every word in the October Bulletin was true, yet that it was awkwardly framed.)

Federal Intermediate Credit banks.
Board originally sent Congress a draft providing for 12 banks under control of Federal Reserve Board.

C.S.H. preferred to have the Federal reserve banks do this and felt with segregated assets, it would not be inconsistent with the Federal Reserve Act.

C.S.H. also felt that because of R.F.C. loans the Federal reserve banks were almost out of the picture and that soon there would be little left for them to do.

The Board, however, felt that Glass would never consent to having this power given to Federal reserve banks.

Glass, however, insisted that they should do it and Board finally agreed they could make long capital loans, provided the Treasury gave back to them the 140 millions taken by Congress from their surplus, and given to Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Board finally felt it would be better for the Federal reserve banks to make these loans than for the R.F.C. to make them, as this would surely be the alternative.

Vote:
Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H., Miller, Thomas
Szymczak declined to vote.
April 3, 1934. 177, 178, 179.

Federal reserve notes.
84, 85, 117.
See - Gold

Federal Reserve Pension Plan
Board voted to extend to its staff the benefits of.

Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H., James, Szymczak
No: Miller, Thomas
Present:
But not voting, - Comptroller. May 8, 1934. 158, 159.

Federal Reserve System:
Gov. Black at Woman's National Democratic Club, spoke of importance of keeping politics out of, and said - "So help me God it will be kept out as long as I am onthe Board!"
Oct. 20, 1933. 25, 26.

Federal Reserve System (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. fears that attempt to seize Federal reserve gold spells doom of, and means in the future a central bank. Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

Gov. Black told Board that the Gold Reserve Act was not intended by Roosevelt to cripple in any way the. Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Roosevelt promised Gov. Black to write a letter praising the. Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

Roosevelt sends Gov. Black an appreciative letter praising the work of. Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

(C.S.H. fears the Gold Reserve Act in giving such power to the Treasury over open market operations through the stabilization fund has seriously crippled the System).

Filene. 113.
See - Shouse, Mrs. Jouett

First National Corporation, Boston. 154.
See - Governors Conference.

Fiscal Agent
Board approves Federal Reserve Bank, New York, as, of R.F.C. in making gold purchases. Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Board approves Federal Reserve Bank, New York, as fiscal agent in managing the stabilization fund. Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Fiscal policy of administration. 153, 154.
See - Governors Conference

Flemings Hotel, London
143
See - Boreel, S.

Flowers. 77, 133, 134.
See - Boreel, S.

Fortesque, Mrs.
Attends with her daughter, Mrs. Massie, the White House reception.

The heroine of the Honolulu murders, Mr. Massie is now seeking a divorce from Mrs. Massie. Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

"Fortune"
C.S.H. sends Sophie Boreel a sketch of Astor family in Fortune. Feb. 10, 1934.139.

Contains a bitter attack on Federal Reserve Board.
April 27, 1934.192.

France
Can easily defeat on devaluation by an embargo on gold exports or higher import duties.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

Gov. Norris said Roosevelt's gold policy he feared would set up renewed hoarding in France and drive her off the gold gold standard.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

Gov. Norris said France was in a very critical condition and that Great Britain and France were consulting together to meet the consequences of our policy; that he could not agree to a stabilization policy which could only be changed on 48 hours notice.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

See - Bank of France

Freeman, Bishop
St. John's vestry gives lunch to, at Metropolitan Club to talk over a new Rector.
Feb. 8, 1934.138.

French, President. B. & M. Railroad. 6.
See - Hamlin, George.

Frew, Federal Advisory Council
Said he favored a return to old gold standard but would compromise on stabilization based on a 60¢ dollar.

He said confidence was impaired and that, under existing policies, he saw nothing ahead except an issue of greenbacks.
Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

-G-

Galt, Ontario
87, 113.
See - Boreel, S.

Gas company. 32.
See - Hamlin, Geo.

Gavit, Mr. and Mrs.
We lunch with, at Shoreham Hotel.
April 28, 1934. 192.

Girardeau, Janet
Calls on C.S.H. after dinner.
April 10, 1934. 182.

Glass, Sen.
Calls up C.S.H. and demands an official answer as to whether Board omitted Review of Month in November Federal Reserve Bulletin, at domination of Gen. Johnson, N.R.A.
C.S.H. reported this to Board.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Writes Gov. Black defining more clearly just what information he wants as to above.

Gov. Black read a proposed answer, which Miller and C.S.H. criticised.

Miller was asked to redraft it.

Gov. Black in proposed draft said Board recognized the right of no one to interfere.

C.S.H. said this might be interpreted as a decision in advance that Board would not obey Roosevelt's order that hereafter Riefler should check up its Review of the Month.

C.S.H. felt that if Board settled this issue officially it would injure Roosevelt, and thought Gov. Black should ask Roosevelt to withdraw his letter.

Later, Gov. Black told C.S.H. that Roosevelt's letter was personal and would not go on the files and that Board would pay no attention to it.

(See next diary, June 16, 1934, at p. 29).
Nov. 25, 1933. 65, 66.

Glass, Sen. (Cont'd.)

Morrill told Board that just before Christmas, Glass asked for a copy of the intercepted cable, - Jan. 1919, - from Sen. Owen's secretary to Musher; that Glass said it was intercepted while he was Secretary of the Treasury; that Sec. Mellon had given him a copy of it which he had now at his hand; that he desired to see it and that it would be very inconvenient to have to go to Lynchburg to see it, as he could not describe just where it was to have it sent to him.

Gov. Black favored giving it. C.S.H, felt we should do so only on request of a Senate Committee.

Miller seemed to agree with Gov. Black and the other members with C.S.H.

No action taken.

Jan. 3, 1934. 106.

Board voted that if Glass would write a letter stating the facts as above, a copy of the cable would be sent him.

Vote:
Aye, Gov. Black, Miller, Szymczak and James
No: C.S.H. and Thomas

C.S.H. suggested instead of sending him a copy merely to notify him that he could inspect it in Board's files, but this did not satisfy the majority and was not voted on.

C.S.H. feels Glass wants this as a basis of an attack on Owen and that to give it might put Board in an awkward position.

Glass long ago, in 1929, told C.S.H. this is why he wanted it.

Jan. 6, 1934. 111, 112.

Gov. Black said he conferred with Glass yesterda, at his request; that Glass knew exactly what the Board was doing, and that he thought he got this from Gov. Harrison or Gov. Norris, the latter having said he had had a long talk with Glass.

Gov. Black said Glass at first denied there would be any profit from devaluation, but that if there was any it did not belong to the Treasury.

Jan. 13, 1934. 114.

Gov. Black said Glass asked him as to Morgenthaus ability; that he, Gov. Black, said he was a fine man; that Glass said Yes, but that does not answer my question!

Glass, Sen. (Cont'd.)

Glass also said that Morgenthau sent him a telegram of sympathy when his brother died; that his Father some years ago told him that if he ran for President he would put two millions into his campaign; that Glass said, "Under these circumstances what can I do!"

Glass meant by this how can he fight Morgenthau for Sec. of the Treasury.

Gov. Black believes Glass will make the fight of his life against the administration.

Jan. 13, 1934. 113, 114.

Gov. Black read to Board what he was to say to the Glass Subcommittee on the Gold Reserve Act. He and Miller were asked to appear before the Committee.

Jan. 16, 1934. 119, 120.

Gov. Black wanted to send the amendments, suggested by the Governor, to the Gold Reserve Act directly to Glass.

C.S.H. said that at least at the same time they should be sent to Morgenthau; that otherwise we might be put in the position of conflicting with the Treasury.

The Governor finally gave the amendments to the Board for it to determine where to send them.

Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

Gov. Black said the Board had not in any way opposed the Gold Reserve Act, except that Wyatt drew some amendments at request of Glass and McAdoo, and except that Board wanted to retain title to Federal reserve gold giving Treasury a book credit for the devaluation profit.

Jan. 23, 1934. 125.

Glass is making a hard fight against the Gold Reserve Act.

Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

Board finally agreed to accept the Federal intermediate credit bill, changed by Glass so as to have the Federal reserve banks make capital loans, the Treasury to refund to the Federal reserve banks for this purpose the 140 millions taken from their surplus and given by Congress to Deposit Insurance Corp.

April 3, 1934. 177, 178, 179.

Glass, Sen. (Cont'd.)

Glass agreed with Gov. Black that his Stock Exchange Committee of 3 should have charge over brokers loans to their customers and the Federal Reserve System over bank loans to brokers.

April 19, 1934. 181.

GOLD.

Index.

Gold.

Acheson, Under Secretary.
15, 17, 18, 20, 30.

Agreement, Proposed. Gold transfer.
97, 100, 102.

Amendments, Gold Reserve Act.
126, 130, 134, 137 (Senate)

Attorney General.
4, 14, 55, 62, 64, 72, 77, 82, 97, 121, 132, 139, 157.

Baillie, Mr. 135.

Baker, Newton D.
71, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 93, 96, 97, 105, 111, 132, 133.

Bank of England. 18.
See - Norman, Gov.

Banking Advisory Committee. 7

Banking crisis. 88.

Bargain with Congress, Suggested. 129.

Bell, Mr. 155.

Binding force of Attorney General's opinion. 72.

Black, Gov.
3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 48, 56, 59, 62, 63, 66, 70, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 84, 88, 94, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 108,109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 118, 120, 123, 127, 134, 135, 136, 141, 142. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 157.

Board, Stabilization. 126.

"Bomb shell" statement of Roosevelt. 119.

Bond values. 10.

Bonds.
See - Foreign Government bonds.
Government securities.

Book credit.
70, 146.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold. (Con't.)

Brain Trust of Treasury. 156.

Bruere. 18, 35.

Building for Federal Reserve Board. 63, 70.

Business recovery. 8, 10.

Capital, Federal reserve banks. Danger of wiping out. 63.

Central bank. 91, 111, 116, 153, 154.

Centralization. 117.

Chairman of Federal Reserve Board. 72.

Cleveland, Grover. 5.

Collateral security. 100.

Commercial paper. 116.

Committee of the Nations. 140.

Commodities Corporation. 16.

Commodity dollar. 60.

Compensation to Federal reserve banks. 63, 70.

Condition precedent. 95, 105.

Condition subsequent. 100.

Conferences with Roosevelt. 18, 22, 26, 62, 74, 77.

Confidence, Failure of. 8, 10, 38, 41, 57, 85, 89.

Confirmation, conditional. Morgenthau. 135.

Congress, Necessity of action by. 17, 70, 76, 78. 83, 84, 89, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 112, 139.

Conversion loan. 10.

Constitution. 83

GOLD INDEX

Gold. (Cont'd.)

Constitutionality.
63, 68, 83, 86.

See - U. S. Supreme Court.

Coughlin, Father. 90.

Credit policy. 116
See - Policy.

Crisis, Banking. 88.

Curbing of speculation. 116.

Currencies.
See - Depreciated currencies.

Currency, Maintenance of the. 62.
See - Managed currency.

Custody of monetary gold. 114.

Debentures of R.F.C.
18, 20, 23, 25.

Deficit, Treasury. 73, 87.

Deflation. 60.

Demand in writing. 84, 98.

Deposit credit, Federal reserve banks. 77.

Deposit Insurance Fund. 63.

Depreciated currencies. 21.

Destruction of Federal Reserve System, Threatened. 63.

Devaluation of dollar.
4, 6, 8, 9, 17, 38, 57, 62, 63, 65, 68, 70, 71, 73, 76, 77, 83, 84, 86, 87, 95, 96, 97, 100, 103, 110, 113, 114, 117, 127, 137, 142, 149, 150.

Directors, Federal reserve bank.
84, 86, 93, 99, 103.

Discount rates. 92.
See - Sprague

Dollar.
28, 38, 49, 51.
See - Commodity dollar
Devaluation of dollar.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold (Cont'd.)

Dollar, International Exchange value of. 126.

Dollar obligation. 100.

Dire process of law. 83.

Earmarking of gold. 97, 146.

Embargo, Gold. 21.

Emergency limitation on President 126, 137.

Eminent domain theory of Attorney General. 132.

Excess reserves. 47.

Executive Committee. 32.
See - Open Market Committee.

Executive orders. 115.

Expert Treasury assistants. 155.

Federal Advisory Council. 53, 57,61.

Federal Reserve Act 20.

Federal Reserve Agents. 74, 86.
See - Gold seizure.

Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago. 99.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
7, 18, 24, 151, 153.

Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia. 99.

Federal reserve banks.
4, 16, 18, 20, 23, 55, 69, 77, 79, 83, 84, 86, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 110.
See - Gold seizure.

Federal Reserve Board.
11, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 46, 68, 72, 79, 90, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 92, 93, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 114, 126, 127, 130, 131, 132, 134, 139, 143, 148, 154.

Federal Reserve Board building. 70.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

Federal reserve notes. 4, 69, 114.

Federal Reserve System.
63, 71, 72, 91, 109, 148, 154.

Fiscal Agent, Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
24, 25, 151.

Foreign exchange. 7.

Foreign Government bonds. 116.

Franc. 21.

France. 21, 27, 28, 43, 59.
See - France

Franchise tax. 126, 127

Frew, Federal Advisory Council. 57.

Glass. 110, 130, 134, 138.

Gold. 6, 17, 69, 70.

Gold bullion. 100.

Gold bullion standard. 115.

Gold certificates.
65, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 88, 93, 97, 100,
101, 146, 147.

Gold dollars. 77, 97.

Gold embargo. 21.

Gold, Monetary, Custody of. 114.

Gold, Purchase of.
7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 45, 47,
51, 53, 55, 106.

Gold redemption fund. 69.
See - Redemption.

Gold reserve. 4.

GOLD INDEX

Gold (Cont'd.)

Gold Reserve Act.
108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 154.

See - Gold, Seizure of.

Gold sales. 33, 43.

Gold, Seizure of.
62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95, 100, 101, 105, 139, 157.

See - Gold Reserve Act.

Gold standard.
1, 5, 21, 28, 57.

Gold, Title to.
127, 134.

Goldenweiser. 9, 47.

Government bonds. 32.

Government securities.
32, 40, 42, 116.

Governors, Federal reserve banks.
84, 85, 86, 126, 128, 130, 131.

Great Britain.
3, 18, 21, 28, 59.
See - Norman, Gov.

Greenbacks.
2, 37, 38, 39, 41, 47, 57, 71.

Guaranty Trust Co. 23.

Hamlin, C.S.
10, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 47, 48, 50, 51, 57, 71, 72, 73, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 98, 103, 104, 115, 116, 129, 130, 144, 148, 153.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

Harrison, Gov.
7, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 50, 54, 55, 59, 77, 88, 143, 152.

Hoarding.
4, 28, 62.

Holtzdorf plan.
62, 64, 65, 66, 72, 74, 75, 77, 89, 121, 123, 125, 139, 157.

Hoover. 108.

Houston. 125.

Import restrictions. 21.

Indemnification to Federal reserve banks.
7, 97.

Inflation. 12, 38. 87.

International exchange value of dollar. 126.

International trade. 115.

Involuntary turning over of gold. 99.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia.

Jackson, Andrew. 111.

James, George R. 49, 57.

Joint custody of gold. 86.

Jones, Jesse. R.F.C. 25, 33.

Kemper. 61.

Keynes, John Maynard. 106.

Langdon, Aubrey. 155.

Lawful money. 65

Legal proceedings, Possible 71.

Leon. 125.

GOLD INDEX

Gold. (Cont'd.)

Liaison officer. 36.

Limitation of power to three years. 137.

London Economist.. 36, 41.

Managed currency. 6, 11, 116.

McAdoo, Sen. 134.

Member banks. 23, 24, 71.

Memoranda.
Draft of agreement to surrender gold voluntarily.
Gov. Black.
22, 23, 74, 77, 84.

Holtzdorf. 62.
See supra, Gov. Black

Message to Congress, Gold Reserve Act. 107, 119.

Meyer, Gov. 108.

Miller, Dr.
1, 8, 11, 67, 69, 71, 118, 120

Monetary authority bill. 140.

Monetary gold, Custody of. 114.

Morgenthau, Sec.
11, 17, 18, 45, 50, 52, 62, 77, 94, 100, 108, 112, 125, 135, 140, 145, 151, 152, 154, 155.

N.R.A. 106.

New York bankers. 35.

New York banks. 35, 36.

New York Herald-Tribune. 13.

New York Times. 13, 111.

Norman, Gov. 28, 34, 44, 45, 50, 59.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

Oliphant, Counsel to Morgenthau.
77, 100, 102, 125.

Open market Committee.
32, 40.

Open Market powers. 116, 122.

Open market purchases. 116.
See - Government securities

Opinion of Attorney General, Binding force of. 72.

Ottley, Federal Advisory Council. 61.

Paris.
27, 43.
See - Franc
France

Policy of Roosevelt
23, 28, 29, 35, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 73, 106, 116, 152.

Politics. 116.

Postal savings funds. 42.

Power
See - Gold purchases
Sec. 11 N Federal Reserve Act.

Press. 117.

Prices.
2, 6, 21, 38, 47, 49, 55, 60, 73,106.

Profit from devaluation.
4, 17, 63, 68, 69, 70, 73, 83, 84, 85, 95, 100, 110, 114, 127.

Protest, Federal reserve banks.
83, 84, 86.

Purchasing power. 6.

R.F.C.
14, 15, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 33.
See - Jones, Jesse.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

Radio address. Roosevelt.
6, 11, 12, 13.

Ratification by Congress. 97, 106.

Recovery. 96, 107.

Redemption, "Gold certificates"
65, 77,78, 79, 84, 88, 97, 113, 146, 147.

Reed, Gen. Counsel, R.F.C. 25

Reserves.
See - Excess reserves.

Resignation, Warburg. 60.

Resolution. Federal Advisory Council, Against inflation.
57, 61.

Resignation. 66.

Roosevelt.
1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56,57, 58, 62, 63, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 86, 87, 88, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 114, 116, 118, 123, 134, 136, 137, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 148, 149, 150, 154, 157.

Savannah, Georgia. 52.

Scrivener. 134.

Secrecy. 71, 108.

Secretary of Treasury. 72
See - Morgenthau.

Sec. 11 N, F.R. Act.
84, 86, 93, 95, 101.

Sec. 16, Federal Reserve Act. 86.

Sec. 10, Gold Reserve Act. 122.

GOLD INDEX.

Gold (Cont'd.)

Security, Collateral. 100, 114.

Smith, Tom. 155.

Social revolution. 107.

Senate amendments. 137.

Senate Committee. 120, 121, 124.

Socialistic doctrine. 107.

Sound money. 12.

Speculation. 10, 27, 116.

Sprague, O.M.W.
2, 30, 56, 58, 92.

Stabilization.
3, 4, 8, 28, 34, 44, 45, 50, 51, 54, 57, 59.

Stabilization Board. 126.

Stabilization fund.
113, 126, 137, 145, 151.

Sterling.
28, 33, 43, 45, 54.

Szymczak. 133.

Thomas amendment.
20, 62, 63, 83, 86, 95, 146.

Title to gold.
100, 127, 134.

Tories. 52.

Traylor. 61.

Treasury.
4, 6, 17, 30, 42, 55, 69, 70, 77, 83, 84, 86, 88, 93, 96, 97, 100, 116, 126, 130, 135, 137, 146, 153.

See - Gold purchases
Gold seizure

Treasury assistants, Expert. 155.

GOLD INDEX

Gold (Cont'd.)

Treasury brain trust. 156.

Treasury deficit. 73, 87.

Trust funds. 99.

U. S. Supreme Court.
63, 83, 86, 132.

See - Constitutionality.

Vanderlip, Frank. 140.

Voluntary turning over of gold to Treasury.
84, 99, 101.

Votes.
20, 46, 61, 82, 93.

Waiver of rights. 146.

Warburg, J. 60.

Warren, Prof. 11, 18.

Wheat prices. 49.

Wilson, President. 72.

Woman's National Democratic Club. 5.

Woodin, Sec. 4.

Wyatt, Walter
20, 64. 72, 83, 97, 120, 121, 125, 126, 133, 134.

(End of Index to "Gold")

GOLD.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

1. Miller said Roosevelt told him that his memorandum advising a statement that we should ultimately return to a gold standard was somewhat radical.
Oct. 13, 1933. 14.

2. Sprague opposed issue of greenbacks to increase prices.
Oct. 14, 1933. 16.

3. Roosevelt told Gov. Black that the timefor stabilization had not yet come; that if stabilization were desirable why had not Great Britain stabilized?
Oct. 17, 1933. 20.

4. Gov. Black told Roosevelt that his Committee on devaluation - Attorney General, Woodin and Gov. Black - was ready to report; that Roosevelt seemed to think the matter was very simple; that he merely would have to direct the F.R. banks to turn over to Treasury all the profit from devaluation; that he told Roosevelt it was very complicated; that he could not issue such an order under the Anti-hoarding Act, since the F.R. banks were not hoarders; that they had to carry 40% gold reserve against F.R. notes and that there were many doubtful legal questions; that Roosevelt began to appreciate this; that he told Roosevelt the time for stabilization had not yet arrived.
Oct. 17, 1933. 20, 21.

5. Gov. Black in address to Woman's National Dem. Club praised Cleveland for his fight in 1896 to maintain the gold standard.
Oct. 20, 1933. 25.

6. Roosevelt in radio address came out squarely for a managed currency.

He said devaluation must wait until prices had risen.

He said that in order to increase prices he had authorized to buy gold at prices fixed by the Treasury and President; also to buy and sell gold abroad.

He said that when prices had risen, he would devaluate the dollar and would manipulate it so that its purchasing power would be unchanged for a generation.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27.

Gold (Cont'd.)

7. Gov. Black said he heard on Saturday that Roosevelt had determined on this; that Saturday evening the Banking Advisory Committee had met and adopted a report favoring purchase and sale of gold, exchange etc. by the F.R. banks and that Congress should indemnify them against loss; that Gov. Harrison and he declined to sign the report; that the others signed it, - but all to no avail.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27.

8. Miller said Roosevelt's action was a deliberate attempt not to stabilize, but to lower the value of the dollar, which would cause confusion and impairment of confidence, and put back business recovery.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

9. Gov. Black read a memorandum of Goldenweiser as to effect of proposed gold purchases, which he said would be worse than outright devaluation of the dollar.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

10. C.S.H. fears Roosevelt's action will impair confidence and set back recovery; that it will encourage stock speculation and depress bond values; that it may also injure the conversion loan.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

11. Roosevelt never consulted our Board as to his radio address or managed currency.

Miller said Prof. Warren and Morgenthau "put it over" on him.
Oct. 23, 1933. 29.

12. The Press generally viewed Roosevelt's radio address as a turning point to inflation and away from sound money.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

13. N. Y. Herald-Tribune criticised it severely.
N. Y. Times criticised it as obscure.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

14. Gov. Black denied legality of Roosevelt's order to R.F.C. to purchase gold or anything else.

He said the Attorney General is unable to give an opinion that such power exists.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

Gold (Cont'd.)

15. Roosevelt has ordered the R.F.C. in conjunction with Acheson to buy the gold, but Acheson says it would be illegal.
Aug. 24, 1933. 30.

16. Gov. Black believes the F.R. banks could buy gold and at once sell it to the Commodities Corporation for the same price.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

17. Gov. Black contemptuously said that Morgenthau wants Treasury to corral allthe F.R. gold so as to give the Government the profit from devaluation.

Acheson is to write Roosevelt that this, apart from action by Congress, can not and should not be done.
Oct. 24 ,1933. 30.

18. Gov. Black said that at a conference yesterday attended by Acheson, Bruere, Prof. Warren, Gov. Harrison, Morgenthau et al, Roosevelt informed him that he had decided to direct the R.FC. to buy gold and wished the F.R. Board to work out the mechanism; that he had asked the F.R. Bank of New York to buy R.F.C. debentures, to furnish money for this purpose; that Gov. Harrison said this could be done only if the F.R. banks could buy R.F.C. debentures; that Gov. Harrison suggested that before buying, he be authorized to take up with Great Britain the matter, - to which Roosevelt agreed.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

19. Roosevelt never consulted the Board as to this order; he merely told Gov. Black of the order.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

20. Board voted to approve this being done by the F.R. banks provided they could lawfully purchase R.F.C. debentures, and asked Wyatt for an opinion.

Wyatt gave a formal opinion that the R.F.C. could not sell its debentures to F.R. banka, that the F.R. Act prohibited F.R. banks from purchasing or discounting paper secured by R.F.C. debentures, and that the Thomas amendments did not remove the prohibition.

Board then voted to ask opinion from Attorney General.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

Gold (Cont'd.)

21. The whole Board deprecated this action as it could so easily be negatived by Great Britain or France by embargoing gold exports or restrictions from imports from U.S.

The Board feels it will make Roosevelt ridiculous and will not raise prices, but will very likely lead to competition in depreciated currencies and drive France off the gold standard.

Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

22. Gov. Black put on files a memorandum as to above conferences with Roosevelt.

Oct. 31, 1934. 36.

23. Gov. Harrison came in and said the memorandum was correct but he would like to emphasize the fact that the plan should be carried out through some member bank, e.g. the Guaranty Trust Co., to which Roosevelt agreed.

Gov. Harrison said he told Roosevelt frankly that he did <u>not</u> approve the policy of buying gold, but would loyally cooperate to carry it out; that he couldnot favor doing it through the F.R. banks unless it was settled that they could lawfully buy R.F.C. debentures.

Oct. 31, 1933. 36, 37.

24. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York asked authority to act as fiscal agents of the R.F.C. in this matter.

This seems to assume that the purchases are to be made through a member bank and that the Federal reserve banks act merely as agents of the R.F.C.

The Board approved this.

Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

25. Gov. Harrison said he told Jesse Jones that his bank would not act as Fiscal Agent unless Jones' Counsel gave an opinion as to legality of placing the proceeds of the debentures.

It is understood that Reed, General Counsel of R.F.C., gave such an opinion, but it was never published.

Oct. 1, 1933. 37.

Gold (Cont'd.)

26. Gov. Black and Gov. Harrison said that neither the Board nor anyone else at the Conference was consulted as to the policy; that Roosevelt said it was settled, that we were all in the same boat and that any one that did not like it could get out!
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

27. Gov. Black told Board that Gov. Harrison tried to buy $500,000 of gold in London but was outbidded, and could get none, by a speculator; that he did buy the same amount in Paris.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

28. Gov. Norman told Gov. Harrison he could not understand what we were driving at, and that he feared our course would revive hoarding and drive France off the gold standard.

He said that for the present he would allow sterling to fluctuate with the dollar below the Franc.

He then asked Gov. Harrison just what our policy was, and said if England and France understood it they might be willing to help.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

29. Gov.Black said to Board that no one could explain our policy for no one knew just what it was!
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

30. Roosevelt told the Press he had dropped Acheson because of his lack of financial experience!

He also said his policy should be carried out even if there were 50 Spragues in the Treasury!
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

31. C.S.H. is amazed at above declaration.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

32. Gov. Black said the Executive Committee of Open Market Committee wanted to stop further purchases of Government securities.

C.S.H. believes the N. Y. bankers want to scare Roosevelt by showing that the gold purchases are depressing Government bonds, and wanted to do away with every sustaining effort which might come from Open market purchases.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Gold (Cont'd.)

33. Gov. Black said sterling yesterday reached 5.20 and that Roosevelt directed Gov. Harrison to sell some gold to keep it down; that Gov. Harrison said that Jesse Jones denied any authority in R.F.C. to sell gold; that Gov. Harrison said such authority was given in the agreement between R.F.C. and Federal Reserve Bank of New York and that Jones must reaffirm this or cancel it.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

34. Gov. Black said Roosevelt had asked Gov. Harrison to take up with Gov. Norman the question ofsome stabilization agreement, and that Gov. Harrison had done this.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

35. Gov. Black said Bruere was in a hard position; that he had opposed the gold buying policy, but that the N. Y. bankers believe he is in accord with Roosevelt.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

36. Gov. Black said he had given up the idea of a liaison officer between Roosevelt and the banks; that he would have liked to see C.S.H. have this position at $100,000 per year!
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

37. C.S.H. fears that the only arrow left in Roosevelt's quiver is the issuance of greenbacks in the near future.
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

38. Gov. Black showed C.S.H. an article from the London Economist to the effect that devaluation will not increase prices; that the only way to increase prices would be:

1. To restore confidence
2. To further dissrupt confidence, by deliberate
3. greenback inflation. This would make people rush to put their money into commodities for fear of the future of the dollar, and the consequent increase of prices.

Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

39. C.S.H. feels Roosevelt's action means an issue of greenbacks in near future.
Nov. 15, 1933.49.

Gold (Cont'd.)

40. The Open Market Committee bought in Government securities last week, C.S.H. opposes such policy.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

41. Gov. Black said the Treasury was buying bonds to protect the bond market.

It has over 1 billion of postal savings fund available for this purpose.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

42. London Economist says issue of greenbacks might put up prices by destroying confidence.
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

43. Gov. Harrison telephoned Gov. Black that yesterday Roosevelt directed him to reverse and sell gold to prevent a runaway dollar; that sterling today was over 5.50; that he sold $300,000 gold in London which broke sterling to 5.20; that he also sold $500,000 in Paris with similar results.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

44. Gov. Harrison said he had talked with Gov. Norman as to a stabilization agreement, but Gov. Norman said it was useless to take up the matter unless and until the U.S. proposed some definite plan.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51, 52.

45. Gov. Harrison said he now has received authority from Roosevelt to take up with Gov. Norman a plan involving 25 millions in gold, to keep sterling between 5.35 and 5.50; that he called up Morgenthau who asked time to consider it, saying he would let him have his answer by 9 a.m. tomorrow; that he replied that no one could foresee what might happen before 9 a.m. (3 p.m. London time); that Morgenthau then said he authorized him to use 2 millions at once; that he replied that this might prove only a drop in the bucket.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

46. The Board approved above 25 million plan.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

47. Goldenweiser told C.S.H. that the gold purchases had not yet put up prices; that an issue of greenbacks would merely increase the excess reserves of the banks.
Nov. 15, 1933. 53.

48. Gov. Black is very much disturbed over Roosevelt's policies.

C.S.H. wonders what will happen.
Nov. 15, 1933. 53.

Gold (Cont'd.)

49. James said the theory that the gyrations of our dollar abroad - sometimes 20 points in a few minutes - will permanently raise the price of wheat on the farm and in the Chicago market - is manifestly absurd.
Nov. 15, 1933. 53.

50. C.S.H. writes congratulating Morgenthau at his appointment as Under Secretary saying he will loyally support him in his policies.

At that time Gov. Harrison was working out the 25 million stabilization agreement with Gov. Norman; in other words, Roosevelt had adopted a new policy of stabilization in which C.S.H. thoroughly believed.

This was the chief policy which was in C.S.H.'s mind in writing the letter.
Nov. 17, 1933. 54.

51. C.S.H. feels he had a right to believe that Roosevelt in authorizing a stabilization agreement, had abandoned his gold purchase policy.
Nov. 18, 1933. 55.

52. Roosevelt at Savannah Georgia this p.m. spoke and referred to those who did not accept his policies as "Tories".
Nov. 18, 1933. 56, 57.

53. Morgenthau told the Federal Advisory Council that he should buy gold until the price rose to $40.

He wanted to know whether he should do this at once or take several bites of the cherry.

The latter course was urged upon him.

He said nothing as to what he should do <u>after</u> the price reached $40.

It is now a little over $39.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

54. Gov. Harrison explained the workings of the stabilization agreement to keep sterling between 5.25 and 5.35.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

55. Gov. Harrison said the Attorney General had given an opinion that, under an early statute, the Treasury could buy gold.

Gold (Cont'd.)

55. (Cont'd.)

He said that if the Federal reserve banks bought gold say at $40, they would have to enter it on their books at the statutory price, but they could at once sell it to the Treasury for the actual price they paid for it.

Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

56. Gov. Black said Sprague resigned in a very caustic letter to Roosevelt and Szymczak said he heard that he told Roosevelt he would scour the country in attacking his policies.

Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

57. Federal Advisory Council passed a resolution against inflation and demanded an international stabilization based on gold.

C.S.H. criticised resolution for not stating whether Council wanted the old or a new gold standard, and if the latter, whether it favored devaluation.

Smith, Chairman, said some wanted old standard.

Frew said he wanted return to old gold standard but would compromise on stabilization on a 60 cent dollar basis.

Frew said confidence was impaired, and under existing policy of Roosevelt he saw nothing ahead but issue of greenbacks.

James said, as a gold standard man he thought it was too early to stabilize.

The Council said it would consider recasting the resolutinn but nothing came of it.

Nov. 22, 1933. 60, 61.

58. Sprague's letter to Roosevelt resigning and stating opposition to Roosevelt's policies was published and caused some excitement. (See scrap book).

Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

59. Gov. Harrison told Gov. Black that Gov. Norman saw difficulties in a stabilization agreement which could not be put an end to except after 48 hours notice; that Gov. Norman said France was in a precarious situation and that Great Britain and France were consulting together to meet the emergency.

Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Gold (Cont'd.)

60. James Warburg in an address yesterday said he resigned from the Treasury some time ago as he could not accept price increase through inflation, nor did he believe a commodity dollar would keep prices stable. (See scrap book)
Nov. 23, 1933 63.

61. The vote of Federal Advisory Council last week on its gold resolution was 6 to 3, Traylor, Kemper and Ottley voting No.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

62. Gov. Black told Board of his conference with Roosevelt yesterday; that Morgenthau, Attorney General and Holtzorff of Attorney General's office and others were there.

Holtzdorff presented a plan for seizing Federal reserve gold, which the Attorney General said represented his views.

The memorandum set forth that the Government had authority to seize the gold under a Hoarding order, and under the power of the Treasury to maintain the currency under another act.

The plan provided that a Treasury agent, with an Attorney, at a given time, after the stock exchanges had closed, should visit each Federal reserve bank, and demand that the Federal Reserve Agent surrender to the Government all gold held by the bank, or to which it had title, legally or in equity, the Federal Reserve Agent to give a certificate that he held this gold for the Government; that after this was done, Roosevelt could at once devalue the dollar under the Thomas amendments; that in this way litigation and possible injunctions could be avoided, at least until the Government got the gold or the right to it.
Dec. 15, 1933. 83.

63. Gov. Black told Roosevelt he doubted the constitutionality of the Thomas amendment as to devaluation; that Congress should enact legislation in this matter; that Congress should provide that the devaluation should later be repealed and the dollar restored to its former intrinsic value, the Government should return to the Federal reserve banks the profit ithad obtained from the seizure; that the Government should agree to compensate the banks by releasing their liability to the Deposit insurance fund, and should also pay for a new building for the Federal Reserve Board.

He pointed out that if devaluation were changed back to statutory intrinsic value of the dollar, either voluntarily or through a decision by U.S. Supreme Court that present devaluation were unconstitutional, the capital of the Federal reserve banks would be wiped out andthe Federal Reserve System destroyed.
Dec. 15, 1933. 83, 84.

Gold (Cont'd.)

64. Wyatt differed from Attorney General and said the Holzdorff plan could not legally be carried out.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

65. The plan also provided that the Treasury would give the Federal reserve banks so called "gold certificates" for the gold taken, said certificates being redeemable in gold dollars but of the devalued value.

The plan furthermore provided that the Treasury need not redeem the gold certificates, but could redeem in any lawful money.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

66. Gov. Black intimated that if the Holzdorff plan were adopted he might resign.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

67. Miller said if the plan were legal we could do nothing and we would be helpless.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

68. All the Board agreed that ig devaluation were legal, the Government might be justified in taking the profits, but most of the members gravely doubted the legality of the plan.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84, 85.

69. Miller said a legal way might be for Treasury to demand an increase in Gold redemption fund maintained by the Federal reserve banks to 100%, which would take from the Federal reserve banks about 3 billions of the gold, as there were about 3 billions of Federal reserve notes outstanding.

The Federal reserve banks hold in all about 3.8 billions of gold; the remaining 800 millions could be left in the Federal reserve banks with the devaluation profit.
Dec. 15, 1933. 85.

70. Gov.Black did not object to the Treasury getting the profit from devaluation, but felt that the proper way was for the Federal reserve banks to keep their gold and give the Government credit for the amount of the profits; that this would require action of Congress, and incidentally the Board might, in lieu of the profit, obtain some compensation, e.g. a new Board building, etc. etc.
Dec. 15, 1933. 85.

Gold (Cont'd.)

71. Someone suggested asking Newton Baker for his opinion.

Miller thought this would be of no use.

C.S.H. agreed with Miller unless the Board contemplated legal proceedings to protect the Federal Reserve System, which course C.S.H. felt unnecessary, as, if the plan were attempted to be carried out, some of the member banks would surely initiate legal proceedings to protect their interest.

C.S.H. pointed out also that we had been bound to secrecy.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt did not say positively that he should devalue, but that he felt certain Roosevelt would either devalue or issue greenbacks within the next few months.

Board adjourned over till tomorrow.
Dec. 15, 1933. 85, 86.

72. The Attorney General having said the Holzdorff plan was in his opinion legal, and that it was adopted by him as his opinion, the question arose whether the Federal Reserve System was bound by the opinion.

Wyatt said an executive order issued during the war, provided that when a Department asked for an opinion from the Attorney General, the opinion was binding on it, but he felt in this case the Attorney General's opinion not having been asked for by the Board, it did not bind the Board.

C.S.H. is not at all sure about this.

Suppose the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman of the Board, with or without its consent, asked Attorney General for an opinion, to aid him in casting his vote in the Board, would not this be bindind on the Board?

This case is something like the question which arose in the Redistricting fight in the Board many years ago, when C.S.H. as Governor and as a member asked President Wilson to ask an opinion from the Attorney General.

The President did this and the Attorney General gave an opinion that the proposed action of the Board was illegal.

While many of the Board were very angry, yet the Board accepted the opinion as binding on it.
Dec. 15, 1933. 87.

Gold (Cont'd.)

Later he said the Federal reserve banks might be allowed to keep all their gold but to give to Treasury a deposit credit.
Dec.20, 1933. 89.

78. Gov. Black again conferred with Roosevelt this a.m. and later reported that Roosevelt insists on getting possession of all the Federal reserve gold, before Congress assembles; that Roosevelt wants all the gold turned in exchange for "gold certificates"which the Treasury is not bound to redeem in gold.

Gov. Black again stressed the necessity of Congressional action.
Dec. 20, 1933. 90.

79. The Board members feel that if the Treasury has the legal right to seize the Federal reserve gold, the Board can not oppose the action, nor on the other hand, can the Board advise Federal reserve banks to turn in their gold for certificates not specifically redeemable in gold.
Dec. 20, 1933. 90.

80. Board finally voted to ask Newton Baker to come in tomorrow and give Board his opinion as to the issues involved.
Dec. 20, 1933. 90.

81. Board also voted to call a conference of Governors, as suggested by Roosevelt, - at earliest moment, say Saturday of this week. Dec. 20, 1933. 90.

82. Board voted to inform Attorney General it would consider his suggestions with our Council and with the Governors.
Dec. 20, 1933. 90.

83. Board met with Newton D. Baker.

Baker said that while he had some doubts as to the constitutionality of the Thomas devaluation amendment, he was rather inclined to think the U.S. Supreme Court would decide in favor of its constitutionality.

He said the only safe way, however, would be to have Congress legislate and settle the question as to use of the profit from devaluation.

He was inclined to think that the Federal reserve banks could not turn over their gold in exchange for the proposed gold certificates except under protest.

Gold (Cont'd.)

73. C.S.H. is inclined to think that the question of prices and of monetary policy is not so much in Roosevelt's mind, and that of his advisers, as that of getting the profit by devaluing in order to cut down the Treasury deficit for the fiscal year.
Dec. 15, 1933. 87.

74. Gov. Black lunched with Roosevelt and read him a memorandum protesting against the Holtzdorf plan.

The Mem. stated, among other things, that the Federal Reserve agents were trustees of the gold and that no trustee could use his wards money for the personal gain of another, whether an individual or the Government.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt seemed to agree with everything in the memo. and invited him to a conference tonight further to consider it.
Dec. 19, 1933. 88.

75.. Up to this time Roosevelt had clearly approved the Holtzdorf plan.

76. Gov. Black is now inclined to think that Roosevelt does not intend to devaluate before Congress comes in and possibly not till after it adjourns.
Dec. 19, 1933. 88, 89.

77. Gov. Black tells Board of the Conference last night with Roosevelt.

Present: Roosevelt, Morgenthau, Attorney General, Oliphant, Gov. Harrison, et al.

At the beginning of the conference Roosevelt discussed the Holtzdorf plan.

Morgenthau said - I had supposed it settled that we should proceed to carry out the plan.

Roosevelt said Gov. Black had given him a memo. which seemed to shoot than plan to pieces!

After long discussion of the memo. the Attorney General suggested that the Federal reserve banks turn over all their gold in exchange on gold certificates, the Treasury to agree to redeem them in gold dollars of devalued fineness.

Gold (Cont'd.)

83. (Cont'd.)

He thought the Treasury might have power to order the banks to turn in their gold.

He thought the Federal reserve banks could hardly invoke the due process clause of the constitution, as ultimately would acquire, on dissolution of the Federalreserve banks all their property under existing law.

He finally went with Wyatt to prepare a formal opinion.
Dec. 21, 1933. 90, 91.

84. Board met with the Governors.

The Western governors could not be present as they could not reach Washington in time.

Gov. Black gave a concise history of the question.

He said the present request or demand of Roosevelt was:the

1. That the Federal reserve banks shall voluntarily agree to deliver to the Treasury or hold subject to its order, all of their gold, wherever situated.

2. That they shall agree to accept in return gold certificates which can not now be redeemable in gold, and which the Treasury will not agree shall ever be so redeemable.

Gov. Black then read the memorandum of protest given to Roosevelt.

Gov. Black then read opinion of Newton D. Baker.

Baker's opinion was that the Federal reserve banks cannot lawfully voluntarily turn over their gold, but he advised them to do so if demanded, at the same time filing a protest.

The Governors, after long discussion, asked the Board members for their opinion so they could report fully to their respective directors.

Roosevelt had agreed that they could do this.

Gold (Cont'd.)

84. (Cont'd.)

The Board expressed the following opinion:

1. That the demand of the Treasury and Roosevelt be expressed in writing, stating that it is made under Sec. 11 N of Federal Reserve Act.

2. Board believes all profits from devaluation should go to Governmentand not to F.R. banks.

3. Matter should be settled only be Congressional action.

4. Voluntarily surrender of the gold would be illegal, according to Baker's opinion.

5. If Congress is not to act, the Federal reserve banks should turn over the gold in exchange for the so-called Gold certificates, but should file a protest reserving and protecting all their rights.

Dec. 24, 1933. 93, 94.

85. The Governors reached the same conclusion as the Board except that as to 2 above, - as to which they wished to keep enough of the profits to meet all possible Federal reserve bank liabilities.

Dec.24, 1933. 94.

86. During the discussion, C.S.H. pointed out that Baker had advised us:

1. That the U.S. Supreme Court would probably validate the Thomas amendment giving Roosevelt the right to devalue.

2. That the Treasury had the right to call on the Federal reserve gold under Sec. 11 N Federal Reserve Act.

C.S.H. said the above was not in Baker's written opinion, but was given to our Board orally at yesterday's meeting.

A copy of the protest prepared by Baker was then read, but all agreed it was too formal and almost offensive in calling the proposed action of Roosevelt illegal, and stating thatthe Federal reserve banks complied with it only to avoid force etc. etc.

The question then arose as to what reply the Board

Gold (Cont'd.)

86. (Cont'd.)

should make if Federal Reserve Agent asked for specific instructions.

C.S.H. pointed out and Wyatt agreed that every dollar of gold was in the joint custody of the Federal reserve bank and the Federal Reserve Agent, under Sec. 16, Federal Reserve Act.

This question was not decided.

The Governors all agreed to have a meeting of their directors not later than next Wednesday.
Dec. 22, 1933. 95.

87. C.S.H. is puzzled as to what Roosevelt really has in mind. There are several possibilities:

1. Calling in the gold in order to devaluate and obtain the profit, with which to cut down the deficit.

2. Seizing the gold in order to have possession and control without necessarily devaluing.

C.S.H. is rather inclined to 1.
Dec. 22, 1933. 96.

88. Gov. Harrison said he feared that if the people woke up some morning to find that the Treasury had seized all the Federal reserve gold giving in lieu thereof only irredeemable "gold certificates" there would be a startling loss of confidence which might well culminate in another banking collapse and panic.

Gov. Harrison suggested that such a message be sent direct to Roosevelt.

Gov. Black suggested that the Governors send this to the Board and it would transmit it to Roosevelt.
Dec. 22, 1933. 96, 97.

89. C.S.H. said that to attempt to put through the plan before Congress met would be construed as an attempt to evade Congressional action, which might be disastrous in its effect on the country.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

Gold (Cont'd.)

90. C.S.H. feels that this desire to seize the Federal reserve gold was inspired by Father Coughlin's repeated demands that this be done.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

91. C.S.H. fears the Federal Reserve System is doomed and that a central bank is on the way!
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

92. C.S.H., last Friday, finished a statement showing how Sprague in 1928 advised Board not to increase discount rates nor sell Government securities, while 6 weeks later he criticised the Board for not having done both.
Dec. 23, 1933. 98.

93. Newton Baker met with Board.

He said he had before intimated some doubt whether the Treasury had the right under Sec. 11 N Federal Reserve Act to call in the Federal reserve gold, but that on reflection he was clearly of the opinion that the Treasury had no such right;as a matter of fact, at his last interview he said he thought the Treasury had the right under Sec. 11 N Federal Reserve Act, but in his written opinion he was somewhat vague and doubtful.

C.S.H. pointed out while under Sec. 11 N the Treasury could call in all gold and gold certificates, he was authorized to pay for the only other forms of money, which would exclude gold certificates.

Board voted to send Baker's modified opinion to the Federal reserve banks and to ask them to hold their directors ready for a meeting on short notice.
Dec. 27, 1933. 99.

94. Gov. Black said he would see Morgenthau and beg him to wait for Congressional action.
Dec. 27, 1933. 99.

95. C.S.H. said that, wholly apart from Sec. 11 N, Roosevelt had power to devalue under the Thomas amendments and that this gave him by necessary implication power to cut in the gold in order to devalue it and that the Federal reserve banks must give up the gold for this purpose, entirely apart from the question of ultimate profit, but this could be done only as part of the devaluation process, but that an actual Order of Devaluation was not a condition precedent.
Dec. 27, 1933. 99.

Gold (Cont'd.)

96. Baker thought a devaluation order must first be made, but that in any event the action of the Treasury would be limited to taking the gold, recoining it, and then returning the proceeds to the Federal reserve banks.
Dec. 27, 1933. 99.

97. Gov. Black read to Board a draft of agreement between the Federal reserve banks and the Treasury, prepared by Baker and Wyatt and tentatively approved by the Attorney General.

It provided that the Federal reserve banks should turn over all of their gold but reserve all their rights, receiving in return gold certificates which the Treasury agreed to redeem in gold dollars after devaluation; that the Treasury would earmark all gold so received; that after devaluation all of the gold except the profit would be returned to the Federal reserve banks; that as a condition subsequent was that Congress should ratify it; that if Congress did not, all of the gold would be returned to the Federal reserve banks; that the Federal reserve banks should be indemnified, if in future the gold so devalued should be restored in value.
Dec. 28, 1933. 100.

98. The Board discussed the above.

All felt that a demand by the President must be incorporated.

C.S.H. said this was really a reference to Congress, the issues being simplified.
Dec. 28, 1933. 101.

99. The Chicago directors voted that they would not consent to turning over their gold voluntarily at request of Roosevelt.

The Philadelphia directors voted that they would not turn over their gold either voluntarily or involuntarily, as their gold was held in trust.

Adjourned until tomorrow.
Dec. 28, 1933. 101.

100. Gov. Black read to the Board a draft ofagreement drawn by Oliphant, Counsel of Morgenthau, witha letter from Roosevelt asking that it be carried out.

It provided:

Gold. (Cont'd.)

100 (Cont'd.)

1. Federal reserve banks to turn over all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates received since Mar. 4, 1933.

2. The Federal reserve banks, subject to condition subsequent in (1) to turn over all gold in their possession and in Treasury, and to receive gold certificates therefor in 1. and 2, at rate of $20.67 per ounce.

3. The gold certificates to be treated as dollar obligations so that all profit from devaluation shall accrue to the Treasury.

They will be secured by 100% of gold pledged as collateral security.

4. Should Congress adjourn without ratifying above transfers, and devaluation should have theretofore been made, the absence of such ratification shall operate as a condition subsequent to the transfer mentioned in 2, reverting title to the gold so transferred, except as to the profits from devaluation, and provision of such gold will be surrendered by the Treasury upon the surrender of the gold certificates received therefor.

5. Upon devaluation the gold, except profits, will be returned to the Federal reserve banks, but without agreement, express or implied, that such gold will not later be called into the Treasury.

6. Such administrative acts and recommendation to Congress as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing arrangement will be made at the appropriate time.

On the back was a memorandum detailing 4 matters specifically excepted from the above plan. (See scrap book).
Dec. 29, 1933. 101, 102, 103.

101. Gov. Black was directed to inform Roosevelt that no voluntary agreement would be legal, nor would it be accepted by at least some of the Federal reserve banks; that the only lawful way would be a direct order of the President; that such an Order could not lawfully be based on Sec. 11 N Federal Reserve Act, because under that Section gold certificates could not be given for the gold as the Section says that "other forms of money" must be given for the gold taken; that the only lawful way would be to have action by Congress. Dec. 29, 1933. 103.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

102. Gov. Black reported that he had stated above to Roosevelt who asked for a formal answer by the Board to Oliphant's memorandum.

Gov.Black said Roosevelt said he thought he - Gov. Black - was right and that Congress must act.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104.

103. At 4:30 p.m. read to the Board the formal letter asked by Roosevelt, and said that Roosevelt accepted it, and said that the matterwould be submitted to Congress, and asked Gov. Black to discharge the Federal reserve directors, who were all waiting in session, that his request was withdrawn, and they were released, as the whole matter would be referred to Congress.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104.

104. C.S.H. feels that the Federal Reserve Board has rendered signal service to the country and, as well, to Roosevelt.
Dec. 29,1933. 104.

105. Baker agreed with C.S.H. that an actual order of devaluation was not a condition precedent to calling in the gold, but felt that the Federal reserve banks might not take this attitude.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104.

106. John Maynard Keynes publishes an open letter to Roosevelt attacking the N.R.A., the gold purchase policy of Roosevelt, and Roosevelt's whole theory of artificial price raising.
Dec. 31,1933. 105.

107. Roosevelt today delivered his message to Congress. A well-written document but tinged with what was almost socialistic doctrine.

He emphasized the fact that the great problem was not so much recovery to old conditions as the creation of new social conditions.
Jan. 3, 1934. 107.

108. Gov. Black said Roosevelt and Morgenthau had pledged him to absolute secrecy as to the bill being prepared to take over the Federal reserve gold.

This is worthy of Hoover and Meyer!
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Gold. (Cont'd.)

109. Gov. Black said he could say, however, that a bill was being prepared for Congress, and that Roosevelt had no desire or intention of crippling in any way the Federal Reserve Board or Federal Reserve System.
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

110. Gov. Black said Glass at first denied that there would be any profit from devaluation, but finally said that if there was any, the Treasury was not entitled to it.

Gov. Black believes Glass will attack the proposed gold bill.
Jan. 13, 1934. 114.

111. New York Times quotes Roosevelt - that he does not intend to have a central bank, saying that such a course would be just the opposite of Jackson's fight against the Bank of the U.S.
Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

112. Gov. Black and Morgenthau had consented to his telling us about the gold bill.

As this bill was introduced this a.m. in Congress this was a rather tardy concession!
Jan. 15, 1934. 116.

113. Gov. Black explains the gold bill, - taking the gold, devaluation, stabilization fund, etc. etc.
Jan. 15, 1934. 116.

114. Gov. Black said Roosevelt wished our Board to put out a statement as to the Gold bill, as follows:

1. The Board from time to time has discussed legislation with Roosevelt.

2. The Government should retain all profit from devaluation.

3. The custody of monetary gold should be determined by the whole people.

4. The present security behind Federal reserve notes is not impaired by the proposed bill.

In the afternoon the Board approved a statement drawn by Gov. Black on the above, which, however, carefully avoided a specific statement as to 4.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

Gold (Cont'd.)

115. C.S.H. believes the proposed bill is better than the existing status under Executive Order, under which no redemption in gold is permitted, as it does certainly enable the Treasury to go on a modified gold bullion standard in International transactions.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

116. C.S.H. studied the proposed bill.

The Treasury is given power to buy in the Open Market, at home or abroad, Government securities, commercial paper and foreign Government bonds.

This power over credit makes the Treasury the most powerful central bank in the world.

While it does not take away the Board's open market powers of the Treasury, yet the open market powers of the Treasury are far broader than those of the Board.

The whole question of managing currency and even credit is taken from the Board and given to the Treasury, whose head is a political officer!

It puts politics into banking.

Responsibility for currency and credit policies is now placed definitely upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is clear that no President or Secretary of the Treasury would be likely to take radical action to curb speculation, under the law.

Pure politics will control their action.
Jan. 16, 1934. 118.

117. The Press this a.m. was absorbed chiefly in the devaluation power; soon they will discover the vast centralization in the bill.
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

118. Gov. Black gave out an interview for tomorrow's papers. (See scrap book)
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

Gold (Cont'd.)

119. Miller said he saw Roosevelt yesterday and that he - Roosevelt - threw up his hands and shouted, - "Well, I gave them a bomb shell in my message yesterday"!
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

120. Gov. Black read to Board what he was to say to the Senate Subcommittee on the Gold bill, in response to Committee request.

Miller and Wyatt had also been asked to appear.
Jan. 16, 1934. 129.

121. Wyatt said Attorney General Cummings made a very poor impression on the Senate Sub-Committee, in speaking on the Gold bill; that Holtzdorf also addressed the Committee and appared like a cheap criminal lawyer.
Jan. 18, 1934. 120.

122. The administration amended Sec. 10 of the bill by cutting down but in very slight degree the open market powers of the Treasury. Jan. 18, 1934. 120.

123. Gov. Black told C.S.H. he did not know how Roosevelt felt about the proceedings yesterday.

This seems strange as Gov. Black was with Roosevelt earlier in the day.
Jan. 18, 1934. 120.

124. Hearings on the gold bill are still going on before the Senate Sub-Committee.
Jan. 19, 1934. 121.

125. Wyatt told me the other day that the Gold bill was drawn by Oliphant, Counsel of Morgenthau, Houston of the Treasury, Leon, a N. Y. banking expert, and Holtzdorf, of Attorney General's Department.
Jan. 19, 1934. 121.

126. Board met with Governors.

The Governors spent the day examining proposed amendments to the Gold bill drawn by Wyatt and staff.

These amendments covered:

1. A franchise tax in place of taking the F.R. gold.

2. Limiting the open market powers of Treasury, including use of stabilization fund, to cases of emergency not exceeding 2 years.

Gold (Cont'd.)

126. (Cont'd.)

3. Vesting the Treasury's powers in a Board consisting of the Secretary of Treasury, the Governor of Federal Reserve Board, and one other to be appointed by the President.

4. Limit the use of the stabilization fund solely to protect the international exchange value of the dollar.

etc. etc. etc.

Jan. 20, 1934. 1 22, 123.

127. Gov. Black said our Board had already taken the position that the gold should remain in the Federal reserve banks subject to a franchise tax in amount equal to the devaluation profit.

Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

128. Gov. Black asked Governors if they would consent to a bargain under which all Federal reserve gold would be turned over to the Treasury, in consideration of our getting the other amendments as above.

The Governors generally said No.

Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

129. C.S.H. said we should present out amendments without any attempt at bargaining.

Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

130. Gov. Black felt we should give the amendments agreed upon to Glass.

C.S.H. said they should first go to Treasury, - that otherwise we might lose them all by putting our Board in conflict with the Treasury.

The Governors finally reported the amendments to the Board, leaving to it the disposition of them, which the Board will decide on Monday.

Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

131. The Board advised the Governors that even if the bill became law in its present form the Federal reserve banks should accept it, and the Governors all agreed to this.

Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

Gold (Cont'd.)

132. Baker told Board that the eminent domain theory advanced by Attorney General as justification for the Gold bill, was very doubtful, but that the U.S. Supreme Court might find and probably would find some other way of finding it constitutional.
Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

133. Baker and Wyatt advised that we should accept the Gold bill even if enacted in its present form.
Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

134. Szymczak told Board he had heard on good authority that Roosevelt was angry with our Board because it was opposing the gold bill in the Senate.

Gov. Black said the Board had not opposed the gold bill; that Wyatt had merely acted as scrivener for Senator Glass and McAdoo, in pursuance of their request, to put into proper form certain amendments they desired to offer; that the Board had not opposed the bill, directly or indirectly, except on the occasion when Gov. Black testified publicly that the Federal Reserve Board wished to keep title to the gold, but to pay to the Government an amount equal to the profits from devaluation.
Jan. 23, 1934. 125.

135. Gov. Black said the Treasury lacked financial expert advisers; that Morgenthau knew nothing of banking or finance; that Baillie was an able practical banker but that Morgenthau was confirmed only on condition that he dropped Baillie.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

136. Gov. Black said he really did not know who were advising the President on the gold bill.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

137. Roosevelt has yielded as to Senate amendment placing a 2 year limitation, or 3 years if extended by the President, on exercise of Treasury powers as to devaluation and stabilization fund.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

138. Glass is making wonderfully strong opposition to Gold bill.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

Gold (Cont'd.)

139. Never in the history of the Federal Reserve System has the Board rendered such signal service to the country as in defeating the Holzdorff "coup de etat" accepted at first by Roosevelt and approved by Attorney General, and persuading Roosevelt to drop it and apply to Congress for legislation.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

140. Gov. Black said Morgenthau told him the administration opposed the Federal monetary authority bill favored by Vanderlip andthe Committee of the Nation.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

141. Gov. Black said that at 3:30 p.m. he saw Roosevelt sign the Gold bill.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

142. Gov. Black said Roosevelt asked him when to devaluate and that he replied that if he intended to devalute it should be done now; that Roosevelt will decide this tomorrow.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

143. Gov. Black said he asked Roosev lt if he would write him a letter praising the loyal cooperation of Federal Reserve Board and System.
Roosevelt said he would and asked Gov. Black and Gov. Harrison to prepare a draft.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

144. Gov. Black asked C.S.H. to prepare a draft of letter for Roosevelt to sign.
Jan. 30, 1933. 132.

145. Gov. Black said Morgenthau was going to manage the stabilization fund personally; that he told him he ought to have experts but he said he did notwant them.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

146. Gov. Black said the Federal reserve gold would be earmarked for the Treasury; that it was notyet settled whether a book credit should be given, or whether they should at once take gold certificates.

He said he preferred the earmarking as if the Thomas amendment were later held invalid, the Federal reserve banks might lose their rights by accepting gold certificates, not redeemable in gold.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

Gold (Cont'd.)

147. Gov. Black said the form of gold certificates was being changed so as to provide for redemption "in the manner prescribed by existing laws", leaving out all reference to gold redemption.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

148. Gov. Black gave C.S.H. a draft of letter to Roosevelt for him to send Federal Reserve Board.

It had part of C.S.H.'s draft but was altogether too long.

He said Roosevelt read part of it and said he would send a letter to Gov. Black tomorrow.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

149. Gov. Black said Roosevelt would probably devalue the dollar at near 60 cents this p.m.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

150. Roosevelt devalued the dollar yesterday afternoon.
Feb. 1, 1934. 134.

151. Gov. Black read copy of a letter from Morgenthau asking the Federal reserve bank to act as fiscal agent in using the stabilization fund.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

152. Gov. Black said Morgenthau would be absolutely dependent on Gov. Harrison in carrying out his policies.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

153. C.S.H. believes the effect of above is to make the Treasury, in connection with the Federal reserve Bank of New York a central bank of U.S.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

154. Roosevelt sent yesterday a very appreciative letter praising the cooperation of the Federal Reserve System and defending the Gold Act as not interfering with the Federal Reserve System in any way.

Gov. Black said his draft given to Roosevelt contained a disclaimer of intent to create a central bank, but that he heard Morgenthau whisper something to Roosevelt as to a central bank, and that the final letter omitted any reference to this.
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Gold (Cont'd.)

155. Morgenthau has appointed as expert assistants, Tom H. Smith, President of Bostonian National Bank, St. Louis, Mr. Bell an old Treasury employee, and Aubrey Landon, formerly with First National Corporation, Boston.
April 5, 1934. 154.

156. Apparently the above are to bethe Brain Trust of the Treasury.
Mar. 5, 1934. 155.

157. Gov. Black told C.S.H. that Roosevelt unquestionably, as well as the Attorney General, did approve the Holtzdorf plan of seizing the Federal reserve gold, until he persuaded him it was illegal, and said he - Gov. Black - had "shot it to pieces".
Mar. 12, 1934. 161.

Goldenweiser

Sprague told C.S.H. he had been called upon for a memorandum showing how to increase prices and he had asked, to prepare one for him.
Oct. 14, 1933. 16.

Told C.S.H. he would agree to C.S.H.'s suggestion of an amendment permitting Federal reserve banks to buy eligible paper direct without the intermediary of a member bank, but doubted whether Glass would.
Oct. 14, 1933. 16.

Gov. Black reads Board a memo. of, as to proposed gold purchases.

It was decidedly adverse and stated it would be worse than outright devaluation.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

Riefler said industrial recovery article of, in Oct. 1933 Federal Reserve Bulletin stated the whole truth.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

Told C.S.H. that our gold purchases had not as yet put up prices of our international commodities; that even an issue of greenbacks would merely go into excess reserves of our member banks.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52, 53.

Board fixes salary of, at $15,000.
Dec. 21, 1933. 91.

Goodhue.

Miller said, called and said that Warburg's friends wanted to present to the Board a bust of Paul Warburg and asked if the Board would accept it.

C.S.H. talked it over with Miller who said he would advise Goodhue to postpone this, at least for the present.

We feared Seligman would try to put on it the legent "The author of the Federal Reserve Act".
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Government securities.

62

See - Open Market Committee.

Governor of Illinois

Roosevelt told, that Walter Cummings was to be elected Chairman of Cont. Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.
Dec. 11, 1933. 78.

See - Szymczak

Governors Conference

Board meets with Governors.

Gov. Harrison said there was no central bank policy which necessitated further open market purchases, but there was a grave question whether it would not be detrimental to hold up such operations.

Gov. Black emphatically favored continued operations of at least 35 or preferably 50 million per week. He said otherwise it would give a powerful impulse to inflation under the Thomas amendment.

He said the Government must push its 3½ billion for productive works, take care of deposits of banks closed since Jan. 1, 1933, provide working capital for banks needing it, etc. etc.

C.S.H. and all of Board took said view.

McKay of Chicago said his directors passed a resolution not to participate in further purchases unless required to do so under Thomas amendment.

Gov. Black said he did not believe Roosevelt would devaluate.
Oct. 10, 1933. 7, 8.

Governors Conference

Board met with Governors.

Voted, subject to Board's approval that the authority given to the Executive Committee on April 22nd as to the purchase of, up to 1 billion be reaffirmed and continued for the unused portion of the authority.

Gov. Harrison presented a resolution to the effect that under central bank principles, no further open market purchases of Government securities are necessary or desirable, and that the future effectiveness of such purchases will, in large measure, depend upon the early adoption of a broader programme designed to strengthen confidence and to encourage the flow of credit, both short and long term into uses which make for a well balanced and enduring recovery.

Governors Conference (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison, however, did not say what this broader programme should be.

The Governors asked that this be kept absolutely confidential except that Gov. Black could show the resolution to Secretary of Treasury and Roosevelt.

If this were to leak out it would do great harm and would stimulate the demand for inflation.

It is really a slap in Roosevelt's face.
Oct. 12, 1933. 12, 13.

Board voted to consult, as to the plan of voluntarily turning over Federal reserve gold to Treasury.
Dec. 20, 1933. 90

Board met with Governors.

The western Governors could not be present as the notice was too short.

Gov. Black said the present request or demand of Roosevelt and the Treasury is:

The Federal reserve banks voluntarily to turn over their gold to Treasury or hold it subject to its order.

The Federal reserve banks to receive in exchange so-called gold certificates which can not now be redeemed in gold and which the Treasury refuses to agree will be so redeemed.

Gov. Black then read a form of protest.

Gov. Black then read opinion of Newton D. Baker, that the Federal reserve banks could not lawfully voluntarily turn over their gold, but advised them to do under protest, in exchange for the alleged gold certificates.

The Governors asked the Board members for their opinion so they could report to their directors.

The Board finally expressed the following opinion:

1. The President should make his demand in writing.

2. The order of the Secretary of the Treasury should state that the demand was made under Sec. 11 N. Federal Reserve Act.

Governors Conference (Cont'd.)

3. All profits from devaluation should enure to the Government and not to the Federal reserve banks.

4. The proper way is to have Congress act in the matter.

5. A voluntary turning over of the gold would be illegal, according to Baker's opinion.

6. If Congress is not called on to act, the Federal reserve banks should turn over their gold in exchange for alleged gold certificates, but under protest, protecting all their rights.

The Governors were of same mind except that they desired to retain enough of the profits to protect them agaist all possible liabilities.

During the discussion C.S.H. pointed out that Baker gave the opinion that the U.S. Supreme Court would probably validate the Thomas amendment, and that the Treasury had right to call in the gold under Sec. 11 N of the Federal Reserve Act.

The above was not in the written opinion of Baker given to the Board but was stated yesterday to the Board.

A copy of the protest prepared by Baker and Wyatt was read but all agreed it was too formal and almost offensive in form, in that it called Roosevelt's action illegal and said the Federal reserve banks yielded to prevent use of force, etc. etc.

The question was raised what reply the Board would make if some Federal reserve agent should ask for specific instructions.

This question was not decided.

The Governors agreed to call meetings of their Boards not later than next Wednesday.

Gov. Harrison said if the people woke up some morning and learned that all their gold had been taken from the Federal reserve banks and only irredeemable alleged gold certificates given in exchange, there would be an instant loss of confidence which might bring on a bank panic.

Governors Conference (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison suggested that such a message be sent direct to Roosevelt.

Gov. Black suggested it be given to the Federal Reserve Board which would transmit it to the President.

All agreed that to attempt to put this through just before Congress was convening would be considered an attempt to evade Congressional action.

Dec. 22, 1933. 93, 94, 95, 96, 97.

Board met with Governors.

Morgenthau and Baillie explained the immediate financial program which all accepted.

Miller favored a popular law but Baillie said it would interfere with the recovery programme and divert funds now being used for family purchases.

The Governors spent the day discussing amendments to Gold Reserve bill prepared by Wyatt and staff.

The chief ones suggested were:

1. Putting in a franchise tax in lieu of taking the gold.

2. Limiting power of Treasury to an emergency of 2 years.

3. Appointing a Committee or Board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury.

4. The Governor and one to be appointed by the President, to manage the stabilization fund.

5. Limiting the use of the fund to protect the international exchange value of the dollar.

Gov. Black said our Board had already taken the position that the gold should remain in the Federal reserve banks, subject only to the proposed franchise tax, and asked if the Governors would be willing to turn over the gold as a bargain for getting the other amendments.

The general opinion of the Governors was adverse.

C.S.H. said we should present all our amendments without any attempt at bargaining.

Governors Conference (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black suggested giving these amendments to Glass, but C.S.H. felt they should first be given to the Treasury to avoid putting our Board in opposition to it.

The amendments were finally reported to the Board, leaving to it to decide whether or not to give them to Glass in first instance.

The Governors all agreed that even if the bill should become law in its present form, the Federal reserve banks should accept it.

Jan. 20, 1934. 122, 123, 124.

While Governors and Sec. of Treasury and the Board were considering a popular loan, Miller said if it was not a popular loan, he would subscribe only his "loose change" - say $25,000, while if it was a popular loan he would subscribe $500,000!

Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

Board met with Governors.

Considered Treasury's financial policy. Agreed that new issue should be 4 year notes at 3%, to be issued Mar. 15, to amount of 500 to 700 millions.

Morgenthau said Roosevelt insisted on not over 500 millions.

All agreed it was vital to give converse privileges to securities maturing March 13.

All felt that by April a long term bond issue could be floated.

Mar. 5, 1934. 153, 154.

Grant, Catherine
C.S.H. writes.

Dec. 18, 1933. 88.

Writes C.S.H. Dated Jan. 19, 1934.
Received Feb. 1, 1934.

C.S.H. writes. Feb. 8, 1934. 138.
Mar. 21, 1934. 168

Grayson, Admiral. 23
See - Tumulty

Great Britain
35, 63
See -Bank of England
Gold
Norman, Gov.

Great Falls, Wash. 128
See - Boreel, S.

Green, Miss. 7
See - Auld Lang Syne

Greenbacks
See - Gold

Green, Gov. Theodore Francis
Calls on us.
Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

We dined with Miss Fanny Lay to meet.
Jan. 21, 1934. 125.

Greenway, Mrs. Congresswoman
Rachel Hale has leased her house in Georgetown to
Oct. 22, 1933. 26

Address is Woman's Natl Democratic Club.
Feb. 28, 1934. 152

Griffin, Mrs.
We call on, Mother of Hancock Griffin.
Feb, 4, 1934. 136.

We took supper with.
April 1, 1934. 175.

Griffin, Hancock
We dine at Edith Helm's with Mr. & Mrs. Hancock Griffin.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

They dine at White House.
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

Guaranty Trust Co. 31.
See - Harrison, Gov.

Guaranty Trust Co., London
128, 143, 150.
See - Boreel, S.

Guffey, Dem. National Committee. 75
See -Norris

Gyrations of dollar. 53.
See - James

-H-

Hale, Rachel

C.S.H. calls up, and finds that she has leased her Georgetown house to Congresswoman Isabella Greenway; and is to spend winter in New York with her son Donald.
Oct. 22, 1933. 26.

C.S.H. called on, at the Anchorage.

He asked if he might continue his letters to her in New York. She said certainly, she would be delighted to have him.

C.S.H. renewed his promise to destroy all her letters in reply.
Oct. 24, 1933. 31.

C.S.H. writes, to New York Dec. 17, 1933. 88.

We met, at Mrs. Rodgers. Dec. 23, 1933. 97.

C.S.H. calls up, but she was ill in bed.
Jan. 6, 1934. 109.

C.S.H. calls up, and has a talk with her.
Jan. 8, 1934. 110

C.S.H. calls on.
Jan. 18, 1934. 120.

Calls on Bertie. April 8, 1934. 181.

C.S.H. calls on. April 13, 1934. 183.

Hamlin, Anna

Dear Anna's birthday.
C.S.H. feels terribly he can not be with Bertie.
Oct. 26, 1933. 31.

Bertie receives a letter from Miss Bradley, 808 de la Vina St., Santa Barbara, dated Dec. 30, 1933, containing a message from Anna as follows:

"Anna to my Mother and Father:

He must not worry.
She must not fret.
All works are for good.
Tell them nothing on earth matters but love.
Tell them Heaven speaks to those who love and believe.
Anna Hamlin. 109

Hamlin, Anna (Cont'd.)

We received a letter from Mrs. Bradley giving us a message from Anna, dated March 4, 1934, as follows:

"Anna! Here I am!

Please don't be sorry, dear Mrs. Bradley!

I see how tired and weary you are and troubled about many things.

We here do so much to help you poor ones to understand that God lives and loves you and will help you at your call.

Call on him.

Tell my mother that I have been so worried about her, not worried as she worries, but all the same I can see her distress and my longing to help her is intense.

Yes, I know that all is well. I know that the time will come when all this will be as nothing to her.

Tell her Anna lives and loves them both, as she always did.

Tell her I long to have her feel the touch of my hand on hers.

Help and pray for all in distress and then cast the burden on the Lord.

Give him the trust and ask for his power for all she is disturbed about and for the cure of all her ills she is disturbed about and for the cure of all her ills.

One poor mortal can not cure the multiple ills she and he meet, but they can give them into His hands and leave the rest to Him.

I know, for here we realize the everlasting and enormous power for good that we wish to grasp.

That realization brings us the power to seize it and employ it, just as the knowledge of electricity can give the control of it to scientists.

Anna loves as always and can not express it as she would to her two beloved ones.

Anna.

Mar. 11, 1934. 159, 160, 161.

Hamlin, Anna (Cont'd.)

Received a letter from Miss Bradley enclosing three messages from Anna.

The third message predicting that she - Miss Bradley - would receive a note from H.P.H. was received by Miss Bradley the day before H.P.H's letter reached her.

The messages follow:

No. 1:

This is Anna.

Yes we are coming to you for winter day and * * * my mother's heart * * * and she never forget that Anna lives and loves them both.

No. 2:

Anna is here.

Yes I was with you that night. I have been longing to get in for some time.

My mother needs my help. She has it all the time but needs this too.

Tell her not to worry for all is coming right soon now. She gets so very weary and it does grieve me, for I am so very well and happy. Tell her how strong and full of life I am.

You know! Give them both my love.
Anna.

No. 3:

Anna.
Miss Bradley you did not send my message. You left it in the book.
Mother will write to you soon.
Tell her that indeed I do worry about her.
She is too restive and does not trust enough.
Tell her to trust more and her work will be lightened.

Hamlin, Anna (Cont'd.)

No. 3 (Cont'd.)

Tell her that I work with her, only I am never tired, never discouraged, never hopeless.

I know and I am perfectly happy.

Give them both my dear love and say Anna lives and loves, works, and awaits their coming when their lives are ended.

Anna.
172, 173, 174.

We have our usual memorial service for Anna at St. Agnes Church, Father Anderson.
April 26, 1934. 189.

Hamlin, C.S.
Votes.
In favor of addition to Federal Reserve Bank Building.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9.

For Doolin as Class C Director, Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

In favor of C.S.H.'s motion to change Gov. Black's letter as to Rainey, Continental Ill. National Bank and Trust Co.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.

Against sending Gov. Black's letter.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.

That depositors prior lien certificates constitute an impairment of capital.
Jan. 5, 1934. 108.

Against giving copy of Owen's intercepted cable to Glass.
Jan. 6, 1934. 111

For Morrill as Class C director of FR Bank of Dallas.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

See also:
Asser, Gen. Sir John
Biddle, Mrs. Edward
Black, Gov.
Boreel, Sophie
Capital notes

Hamlin, C. S. (Cont'd.)

See also: Carnegie Foundation
Continental Ill. National Bank & Trust Co.
Comptroller
Depositors certificates
Dinners
Eligible paper
Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, New York, Phila., Kansas City, Dallas
Federal Reserve Board building
Federal Reserve Bulletin
Federal Reserve pension System
Federal Intermediate credit banks
Glass
Gold
Goldenweiser
Governors Conference
Grant, Catherine
Great Britain
Hale, Rachel
Hamlin, Edward, George
Hamlin, H. P.
Hennessy
James
Lunches
Matsukata
Miller
Morgenthau
National income tax
Open market Committee
Roosevelt
Securities Act
Sprague, O. M. W.
Simpson, Dr.
St. Johns Church
Stock Exchange bill
Suppers
Szymczak
Teas
Thomas
U.S. Treasury
Wilson, Mrs.
etc. etc.

Hamlin, Edward and George

Say Boston Planning Board has approved purchase of Tenean land and that the Consul would probably approve it tomorrow.

Also said or wrote that George had had an interview with Philip Allen, a Director of Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, and went over the cow pasture proposition with him; that

Hamlin, Edward and George (Cont'd.)

he was very enthusiastic and arranged an interview with Mr. French, President of Boston & Maine R.R., who was also enthusiastic and said it would bring an enormous business to port of Boston; that he had also arranged an interview with Eliot Wadsworth.
C.S.H. sent the letter to Bertie.
Oct. 8, 1933. 6.

Bertie telephones C.S.H. that the Maritime Committee of Boston Chamber of Commerce had unanimously approved the cow pasture development as of the greates value to Port of Boston, that George was very pleased.
Oct. 15, 1933. 17, 18.

George, in Boston, told C.S.H. of vote of Maritime Comm. He said the resolution was introduced by Charles Stewart of the Cunard Line and seconded by another U.S. man.
Oct. 27, 1933. 33.

George also spoke of his talk with Dennett who at first opposed the plan as graft, - an effort to sell the land to the Government; that later he - George- called him up and explained that of the 12 million first involved the state owned 5 millions (extension of bulk head line), the Gas Company owned 4 millions and the N.E. Terminal Trust only 3 million; that Dennett grudgingly said he was glad to know these facts.
Oct. 27,1933. 33.

Ned writes that Tenean purchase was ratified by Common Council on Dec. 11, 1933, and that the cow pasture plan had been filed with the State Commission.
Jan . 3, 1934. 106.

George came to Washington to testify as to his income tax rebate claim.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

George testified as to above claim and flew back to Boston.
Jan. 31, 1934. 133.

Wrote that the Mass. Port authority strongly indorsed the cow pasture plan, stating that if the financial plan was satisfactory to the Government the work should be begun at earliest possible moment; that it would be a valuable addition to the facilities of the Port of Boston.
April 18, 1934. 185.

Hamlin, H. P.

Mrs. Hull invited, to lunch to meet Mrs. Roosevelt on Tuesday
Oct. 24, 1933.

C.S.H. called up, and later sent regrets to Mrs. Hull.
Oct. 18, 1933. 24.

Leaves Mattapoisett for Albany en route to Washington.
Nov. 1, 1933. 38.

Arrives at Washington from Albany at 8:05 p.m.
Nov. 7, 1933. 46.

Lunches at White House with wives of Justices of U.S. Supreme Court.
Nov. 14, 1933. 46.

Ill with severe cold in head and ears.
Nov. 19, 1933. 57.

Is somewhat better.
Dr. Zinkhan says her hearing will clear up all right.
Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

Is much better.
Danger of an abscess in right ear is practically over.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Henry Bruere sends flowers to.
Nov. 28, 1933. 68.

Mrs. Roosevelt sends flowers to, with a note on card.
Nov. 29, 1933. 68.

Sophie Boreel gives C.S.H. a Christmas present for, not to be opened until Christmas. It was a Santa Fe dish for cigarette ashes.
Dec. 11, 1933. 78.

Presides at reception to Mrs. Roosevelt at Woman's National Democratic Club.

The auto from White House called for Bertie, took her to White House, and they went together to the Club.

Returning, Mrs. Roosevelt insisted on stopping at Hay-Adams House and leaving Bertie there.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81.

Goes to a concert as guest of Mrs. Roosevelt.
Dec. 14, 1933. 81.

Hamlin, H. P. (Cont'd.)

Lunches at White House to meet Miss Dewson.
Feb. 9, 1934. 138.

Joins with C.S.H. in a steamer letter to Sophie Boreel.
Feb. 28, 1934. 151.

Presides at annual dinner of Woman's National Democratic Club.

Was reelected President for 1934.

Mrs. Congresswoman Greenway spoke.
152.

Bertie and Mrs. Greenway made a beautiful picture together. Mrs. Greenway made an interesting humorous address and Bertie spoke charmingly and had a great reception.
Feb. 28, 1934. 152.

Called on Mrs. Wyatt.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

Bertie sat beside Mark Sullivan at dinner with Miss Emily Newall Blair.
Sullivan told her that Tugwell recently told him that in ten years there would not be a single private income in the U.S. over $10,000 per year.
Mar. 14, 1934. 162, 163.

Dines as guest of Mrs. Emory at Woman's Press Club dinner to Mrs. Roosevelt. Mar. 19, 1934. 167.

Bertie's birthday - 61 years.
She looks so young.
C.S.H. gave her some flowers.
April 8, 1934. 181.

Goes to New York to attend funeral of Edmund Marvin.
April 10, 1934. 182.

Returns from New York. April 11, 1934. 182.

Hamlin, Rose
Mrs. Edward Hamlin Jr. her sister and two Peabody girls called.
Bertie took them to Cathedral and to lunch at Dem. Club.
Mar. 28, 1934. 174.

Left for Boston tonight.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175.

Hanihara. 153
See - Reed, Sen.

Harding, Gov.
Gov. Black reads an old letter from, claiming for Federal Reserve Board supervisory powers over construction and sites of Federal reserve buildings.
Oct. 10, 1933. 10.

Harrison, Floyd
We went to tea for daughter of.
Dec. 30, 1933. 105;

Harrison, Gov.
Raises legal question whether our Board has jurisdiction over Federal reserve bank building construction and Board quickly refused to approve.
Oct. 10, 1933.11

See - Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.

Told C.S.H. Woodin would have voted in favor of above.
Oct. 10, 1933. 11.

Refuses to join in report of Bankers Advisory Committee favoring purchase and sale of gold, exchange etc. by F.R. banks.
Oct. 23, 1933.27

Agrees to buy R.F.C. debentures to furnish R.F.C. money with which to purchase gold, provided the F.R. banks can lawfully do this.

He suggested that before beginning this, he should take up the matter with central banks of Great Britain and France, to which Roosevelt agreed.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

Told Board that the memo. read by Gov. Black of the conference with Roosevelt (see scrap book) was correct, but he wished to stress the fact that he advised Roosevelt that the plan of purchasing gold could and should be carried out through some member bank, e.g. - The Guaranty Trust Co. - to which Roosevelt agreed.
Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

He told Roosevelt frankly that he did not agree with the policy of buying gold but would loyally cooperate to carry it out; that he could not favor it being done by the F.R. banks unless it was settled that they could buy R.F.C. debentures.
Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

Said he had told Jesse Jones he would not act as Agent in placing R.F.C. debentures unless Jones gave an opinion as to their legality. He understood that such an opinion had been given by Jones' Counsel but it had never been published.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

He said, also did Gov. Black, that neither the F.R. Board nor anyone at the Conference was ever consulted by Roosevelt as to the policy of purchasing gold; that Roosevelt simply said the policy was settled and that anyone who did not like it could get out!
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Gov. Black told C.S.H. that, tried to buy $500,000 of gold in London but was outbid by a speculator and could get none; that he bought the same amount in Paris.
Nov. 2, 1933. 41, 42.

Gov. Norman told Gov. Harrison he could not understand what we were driving at; that he feared our course would set up hoarding again and drive France off the gold standard.

Gov. Norman said he would for the present allow sterling to fluctuate below the franc.

Gov. Norman asked Gov. Harrison what our policy was, stating that if he and France understood it they might be willing to help.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

Roosevelt directed Gov. Harrison to sell some gold to hold down the rise.

Gov. Harrison said that Jesse Jones denied any authority in R.F.C. to sell gold; that such authority was given in the R.F.C. agreement with Federal Reserve Bank, New York; that Jones must reaffirm this or cancel it.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Roosevelt asked Gov. Harrison to take up with Gov. Norman the question of some stabilization agreement.

Gov. Harrison said he had done this.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Roosevelt directed Gov. Harrison to reverse and sell gold to precent a runaway dollar, sterling having reached today $5.50; that he sold $300,000 of gold in London which broke sterling to $5.20; that he sold $500,000 in Paris with similar results.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

Said he had discussed with Gov. Norman a stabilization agreement; that Norman said it would be useless to take upthe matter unless some definite plan was advanced by U.S.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51, 52.

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Said he now had authority from Roosevelt to take up with Norman a plan involving use of 25 millions of gold to keep sterling between $5.35 and $5.50; that he told Morgenthau and asked for his approval; that Morgenthau said he would let him know tomorrow morning; that he told Morgenthau that no one could tell what might happen before 9 a.m. tomorrow- 3pm. London time; that Morgenthau then authorized him to use 2 millions of dollars at once; that he told him that would be only a drop in the bucket.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

At time of Morgenthau's appointment as Under-Secretary, Gov. Harrison was considering with Gov. Norman a stabilization agreement.
Nov. 16, 1933. 54.

Explains to Federal Advisory Council and Federal Reserve Board the agreement with Gov. Norman to keep sterling between $5.25 and $5.35.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

Said the Attorney General had given opinion that the Treasury could buy gold coin under an earlier statute.

Said that if Federal Reserve bank bought gold at say $40 it would have to put in its books the statutory price but could immediately sell it to the Treasury for the price it actually paid for it.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

Told Gov. Black that Gov. Norman saw difficulties in a stabilization agreement which could not be terminated except in 48 hours notice; that France was in a very critical situation and that Great Britain and France were consulting together to meet this emergency.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Said that if the people woke up some morning and found that all Federal reserve gold had been taken by Treasury in exchange for irredeemable "gold certificates", confidence would be severely jarred and a banking panic might result.

Gov. Harrison said the President should be informed of this directly.
Dec. 22, 1933. 96

Gov. Black said Glass knew all about the position of our Board as to seizure of its gold and that Gov. Harrison may have told him.
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Harrison, Gov. (Cont'd.)

Roosevelt asks Gov. Black and Gov. Harrison to draft a letter for him to sign praising the Federal Reserve System and its cooperation with him.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

Morgenthau told Gov. Black he was going to manage the stabilization fund thru Gov. Black and Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

Gov. Black says Morgenthau would be absolutely dependent on Gov. Harrison in carrying out his policies.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York
Governors Conference

Hart, Rev. Dr.
St. John's vestry met, today at 2:30 p.m.

We offered him $9000 salary, $1000 in addition for moving his furniture from Chattanooga, any surplus to be kept by him, also heat and light in Rectory.

He is to give us his final decision on Saturday.
April 4, 1934. 179.

His acceptance was announced to St. John's this morning, - to take effect June 1, 1934.
April 8, 1934. 181.

Hasty Pudding Club
We attend theatricals of, at Belasco Theatre.
April 4, 1934. 179.

Helm, Edith
Calls up C.S.H. and said she had wired Bertie she could go to Mattapoisett on Monday.

C.S.H. asked her to lunch or dine with him tomorrow and she said she would let him know tonight.

She did not seem over anxious to come.

Called up C.S.H. in evening and gave excuses for not accepting his invitation.

Helm, Edith (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. fears she must be angry with him as during the summer he wrote her two letters which she only acknowledged in her letters to Bertie.
Oct. 8, 1933. 3, 4.

Called up C.S.H. to say good-bye.
Oct. 9, 1933. 7.

Arrived at Mattapoisett Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Oct . 10, 1933. 14.

C.S.H. dines with, to meet Helen Bones.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

We dine with.
Dec. 30, 1933. 105.

We, with Hancock and Mrs. Griffin dine with.
Jan. 15, 1934.

Sends Annie Nourse an invitation to White House Musicale.
April 14, 1934. 184

Hennessy, Mike

In letter to Boston Globe says it is whispered that Roosevelt is ready to give C.S.H. a foreign mission to get him off the Federal Reserve Board and give his place to a New Yorker, but that C.S.H. does not want to spend his declining years abroad.

This is the first C.S.H. has ever heard of such a rumor and he believes it is arrant nonsense.
Oct. 1, 1933. 1.

Possibly Farley may have some one in mind for C.S.H.'s place.
Oct. 7, 1933. 2.

C.S.H. feels some politicans may be after his place, or some bankers may be angry with him and Dr. Miller because they secured passage of Sec. 3 of Glass banking bill.

New York now has a representative on Board - Woodin, Secretary of Treasury.

Roosevelt could have chosen a N.Y. man instead of appointing Gov. Black, or Thomas of Nebraska.

C.S.H. does not believe that Roosevelt- a friend for many years- entertains any such thought.
Oct. 8, 1933. 5, 6.

See - Boston Globe

C.S.H. is satisfied the rumor is all nonsense.
Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

Henry, Capt.
Writes H.P.H.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

Hoarding. 42.
See - France
Norman, Gov.

Hodgdon
See - Hamlin, Edward and George

Holtsdorff
86, 120, 121, 161.
See - Government

Holland
See - Emmett
Netherlands
Queen Dowager

Hollis, Allen
31, 32, 38, 39.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Hoover.113.
See - Meyer, Gov.

Hoppin, Nina (Mrs. Hamilton)
Died this morning. Stroke.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104

Houghton, Alanson and Mrs.
We meet, at lunch with Mrs. Weld.
Oct. 1, 1933. 1.

Calls with Mr. McClellan on C.S.H. and asks him to be a Vestryman of St. John's.

C.S.H. accepted on understanding that it involved no payment or subscription at any time - to which they assented.
Nov. 18, 1933. 56.

House of Rep. Committee. 127
See - Monetary Board.

Hull, Sec.
Mrs. Hull invited H.P.H. to lunch to meet Mrs. Roosevelt on Tuesday Oct. 24. H.P.H. was in Mattapoisett and C.S H. regretted for her.
Oct. 18, 1933. 24.

Gives lunch to Japanese Prince.
Does not invite C.S.H.
Mar. 3, 1934. 152.

Hurd, Amoskeag National Bank, Manchester, N.H.
32, 39.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston

Hutt, Deputy Governor Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia.
Federal reserve examiner reported that, was the weakest
Dept. Governor in the F.R. System.
Jan. 6, 1934 110.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Phila.

Hyannis Bank branch. 142.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

-I-

Illinois banks.
See - Depositors certificates.
Impaired capital.

Impairment, Capital
107, 108
See - Depositors certificates.

Income Tax, National
Filed return, - $78.19, first quarterly payment.
Mar. 14, 1934. 162.

C.S.H. pays 1/4 of increased, levied by correction.

See letter in income tax file.
April 14, 1934. 184.

See -Hamlin, George

Inflation
The press interprets Roosevelt's radio address as a turning to inflation.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

London Economist says the only way Roosevelt can effectually increase prices is to depress confidence by deliberate inflation through issue of greebacks.
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

Federal Advisory Council passes a resolution condemning inflation.
Nov. 22, 1933. 60

Prof. Sprague, in letter of resignation to Roosevelt condemns inflation.
Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

Warburg said he resigned as Treasury adviser because he could not accept Administration theory of inflation.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Vote of Federal Advisory Council against inflation etc. was 6 to 3, Traylor, Kemper and Ottley voting No.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

See - Open Market Committee.
13, 24.

Intermediate credit banks, Federal
141, 147, 155, 162

See - Federal Intermediate Credit banks
Glass

Interview, Gold Reserve Act.
See -Black, Gov.
119.

-J-

Jackson, Andrew 104.
See - Roosevelt

James, George R.
Votes against advising Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. to extend its building by buying an adjacent lot.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9.

Moved to notify Richmond and New York that Board has no authority in matter of purchasing sites and extension of buildings.
Oct. 10, 1933. 10.

Reports in favor of Bond of Colorado for Class C director of F.R. Bank of Dallas.
Nov. 1, 1933. 40.

Reported in favor of reappointing Brown as Class C Director F.R. Bank of Dallas.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42, 43.

Said that our Board when it appointed Kenworthy who now has resigned, as Class C director of Kansas City, was induced to do this by a trick of Gov. Meyer who invented the fiction that Class C directors should all be chosen from Kansas City.

Moved appointment of Bond of Colorado.

Voted for Bond.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

Voted to approve use of 23 millions by F.R. Bank of New York to keep down sterling within certain limits, - between $5.35 and $5.50.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

James said it was ridiculous to say that the gyrations of our dollar abroad, varying some times 20 points in a few minutes, could permanently raise the price of wheat on the farm and on the Chicago market.
Nov. 15, 1933. 53.

Said that as a gold standard man, he thought this was not the time to stabilize.
Nov. 22, 1933. 61

Voted to send letter to Simpson approving Ranney for Chairman of Continental Ill. National Bank & Trust Co.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.
Dec. 9, 1933. 73.

James, George R. (Cont'd.)

Voted that prior lien depositors certificates constituted an impairment of capital.
Jan. 5, 1934. 108.

Voted to give him a copy of the intercepted cable from Owen's secretary to Musher.
Jan. 6, 1934. 111.

Voted to permit Board's staff to join Federal reserve pension System.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

Reports in favor of Morrill for Class C Director, Dallas.

Votes for Morrill.
Mar. 28, 1934. 171, 172

Voted against increasing Sailer's salary to $35,000.
April 23, 1934. 186.

Said Board would be foolish to give up voluntarily our rooms in Treasury, necessitating rentals of $35,000 per year in Washington building.
April 26, 1934. 189.

Said if Board would accept new offices in Treasury suggested by Morgenthau, he would agree for 2 years to have his secretary in his own office, in order to put the plan through.
April 27, 1934. 192.

Japan
See - Dabuchi
Hanihara
Matsukata
Saito
Tokugawa

Johnson Dr. 80.
See - St. John's Church

Johnson, Gen. N.R.A. 58
See - F.R. Bulletin

Johnson, Sen. Hiram. 168
See -Roosevelt

Joint custody
See - Gold

Jones, Jesse
Goes to Texas with Comptroller and Farley to attend opening of a race track!
Oct. 17, 1933. 22.

Szymczak said he knew that Roosevelt, the Comptroller and, had a plan to put Cummings in as Chairman of Continental. Illinois Bank and Trust Co. through voting powers of preferred stock owned by R.F.C.
Nov. 25, 1933. 65.

Wrote Simpson to tell Directors of Continental Ill. National Bank and Trust Co. not to commit themselves as to Chairman until he was consulted.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

Asks members of our Board to appoint Taub, a tobacco manufacturer as Class C director at Dallas.

James, Chairman of Dallas Committee, reported in favor of a Mr. Morrill.
Board approved Taub.

Gov. Black, C.S.H. and James voted No.
Mar. 28, 1933. 172.

See - Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.
Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas
R.F.C.

Jurisdiction of Board over Federal reserve bank buildings, construction, etc.
9.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

-K-

Kattendyke, Baron. 176
See - Boreel, S.

Kean, Mrs.
112.
See - Van Royen

Kemper 67
See - Federal Advisory Council
Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City

Kendrick, Sen.
Death.
Nov. 3, 1933. 42.

Kent, F. I.
Gov. Black said resignation of, as Foreign Exchange Manager of Federal Reserve Bank of New York was both voluntary and involuntary.

He had criticised proposed legislation.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117

Kerensky. 171
See - Brain Trust

Keynes, John Maynard
In open letter to Roosevelt attacks N.R.A., gold purchases, and whole theory of artificial attempts at price raising.
(See scrap book)
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

-L-

LaFollette, Sen.
Farley announces that Roosevelt will not support, for the Senate altho he is supporting Sen. Hiram Johnson!
Mar. 20, 1934. 168.

La Guardia
Byron Newton is a campaign manager for,in N. Y. Mayoralty campaign.
1, 2.
See - Newton, Byron

Larrabee, Rollin
Calls up C.S.H.
Oct. 23, 1933. 26.

Lanston, Aubrey 154.
See - Governors Conference
Gold

Lawrence, Bishop
137, 138, 142.
See - St. John's Church.

Lay,Fannie
We dined with, to meet Gov. Greene of R.I.
Jan. 21, 1934. 125.

Lea, Mrs. Phila.
We dined with.
April 30, 1934. 193.

Leak. 141
See - Federal Intermediate Credit banks.

Leave of absence. 47.
See- Woodin

Lee, Lilian
See - Biddle, Mrs. Edward

Leon, Mr. 121
See - Gold

Liaison officer. 49
See - Black, Gov.

License. 156
See - Calkins, Gov

Limitations, Emergency.
See - Gold

Lippincott, Camilla
Sophie Borsel in her letter did not say whether on her visit to Washington she would stay with, or Mrs. Phillips.
Jan. 20, 1934. 122.

We met Mrs. Mitchell, the mother of, at supper at Mrs. Griffin's.
April 1, 1934. 175, 176.

See - Mitchell, Mrs.

Lippman, Walter
Severely criticises Roosevelt as to our mail scandal.
Mar. 20, 1934. 167.

In these articles in N. Y. Herald-Tribune, Mar.21,22, and 23 severely criticises Roosevelt as to mail scandal.

Also said N.R.A. was impeding business recovery; also criticised Sen. Wagner for his bill against company unions, saying that the American Federation of Labor, before it represented labor in N.R.A. matters, must be reorganized as it was not fit now, and that labor must be controlled by the Government through a code, the same as employers.
Mar. 23, 1934. 169.

London Economist. 49
See - Black, Gov.

Long, Breckinridge
Loaned $10,000 to Dem. National Committee but contributed only $2500 towards the deficit.

He got the Italian Embassy paying $17,500 at bargain rates.
Mar. 20, 1934. 167, 168.

Long term bond issue.
148, 154.
See - Governors Conference
Miller, Dr.

Lucas, Mr. 79
See - St. John's Church

Lunches (See dinners, suppers, teas).

Mrs. Hull invited Bertie to meet Mrs. Roosevelt on Oct. 24,1933, but as she was at Mattapoisett C.S.H. regretted.
Oct. 24, 1933. 24.

Lunches (Cont'd.)

H.P.H. lunches at White House to meet wives of Justices of U.S. Supreme Court.
Nov. 14, 1933. 46.

C.S.H. lunches with Federal Advisory Council.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

We lunch with Under Secretary and Mrs. Phillips to meet Sophie Boreel.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

C.S.H. lunches at Metropolitan Club with Bishop Freeman and St. John's Vestry.
Feb. 28, 1934. 138.

H.P.H. lunches at White House to meet Miss Dewson.
Feb. 9, 1934. 138.

We lunch with Eloise Sergent to meet Rev. and Mrs. Roland Cotton Smith. Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Sophie Boreel lunches with Mrs. James Roosevelt.
Feb. 18, 1934. 143.

Sec. Hull gives lunch to Japanese Prince. C.S.H. not invited.
Mar. 3, 1934. 152.

We lunch with Gist Blair.
Mar. 18, 1934. 167.

Bertie had Rose Hamlin and the Peabody girls at lunch at Woman's National Democratic Club.
Mar. 28, 1934. 174.

We lunched with Mr. & Mrs. Gavit at Hotel Shoreham.
April 28, 1934. 192.

-M-

Managed currency
21, 118
See - Gold
Roosevelt

"Manhattan" S.S.
147, 151, 155, 157.
See - Boreel, S.

Margins. 180
See -Stock exchange bill

Marion Post Office. 136
See- Farley

Maritime Committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce
Unanimously approved Hodgdon's cow pasture plan.
Said it was a great undertaking of great value to Port of Boston.
Oct. 15, 1933. 17, 18.

Martin, Mr.
141. See Leak
189 See Black, Gov.
191 See Comptroller

Marvin, Edmund
Death of.
April 8, 1934. 181

Bertie goes to funeral in N. Y.
April 10, 1934. 182.

Funeral April 11, 1934. 182

Marvin, Langdon
Writes he has just met Matsukata in N.Y.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Maryland bank reorganization.
107, 108.
See - Depositors certificate.

Massie, Mrs.
The heroine of the Honolulu murders, Mrs. Massie attends judiciary reception at White House. Her husband is now seeking a divorce from her.
Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

Matsukata
Langdon Marvin writes he has met, in New York and that he spoke with greatest affection ofus.
C.S.H. at once wrote him.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Matsukata (Cont'd.)

Called on us with his son.
Feb. 19, 1934. 146.

Dines with us. Feb. 20, 1934. 148.

Have not heard from him since he dined with us.
Mar. 3, 1934. 153.

Called on us.

C.S.H. told him how sorry he was not to have met Prince Tokugara, and believes he realizes C.S.H. was not pleased at not being invited to meet him.

Said he was going to N. Y. tomorrow but when he returned he would like to arrange to have us meet the new Ambassador, Saito, with whom he was staying.

C.S.H. said he knew him years ago when he was in Washington.
Mar. 8, 1934. 157, 158.

Baron Saito left cards on us.
We believe Matsukata arranged this.
Mar. 10, 1934. 159.

We meet, at dinner with Baron Saito.
Mar. 27, 1934. 171.

Called with his son.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175 .

Mattapoisett

Edith Helm arrived at, on Tuesday Oct. 10, 1933. 14.

C.S.H. could not go to, this week.
Oct. 13, 1933. 15.

Hancock and Mrs. Griffin are at for week-end.
Oct. 15, 1933. 18.

C.S.H. goes to Mattapoisett
Oct. 27, 1933. 33.

Mr. Dana, Attorney of Old Colony Association drives down to, to consult C.S.H.
Oct. 28, 1933. 32.

H.P.H. leaves Mattapoisett for Albany via Boston.
Nov. 1, 1933. 38.

Mattapoisett (Cont'd.)

If depresses C.S.H. to think of our house at, shut up, except for Mrs. DeLong, with the Light House also dark.

Sometimes C.S.H. has the feeling he will never see it again!

Its associations are precious.
Nov. 1, 1933. 38.

H.P.H. pays $590 on account of tax bill of $774. Adds $7.95 for interest at 8% since Feb. 1, 1934. Total $597.95.

We received no bill in fall of 1933. Finally C.S.H. wrote the Assessor and he received a bill about Feb. 1.

He felt no interest was due until at least he received the bill altho the bill said 8% interest was due after Oct. 15.
April 7, 1934. 180.

McAdoo, W. H.
Requests Wyatt to fram amendments to Gold Reserve Act for him.
Jan. 23, 1934. 125.

McBurnie. 4, 7.
See - Auld Lang Syne.

McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. George B.
Calls with Mrs Houghton and asks C.S.H. to be a Vestryman of St. John's. C.S.H. accepts.
Nov. 18, 1933. 56.

See - St. John's Church

Calls up C.S.H. and says he was elected on vestry of St. John's to fill a vacancy; that he was made Chairman of the Music Committee with power to appoint others.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67

See - St. John's Church.

We dined with.
Dec. 23, 1933. 98.
Mar. 4, 1934. 153.

At meeting of proprietors of St. John's moves to lay on table motion of C.S.H. that vestry be directed to ask Diocesan Committee for authority to permit women, otherwise qualified, to vote at proprietors meetings. So voted.
April 2, 1934. 177.

See - St. John's Church.

McClintock, Mrs.
Died today in France after an operation.
Dec. 4, 1933. 72.

McKay
8
See - Governors Conference.

McKee.7
See - Dunning, Collector of Port, N.Y.
Newton, Byron
Roosevelt

McLean, Angus 75.
See - Norris, Gov.

McReynolds, Justice
We breakfast with.
Mrs. Wallace also there.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Member banks.
86, 155.
See - Gold
Intermediate credit bank.

Memoranda.
Gov. Black. 88, 93.
See - Black, Gov.
Holtzdorff. 82.
See - Gold

Message to Congress. 167.
See - Roosevelt.

Meyer, Gov.
James said, invented a fiction that only Kansas City men should be elected Class C directors of F.R. Bank of Kansas City, in order to appoint Longworthy, - a friend of his.
Nov. 1, 1933. 40.

James refers to above as a trick of Gov. Meyer.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

The secrecy of Morgenthau in keeping from our Board the details in drawing the Gold Reserve Act, was worthy of Gov. Meyer.
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Miller, Dr.

Miller, Dr.

Told C.S.H. it was being whispered about that Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were not very close together, that each were living separate lives, and that this explained Mrs. Roosevelt's frequent absences from Washington.
Oct. 5, 1933. 2.

Also said that Farley was said to be using the patronage to build up a personal machine for himself for Gov. of N. Y. and President to succeed Roosevelt.
Oct. 5, 1933. 2.

Votes to permit Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. to buy adjoining property and extend the bank over it.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9.

When he came in he objected to notifying the F.R. banks that our Board had no jurisdiction over banks purchase of property and extension of building.
Oct. 10, 1933. 10.

Said that the question of power raised by Gov. Harrison had made him change his affirmative vote.
Oct. 10, 1933. 10, 11.

Moves that N. Y. application be disapproved. Carried.
Oct. 10, 1933. 11.

Is ill with a cold and has cancelled his trip to San Francisco to attend his brother's funeral.
Oct. 12, 1933. 13.

Said Roosevelt told him that his suggestion of a public statement in favor of an ultimate return to a gold standard, was somewhat radical.
Oct. 13, 1933. 14.

Said Roosevelt talked with him about money matters of which he would tell C.S.H. on Monday.
He said nothing to make C.S.H. believe he had spoken of him -C.S.H.
Oct. 13, 1933. 14.

Said that during his lunch with Roosevelt he -(Roosevelt)- spoke a great deal about pressure from N. Y. - apparently against inflation, and that he seemed very sore about it; that he also spoke rather superciliously about Lewis Douglas who is crowding him on subject of sound money.

Miller, Dr. (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. asked if he seemed satisfied with the Board.

Miller said he never spoke of the Board.

Miller said that while talking, Roosevelt's head was up in the air, talking over Miller's head and that he evidently considered himself a man of destiny, and C.S.H. got the impression from what Miller said that his sense of power had gone to his head.
Oct. 16, 1933. 18, 19.

Said Roosevelt's action was a deliberate attempt not to stabilize but to cheapen the dollar which will impair confidence and set back recovery.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27. 28.

Said Sprague had told him he was thinking of resiging and attacking the administration policy.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

Said that Prof. Warren and Morgenthau had "put over Roosevelt" his address on managed currency.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

Said that Roosevelt distrusts Douglas.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

Votes for Bond and against Doolin for Class C director of Kansas City.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

Attacked inflation resolution of Federal Advisory Council because it made no specific recommendation as to policy.
Nov. 20, 1933. 60.

Objected to Gov. Black's suggestion that we tell Morgenthau that the Federal Reserve System will underwrite the bond issue of over a billion on Dec. 15.

Said the Treasury must come to us on its billy, but that if worse came to worse, we must support the Government credit.
Nov. 23, 1933 62.

Criticises letter prepared by Gov. Black to send to Glass on subject of the row between Gen. Johnson and Goldenweiser as to the October F.R. Bulletin.
Nov. 25, 1933. 66.

Miller, Dr. (Cont'd.)

Would not accept C.S.H.'s suggestion of reply to Simpson as to the proposed Chairman, Ranney, of Cont. Ill. Natl. Bank and Trust Co., and said Board should have courage to say Yes or No.

Votes to write Simpson that our Board approves appointment of Ranney as Chairman.
Dec. 4, 1933. 69, 70.

Szymczak said that Sprague, one of directors of Cont. Ill. National Bank and Trust Co., who sided with Simpson in supporting Ranney, was a brother-in-law of Dr. Miller and owed the Continental Ill. Bank some $300,000; that Ranney was employed in a company in which Sprague had a large interest; that Ranney if employed by the Continental bank would not be likely to call on Sprague to pay up his loan, which was poorly collateraled.
Dec. 4, 1933. 72.

Votes to send letter to Simpson approving Ranney.
Dec. 6, 1933. 73.

Before voting Miller said either Simpson or Sprague had said that Ranney did not wish to be considered as he understood he was not acceptable to the R.F.C.
Dec. 6, 1933. 73.

Said we were helpless as if the legal right existed we could do nothing.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

Said that a legal way to get possession of the F.R. gold would be for the Treasury to call upon the F.R. banks to increase their gold redemption fund up to 100%, which would take from the F.R. banks about 3 billions of their gold, - that being about the amount of F.R. notes outstanding; that the F.R. banks held in all about 3.8 billions of gold; that the remaining 800 millions could remain in the F.R. banks with the accrued profit.
Dec. 15, 1933. 85.

At first opposed getting an opinion from Newton D. Baker, saying it would be of no use.
Dec. 15, 1933. 86.

Voted against increase of salaries of staff and against Baker's fee of $5000, the latter because we were employing Baker to fight Administration.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92

Miller, Dr. (Cont'd.)

At first doubted advisability of giving Glass a copy of the intercepted cable from Owen's secretary to Musher.
Jan. 3, 1934. 106.

Votes that a depositors prior lien certificate is not an impairment of capital.
Jan. 5, 1934. 108.

Votes to give Glass a copy of the cablegram to Musher.
Jan. 6, 1934. 111.

Said he saw Roosevelt yesterday who threw up his hands and almost shouted, "Well, I gave them a bombshell yesterday in my message." (on the Gold Reserve Act.)
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

Said Gov. Black was talking with him this morning when he - Gov. Black- was sent for by Roosevelt.
Jan. 18, 1934. 120.

At meeting with Board of Governors strongly favored a long term popular loan, as did also C S.H.

Baillie said such a loan would interfere with recovery.
Jan. 20, 1934. 122.

Said that for another short term loan we would subscribe only up to amount of his loose cash , - say $25,000, -while to a popular long term loan at least $500,000!

Such talk almost makes C.S.H. a socialist!
Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

Said Mr. Goodhue called and asked if our Board would accept a bust of Paul Warburg which his friends were thinking of presenting.

Miller and C.S.H. finally felt it would be better to postpone this for the present fearing that Seligman would or might insist on stating on the bust that Warburg was the founder of the Federal Reserve System, - which was what Seligman actually said in a book of addresses of Warburg.
Feb. 13, 1934. 140, 141.

Strongly favored,as did also C.S.H., a long term popular bond issue at meeting with Federal Advisory Council.
Feb. 20, 1934. 148.

Voted against allowing staff of F.R. Board to participate in F.R. Pension plan.
Mar. 8, 1934. 159.

Miller, Dr. (Cont'd.)

Said today that Under Secretary Phillips told him that a wave of criticism of Roosevelt was sweeping over the country.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

In discussing drafts of the stock exchange bill, favored an amendment prohibiting all loans by brokers to their customers, thus forcing the customers to borrow from the banks as is done in England.

C.S.H. said if present bill is passed and fails to meet the situation, there may be nothing left except Miller's suggestion, but that such loans are so well established in our economic life that Miller's suggestion would disrupt confidence and might set back recovery for years.

Gov. Black and almost all the members agreed with C.S.H.
Mar. 15, 1934. 166.

Votes for Taub as Class C Director of Dallas, in spite of James recommendation for Morrill.

Jesse Jones asked Board members to vote for Taub. Thomas was specially urgent.

Jesse Jones had given Thomas' son a position under R.F.C.!

Gov. Black, who voted with C.S.H. and James said the vote was a political scandal.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Miller vote for Taub satisfied C.S.H. that Miller wants a reappointment for himself in August.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Votes to accept Glass's suggestion that the Federal reserve banks make the new capital loans rather than 12 intermediate banks or the R.F.C.
April 3, 1934. 178.

Votes against increasing Sailer's salary - F.R. Bank of N. Y.- to $35,000.
April 23, 1934. 186.

Miller, Mrs. Adolph
Last Thursday night was taken seriously ill with some intestinal trouble and rushed to Emergency Hospital where Dr. Mitchell operated on her. There was a kink in her intestines causing stoppage.
She is doing well.
April 3, 1934. 178.
April 4, 1934. 179.

Milliken, Mr. 57.
See - Boreel, S.

Mitchell, Dr. James.
178, 192.
See - Miller, Mrs. Adolph
Van Royen, Madame

Mitchell, Mrs.
We met, Mother of Camilla Lippincott, at supper at Mrs. Griffin's.
April 1, 1934. 175, 176.

See - Boreel, S.

Monetary Board.
The H.R. Banking & Currency Committee is giving hearings to Vanderlip et al who desire appointment of a new Monetary Board to take charge of all note issues etc. etc. This would take away our power vested in Treasury under Gold Reserve Act as to open market powers, stabilization fund, etc. and would be the death knell of F.R. System.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

Morgenthau told Gov. Black the Treasury did not favor this bill and that we could dismiss it from our minds.
Jan. 30, 1934.131.

Morgenthau, Sec.
Miller said Prof. Warren and, "put over" Roosevelt his message on managed currency.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

Gov. Black spoke in terms of contempt of, who, he said, wants the Treasury to corral all F.R. banks gold so as to assure the Govt. getting all the profit from devaluation.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Gov. Black said Morgenthau had been appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury in place of Acheson.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Sworn in as Under Secretary at the White House.

Roosevelt praised, to the skies.

He referred to him as "Henry" when he gave him his commission.

C.S H. believes the swearing in took place at the White House in order to impress the fact that Morgenthau was Roosevelt's man.

C.S.H. remembers no other case of swearing in a subordinate officer at the White House.
Nov. 16, 1933. 53, 54.

Morgenthau, Sec. (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. wrote, congratulating him saying that he and every other Board member will help in loyally carrying out his policy.

At that very moment Gov. Harrison was taking up stabilization with Gov. Norman under Roosevelt's direction, that is Roosevelt had changed his policy from disapproval to approval of stabilization, - a decided change in policy, and one in which C.S.H. firmly believed.

In other words, Roosevelt's policy of refusing stabilization and cheapening the dollar was changed the day before Morgenthau was sworn in, so that C.S.H. could conscientiously say he would loyally cooperate in carrying out this changed policy.

Nov. 17,1933. 54, 55.

C.S.H. assumed, and he feels had a right to assume, that Roosevelt had recanted as to his gold purchases, but preferred to have the change in policy carried out by his friend Morgenthau.

Nov. 18, 1933. 55.

Writes C.S.H. a very appreciative note in answer to his congratulations. Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Agreed with Executive Committee of Open Market Association that for the week no Govt. securities need by bought.

Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Said he should buy gold until the price rose to $40.

He wanted to know whether to push it up to that price at once or take several bites of the cherry.

The latter course was agreed upon.

He said nothing as to what would be done after it reached $40.

It is now $39 and a fraction.

Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Gov. Black said Morgenthau asked Sprague to take a room outside of the Treasury, to building where Prof. Warren was; that Sprague said he should resign and that Morgenthau at once accepted his resignation.

Nov. 20, 1933. 59, 60.

Morgenthau, Sec. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black wanted to tell Morgenthau that the Federal reserve would underwrite the billion dollar issue of Dec. 15th but Miller objected.
Nov. 23, 1933. 62.

C.S.H. sends,a copy of his criticism of Prof. Sprague.
Dec. 23, 1933. 98.

Pledges Gov. Black to secrecy as to details of Gold Reserve Act.
Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Glass asked Gov. B. as to Morgenthau's ability. Gov. B. replied he was a fine man; that Glass said this did not answer his question.

Glass said Morgenthau sent him a message of sympathy when his brother died.

Glass said Morgenthau's father, some years ago, told him that if he ran for President he would put 2 millions of dollars into his campaign; that frankly under these circumstances what could we do, meaning how could we oppose Morgenthau.
Jan. 13, 1934. 114.

Morgenthau and Baillie came before the Governors and Baillie explained the financial program. Morgenthau said little or nothing.
Jan. 20, 1934. 122.

Gov. Black said the Treasury needed men versed in finance; that Morgenthau knew nothing about banking or finance.

Also said that Morgenthau was confirmed only on condition that he should dismiss Baillie, - an experienced banker.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Gov. Black said he really did not know who was advising Roosevelt or Morgenthau on the Gold Reserve bill.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Told Gov. Black the Treasury did not favor Vanderlip's Monetary Board bill and that our Board could dismiss it from our minds.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

Gov. Black said Morgenthau was going to manage the stabilization fund through Gov. Harrison.

Gov. Black told him he ought to have experts in the Treasury to help him but he said he did not want any.
Jan. 30, 1934. 132.

Morgenthau, Sec. (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black read Board a letter from Morgenthau asking Federal Reserve Bank of New York to ack as fiscal agent to use the stabilization fund.
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

Gov. B. said he put into the draft of a letter for Roosevelt to sign a statement that he did not want a central bank, but that he heard Morgenthau's witchery to Roosevelt evidently objecting to such a statement and it did not appear in the draft Roosevelt signed.
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Sure R. would not agree to a new issue of Government securities over 500 millions. Mar. 15, 1934. 154.

At the Governors Conference Morgenthau came in with 3 expert assistances, - Tom Smith, President of Boston National Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Bell an old Treasury employee, and Aubrey Landon, formerly with First National Company, Boston.

Morgenthau said practically nothing but the experts put many questions and did much mysterious whisperings to one another and apparently did not always agree with one another.

Apparently these men constitute Morgenthau's brain trust!
Mar. 5, 1934. 154, 155.

Told Gov. B. the rumor that he wanted our Board to leave the Treasury was absolutely false; that on the contrary he wanted us to remain and would regret extremely our departure.

He called the Chief Clerk and directed him to prepare other plans which would be satisfactory to the Board.
April 23, 1934. 187, 188.

Makes a new offer to Board as to rooms in Treasury, one which was much more satisfactory to the Board.
April 25, 1934. 188.

See also - Gold.

Morgenthau told Gov. Black he fully approved having Board build a building of its own; that he asked to be recorded as voting for it; that he would cooperate in every way to get a bill through Congress.
April 27, 1934. 191.

Morgenthau, Henry Sr.
Loaned $10,000 to Dem. Nat. Committee.
Mar. 20, 1934. 168.

Mortgage, Mattapoisett
Paid interest $210 due Dec. 3.
Nov. 29, 1933. 68

Morrill, Chester, Secretary Federal Reserve Board.
Board increases salary to $15,000.
Dec. 21, 1933. 91.

Morrill, Mr. 171
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Dalls

Morse, Dr. 176
See - St. John's Church

Mullen, Arthur
Has not yet resigned from Dem. Nat. Comm. altho he is practicing law in Washington.

Having persuaded Roosevelt to support Thomas, Mullen soon will have a lucrative F.R. practice!
Jan. 18, 1934. 121.

Thomas said that if Mullen resigned from Dem. Nat. Comm. he (Thomas) would resign from Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.
Feb. 6, 1934. 137.

Thomas gave out an interview to Press from his room in Federal Reserve Board stating that he should call a special meeting in Nebraska for March 17th to accept Mullen's resignation and his own as Chairman of Dem. State Committee. of Nebraska!
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

Thomas leaves for Nebraska tonight to choose successor to Mullen on Dem. Natl Committee and his own successor as Chairman of Dem. State Comm. of Nebraska.

He said he probably should resign.
Mar. 14, 1934. 163.

Myer, Gertrude
Called on us.
Jan. 6, 1934. 112.

-N-

N.R.A.
Thomas said to C.S.H. that the, was not succeeding.
Oct. 7, 1933. 3.

Roosevelt has excepted from N.R.A. concerns employing 5 men or less in towns less than 2500 population.
Oct. 23, 1933. 29.

Goldenweiser defended statement in October F.R. Bulletin that production had recently fallen off just after N.R.A. took effect, by saying that manufacturers expanded production abnormally just before the N.R.A. took effect to get advantage of lower costs and consequently there was a lull just after it took effect.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

Glass asked official answer from Board whether the omission of the Review of the Month in the November F.R. Bulletin was because of the domination of Gen. Johnson of N.R.A.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

See - Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Keynes in open letter to Roosevelt attacks N.R.A.
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

Lippman says N.R.A. is impeding business recovery.
May 23, 1934. 169.

National Democratic Committee.
See - Roosevelt
Mullen

National Shawmut Bank, Boston
See - F.R. Bank, Boston. 38.

Nevins, Allen
Called on us.
Feb. 1, 1934. 134.

Nepotism. 157.
See - Thomas.

Netherlands.
Death of Queen Dowager.
Mar. 21, 1934. 168.

Netherlands Legation, London. 175
See - Boreel, S.

New Bedford Institution for Savings. 68.
See - Mortgage, Mattapoisett.

New Weston Hotel, N. Y.
77, 142.
See - Boreel, S.

New York. 5, 77.
See - Boreel, S
Carnegie Endowment
Federal Reserve Board

New York bankers. 48
See - Bruere.

New York Herald-Tribune
Attacks Roosevelt's radio message as to managed currency.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

See - Lippman. 167, 169.

New York Times.
Criticises Roosevelt's message as to managed currency as obscurity as to real meaning.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

Newton, Byron
Called on C.S.H.

Said he was one of La Guardia'scampaign manager in New York mayoralty fight.

Said McKee could easily have defeated the Tammany candidate, but he declined to run; that La Guardia could surely win; that suddenly McKee again became a candidate and that this might split the anti-Tammany vote and elect Tammany; that Vincent Astor, the close friend of Roosevelt in financing McKee, and this engenders the belief that Roosevelt is taking a hand in favor of McKee; that this was Farley's work; that Farley is pulling every wire to be Governor of New York, and is gravely injuring Roosevelt.
Oct. 4, 1933. 1, 2.

Newlands, Mrs
We called on. Out.
Oct. 15, 1933. 17.

Nichols, Mr. and Mrs.
We dined with, at Woman's University Club.

Mrs. Nichols is writing a life of John Sherman and C.S.H. helped her with references from his diaries.
April 5, 1934. 180.

Norman, Gov.

Gov. Black said Gov. Norman said he could not understand what the U.S. was driving at; that he feared our course would revive hoarding in France and drive it off the gold standard; that he would for the present allow sterling to fluctuate with the dollar below the franc; that he wished Gov. Harrison would tell him what our policy was, saying that neither the English nor the French could understand it, but that if they did they might be willing to help.
Nov. 2, 1933. 42.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt had asked Gov. Harrison to take up with Gov. Norman the question of some stabilization agreement, which he had done.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

Gov. Harrison said he had taken up the question of a stabilization agreement, but Gov. Norman said it was useless unless some definite plan was put forward by us.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

Gov. Harrison said he now had authority from Roosevelt to take up with Gov. Norman a plan involving 25 millions of gold, to keep sterling between 5.35 and 5.50. The Board approved this.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

See - Gold.

At the time Morgenthau took the oath as Under Secretary of Treasury, Gov. Harrison was taking up with Gov. Norman the question of stabilization.
Nov. 17, 1933. 54.

Gov. Harrison said Gov. Norman saw difficulties in a stabilization agreement which could be put an end to only on 48 hours notice; that France was in a very critical condition and that Great Britain and France were consulting together to meet the emergency.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

See - Gold.

Norris, Gov. Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia

Came before Board to explain need of an additional Deputy Governor.

Norris, Gov. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (Cont'd.)

Before leaving he told C.S.H. that he feared scandal would develop in the R.F.C.; that in the Philadelphia district, certain banks got speedy and liberal relief by retaining the law firm of Angus McLean, Democrat, in Washington; that the rumor was current in Philadelphia that this was the surest way to get such speedy and liberal relief.

Dec. 8, 1933. 75.

He also said that a very able man - C.S.H. forgets his name - had been appointed by the R.F.C. on its local committee at the request of Guffey, the Pennsylvania member of the National Democratic Committee; that he declined to recommend relief for a certain bank on the ground that it was not entitled to the relief asked for; that Guffey said to him, - "You are out! You had better resign at once or you will be removed."

Gov. Norris said one of these things happened - C.S.H. does not remember which.

C.S.H. told Gov. Norris to report this at once to Gov. Black which he did.

Dec. 8, 1933. 76.

See - Black, Gov.
R.F.C.

Gov. Black said Glass knew all the Board was doing as to the Gold Reserve Act and that he suspected that either Gov. Harrison or Gov. Norris had told him; that Gov. Norris told him he had had a long talk with Glass.

Jan. 13, 1934. 113.

Nourse, Annie

Calls on us en route from Charleston, South Carolina.

April 4, 1934. 179.

Dines with us. April 6, 1934. 180.

Edith Helm sent, an invitation to a White House musicale for this evening, which she attended.

Had some trouble with a gland in her throat and consulted Dr. Perry of Hay-Adams House who gave her great relief.

April 14, 1934. 184.

-O-

O'Brien, Robert L.
C.S.H. dines at Cosmos Club with, to meet Allan Nevins, et al.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

Old Colony Association
Mr. Dana, Attorney, drives down to Mattapoisett to consult C.S.H. as to a voting permit for. Referred him to Curtiss.
Oct. 28, 1933. 32.

Oliphant, Mr.
89, 101, 104, 121.
See - Gold.

"Only Yesterday" By Allen.
149.
See - Boreel, S

Open Market Committee.
Executive Committee discussed falling off in purchase of Government secutities from 35 to 31 million from last week.

This a.m. New York reported this falling off.

C.S.H. feels this is contra to the agreement arrived at at last meeting and that the inflationists will cite this as a deflationary change of policy.

C.S.H. fears the Committee has little sympathy with Roosevelt's policies.
Oct. 20, 1933. 24, 25.

Gov. Black said the Executive Committee wants to suspend all purchases of Government securities.

C.S.H. and Szymczak strongly objected to such a course.

C.S.H. believes the New York banks want to scare Roosevelt by showing that gold purchases are depressing Government bond values, and to that end want every sustaining effect such as further purchases by Federal reserve bank removed.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47, 48.

The Committee bought no Gov. securities this last week. A great mistake. C.S.H. protested to Gov. Black.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

Open Market Committee (Cont'd.)

Morgenthau agreed that Executive Committee need buy no Government securities this week but nothing was said about next week.

Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

See - Disloyalty
Governors Conference
Gold

Ottley
See - Federal Advisory Council

Owen, Ex-Senator.
106, 111, 112.
See - Glass.

-P-

Panic 96
See - Gold

Paris. 51.
See - Gold
Harrison, Gov.

Patten, Miss
Said Madame Van Royens second son was very ill in Paris with intestinal trouble; that they were going to take him, when Mr. Van Royen died; that she was now in Paris with him but would be here late in October.
Oct. 8, 1933. 4, 5.

Told Bertie that Baroness Van Breugel had gone to N. Y. to stay with Sophie Boreel.
Feb. 7, 1934. 138.

We called on.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.
April 8, 1934. 181.

Told C.S.H. that Madame Van Royen was operated on for cancer in the breast by Dr. William Mitchell, in Washington, just after the death of Mr. Van Royen; that she went back to Holland and went to a hospital at the Hage, but whether because of recurrence of the cancer, she did not know; that while in the hospital she got pneumonia and died.
April 29, 1934. 192.

Paris. 175.
See - Boreel, S.
Harrison, Gov.

Paulger, Chief Federal Reserve Examiner. 110.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia.

Peabody, George Foster.
Called on us with Mrs. Wait.
Nov. 13, 1933. 46.

Peabody, The Misses
Rose Hamlin (Mrs. Edward Jr.) called on us with, daughter of Rodman Peabody.

Bertie took them to the Washington Cathedral and to lunch.
Mar. 28, 1934. 174

Left for Boston this evening.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175.

Pecora, F.
162, 163, 166.
See - Stock exchange bill.

Persia, Minister of.
C.S.H. sat beside wife of, at dinner with Mrs. Lea.
April 30, 1934. 193.

Peters, Andrew
Told C.S.H. Boston was terribly disturbed at Morgenthau's appointment; that confidence was fading out and was setting back business recovery.

He expressed hope he might again be appointed as Class C director, but C.S H. said there was no vacancy.
Nov. 18, 1933. 55.

Phillips, William, Under Secretary of State
We lunched with, to meet Sophie Boreel.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

Miller said, told him that a wave of criticism was sweeping over the country against Roosevelt.
Mar. 15, 1933. 164.

Phillips, Mrs. William.
Sophie Boreel arrives in Washington to visit.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

See - Boreel, S.

Pickard, Mr. Marion, Mass. 136.
See - Farley

Plymouth, England.
147, 150, 151, 155, 163.

Policy
37, 42, 54, 55, 87, 135, 153, 154.
Gov. Black
See - Central bank policy
Governors Conference
Morgenthau
Norman, Gov.
Roosevelt.

Politics
Gov. Black at Woman's Democratic Club dinner said, "So help we God! The Federal Reserve System will be kept outof politics, so long as I am on the Board!"
Oct. 20, 1933. 26.

Doolin, Appointment, Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Nov. 1, 1933. 40.

Political letters were sent indorsing Doolin as a Democrat, but all names before the Board happened to be Democrats, and C.S.H. feels Doolin was absolutely up to the standard.
Nov. 7, 1933.40, 43.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.

Roosevelt's directs that henceforth Mr. Riefler shall check up Review of Month, before publication in F.R. Bulletin.
Nov. 25, 1933. 66.

See - F.R. Bulletin.

Gold Reserve Act takes away from F.R. Board its power to manage credit and currency and gives it to Sec. of Treasury, a political appointee.

It throws banking into politics.
Jan. 16, 1934. 118.

Thomas serving as Member of Board and Chairman of Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.
Mar. 7, 1934. 157, 163.

See - Thomas

Electing Taub Class C director of Dallas at urgency of Jesse Jones, against report of James.

Jesse Jones had given a job to Thomas' son.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Morgenthau has lost confidence in Comptroller because he has appointed Counsel and Receiver on a purely political basis.
April 27, 1934. 191, 192.

Port Authority, Boston
See - Hamlin, Edward

Postal savings deposits
Treasury has 1 billion of, funds out of which it can buy Government securities to protect the bond market.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

Power of President. 99, 103.
See - Gold

Power of Treasury.
118.
See - Gold

Preferred stock 14.
See - Capital notes
Continental Ill. Natl Bank & Tr. Co.
R.F.C.
Press statement, Gov. Black. 119
See - Gold

Prices
Sprague told C.S.H. he had been called upon for a memorandum how to increase prices and that he had asked Goldenweiser to prepare one.
Oct. 14, 1933. 16.

Roosevelt, in radio address, said devaluation must wait until prices had risen; that to ensure the rise he had authorized the R.F.C. to buy gold at prices fixed by the Treasury and himself; that when prices have increased, the content of the dollar will be manipulated so that its purchasing power will be unchanged for a generation.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27.

The Board feels that the purchase plan will not succeed; that it will not increase commodity prices generally and may lead to competition in depreciated currencies and drive France off the gold standard. Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

Gov. Black gave us an article from the London Economist to the effect that depreciating the dollar will not raise general prices in U.S.; that the only way to raise prices is to restore confidence or further disturb confidence by issuing greenbacks, which would make people put their money into commodities fromfear of the dollar.
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

Goldenweiser said that the gold purchases had not as yet put up prices of our commodities; that even an issue of greenbacks would merely swell the excess reserves of our banks.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52, 53.

Morgenthau said he should buy gold until its price rose to $40. It is now $39 and a fraction.
Nov. 20, 1933. 58.

Prices (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. is inclined to believe that Roosevelt in pushing the Gold Reserve Act authorizing devaluation is not so much concerned as to prices or monetary policy as with the profit from devaluation which enable him to reduce the estimated deficit of 4 billionsfor the year.
Dec. 15, 1933. 87.

Keynes in open latter to Roosevelt in New York Times of today attacked the N.R.A., gold purchases, and whole theory of artificial price raising. (See scrap book).
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

See - Gold

Production, Falling off in. 50, 51.
See - Federal Reserve Bulletin

Profit from devaluation.
82, 83, 85, 89, 94, 96, 99, 102, 103, 114, 116, 125.

See - Gold.

Protest of Federal reserve banks.
91, 93, 94, 95.

Purchasing power.
27.
See - Roosevelt.

-Q-

Quarters for Federal Reserve Board, New
187, 189, 190, 191.
See - Federal Reserve Board.

Queen Dowager of Holland.
Death.
Mar. 21, 1934. 168.

-R-

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Bruere explained to Board a new corporation to be organized, of which the R.F.C. would take the capital, - preferred stock.
Oct. 10, 1933. 11.

Federal reserve banks can not discount new purchase R.F.C. debentures. Oct. 10, 1933. 11.

The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. will sell 50 millions of preferred stock to R.F.C.
Oct. 13, 1933. 14, 15.

Roosevelt announces a new division in R.F.C. to buy assets of banks closed since Jan. 1, 1933, upto 50% of their value.
Oct. 16, 1933. 18.

Roosevelt, in order to increase prices gives authority to R.F.C. to purchase gold at prices fixed by the Treasury and the President; also to buy and sell gold abroad.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27.

Gov. Black said the R.F.C. can not legally buy gold or anything else; that the Attorney General is unable to give an opinion that the R.F.C. has any such power; that Roosevelt directed Acheson to buy the gold but Acheson said it would be illegal.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29, 30.

Roosevelt told Gov. Black he had decided to have the R.F.C. buy gold abroad and wished the Federal Reserve Board to work out the mechanism of the operation; that he had asked the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to buy R.F.C. debentures to furnish the necessary funds for the purchase; that Gov. Harrison said this could be done provided the Federal reserve banks could legally buy R.F.C. debentures.

The Board voted to approve this provided the Federal reserve banks could lawfully buy R.F.C. debentures.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

Wyatt gave Board his opinion that the R.F.C. could not legally sell its debentures to Federal reserve banks, as was specifically provided by law, and that the Thomas amendment did not remove this limitation.

The Board voted to ask opinion of Attorney General.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison told Roosevelt he did not agree with the gold purchase policy but would loyally cooperate in carrying it out; that he could not favor it being done by the Federal reserve banks unless it was settled that they could legally buy RFC debentures.
Oct. 31, 1933. 36, 37.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York, asked authority to act as Fiscal Agent of the R.F.C. in this matter.

This assumes that the purchases are to be made through member banks, the Federal reserve banks merely acting as agents of R.F.C.

Board approved this.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Gov. Harrison said he notified Jesse Jones that Federal Reserve Bank of New York would not act as his Fiscal Agent in placing the R.F.C. debentures unless his Counsel advised him this was legal.

It is understood such an opinion has been given but never published.
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

Our Board yesterday overruled Wyatt and ruled that an application for admission to Federal Reserve System, capital notes given to R.F.C. for preferred stock, should be regarded as capital and not as a loan.

The Act June 15, 1933, provided that where a state bank could not lawfully issue preferred stock it could in lieu thereof give to R.F.C. its "capital notes".

Board was unanimous that these notes should be regarded as capital pending final determination of Congress.

Wyatt said to C.S.H. today that the Board had deliberately violated the law, yielding to administrative pressure.

C.S.H. treated this calmlysaying that certainly no one had brought any pressure on him nor as he believed, on any other member; that he thought the decision simply common sense and in accordance with law.

Wyatt is plainly overworked and near the breaking point, so C.S.H. treated him more kindly than he deserved.
Nov. 7, 1933. 45, 46.

Roosevelt directed Gov. Harrison to sell gold to keep down the rise in sterling.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Cont'd.)

Gov. Harrison said Jesse Jones denied that R.F.C. had power to sell gold.

Gov. Black said Gov. Harrison said that the R.F.C. agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York gave such authority; that Jones never reaffirmed this or denied it.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

C.S.H. asked Comptroller whether the R.F.C. had voting power in connection with its holding of 50 million preferred stock of Cont. Ill. National Bank & Trust Co., the common stock being only 25 million.

The Comptroller said No, as long as the bank paid interest on its preferred stock.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.

Thomas said that Stanley Reed, General Counsel of R.F.C. said the R.F.C. had the voting power on its preferred stock.
Dec. 4, 1933. 71.

Miller said Ranney did not wish further to be considered for the Chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. as he understood the R.F.C. opposed him.
Dec.6, 1933. 73.

C.S.H. can't understand why Thomas voted to send Board's letter to Simpson approving Ranney just because he learned that the R.F.C. had voting power.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

C.S.H. feels Board should not have approved Ranney's name <u>after</u> Ranney had withdrawn, and knowing that the Comptroller and R.F.C. were opposed to Ranney.

It was not the business of our Board to butt in.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

Jesse Jones of R.F.C. had written Simpson to take no action on the Chairmanship until he was consulted.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

Gov. Norris told C.S.H. he felt that scandals would develop or were developing in R.F.C.; that Philadelphia banks got speedy and quick relief by retaining the Washington law firm of Angus W. McLean, a Democrat.

Gov. Norris also said a very able man was put on the R.F.C.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (Cont'd.)

local Committee in Philadelphia, at the request of Guffey, National Committee member; that he had refused to pass favorably upon the application of a certain bank for relief, and Guffey said to him "You are out! Resign at once or you will be removed!"

Gov. Norris said one of these alternatives happened -C.S.H. does not remember which.

C.S.H. told Gov. Norris to report this to Gov. Black which he did.
Dec. 8, 1933. 76.

Gov. Black said above statement did not surprise him; that the R.F.C. had a very able attorney at Atlanta, once Attorney for Federal Reserve bank, but after Jesse Jones became head of R.F.C. this Attorney was summarily removed and a Democratic political lawyer appointed in place.
Dec. 8, 1933. 76.

Federal Advisory Council preferred having the Federal reserve banks make capital loans rather than the R.F.C.
Feb. 20, 1934. 147.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that Thomas went to Gov. Black and induced him to get a place for his son under the R.F.C.
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

Cong. Snell, Republican leader of H.R. openly attacks Walter Cummings decision of Continental Ill.Natl Bank and Tr. Co. saying that the R.F.C. using its voting power chose him over the hands of the directors who wanted Ramey; that he had just accepted the position of Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

C.S.H. feels if true this is a public scandal.
Mar. 16, 1934. 165.

James reported in favor of a Mr. Morrill for Class C director of Dallas bank. Thompson reported in favor of Mr. Taub who was being pushed by Jesse Jones of R.F.C.

To C.S.H.'s supprise Dr. Miller, James, Thomas, Szymczak and the Comptroller voted for Taub and he was elected, Gov. Black, James and C.S.H. voting for Morrill.

Thomas told C.S.H. some time ago that Jesse Jones gave his son an appointment under the R.F.C.

C.S.H. hopes Thomas was not influenced by above fact!
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Radio
See - Roosevelt

Rand, F. H.
170
See - Brain Trust.

Ranney
64, 165
See - Continental Ill' Natl. Bank & Trust Co.

Red Cross tea. 152
See - Tokugara

Redemption of gold certificates. 1
90, 93, 100, 116, 132.
See - Gold

Reed, Sen David.
Was at dinner given by Saito the Japanese Ambassador to Prince Tokugara. He was one of the bitterest enemies of Japan at time of Hanihara incident!
Mar. 3, 1934. 153.

Republican National Committee.
Issues circular quoting from October F.R. Bulletin showing that production had fallen off just following initiation of N.R.A.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

See - Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Reserves
See - Excess reserves.

Resignations
Gov. Black said Woodin is a sick man and wants to resign but Roosevelt won't let him.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Gov. Black told C.S.H. Acheson had resigned; that Roosevelt called for his resignation; also that rumor was that Sprague and Lewis Douglas would soon be asked to resign.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Sprague's letter of resignation published.
Nov. 22, 1933. 61

Gov. Black said resignation of Kent was both voluntary and involuntary.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

Of members of Dem. National Committee practising law in Washington. Jan. 18, 1934. 121.
See - Miller.

Resignations (Cont'd.)

Morgenthau was confirmed only on condition that Baillie, his expert adviser, should resign.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Thomas announces, from his office in Federal Reserve Board, the resignation of Mullen from Dem. National Committee, Nebraska; also his own resignation as Chairman of Dem. State Comm. of Nebraska.
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

See - Thomas

Gov. Black intimated he would resign of Holdzorf plan were carried out.
Dec. 15, 1933. 85.

Resolution. 60
See - Federal Advisory Council.

Rice, W. G. 105
See - Emmett

Rice, W.G. Jr. Speaks at lunch of Woman's Nat. Dem. Club. Mar. 5,1934. 154.

Rice, Harriet
Writes H.P.H. that they had declined Roosevelt's invitation to dinner at the White House on the ground that she was not well enough to travel.
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

Ricketson, Oliver
C.S.H. dines with, to meet Mr. Thacher.
April 11, 1934. 182.

Riefler. 51.
See - Federal Reserve Bulletin
Roosevelt

Ripley, Mr.
Merchants National,Boston.
32, 39.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Rockefeller Radio Building. 145.
See - Boreel, S.

Rodgers, Miss
Miss Rodgers, daughter of Lieut. Rodgers and her mother Mrs. Coffin (she was divorced from Lieut. Rodgers) attended the Judicial Reception at White House.

She eloped to Rome with an Italian but returned to her mother without marriage.
Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

Rodgers, Col. & Mrs.
We called on, and met Rachel Hale there.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

Rodgers, Lieut.
See - Rodgers, Miss.

Roosevelt, President.

Index follows.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President
Acheson, Under Secretary.
35, 38,46, 47, 62, 63.

Adviser of Roosevelt. 124.

Agreement. Voluntary turning over of.
gold to Treasury.
102, 105, 106, 107.

Air mail scandal. 145,147.

Amoskeag National Bank. 45.

Astor, Vincent. 2.

Attorney General.
18, 82, 85, 120, 126.

-B-

Baker, Newton D.
92, 93, 99, 123.

Bank of America, San Francisco. 138

Bank of England. 38.
See - Norman, Gov.

Bank of France. 38.

Bank of U.S. 113.

Bankers Advisory Committee. 28.

Banks. 14
See - Closed banks

Black, Gov.
7,10, 18, 10, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 38, 41, 46
48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56. 57, 68, 69, 77, 79, 82, 83,
84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 100, 102, 105, 106,
107, 108, 112, 119, 120, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128,
129, 130, 131, 133, 135, 136, 139, 140, 144.

"Bomb shell" 118.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Bond values. 31.

Boston Globe.
1, 3, 6, 8, 22.
See - Hennessey.

Brain Trust. 143.

British delegation, Economic Conference. 18.

Brokers.140
See - Stock Exchange bill.

Bruere. 38, 52.

Business recovery.
29, 31, 64, 147.

-C-

Calkins, Gov. 138.

Case, Federal Reserve Agent. 75.

Central bank.
98, 113, 133, 136.

Closed banks. 14.

Collector of Customs, N. Y. 9.
See - Dunning.

Committee on devaluation. 18.

Commodity dollar. 73.

Competition in depreciated currencies. 39.

Comptroller of Currency.
21, 23, 76, 80.

Conferences.
38, 40, 41, 44, 82, 89, 90, 91.

Confidence, Disturbance of.
29, 31, 64, 70.

Congress. 88, 91, 100, 106, 107, 108, 111, 126, 139.

Conservators. 138.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Constitutionality. 92
See - U. S. Supreme Court.

Continental Ill. NationalBank and Trust Co., Chicago. 76.

Contracts of credit.
111, 116.

Conversion loans. 31.

Coughlin, Father. 97.

Coup d'etat
See - Holtzdorff

Credit contracts. 111, 116.

Crisis of 1929. 6
See - Direct pressure.

Criticism of.
144, 147.

Cummings. 76.
See - R.F.C.

Currency
See - Depreciated currencies
Managed currency

Curtiss, Federal Reserve Agent, Boston. 45

Custody of monetary gold. 114

-D-

Debentures, F.R. 38, 43.

Deficit, Treasury. 86, 95.

Deflation. 18.

Demand. 94, 102.

Democratic National Committee. 121.

Democratic State Committee, Nebraska. 7
See - Thomas.

Depreciated currencies. 39.

Destiny, A man of. 16, 17.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Devaluation.
18, 27, 28, 30, 84, 86, 92, 95, 114, 123,125, 128, 130, 131, 132.

Dinner, White House. 101.

Direct pressure. 6.

Disloyalty. 10, 11, 24, 49.

Dividends. 138.

Dollar.
See - Commodity dollar
Devaluation
Gyrations of dollar
Purchasing power
Runaway dollar

Discrimination over Federal Reserve Board. 66

Douglas.
15, 40, 46, 68.

Dunning, Collector of N. Y. 9.

-E-

Economic advisers. 57.

Economic Conference. 18.

Emmett, Grenville. 110.

Excess reserves. 60.

Executive Committee
See - Open Market Committee.

-F-

Farley, Postmaster General.
2, 35, 134, 146.

Federal Advisory Council. 70, 78.

Federal Intermediate credit banks.
139, 150.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago. 103.

Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
38, 133.

Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia. 104.
See - Norris, Gov.

Federal reserve banks
Gold. Gold Reserve Act.
18, 93, 102, 105, 106.

Federal reserve Board.
1, 7, 11, 16, 19, 33, 38, 39, 41, 44, 56, 59,
66, 80, 96, 99, 106, 108, 114, 115, 123, 126, 127, 140.

Fiscal Agent, Federal Reserve Bank, N, Y.
133.

Federal Reserve Bulletin, Dispute. Gen. Johnson.
56, 66, 57, 77.

Federal reserve notes.
18, 114.

Federal Reserve System.
129, 136.

Foreign Minister. 1.

France. 39.

Frew. Federal Advisory Council.
70

-G-

Glass. 123, 135, 150.

Gold.
Certificates. 91.

Custody of monetary gold. 114.

Purchases of.
21, 27, 30, 35, 38, 43, 44, 52, 60, 109.

Reserve Act, Gold.
112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 123, 124, 127, 136.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Gold (Cont'd.)

Sales of. 50 , 58.

Seizure of.
65, 91, 93, 95, 97, 100, 102, 103, 104, 139.

Standard, Gold.
12, 39, 70, 139.

Title to. 123.

Goldenweiser.
30, 60, 130.

Government bonds. 49.

Government securities. 10, 137.
See - Open market purchases.

Governor of New York. 2, 5.
See - Farley

Governors, Federal reserve banks.
10, 93, 95,96, 137
See - Open Market Committee.

Greenbacks
54, 60, 70, 84.

Guaranty Trust Co. 42.

Gyrations of dollar. 61

-H-

Hague, The
See - Emmett

Hamlin, C.S.
1, 3, 6, 8, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 31, 45, 49, 53, 54 62
63, 65, 74, 75, 77, 80, 83, 86, 95, 97, 98, 101, 108,
116, 120, 130, 135, 138, 139.

Hamlin, H. P. 101.

Harrison, Gov.
28, 38, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 58, 59, 63, 65, 72, 129,133.

Hennessy, Mike
1, 3, 6, 8, 22.

Hoarding, 18.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Holland
See - Emmett

Hollis, Allen. 45.

Holtzdorf.
82, 84, 87, 89, 108, 120, 126, 139.

Hoover, President. 112.

H.R. 142, 149.

Hurd, Amoskeag National Bank. 45

-I-

Indemnity to Federal reserve banks.28.

Inflation.
15, 34, 70, 73, 78.

Influence. 148.

Involuntary delivery of gold to Treasury.
104, 106.

-J-

Jackson, Andrew. 113.

James, George R. 61.

Johnson, Gen. N.R.A. 56
See - Federal Reserve Bulletin

Johnson, Sen. Hiram. 146,

Jones, Jesse, R.F.C.
76, 80.
See - R.F.C.

-K-

Kemper. 77.

Kerensky. 148.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Keynes, John Maynard. 109.

-L-

LaFollette, Sen. 146.

"Lesser" artists. Economic Conference. 18.

Liason officer. 53.

License, Bank of America, San Francisco. 138.

Limitation of Roosevelt's powers. 125

Lincoln, Abraham. 25.

Lippman, Walter. 145, 147.

-M-

Man of destiny. 17.

Managed currency.
28, 33, 34, 116.

Margins.
See - Stock exchange bill.

Mayor of New York 2.
See - McKee

McAdoo, Sen. 123.

McKee. 2, 7.

Member bank, Banks. 42.
See - Excess reserves

Memoranda
Black, Gov. 41, 87, 89.

Goldenweiser. 30.

Holtzdorff. 84.
See supra- Holtzdorff.

Merriam
See - R.F.C.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Message to Congress. 111

Meyer, Gov. 112.

Miller, Dr.
4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 29, 33, 40, 77, 118, 144.

Moley. 18.

Monetary gold, Custody of. 114.

Morgenthau, Sec.
33, 38, 46, 62, 63, 82, 100, 112, 116, 117, 133, 136, 137.

Mullen, Arthur. 122.

-N-

N.R.A.
32, 109, 147.

New York. 2.
See - Farley

New York bankers. 15, 52.

New York Herald-Tribune. 34.

New York Mayoralty campaign.1.
See - McKee.

New York Times.
9, 34, 109, 110, 113.

Newton, Byron. 2.

Norman, Gov
51, 59, 65, 72, 81.

-O-

Oliphant. 105.

Open market Committee.
24, 49.
See - Governors.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Open Market Committee, Protest. 10, 11.

Open market policies. 18

Open market purchases.
10, 18, 24, 49.

Opinion of Attorney General, Binding force. 85.

Ottley. 78

-P-

Patronage. 5.

Peters, Andrew. 64.

Phillips, Under Secretary .144.

Pickard, Marion, Mass. 134.
See - Farley

Policy
18, 24, 25, 26, 43, 48, 52, 58, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 86, 109, 133, 148.

Political pressure. 15.

Politics. 6, 66, 77, 110.

Power, Limitations on granted. 125.

Press. 34.

Press conference. 23.

Prestige, Injury to.
141, 142, 143, 144.

Prices.
27, 39, 47, 48, 60, 61, 93, 109.

Prima donnas. 18.
See - Economic Conference.

Profit from devaluation.
18, 86, 95, 114, 123.

Protest, Federal reserve banks. 93
Open market Committee. 10, 11.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Purchasing power of dollar. 27.

-R-

R.F.C.
14, 27, 35, 38, 81.

Radio address.
27, 33, 34.

Ranney. 80.
See - Continental Ill. Natl. Bank and Trust Co.

Redemption, Gold certificates. 91.

Redistricting dispute, Old. 85.

Reserves
See - Excess reserves

Resignations
36, 46, 55, 68, 69, 71, 73.

Resolution, Federal Advisory Council.
70, 78.

Revolution. 148.
See Wirt, Dr.

Riefler. 57, 66, 77.

Roosevelt, Mrs. 4.

Runaway dollar. 58.

-S-

Salary cuts. 142.

Savannah, Georgia. 67.

Scandals. 81
See - Air mail.

Scrivener. 123.

Securities Act. 135.

Senate Sub-Committee. 119, 120, 140.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Sequoia. 14.

Simpson. 80.

Socialistic doctrine. 117.

"Sound" banks. 138.

Sound money. 15, 34.

Speculation. 117.

Spoils system. 5.

Sprague. Prof. O. M. W.
18, 31, 37, 46, 69, 71.

St.Louis Ship Canal bill. 141.

Stabilization. 18, 29, 70.

Stabilization agreement.
51, 59, 63, 65, 72.

Stabilization fund. 125, 133.

Stalin. 148.

Statement. Gold Reserve Act, Federal Reserve Board
114, 115.

Sterling. 50 , 63.

Stock exchange bill. 139.

Szymczak.
69, 74, 76, 123.

-T-

Tapping of telephone wires. 74.

Thomas. 7.

Thomas amendment. 92.

Title to gold. 123.

"Tories" 67.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Traylor, M.A. 78.

Treasury, U.S.
102, 105, 106, 116, 133.

Treasury deficit. 86, 95.

-U-

Unconstitutional. 83, 92.
See -U. S. Supreme Court.

Under Secretary of Treasury
See - Acheson
Morgenthau

Underwriting. 135.

U. S. Bank. 113.
See -Bank of U.S.

United States Senate
141, 149.
See - LaFollette

United States Supreme Court.
83, 92

-V-

Veterans bill. 142, 149.

Veto. 149.

Voluntary turning over of gold to Treasury.
103, 104, 106

Votes.
Federal Advisory Council. 77.

Federal Reserve Board.
59, 114, 141, 142, 149.

ROOSEVELT INDEX.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

-W-

Warburg, James. 18, 73.

Warm Springs, Georgia. 79.

Warren, Prof. 33, 38.

Washington, George. 25.

Wheat. 61.

White House. 138.
See - Conferences.

White House dinner. 101.

Wile. 68.

Wirt, Dr. 148.

Woman's National Democratic Club. 25.

Woodin, Sec.
18, 36, 46, 55,, 62, 138.

Writing, Demand in. 94.

Wyatt
85, 119, 120, 123.

-Y-

Young, Owen D. 75.

(End of Roosevelt Index.)

Roosevelt President.

1. Mike Hennessey in Boston Globe says it is rumored that, is ready to give C.S.H.a foreign Ministership to get him off the Federal Reserve Board and give his place to a New Yorker, but that C.S.H. does not want to spend his declining years abroad.

This is nonsense!

Oct. 1, 1933. 2.

2. Supposed to favor McKee for Mayor of N. Y. fromfact that Vincent Astor, Roosevelt's close friend, is to manage McKee's campaign.

Newton says Farley is injuring Roosevelt by favoring McKee; that Farley wants to be Governor of N. Y.

Oct. 4, 1933. 2.

3. C.S.H. believes Farley may have been responsible for Hennessey's article as to Roosevelt and C.S.H.

Oct. 4, 1933. 2.

4. Miller said it was being whispered around that the relations of Roosevelt and Mrs. R. were not very close, that each lived separate lives, and that this explained Mrs. Roosevelt's frequent absence from Washington.

Oct. 5, 1933. 2.

5. Miller also said the rumor was that Farley was using patronage to build up a personal machine to make him Governor of New York and also President to succeed Roosevelt.

Oct. 5, 1933. 2.

6. C.S.H. is inclined to think that Hennessy's article represents pressure on Roosevelt by politicians who want C.S.H.'s job, combined with some bankers who are angry with C.S.H. and Miller because of the direct pressure fight of 1929.

Oct. 8, 1933. 5.

7. Roosevelt had three appointments on Federal Reserve Board and when Gov. Black leaves he can, if he wishes, appoint a N. Y. man.

He could have done this when he appointed Thomas - neither a dirt farmer nor a banker and who is still Chairman of Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.

Oct. 8, 1933.6.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

8. C.S.H. does not believe for a minute that Roosevelt would yield to pressure on C.S.H., considering the old friendship between C.S.H. and H.P.H. and Roosevelt, his mother and family.

   If this were true it would be hard to live with a Sword of Damocles hanging over one's head, but even if true it would be nothing compared to our loss of Anna, and C.S.H. unhesitatingly believes the rumor has no basis of fact. Oct. 8, 1933, 5, 6.

9. N. Y. Times brings out fact that Roosevelt is permitting Dunning, the Collector of Port of N. Y. to manage the campaign of McKee for Mayor.
   Oct. 9, 1933. 7.

10. Gov. Black was authorized to tell Roosevelt of the protest of the Governors against further purchases of Government securities.
   Oct. 12, 1933. 13.

11. Such protest was a direct slap in face of Roosevelt.
   Oct. 12, 1933. 13.

12. Miller said he had a long talk with Roosevelt, whothought his suggestion of a public statement favoring an ultimate return to a gold standard was somewhat radical.
   Oct. 13, 1933. 14.

13. Miller said Roosevelt talked a great deal on many matters, and that he would tell C.S.H. about it on Monday.

   He said nothing to make C.S.H. think that Roosevelt had spoken of him (C.S.H.)in any way.
   Oct. 13, 1933. 14.

14. Announces a new division of the R.F.C. to buy sound assets of banks closed since Jan. 1, 1933.

   Merriam and Jones of R.F.C., Cummings of Insurance Corporation and Comptroller will manage this.
   Oct. 16, 1933. 18.

15. Miller said that Roosevelt when he lunched with him spoke much of N.Y. pressure, apparently against inflation, and that he seemed very sore against N.Y.; that he spoke very superciliously about Douglas who is crowding him in behalf of sound money.
   Oct. 16, 1933. 18.

16. C.S.H. asked Miller of Roosevelt seemed satisfied with

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

the Federal Reserve Board and Miller said he never mentioned the Board.

Oct. 16, 1933. 18.

17. Miller said that while talking Roosevelt's head was up in the air, talking over Miller's head, and evidently considers himself a man of Destiny.

C.S.H. got the impression from what Miller said that Roosevelt's sense of power had gone to his head!

Oct. 16, 1933. 18, 19.

18. Gov. Black spent Sunday with Roosevelt on the Sequoia.

Said he was the only man on board; that he talked with Roosevelt 1½ hours; that he asked to let him know of any criticisms of the Board, so he could answer them; that the Board was unanimous in loyally carrying out every policy of Roosevelt; that Roosevelt agreed to tell Gov. Black of any criticisms; that he discussed with Roosevelt open market policies, and told him it had prevented further deflation; that some of the Federal reserve banks were opposed to further purchases; that Roosevelt said he knew full wellthe source of the opposition.

He said Roosevelt spoke of the Economic Conference, saying that our delegation all had axes to grind; that there were too many prima donnas on it; that they were not outstanding men; that he spoke very disparagingly of the "Lesser artists", Sprague, Warburg, and Moley; that frankly, he felt he had to be rought and rude to them; that he thought the time for stabilization had not yet come; that he told them the British were shrewd and if they wanted stabilization why had they not already stabilized; that the British were much shrewder than our delegation.

Gov. Black said he told Roosevelt that the devaluation Committee appointed by him was ready to report, - Woodin, Attorney General and himself.

He said Roosevelt seemed to think the matter was very simple; that all he had to do was to direct each Federal reserve bank to turn over all their profits from devaluation to the Treasury; that he told him how complicated it all was; that he could not issue an order under the Hoarding Act because the Federal reserve banks are not hoarders, that they have to keep 40% gold reserves against outstanding Federal reserve notes; that there were other doubtful questions of law.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black said Roosevelt was impressed and said he began to appreciate the difficulties; Gov. Black told Roosevelt the time for stabilization had not yet come.
Oct. 17, 1933. 20, 21.

19. C.S.H. asked Gov. Black whether Roosevelt seemed satisfied with the Federal Reserve Board.

Gov. Black said Yes, absolutely; that he never criticized the Board nor any member.
Oct. 17, 1923. 21.

20. C.S.H. told Gov. Black he was a very old friend of Roosevelt but had kept away from him knowing how busy he was.

Gov. Black said C.S.H. should go and see Roosevelt; that he would appreciate it.
Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

21. Gov. Black said many people were forcing themselves on Roosevelt, - particularly the Comptroller.

While Gov. Black did not say so, he gave C.S.H. the impression that Roosevelt did not like having the Comptroller push in on him as he continually did.
Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

22. C.S.H. is about satisfied that Hennings article in Boston Globe did not portray anything in Roosevelt's mind.
Oct. 17, 1933. 21.

23. Gov. Black said the Comptroller had press conferences following the example of Roosevelt.
Oct. 17, 1933. 23.

24. C.S.H. feels the Open Market Executive Committee in decreasing open market purchases, shows little sympathy with Roosevelt's policies.
Oct. 20, 1933. 24, 25.

25. Gov. Black in speaking at dinner of Woman's National Dem. Club said little or nothing about Roosevelt's policies, but said in every crisis some man appears, and after praising Roosevelt's charming personality, asked the question whether Roosevelt has not been chosen to save the American people, as did Washington and Lincoln.
Oct. 20, 1933. 25.

See - Black, Gov.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

26. C.S.H. got the impression from what Gov. Black said, or perhaps did not say, that he is not happy as to Roosevelt's policies and has grave doubts as to them or some of them.
Oct. 20, 1933. 26.

27. Came out on radio last night squarely for a managed currency.

He said, however, that devaluation must wait until prices have risen; that, to bring this about he had authorized the R.F.C. to purchase gold at prices fixed by Treasury and by himself; also to buy and sell gold abroad.

He said that when prices have increased then the gold content of the dollar will be adjusted so that its purchasing power will remain unchanged for a generation.
Oct. 23, 1933, Monday. 27.

28. Gov. Black said he learned that Roosevelt will make this announcement late Saturday noon; that he attended a meeting of the Banking Advisory Committee on Saturday evening; that they prepared a report suggesting that the Federal reserve banks buy and sell gold, foreign exchange, etc. and that Congress indemnify them for any loss sustained; that Gov. Harrison and he declined to sign this report; that the others signed it but to no accord.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27.

29. Miller said Roosevelt's action was a deliberate attempt <u>not</u> to stabilize but to lower the value of the dollar, which would cause utter confusion, impair confidence, and set back business recovery.
Oct. 23, 1933. 27, 28.

30. Goldenweiser in a memorandum said the Roosevelt's proposed gold purchases were much worse than outright devaluation of the dollar.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

31. C.S.H. fears Roosevelt's plan will impair confidence and set back business recovery; that it will encourage speculation and depress bond values, and may also injure the conversion loan.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

32. Roosevelt excepted from N.R.A. all employing five men or less in towns of less than 2500 people.
Oct. 23, 1933. 29.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

33. Roosevelt never consulted the Federal Reserve Board before giving the radio address on managed currency.

Miller said Prof. Warren and Morgenthau "put this over".
Oct. 23, 1933. 29.

34. The press general interpreted Roosevelt's radio address as a step towards inflation and away from sound money.

The N. Y. Herald-Tribune was very bitter.

The N. Y. Times criticised the obscurity of the address.
Oct. 24, 1933. 29.

35. Roosevelt has ordered the R.F.C., through Acheson, to buy the gold.

Acheson says this would be illegal and will so write Roosevelt.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

36. Gov. Black said Woodin wants to resign but Roosevelt will not let him. Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

37. Gov. Black said Roosevelt has a contempt for Sprague; that he saw him only once since he became a Treasury adviser and then said he did not want to see him again.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

38. Gov. Black said he was at a conference yesterday at the White House attended by Acheson, Bruere, Prof. Warren, Morgenthau, Gov. Harrison, et al; that Roosevelt informed them that he had decided to have the R.F.C. purchase gold and said he wished the Federal Reserve Board to work out the procedure; that he asked the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to buy debentures of the R.F.C. to furnish funds for the purchase; that Gov. Harrison said this could be done provided the Federal reserve banks could lawfully buy these debentures; that he suggested that before beginning he should take the matter up with the central banks of Great Britain and France; that Roosevelt agreed to this.

Roosevelt did not consult the Board but merely told Gov. Black his decision.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

See - Gold.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

39. The Board members feel that this action will make Roosevelt ridiculous and that it will not increase prices but may lead to competition in depreciated currencies and force France off the gold standard.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

40. Douglas was conspicuous by his absence from this conference.

Miller feels that Roosevelt distrusts Douglas.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

41. Gov. Black read to Board a memorandum as to above conference with Roosevelt for the files of the Board. (See scrap book)
Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

42. Gov. Harrison came in and read the memo. of Gov. Black.

He said it was correct but that he wished to emphasize that he advised Roosev lt that the plan should be carried out through some member bank, - e.g. the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., - to which Roosevelt agreed.
Oct. 31, 1933. 36.

43. Gov. Harrison said he told Roosevelt frankly that he did not agree with his policy of buying gold but would loyally cooperate to carry it out; that he could not favor its being done by the Federal reserve banks unless it was settled that they could buy R.F.C. debentures.
Oct. 31, 1933. 36, 37.

44. Gov. Harrison and Gov. Black both said that neither our Board nor anyone else at the conference were consulted as to this policy; that Roosevelt simply said it was settled, that we were all in the same boat, and that anyone who did not like it could get out!
Oct. 31, 1933. 37.

45. Curtiss told C.S.H. that Hurd, President of the Amoskeag National Bank of Manchester, who indorsed Hollis for reappointment as Class C director at Boston, was a very prominent Democrat and original Roosevelt man.
Nov. 1, 1933. 39.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

46. Gov. Black told Board that Acheson had sent his resignation to Roosevelt; that Woodin had been given leave without pay and that Morgenthau was appointed Under Secretary of Treasury.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt had demanded Acheson's resignation; that rumor was that Sprague and Douglas would soon be called on to resign by Roosevelt.
Nov. 15, 1933.47.

47. Gov. Black said that Roosevelt told the press representatives that he dropped Acheson because of his lack of financial experience.
Nov. 15, 1933.47.

48. Gov. Black said also that Roosevelt told press that his policies should be carried out even though there were 40 Spragues in the Treasury!
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

49. C.S.H. believes that the desire of the Executive Commitee of Open Market Committee to stop further purchases of Government securities evidenced a purpose to score R. by showing that the gold purchases were depreciating Government bonds, and wanted to remove every sustaining effect of further purchases removed.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47, 38.

50. Sterling reached $5.20 yesterday and Roosevelt told Gov. Harrison to sell some gold to hold down this rise.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

51. Gov. Black said Roosevelt asked Gov. Harrison to take up with Gov. Norman the question of a stabilization agreement, - which Gov. Harrison had done.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

52. Gov. Black said Bruere was in a hard position, that he was opposed to Roosevelt's gold buying policy, but that the N.Y. bankers believe he is in accord with Roosevelt.
Nov. 15, 1933. 48.

53. Gov. Black said he had given up the idea of a liaison officer between the banks and Roosevelt; that he would have liked to see C.S.H. in tha position at a salary of of $100,000 per year.
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

54. C.S.H. believes the only arrow left in Roosevelt's quiver is an issue of greenbacks in the near future.
Nov. 15, 1933. 49.

55. Gov. Black told Woodin he was ready to retire if Roosevelt so wished; that Woodin said Roosevelt had no such thought, but advised Gov. Black frankly to say this to Roosevelt.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

56. Gov.Black reads to Board his letter to Roosevelt as to dispute between Gen. Johnson and Board as to F.R. Bulletin.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50, 51.

See - Federal Reserve Bulletin.

57. Roosevelt had told Gov. Black that in future his economic adviser Rifeler should check up all statements in Bulletin relative to business recovery.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

58. Gov. Harrison telephoned that Roosevelt had directed him to reverse policy and sell gold to prevent a runaway dollar.
Nov. 15, 1933. 51.

59. Gov. Harrison reported to Roosevelt that Gov. Norman said it was useless to discuss a stabilization agreement unless U.S. could propose some definite plan; that Roosevelt had given him authority to submit to Gov. Norman a plan involving 25 millions of gold to keep sterling between $5.35 and $5.50.

The Board approved this.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

See - Gold.

60. Goldenweiser told C.S.H. that Roosevelt's policy of purchasing gold had not as yet increased prices of our international commodities; that even an issue of greenbacks would merely increase the excess reserves of member banks.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52, 53.

61. James said the claim that gyrations of the dollar abroad, varying some times 20 points in a few minutes, - could permanently raise prices of wheat on the farm and in the Chicago market was absurd.
Nov. 15, 1933. 53.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

62. Morgenthau was sworn in as Under Secretary at White House.

Roosevelt spoke 5 minutes praising Woodin and also Morgenthau.

He spoke of his deep regret at losing Woodin even temporarily but never mentioned Acheson, who was present.

Roosevelt constantly referred to Morgenthau as "Henry",- even when he gave him his commission.

C.S.H. believes this took place at White House (unprecedented) because Roosevelt wanted to emphasize the fact that Morgenthau was peculiarly Roosevelt's personal appointment.

Roosevelt while speaking seemed very tired but very set.
Nov. 16, 1933. 53, 54.

63. C.S.H. believes Roosevelt did <u>not</u> appoint Morgenthau because of any change in his policy, for in fact he had radically changed one policy the day before Morgenthau was appointed when he directed Gov. Harrison to work out the 25 million dollar plan of stabilization so as to keep the pound sterling between $5.35 and $5.50.

C.S.H. believes that Roosevelt, having radically changed his policy, distrusting Acheson, he desired to have the new policy carried out by one in sympathy with him, and one he could always dominate!

C.S.H.'s letter to Morgenthau saying he would support him in his policies was written with this change of policy in mind.
Nov. 17, 1933. 54, 55.

64. Andrew Peters told C.S.H. that Roosevelt's policies caused a lack of confidence which impaired business recovery.
Nov. 18, 1933. 55.

65. C.S.H. feels that Roosevelt's action in directing Gov. Harrison to take up with Gov. Norman a stabilization agreement was by necessary implication a reversal or at least a radical modiciation of his gold purchasing policy.
Nov. 17, 1933. 55.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

66. The papers this a.m. stated that henceforth Riefler, Roosevelt's economic adviser, would make all interpretations of Federal reserve statistics in Federal Reserve Bulletin.

If true this will be interpreted as an interference by Roosevelt in the Board's duties and a desire to interpret statistics in the interest of Roosevelt's administration.

Nov. 18, 1933. 56.

See - Federal Reserve Bulletin.

67. Roosevelt spoke at Savannah this afternoon and called those who disagreed with his policies "Tories".

His printed speech contained no such statement and it was evidently a side remark but was quoted in the press and undoubtedly the remark was made.

Nov. 19, 1933. 56, 57.

68. Wile said in radio talk last night that the rumor was that Roosevelt would soon call for the resignation of Gov. Black and Douglas.

Nov. 19,1933. 57.

69. Gov. Black said Sprague sant Roosevelt a very stiff letter of Resignation.

Szymczak said he heard that Sprague told Roosevelt he would scour the country in an attack on Roosevelt's policies.

Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

70. Federal Advisory Council by resolution attacked Roosevelt's policy as inflation and demanded international stabilization based on gold.

Frew said confidence had been impaired and he saw the danger ahead of an issue of greenbacks.

Nov. 22, 1933. 60, 61.

71. Sprague's letter of resignation to Roosevelt was published and caused some excitement.(See scrap book).

Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

72. Gov. Harrison reported that Gov. Norman saw difficulties in Roosevelt's last plan of stabilization which provided it could not be put an end to except on 48 hours notice.

Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

See - Gold.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

73. James Warburg in an address yesterday said he resigned some time ago from Treasury as he could not accept Roosevelt's theary of inflation, nor did he believe a commodity dollar could keep prices stable. (See scrap book)
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

74. Szymczak told C.S.H. that he had heard on good authority that some one in the Treasury had been assigned to listen to every telephone conversation to learn whether Roosevelt's Treasury policies were being discussed!
Nov. 24, 1933. 64.

75. Federal Reserve Agent Case told C.S.H. that Owen D. Young was very sore at Roosevelt because in spite of his promise, he had never consulted him on any of his policies.
Nov. 24, 1933. 64.

76. Szymczak said Roosevelt, Jesse Jones and Comptroller had a plan to make Cummings Chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.
Nov. 25, 1933. 65, 67.

77. Gov. Black read a draft of letter to Glass on subject of Federal Reserve Bulletin quarrel with Gen. Johnson.

Miller and C.S.H. objected to it, on ground that it was a decision in advance against Roosevelt's order that Riefler should vise all statistical matter.

C.S.H. fears this question may result in a political issue which may injure Roosevelt and feels that Gov. Black should ask R. to withdraw his letter.

To C.S.H. it is astounding that R. with all his political sagacity should have written such a letter.
Nov. 25, 1933. 66.

78. The Federal Advisory Council at its meeting last week passed the resolution attacking Roosevelt's inflationary view by a vote of 6 to 3.

Traylor, Kemper, and Ottley voted No.
Nov. 25, 1933. 67.

79. Gov. Black leaves for Atlanta tonight and will go to see Roosevelt at Warm Springs.
Nov. 28, 1933. 68.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

80. C.S.H. feels that the vote to answer Simpson's letter as to Ranney is a direct slap at Roosevelt, Jesse Jones, and the Comptroller.

The selection of a Chiamrna is no business of our Board, even assuming that we like Ranney and do not approve of Cummings.

It is a dangerous precedent.
Dec. 4, 1933. 71, 74.

81. Gov. Norris tells C.S.H. of scandals in connection with R.F.C. which may injure Roosevelt's administration.
Dec. 8, 1933. 76.

See - Norris, Gov.

82. Gov. Black said yesterday he attended a conference at White House at which Roosevelt, the Attorney General, Morgenthau, Mr. Holtzdorff of Attorney General's office, et al were present. A plan prepared by Holtzdorff and approved by Attorney General was read and discussed.
Dec. 15, 1933. 83.

See - Gold.

83. Gov. Black told Roosevelt this was unconstitutional.
Dec. 15, 1933. 83.

See - Black, Gov.
Gold

84. Gov. Black said that in discussing the Holtzdorff memo, Roosevelt did not specifically say he would devalue but that he, Gov. Black, felt certain he would either devalue under this plan or issue greenbacks within a very short time.
Dec. 15, 1933. 86.

See - Black, Gov.
Gold

85. Question arose whether, if Attorney General gave a formal opinion to Roosevelt on subject of Holtzdorff memo, it would be bindong on Board.

Wyatt thought not, but C.S.H. doubts this.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

85. (Cont'd.)

Suppose Sec. of Treasury as Chairman of Board, or the Governor, should ask an opinion, C.S.H. feels it would be binding.

In the old redistricting case, C.S.H. as Governor asked Wilson to get opinion of Attorney General, and this opinion was accepted as binding on the Board.
Dec. 15, 1933. 86, 87.

86. C.S.H. feels that in considering devaluation R. is not so much concerned as to prices or monetary policy as he is with the profit from devaluation which would materially reduce the deficit for this fiscal year.
Dec. 15, 1933. 87.

87. Gov. Black lunched with R. and read him a memorandum protesting against the Holtzdorff plan.

He said R. expressed approval of almost every sentence and asked him to a conference tonight at White House in order further to consider it.
Dec. 19, 1933. 88.

88. Gov. Black is now inclined to think that R. does not intend to devaluate before Congress comes in, and, possibly, not until after it adjourns.
Dec. 19, 1933. 88, 89.

89. At the conference R. said Gov. Black's memo had practically shot the Holtzdorff plan to pieces.
Dec. 20, 1933. 89.

90. Gov. Black again conferred with R. and told Board R. insists on getting possession of the F.R. gold before Congress comes in.
Dec. 20, 1933. 89.

91. R. wants F.R. gold turned over for gold certificates which the Treasury is not bound to redeem in gold.

Gov. Black again pointed out to R. the necessity of securing action by Congress.
Dec. 20, 1933. 90.

See - Gold

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

92. Newton Baker said while he doubted the constitutionality of the Thomas amendments, he thought the chances were that the U.S. Supreme Court would validate the authority granted to devalue the dollar.
Dec. 21, 1933. 91.

See - Gold.

93. Gov. Black gave the Governors a statement of the matter of seizing the gold and his talks with Roosevelt, and read his memo. of protest given to R,, together with Newton Baker's opinion.
Dec. 22, 1933. 93.

See - Gold.

94. Board requested that R. put his request in writing.
Dec. 22, 1933. 94.

See - Gold.

95. C.S.H. is puzzled as to just what Roosevelt has in mind:

1. Calling in the gold in order to obtain the profit from devaluation.

2. To use this profit to apply to Treasury deficit.

3. Desire to obtain physical possession of Federal Reserve gold wholly apart from devaluation.

C.S.H. now thinks 3 may be correct.
Dec. 22, 1933. 96.

96. Governors decided to send their conclusions direct to Board which will submit this to Roosevelt.
Dec. 22, 1933. 96, 97.

97. C.S.H. feels that Father Couglin, who has demanded seizing the gold may have influenced R.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

98. C.S.H. fears a central bank will be the result of Roosevelt's efforts.
Dec. 22, 1933. 97.

99. Board meets again with Newton Baker to discuss R's plans.
Dec. 27, 1933.

See - Gold.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

100. Gov. Black said he would talk again with Morgenthau and impress need for action by Congress on the gold matter and that he should impress this upon Roosevelt.
Dec. 27, 1933. 99.

101. We dined at White House.

Roosevelt called C.S.H. "Charlie" and said to H.P.H. "Bertie we haven't had that talk yet!"
Dec. 27, 1933. 100.

102. Gov. Black read draft of agreement between Federal reserve banks and Treasury.

It was felt that the fact of a demand by R. should be inserted.
Dec. 28, 1933. 101

103. Chicago directors voted that they would not turn over their gold voluntarily at request of Roosevelt.
Dec. 28, 1933. 101.

104. Philadelphia directors voted they would not comply with Roosevelt's request either voluntarily or involuntarily, as they held their gold in trust.
Dec. 28, 1933. 101.

105. Gov. Black read draft of an agreement drawn by Oliphant with a letter from R. asking that it be carried out.
Dec. 29, 1933. 101.

See - Gold.

106. Board directed Gov. Black to inform R. that no voluntary agreement would be legal and that some at least of the Federal reserve banks would not sign it.
Dec. 29, 1933. 103.

See - Gold.

107. Gov. Black reported that he had done this; that Roosevelt asked him to give a formal answer to his letter; that Roosevelt said he thought Gov. Black was right and that the matter must be left to Congress.
Dec. 29, 1933. 103, 104.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

108. C.S.H. feels that Gov. Black and the Federal Reserve Board have rendered signal service to the country and to the administration, as well by inducing R. to drop the Holtzdorff plan and refer the matter to Congress.
Dec. 29, 1933. 104.

109. N. Y. Times of today has an open letter to Roosevelt from Keynes.

Keynes attacks the N.R.A., gold purchases, and the whole scheme of artificial price raising.
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

110. N. Y. Times announces appointment by Roosevelt of his former law partner Grenville Emmett as Minister to Holland.

Thus endeth an unpleasant chapter!
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

111. Roosevelt delivered message to Congress today. It was a well written document couched in general terms but, in its beginning, at least, rather socialistic!

He said the present problem was not so much a recovery by returning to old conditions, but the creation of a new order of society.
Jan. 3, 1934. 107.

112. Gov. Black said Roosevelt and Morgenthau had pledged him to absolute secrecy regarding the gold bill.

The above is worthy of Hoover and Meyer!
Jan. 13, 1934.113.

113. Roosevelt was quoted in N. Y. Times as having no intention to create a central bank, saying that such a course would be just the opposite of Jackson's policy in fighting the Bank of the U.S.
Jan. 13, 1934. 114, 115.

114. Gov. Black said Roosevelt asked him to put out a statement:

1. Board from time to time has discussed legislation with Roosevelt.

2. Government should retain all profit from devaluation.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

114. (Cont'd.)

3. Custody of monetary gold should be determined by the whole people.

4. Present security for Federal reserve notes is not impaired by the proposed Gold Reserve Act.
Jan. 15, 1934. 116, 117.

115. In afternoon Board approved a statement prepared by Gov. Black as above.

This gave no specific answer to 4.
Jan. 15, 1934. 117.

116. C.S.H. believes the Gold Reserve bill gives complete power to manage currency and credit to Treasury and Roosevelt.

It puts banking into politics. Under it C.S H. believes that neither Roosevelt nor Morgenthau would dare to take the necessary steps to contract credit to curb undue speculation.
Jan. 16, 1934. 118.

117. It gives Roosevelt and Morgenthau unprecedented centralized powers.
Jan. 16, 1934. 118.

118. Miller said he saw Roosevelt yesterday; that Roosevelt threw up his hands and almost shouted, - "Well, I gave them a bomb shell in my message yesterday"!
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

119. Senate Sub Committee summons Gov.Black and Wyatt on the Gold Reserve bill of Roosevelt.
Jan. 16, 1934. 119, 120.

120. Wyatt described the proceedings before the Senate Committee yesterday.

Gov. Black told C.S.H. he did not know what Roosevelt thought of the poor impression made by Attorney General Cummings and Holzdorff.
Jan. 18, 1934.120.

See - Gold.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

121. Roosevelt announced that officers of the Dem. National Committee who had opened law offices in Washington in order to capitalize their political influence, must resign from the Dem. National Committee.

As a result, the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Committee at once resigned.

Mullen of Nebraska who was one of these has not resigned.
Jan. 18, 1934.121.

See - Mullen, A.

122. Newton Baker and Wyatt advised Board to accept the Roosevelt Gold Reserve bill in its present form.
Jan. 20, 1934. 124.

123. Szymczak told Board he had heard on good authority that Roosevelt was very angry with the Federal Reserve Board on the ground that it was opposing the Gold Reserve bill in the Senate.

Gov. Black said this was not true;that while Wyatt had drawn certain amendments at request of Glass and McAdoo, he had acted merely as scrivener and that the Board had not interfered, either directly or indirectly, except on one occasion when Gov. Black publicly stated over the telephone that the Board would like to keep title to the Federal reserve gold, but was always willing and ready to pay over devaluation profits to the Treasury.
Jan. 23, 1934. 125.

124. Gov. Black said he really did not know who was advising Roosevelt on the Gold Reserve bill.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

125. Roosevelt has yielded to demand of Senate limiting his power over devaluation and the stabilization fund to two years or three years if so extended by Roosevelt.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

126. Never in the history of the Federal Reserve System has our Board performed such signal service for the System and the country as it has just down by defeating the Roosevelt coup d'etat of R. and the Attorney General through the Holtzdorff plan, and by securing action by Congress on the whole matter.

Gov. Black has made a most brilliant and successful fight and is entitled to the deep gratitude of the party and the country. Jan. 25, 1934. 129.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

127. Gov. Black saw Roosevelt sign the Gold Reserve bill at 3:30 p.m.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

128. Roosevelt asked Gov. Black when he should devalue and Gov. Black said if he had made up his mind to do it, he mought to do it immediately; that Roosevelt said he would decide this tomorrow.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

129. Gov. Black asked Roosevelt to write him a letter expressing his appreciation of the loyal cooperation of the F.R. System.

Roosevelt said he would do this and asked Gov. Black and Gov. Harrison to prepare a draft of letter.
Jan. 30, 1934. 131.

130. Gov. Black prepares a letter for Roosevelt to sign with help of C.S.H. and Goldenweiser. It was very long, too long.

Roosevelt read part of it and said he would write Gov. Black tomorrow.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

131. Gov. Black said Roosevelt would probably devaluate at about 60 cents this afternoon.
Jan. 31, 1934. 134.

132. Roosevelt devalued the dollar yesterday afternoon, Jan.31,1934
Feb. 1, 1934. 134.

133. Roosevelt through Morgenthau has written asking the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to act as fiscal agent of the Treasury in managing the stabilization fund.

Gov. Black said Morgenthau would be absolutely dependent.

Gov. Harrison is carrying out Roosevelt's policies.

This means that F.R. Bank of N. Y. will be in effect the central bank of the U.S.!
Feb. 2, 1934. 135.

134. Farley asked what we thought of Pickard for Postmaster at Marion. We explained the whole situation frankly.

He said Roosevelt asked him to call us up.
Feb. 2, 1934. 136.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

135. Gov. Black is to see Roosevelt today and go over suggested amendments to Securities Act that Board may allow banks to invest in securities beyond limits of Glass bill.

This might give banks the right to underwrite bonds.

C.S.H. opposes this.
Feb. 13, 1934. 139.

136. Roosevelt sends Gov.Black an appreciative letter praising work of Federal Reserve System and defending the Gold Reserve Act as not interfering with it.

Gov. Black said he put in his draft a statement that Roosevelt had no desire to have a central bank but that he heard Morgenthau whispering to Roosevelt somethingabout a central bank, and in the final letter Roosevelt omitted this.
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

137. Governors discussed new issue of certificates and favored issue on Mar. 15th of from 500 to 700 millions of 4 year 3% certificates.

Morgenthau said Roosevelt wanted not over 500 millions.
Mar. 5, 1934. 154.

138. Gov. Calkins told C.S.H. he originally declined to recommend giving a license to open to the Bank of America, San Francisco; that Woodin, speaking from the White House, in presence of Roosevelt, begged him to recommend issuing the license; that Roosevelt said he would not consent unless he - Gov. Calkins - consented; that finally he told Woodin he would consent provided Woodin would agree to put a conservator in the bank should any signs of trouble arise; that Woodin agreed to do this; that finally, most reluctantly, he recommended the license.

Gov. Calkins said the bank was not sound at that time and that he so told Roosevelt and Woodin; that it was not sound now; that it was absolutely indefensible for it to resume dividends, as it did some days ago.

Gov. Calkins said Woodin, as per his agreement, should have put in a conservator, but did not.
Mar. 6, 1934. 156.

139. In answer to C.S.H.'s question, Gov. Black said that

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

Roosevelt unquestionably did approve the Holtzdorff plan of seizing the Federal reserve gold, but that, after listening to Gov. Black's objection, he admitted it had been "shot to pieces".

Gov. Black rendered signal service both to Roosevelt and the country in bringing about the reference to Congress of the whole matter.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

140. Gov. Black saw Roosevelt today and said that Roosevelt agreed to the Federal Intermediate credit bill and to the stock exchange bill; that at first he seemed to favor giving the margin powers to the Trade Commission but finally agreed that Federal Reserve Board should have power over all loans between banks and brokers; that he told him to say this tothe Commission.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

141. The Senate killed the St. Lawrence ship canal treaty yesterday.

Aye: 46, No:42 - far less than a 2/3 vote.

A heavy blow at Roosevelt's prestige.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

142. H.R. in defiance of Roosevelt's opposition, voted to add 90 millions for veterans aid and 153 millions to restore pay roll cuts.
Another blow at R.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

143. These two defeats are ominous for Roosevelt.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

144. Miller said that William Phillips told him that a wave of criticism of Roosevelt was sweeping over the country. Mar. 15, 1934.164.

145. Lippman severely criticises Roosevelt as to cancellation of all mail contracts.
Mar. 20, 1934. 167.

146. Farley announces that Roosevelt will not support LaFollette for the Senate.

Yet R. is supporting Hiram Johnson!
Mar. 20, 1934. 168.

Roosevelt, President (Cont'd.)

147. Lippman attacks Roosevelt on air mail contracts and says N.R.A. is impeding business recovery.
Mar. 23, 1934. 169.

148. Dr. Wirt writes a letter claiming to quote one of the Brain Trust who said they intended to bring about a revaluation in U.S.; that they controlled the avenues of influence on Roosevelt; that they made him think he himself was making their decisions; that R. might not carry out all their plans; that R. was a Kerensky, to be followed by a Stalin.
Mar. 24, 1934. 170, 171.

149. H.R. overrides veto of veterans allowance bill, 310 to 77. Senate also - 63 to 27.
Mar. 28, 1934. 174.

150. Glass said that when R. returned he would take up the Federal Intermediate credit bill with him.
April 4, 1934. 179.

Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin

Miller said the rumor was that President and, were not very close together and led separate lives; that this explained her frequent absences from Washington
Oct. 5, 1933. 2.

Mrs. Hull invited H.P.H. to lunch on Oct. 24, to meet.

H.P.H. was in Mattapoisett and C.S.H. regretted for her.
Oct. 18, 1933. 24.

Sent H.P.H. flowers with a note on her card expressing sympathy with her illness.
Nov. 29, 1933. 68.

H.P.H. presides at reception to, at Woman's National Democratic Club.

The White House car called for her at Hay-Adams House and drove her to White House, and they both went to the Club.

Returning, she drove H.P.H. direct to Hay-Adams House.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81.

H.P.H. attends a concert with.
Dec. 14, 1933 81.

Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin (Cont'd.)

H.P.H. lunches at White House to meet Miss Dewson.
Feb. 8, 1934. 138.

H.P.H. dines at Woman's Press Club to meet. Mrs. Essary invited her.
Mar. 19, 1934. 167.

H.P.H. receives following letter from:

The White House,
Mar. 21, 1934.

Dear Bertie:

I will be very glad to come on May 23rd for the garden party

I am very glad indeed to be back and I had a most delightful and enlightening trip.

Thank you many times for continuing the letters for the News.

We would be lost without them.

Affectionately,
Eleanor Roosevelt.
May 24, 1934. 170.

See - Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, Mrs. James

Sophie Boreel is to lunch with, today. She said she told her C.S.H. was to be in N. Y. today hoping she would ask him too, but she did not.
Feb. 18, 1934. 143.

Sophie Boreel said, had also invited her to dinner this week.
Feb. 18, 1934. 145.

Ruffin, Dr. Sterling

Dr. Dunn reported:

Sugar in urine	0
Blood sugar	19
Blood pressure	170
Blood count - good.	

April 21, 1934. 185.

Ruggles, Alma

We dined with Mrs. Herbert Slocum to say good-bye to, who is just leaving for Turkey.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

C.S.H. sends telegram to, on Adriatic sailing tonight.
Jan. 31, 1934. 133.

Ruggles, Alma (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. sends Sophie Boreel a letter of introduction to, written by H.P.H.
Feb. 5, 1934. 136.

C.S H. writes. Mar. 22, 1934. 168.

Runaway dollar. 51.
See - Gold.

-S-

Sailor, Deputy Gov. Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.
Board declines to increase salary to $35,000.

Woolley and Davison came down last week and said heavy additional duties as to personnel had been imposed on; that $3000 approved by Board would put this salary out of line with others and would seriously impair the morale of the F.R. Bank.

Vote:
Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H. Thomas.
No: Miller, James, Szymczak.

Lost in tie vote.

C.S.H. feels our Board is really trying to operate the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; that the judgment of the directors should presumptively prevail unless clearly wrong.

April 23, 1934. 186, 187.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

Saito, Japanese Ambassador
Garvan's enormous dinner at Mayflower Hotel in honor of Prince Tokugawa. C.S.H. not invited.

This is extraordinary for the Ambassador well knows that C.S.H. is one of the best friends of Japan in this country.

Feb. 28, 1934. 151.

Sen. Reed of Pa. who was a bitter foe of Japan in the Hanihara trouble was one of the guests!
March 3, 1934. 153.

Saito knew C.S.H. was a great friend of Debuchi, the former Ambassador.

Hornbeck said Saito is one of the militant Japanese who would warn the U.S. in no uncertain manner to let Japan alone.

Such an event really makes C.S.H. weary of the Japanese.
Mar. 3, 1934. 153.

C.S.H. told Matsukata he was very sorry not to have met Tokugawa and saw much of him when he was here in 1922.

C.S.H. also told Matsukata that H.P.H. called on the Ambassador and left C.S.H.'s card as C.S.H. was

Saito, Japanese Ambassador (Cont'd.)

detained at a Board meeting.

C.S.H. very diplomatically let Matsukata understand that he was not pleased at not being invited to the dinner.

Matsukata said that when he returned he wanted C.S.H. to meet Saito.

C.S.H. replied he met when he was here in Washington years ago.
Mar. 8, 1934. 158.

Saito and wife left cards on us.
Mar. 10, 1934. 159.

We dined with Saito. Mar. 27, 1934. 171.

Salary increases.
Board increased salaries of Goldenweiser, Smead, Wyatt, Morrill and Paulger to $15,000.

Fixed Vest's salary at $10,000 altho Wyatt only recommended $7,500 to $9,000.
Dec. 21, 1933. 91, 92.

Sargent, Eloise
We lunched with, to meet Dr. and Mrs. Roland Cotton Smith.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Savannah, Georgia. 56.
See - Roosevelt

Scott, Gen. Hugh
Died. At Walter Reed Hospital.
April 30, 1934. 193.

Scandals
R.F.C. scandals.
75, 76.
See - Norris, Gov.
R.F.C.

Election of Walter Cummings as Chairman of Cont.Ill. National Bank & Trust Co. by voting power of R.F.C. on its preferred stock. 165.
See -Cont. Ill Natl. Bank & Trust Co.

Enforced resignation of officers of Dem. National Committee practising law in Washington. 121.
See - Dem. National Committee
Roosevelt

Scandals (Cont'd.)

Election of Taub as Class C director of Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, to please Jesse Jones of R.F.C. 172.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas.

Thomas gives interview from his room in F.R. Board that he has called a meeting in Nebraska to elect a successor on Dem. National Committee to Arthur Mullen. 157.

See - Thomas

Scrap books. 137.
See - West, Bernie

Secretary of Treasury
See - Morgenthau
Woodin

Section 4, Federal Reserve Act. 181
See - Stock Exchange bill

Section 11, N. Federal Reserve Act
95, 103.

See - Gold.

Section 16, Federal Reserve Act. 95.
See - Gold.

Securities Act
Federal Advisory Council thought a long term popular loan could be floated if the, could be amended and budget balanced. Feb. 20, 1934. 148.

Seligman, Prof. 140.
See - Warburg, Paul.

Shawmut National Bank. 31.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Sherman, John. 180
See - Nichols.

Sherman, Mrs. 145
See - Boreel, S.

Shidehara. 36.
See - Debuchi

Shouse, Mrs. Jouett
The new wife of Jouett Shouse attends diplomatic reception.
Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

Simonds, Frank. 178.
See - Borcel, S.

Simpson. 64.
See - Continental Ill. National Bank & Trust Co.

Simpson, Dr.
Removes a subaceous cyst from right upper lip.
Nov. 13, 1933. 46.

Removes a cyst from upper lip.
Puts radium on it.
Feb. 23, 1934. 149.

Inspection. All right.
Feb. 27, 1934. 150.

Inspection. All right. Mar. 6, 1934. 156.

Reports on cyst.
Gave radium.
Mar. 22, 1934. 168.

Slocum, Mrs. Herbert
We dine with, to say good-bye to Alma Ruggles.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

Smead. 91.
See - Salary increases.

Smith, Dr. Roland Cotton. 79.
See -St. John's Church.

We lunched with Eloise Sargent to meet.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Smith, Tom.
154, 161.
See - Governors Conference
Stock exchange bill.

Snell, Cong. 165.
See - Cont. Ill. National Bank and Trust Co.
Cummings, Walter

Socialistic message. 107, 108.
See - Roosevelt

Speculation 118
See - Gold.

Sprague, Mr. 71, 72.
See - Cont. Ill. National Bank & Trust Co.

Sprague, Prof. O. M. W.
Miller said, contemplated resigning and attacking Roosevelt.
Oct. 23, 1933. 28.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt had a contempt for; that he has seen him only once since he became a Treasury adviser and then said he did not want to see him again!
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Gov. Black said it was rumored that Lewis Douglas and Sprague would soon be called on to resign.

Gov. Black said Roosevelt said he would carry out his policy of purchasing gold if there were 40 Sprague in the Treasury!
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Gov. Black said Sprague presented his resignation to Roosevelt in a very stiff letter.

Szymczak said he heard that Sprague told R. he should scour the country in an attack on his policy.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

Gov. Black said Morgenthau asked Sprague to give up his room in the Treasury and move to the building in which Prof. Warren had his office; that Sprague said in such event he should resign; that Morgenthau at once accepted his resignation.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

The papers published Sprague's letter to R. giving his resignation in which he vigorously attacked inflation.
(See scrap book)
Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

C.S.H. last Friday finished a statement of Sprague's inconsistencies, how in 1928 he advised Board as an expert receiving a fee, not to sell Governments nor increase discount rates, yet 10 weeks later he publicly criticised the Board because it had done neither.

C.S.H. sent copies to Board members and members of the staff, and also to Baillie, Morgenthau's adviser, who wrote C.S.H. a very appreciative letter.

Sprague, Prof. O. M. W. (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. also gave Fred Delano a copy, who said he should show it to Roosevelt. (See scrap book)
Dec. 23, 1933. 98.

Squire, Miss
C.S.H. dines with.
H.P.H. was too ill to go.
Nov. 30, 1933. 69.

St.Agnes Church, Washington. 189.
See - Hamlin, Anna

St. John's Church, Washington.
George McClellan and Alanson Houghton called on C.S.H. and asked him to consent to an election to fill a vacancy in the vestry.

C.S.H. finally said he would accept but on the distinct condition that it should involve, directly or indirectly, no subscription of money at any time.

They both agreed to this.
Nov. 18, 1933. 56.

McClellan called up C.S.H. and said he had been elected on the vestry to fill a vacancy yesterday; that he had been appointed Chairman of the Music Committee with power to appoint other members.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

Mr. Lucas, Organist, called.

He asked C.S.H. to make no radical changes in the music until the new Rector was elected.

Thanking he was referring to Dr. Cotton Smith, C.S.H. at first agreed to this.

He then said he referred to the new permanent Rector.

C.S.H. then said he would have to talk this over with Dr. Smith before he could give any promise.

What he wanted particularly was to continue singing the Psalter.

C.S.H. told Lucas of his desire for simple music which I believed the Congregation wanted.

St. John's Church, Washington (Cont'd.)

He said we should not give it what it wanted but what it ought to want.

C.S.H. said if their tastes were too low of course we should try to elevate them, but he did not believe this to be the fact.

C.S.H. said he felt the congregation had the right to say Amen and not have it sung for them; that he also felt that the Te Deum should be greatly simplified and shortened so as never to exceed 5 minutes.

C.S.H. said the sermon also should be cut to 20 minutes and that the whole service should not exceed one hour.

He asked if he could continue the organ recitals on Mondays at which other organists took part.

C.S.H. said if he had any authority he certainly would not object.

C.S.H. asked for names of ladies to put on an advisory music committee.

He told me about the rumors as to Dr. Johnson; that they were not happy together; that some years ago a niece of Dr. Johnson came over; that he was much attached to her; that later another niece came over and he was more attached to her, and that he went about much with her, she driving his auto; that Mrs. Johnson was jealous and spread about rumors as to them.

He said Dr. Johnson in Philadelphia, before he came to Washington, caused some talk by his conduct with a woman, and that frequently he would put his arm around a pretty girl and kiss her.

Dec. 12, 1933. 79, 80.

C.S.H. attends his first vestry meeting.

Dec. 14, 1933. 81

C.S.H. makes appointment with Bishop Lawrence to talk about Rev. Mr. Drury for St. John.

Feb. 8, 1934. 138.

C.S.H. has interview with Bishop Lawrence in Boston.

Feb. 17, 1934. 142.

St. John's Church, Washington (Cont'd.)

C.S.H. attends service at Church of Ascension, N. Y. to hear Dr. Aldrich.
Feb. 18, 1934. 142.

Vestry voted to ask Dr. Aldrich to be Rector, at salary of $9000 not including heat or light in Rectory.
McClellan instructed to see him.
Declined.
Feb. 20, 1934. 148.

Meeting of proprietors.
C.S.H. elected on Vestry.

C.S.H. moved that Vestry be directed to petition Diocesan Convention for authority to permit women, otherwise qualified, to vote at proprietors meetings and hold office on Vestry.

McClellan raised point of order that such a petition must be made by the Proprietors and not by Vestry.

C.S.H. modified his motion accordingly.

Dr. Morse objected on ground that such an important matter should not be acted on without prior notice to the proprietors, and that only 11 were present at the meeting.

At the suggestion of McClellan some one moved to lay on table, which was carried, C.S.H. alone voting No.

During the discussion McClellan said that such a petition would surely be granted by the convention if made.

It was finally moved and voted that the views of all qualified voters should be ascertained prior to the next annual meeting.

At first no one seconded this but Gen. Williams finally did.
April 2, 1934. 176, 177.

Vestry met and Dr. Hart was present.

Voted to offer him $9000 salary, and $1000 extra for moving his furniture, any excess to go to him, also to give him heat and light in Rectory.

He will give final decision on Saturday.
April 4, 1934. 179.

St. John's Church (Cont'd.)

Dr. Hart's acceptance was announced by Dr. Cotton Smith at service today. To take effect June 1.
April 8, 1934. 181

St. Lawrence ship canal treaty.
Treaty defeated in Senate.
Aye: 46, Nay 42, - far less than a 2/3 vote.
A hard blow for Roosevelt.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164

Stabilization.
21, 27, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, 63, 67, 135.

See - Gold.

Stabilization fund.
116, 123, 127, 132.
See - Gold.

Stanley-Brown, Mrs.
Called on us with her daughter, Mrs. Feis.
Dec. 31, 1933. 105.

Statement, Federal Reserve Board.
117, 119.
See - Gold.

Steamer, letter. 150.
See - Boreel, S.

Sterling.
42, 48.
See - Harrison, Gov.
Gold
Norman, Gov.

Stock exchange bill.
Tom Smith, Treasury adviser, told our staff he had sent the bill to Burgess at New York.

Wyatt said it had been given to us in confidence. Smith and he received a copy marked "confidential".

Smith said Burgess was an adviser to the Treasury and therefore he had sent it to him.

For the Treasury to go to Burgess over the heads of the Board seems extraordinary!

Mar. 21, 1934. 161.

Stock exchange bill (Cont'd.)

The draftmen of the Senate Committee, our staff, Pecora and others are meeting in Board room studying the proposed bill.
Mar. 13, 1934. 162.

Still working on bill. Mar. 14, 1934. 163.

Board studied latest draft of bill.

Gov. Black prepared a letter for our staff, Pecora, R.F.C. etc. stating that we were prepared to accept the control of all bank loans to brokers and even of brokers loans to customers, if Congress so willed.

Miller wanted us to recommend a prohibition of all brokers loans to customers, thus forcing the customers to borrow from banks as was the practice in England.

C.S.H. objected, saying that if the proposed bill failed of its purpose, Miller's suggestion might be the only course left, but that to change such a long established custom suddenly would cause lack of confidence and set back recovery. Gov. Black agreed to this.
Mar. 15, 1934. 166.

Board voted to approve the bill modified in accordance with suggestion of our staff.
Mar. 22, 1934. 168.

Gov. Black gave Senate Committee a statement of our Board approving the stock exchange bill (See scrap book).
Mar. 23, 1933. 169.

Great struggle in Senate Committee over the bill.

Great public opposition, including Untermyer.

All the opponents, however, agree that the Federal Reserve Board should be given absolute authority over margins.

This would be a grant of power greater than ever given before to a public Board.
April 7, 1934. 180.

Glass agrees with Gov. Black that his proposed new commission should have control over relations of brokers to their customers, but that our Board should have control over loans of banks to brokers.
April 9, 1934. 181.

Stock Exchange bill (Cont'd.)

The Senate Committee gave Board control over loans between banks and brokers leaving to the new Commission the control over loans from brokers to customers.
April 12, 1934. 183.

Sulgrave Club 136
See - Breckinridge, Mrs.

Sullivan, Mark.
H.P.H. sat beside, at dinner given by Mrs. Emily Newall Blair, and he told H.P.H. that Tugwell recently told him that in 10 years there would not be a single private income in U.S. over $10,000 per year!
Mar. 14, 1934. 162, 163.

Suppers
With Mrs. Griffin.
April 1, 1934. 175.

See - Griffin, Mrs.

Sweeney, Mr. 3
See - Doolin
Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City
Thomas

Szymczak, M.S.
Votes to disapprove purchase of site and extension of building of Federal Reserve Bank, New York.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9, 11.

Votes in favor of Doolin as Class C director, Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

Joins with C.S.H. in opposition to discontinuance of purchase of Government securities.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Votes in favor of use by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, of 25 millions to stabilize dollar and sterling.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

Said Sprague told Roosevelt he would scour the country in opposition to his monetary policy.
Nov. 20, 1933. 59.

Gov. Black confers with Miller, C.S.H., and, as to desirability of informing Morgenthau that F.R. System would underwrite the billion dollar bond issue of Dec. 15.
Nov. 23, 1933. 62.

Szymczak, M. S. (Cont'd.)

Told C.S.H. he had heard on good authority that Treasury officers had been charged with duty of listening in on every telephone conversation, to learn whether Treasury policies were leaking out.
Nov. 24, 1933. 64.

Objects to Board writing Simpson that Ranney would be a good man for Chairman of Cont. Ill. Natl. Bank & Trust Co., Chicago.
Nov. 25, 1933. 65.

After the Board meeting, told C.S.H. he knew that Roosevelt, Comptroller and Jesse Jones had a plan to elect Walter Cummings Chairman of above bank.
Nov. 25, 1933. 65.

Told C.S.H. that Cummings called on him and verified above.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

Voted against sending letter approving Ranney to Simpson.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70.

Told C.S.H. the Comptroller was very angry with Thomas for his vote to send the letter to Simpson.
Dec. 4, 1933. 71.

Told C.S.H. Thomas said he voted so because Comptroller said the R.F.C. had no voting power.
Dec. 4, 1933. 71.

Told C.S.H. that Sprague who backed up Simpson's letter to Board favoring Ranney, was abrother-in-law of Dr. Miller and owed the Cont. Ill. Natl. Bank some $300,000 unsatisfactorily secured, and that Ranney was in a company in which Sprague was heavily interested; that Ranney, if appointed, could scarcely call on Sprague to reduce or pay up that loan.
Dec 4, 1933. 72.

C.S.H. told, he thought reconsideration of the letter would injure the Board now more than sending it, but that if Thomas intended to move to reconsider, he should at once tell Gov. Black, - otherwise this letter might go out.
Dec. 4, 1933. 72.

Votes against sending the letter.
Dec. 6, 1933. 73.

Szymczak, M.S. (Cont'd.)

Was very angry with Thomas because he again voted in favor of sending the Simpson letter.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

Told C.S.H. that the Governor of Illinois called on Roosevelt Saturday, before the Gridiron dinner; that Roosevelt asked him if he knew Walter Cummings; that he said Yes; that Roosvelt said, "He is to be the next chairman of the Cont. Ill. Natl. Bank and Trust CO."
Dec. 11, 1933. 78, 79.

Votes to increase salaries of our staff.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

Votes that a Maryland bank having depositors certificates with a prior lien, and its capital impaired.
Jan. 5, 1934.108.

Votes to give Glass a copy of the old intercepted cable sent by Sen. Owens Secretary to Musher.
Jan. 6, 1934. 111.

Told C.S.H. he heard, on good authority, that Roosevelt was angry with our Board because it was fighting the Gold Reserve Act.
Jan. 23, 1934. 125.

Told C.S.H. that Thomas induced Gov. Black to get a position in R.F.C. for his son!
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

Voted to permit our staff to join Federal reserve pension system.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

Votes for Jesse Jones man Taub as Class C Director at Dallas.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Said Thomas told him he had not resigned as Chairman of Democratic State Committee of Nebraska.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175.

Voted to accept Glass bill - capital loans by F.R. banks.
April 3, 1934. 178.

Votes against increase of Deputy Governor Sailer's salary to $35,000.
April 23, 1934. 186.

Szymczak, M.S. (Cont'd.)

Strongly urges Board to move into Washington building rather than accept new location in Treasury.
April 26, 1934. 189.

Voted against accepting new Treasury location.
April 27, 1934. 191

-T-

Taub
171.
See - Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas
Thomas

Taxes, Mattapoisett, 1933.
Bill was $774.
Paid $590 plus $7.95 interest at 8% since Feb. 1.

No bill was sent me in 1933 and I had to write for it, receiving it about Feb. 1, 1934.

Balance due, - $774-$590 = $184.

April 7, 1934. 180.

Teas
We attend a tea for daughter of Floyd Harrison at Shoreham Hotel.
Dec. 30, 1933. 105.

Thatcher, Tom
C.S.H. dines with Oliver Ricketson to meet.
April 11, 1934. 182.

The Hague
See - Boreel, S.
Emmett

The President Harding. 165
See - Boreel, S.

Thomas amendment. 8, 83, 95.

Thomas, J. J.
Told C.S.H. the N.R.A. was not succeeding.
Oct. 7, 1933. 3.

Said Sweeney told him that the new Class C director should not come from Kansas City.
Oct. 7, 1933. 3.

Called on us with Mrs. Thomas.

Said he was still Chairman of Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.
Oct. 7, 1933. 3.

Had Roosevelt desired to put a N.Y. man on our Board, he could have done so instead of appointing Thomas, who was not a dirt

Thomas, J. J. (Cont'd.)

farmer although he owns some farms but was a busy practising lawyer.
Oct. 8, 1933. 8.

Voted in favor of allowing Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. to buy adjoining property and extend building over it.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9, 11.

C.S.H. calls on Mr. and Mrs. Thomas at Hay-Adams House.

He said he had been practising law for 40 years.

This means he must be well along in the 60's

Said he was still very busy winding up his law business and also was very busy with his work as Chairman of Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.
Oct. 12, 1933. 13, 14.

C.S.H. and Thomas, of Philadelphia Committee, reported in favor of redesignating Austin as Federal Reserve Agent for the coming years, but that they would be on the look-out for an outstanding man to succeed him at the end of next year. Nov. 1, 1933. 39.

Could not agree with James as to who should be appointed Class C director at Kansas City to succeed Langworthy, resigned.

Thomas reported favoring Doolin, and James for Bond of Colorado, although he said Doolin was a good man.
Mar. 1, 1933. 39, 40.

Thomas and James agreed on reappointing Brown

Thomas reported for Doolin to fill Langworthy vacancy, and James for Bond of Colorado.

C.S.H., Thomas, Comptroller and Szymczak voted for Doolin and he was elected.

Gov.Black, Miller and James voted for Bond.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Kas. City.

C.S.H. and, strongly object to wish of Executive Committee of Open Market Committee to stop all purchases of Government securities.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Thomas, J. J. (Cont'd.)

Votes to approve use of 25 millions by Federal Reserve Bank of New York to steady fluctuations in British exchange.
Nov. 15, 1933. 52.

Votes to send letter to Simpson approving Ranney for Chairman of Continental Ill. Natl. Bank & Trust Co.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70

Later, Szymczak told C.S.H. that Thomas so voted because of Comptroller's statement that the R.F.C. could not vote its preferred stock; that he - Thomas - had asked Reed, General Counsel of R.F.C. who said the R.F.C. had the voting power; that he should move for reconsideration tomorrow.

Szymczak said the Comptroller was very angry with Thomas because of his vote.
Dec. 4, 1933. 70, 71.

C.S.H. said for Thomas to do this would injure the Board more than to have its letter go to Simpson, but that if Thomas intended to do this he should at once so inform Gov. Black, or the letter might go out.
Dec. 4, 1933. 72.

Again voted to send Board letter to Simpson favoring Ranney.
Dec. 6, 1933. 73.

C.S.H. can not understand why Thomas voted again to send this letter, as he said the other day, on learning that the R.F.C. had the voting power, that he should vote No.

Szymczak is very angry with Thomas.
Dec. 6, 1933. 74.

Thomas is ill with a slight attack of pneumonia.
Dec. 11, 1933. 78.

Votes to increase salaries of heads of our staff.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

Votes that capital of bank is not impaired although it has depositors certificates outstanding with a prior lien over stockholders.
Jan. 5, 1934.108.

C.S.H. and Thomas bring before Board Paulger's report on Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia.
Jan. 9, 1934. 110.

Thomas, J. J. (Cont'd.)

Votes against giving Glass a copy of intercepted cable of Owen's secretary to Musher.
Jan. 9, 1934. 111.

Gov. Black, Szymczak and, conferred together 1½ hours this p.m.
Jan. 23, 1934. 123.

Told C.S.H. he was still Chairman of Democratic State Committee of Nebraska and must soon go home to fight for reelection, but that if Mullen resigned from the National Democratic Committee, he also should resign.
Feb. 6, 1934. 137.

Told C.S.H. that he summoned the press representatives to his room in Federal Reserve Board, and announced that he would call a special meeting in Nebraska to take action on Mullen's resignation and his own resignation as Chairman of Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.

This is certainly extraordinary!
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that Thomas told him that he went to Gov. Black and induced him to secure a position in R.F.C. for his son.
Mar. 7, 1934. 157.

Votes against permitting our staff to join F.R. pension system.
Mar. 8, 1934. 159.

Called in to say good-bye.

Leaves tonight for Nebraska to attend political convention called by him to choose successor to Mullen.

He said he should <u>probably</u> resign altho he did not seem very certain about it.
Mar. 14, 1934. 163.

Mrs. Thomas told H.P.H. that Mr. Thomas was on his way home; that he felt obliged to continue in office as Chairman of Democratic State Committee of Nebraska.
Mar. 14, 1934. 169.

Votes for Taub as Class C Director at Dallas.

Jesse Jones wanted Taub.

James reported in favor of a Mr. Morrill.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

Thomas, J. J. (Cont'd.)

Thomas got Gov. Black to get an appointment in R.F.C. for his son.
Mar. 28, 1934. 172

Is home sick. Said his head troubles him.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that Thomas told him he had not resigned as Chairman of Dem. State Committee of Nebraska.
Mar. 30, 1934. 175.

Votes to accept Glass bill giving F.R. banks power to make capital loans.
April 3, 1934. 178.

Voted in favor of increasing salary of Deputy Governor Sailer of Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y. to $35,000.
April 23, 1934. 186.

Todd, Miss. 68.
See - Van Royen, Madame

Tokugawa, Prince.
Saito, Japanese Ambassador, gave an enormous dinner at Mayflower hotel to. Many of the guests were people of no prominence.

C.S.H. was surprised that he as a very old friend of Japan, was not asked.
Feb. 28, 1934. 151.

Sec. Hull gave a lunch to.

Consisted mostly of Congressmen and Senators. C.S.H. not asked.
Mar. 3, 1934. 152.

C.S.H. is not pleased at Saito's failure to ask him to the dinner. Among the guests was Sen. David Reed - a conspicuous enemy of Japan at time of Hanihara incident.
Mar. 3, 1934. 153.

C.S.H. told Matsukata very diplomatically that he regretted that he did not meet, as he saw much of him when he was here in 1922.
Mar. 8, 1934. 157.

Tories.
Roosevelt calls those opposed to his policies Tories in his Savannah speech.
Nov. 19, 1933. 57.

Traylor, M. 67
See - Federal Advisory Council.

Treaty
See - St. Lawrence Ship Canal Treaty.

Trust powers. 15.
See - Cont. Ill. National Bank & Trust Co.

Tugwell.
Mark Sullivan told H.P.H., at dinner with Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, that Tugwell recently told him that in 10 years there would not be a single private income of over $10,000 per year.
Mar. 14, 1934. 162, 163.

Tumulty, J.
Called on C.S.H.

Said that Wilson, after their quarrel over the telegram Tumulty sent to Cox dinner, wrote a letter strongly indorsing him as Senator from New Jersey.

He said Wilson's memory was defective after his illness and that he forgot that he himself dictated the telegram Tumulty sent to the Cox dinner; that he, Tumulty, of course, could not say this publicly.

He said Wilson wanted to be renominated in 1920.

He said he wrote Wilson explaining the telegram but believes that Randolph Bolling kept it from him.

He said he tried to see Wilson before he died, that he stood outside his house one night from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. the next morning but could not see him although Grayson had said he would try to arrange it.

He said that at first he received no invitation to the funeral, but that finally one man sent him through some friend who protested against the omission, but that he was not assigned to any carriage and went out to the Cathedral in a taxicab; that no seat was assigned to him at the services.

He spoke with contempt of Randolph Bolling.
Oct. 18, 1933. 23, 24.

-U-

Underwriting. 139
See- Black, Gov.

United States Supreme Court
H.P.H. lunches at White House to meet wives of Justices of.
Nov. 14, 1933. 46.

Newton Baker said he thought the Thomas amendment would be validated by, although he personally had doubts as to its constitutionality.
Dec. 21, 1933. 91
Dec. 22, 1933. 95

See - McReynolds, Justice
Fuller, Chief Justice

United States Treasury
Gov. Black said, was buying bonds to protect the bond market.

The Treasury has over 1 billion postal savings deposits available for this purpose.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

Gov. Black wanted Board to say to Morgenthau that we would underwrite the billion dollars of bonds to be issued Dec.15th.

C.S.H. felt Treasury should first prepare its plan and fix the rate, and then, if we felt the rate was proper, we could step in but only to the extent that it failed.

Miller said the Treasury must come to us on its belly, but that, if worse came to worse, we would have to support the Government credit.

C.S.H. said of course we should make no assumption of failure in advance, for if we did, the Treasury, having this knowledge, might put in too low a rate.

We finally agreed that the Treasury should go to the market prepared to pay what it considered a reasonable rate, but that if it did this and the issue failed we must support the Government credit.
Nov. 23, 1933. 62.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that he had heard on good authority that Treasury operators had been ordered to listen in to every telephone call, including Federal Reserve Board members, to see if Treasury policies were being discussed!
Nov. 24, 1933. 64.

United States Treasury (Cont'd.)

Power of Treasury to call in all gold held by Federal reserve banks. 91.
See - Gold.

Draft of voluntary agreement between Federal reserve banks and Treasury as to turning over Federal reserve gold.
Dec. 28, 1933. 100.

See - Gold.

The powers given to Treasury under Gold Reserve Act in effect makes the Treasury the most powerful central bank in the world.

Yet the Secretary of Treasury is a political officer, and yet he is made a central banker. It is a fearful responsibility to place upon the Treasury.

Political pressure might and probably would force the Secretary in the administration to go very slow in restraining speculation! "Managed currency" would break down!
Jan. 16, 1934. 118.

The press in criticizing the Gold Reserve Act confines itself to the devaluation features.

Sooner or later it will discover the vast centralization in the Treasury.
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

Gov. Black reminded the Governors that the Board had always maintained that the Federal reserve gold should remain in the Federal reserve banks, subject only to a franchise tax or earmarking the profit and asked the Governor whether by way of bargaining they were willing to turn over the gold to the Treasury, in order to get other advisable concessions. They said No.
Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

Gov. Black wanted to send the amendments agreed on direct to Glass but C.S.H. said they should be sent, at least at the same time to the Treasury.

Governors finally left this to Board to determine.
Jan. 20, 1934. 123.

Gov. Black said the Treasury lacked advisers verwed in finance; that Morgenthau knew nothing of banking or finance; that Baillie

United States Treasury (Cont'd.)

was an able practical banker, but that Senator Couzèns agreed to confirmation of Morgenthau only on condition that he should drop Baillie.
Jan. 23, 1934. 126.

Governors conference considered the financial policy of the Treasury and agreed that the new issue should be 4 year notes at 3%, dated Mar. 15th, for from 500 to 700 millions.

Morgenthau said Roosevelt would not agree to more than 500 millions.
Mar. 5, 1934.153, 154.

See - Gold
Governors Conference

Morgenthau told Board he had wired 125 national banks over the country asking as to need of capital loans; that most of them replied Yes.

He then intimated that he would send a similar wire to ask state member banks, but Gov. Black with much dignity told him this should be done by our Board, - to which Morgenthau assented.

It seems extraordinary that the Treasury should want to get this information over the heads of our Board!
Mar. 5, 1934. 155.

Tom Smith, financial adviser of Treasury, sent a copy of the draft of Stock Exchange bill to Burgess for criticism.

Wyatt said the copies were marked confidential but Smith said Burgess was a Treasury adviser and sent it to him.

For the Treasury to appeal to Burgess over the heads of our Board, is extraordinary!
Mar. 12, 1934. 161.

See - Morgenthau
Woodin

Untermyer, S.
Openly criticises the Stock Exchange bill.
April 7, 1934. 180

-V-

Valentine. 140.
See - Boreel, S.

Van Breugel, Baron and Baroness.
H.P.H. telephoned C.S.H. that Madame, wrote they might visit us at Mattapoisett for a week-end but that he was very busy and could not tell definitely now.

She said Madame Van Royen was to be in Washington the last of this month.
Oct. 8, 1933. 7.

C.S.H. calls on. Out. Oct. 15, 1933. 17.

We meet, at dinner with Mrs. Robert Bliss.
Jan. 6, 1934. 110.

Sophie Boreel wrote she was coming to Washington, but did not say whether to visit, or not.
Jan. 20, 1934. 122.

Sophie Boreel goes to visit, the end of the week, from Mrs. Phillips.
Jan. 25, 1934. 127.

C.S.H. drove Sophie down the Potomac and then to, where she spends the week-end.
Jan. 26, 1934. 128.

We called for Sophie Boreel at home of, and took her to the Great Falls, and returning we all took tea at.
Jan. 27, 1934. 128.

Sophie Boreel dines out with, and Mr. & Mrs. DeWith, the new Dutch Minister.
Jan. 28, 1934. 129.

C.S.H. drives back Sophie from Hay-Adams House to.
Jan. 29, 1934. 130.

Miss Patten told H.P.H. that, had gone to New York to visit Sophie Boreel.
Feb. 7, 1934. 138.

Van Royen, Mr. and Madame
C.S.H. writes Sophie telling her as to Mr. Van Royen's failure to answer C.S.H.'s letter of March 20 until May 10th.
Oct. 8, 1933. 4.

Miss Patten told C.S.H. that Madame's son was very ill with intestinal trouble in Paris; that they were going to him when

Van Royen, Mr. and Madame (Cont'd.)

Mr. Van Royen died; that she was now in Paris with her son but would be in Washington late in October.
Oct. 8, 1933. 4, 5.

Madame Van Breugel wrote Bertie that Madame Van Royen would be in Washington the last of this month.
Oct. 8, 1933. 7.

C.S.H. heard that Madame Van Royen is at the Dutch Legation and wrote her asking if she could see him if he called.

Said he would understand perfectly if she did not reply.
Oct. 31, 1933. 38.

Miss Todd wrote H.P.H. that Madame, had been in the hospital for two weeks, and had had an operation; that she had returned to the Legation and was very despondent.

We called and left flowers.
Nov. 29, 1933. 68

Madame Van Royen wrote, through Miss Todd, thanking us for our roses. Nov. 30, 1933. 69.

Miss Patten called up H.P.H. and said Madame Van Royen had just died in Holland.
April 19, 1934. 185.

Mary Patten said Madame Van Royen was operated on last November by Dr. James Mitchell for cancer of the breast; that on returning to The Hague she went to a hospital, but whether or not because of recurrence of the cancer, she did not know; that while in the hospital she died of pneumonia.
April 19, 1934. 192.

Van Swinderen, Madam.
81, 87, 88, 92.
See - Boreel, S.

Vest, Mr.
Salary increased to $10,000 although Wyatt asked only for $7500 to $9000.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

Vestry, St. John's. 176
See - St. John's Church.

Veterans Compensation
H.R. voted, in defiance of Roosevelt to add 90 millions for.
Mar. 15, 1934. 164.

Voluntary agreement. 93.
See - Gold

Votes
Purchase by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, of adjoining site.

Aye:
C.S.H., Miller, Thomas.

No:
Gov. Black, James, Szymczak.

Lost by tie vote.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9.

2nd vote on same.

Aye: C.S.H., Comptroller, Thomas.
No: Gov. Black, Miller, James, Szymczak.
Oct. 10, 1933. 11.

(Later, Board reversed and granted permission)

That Federal reserve banks could purchase gold as fiscal agents provided they could legally buy R.F.C. debentures.
Unanimous.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

To secure opinion of Attorney General on above.
Unanimous.
Oct. 30, 1933. 35.

For Doolin as Class C director of Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Aye: C.S.H., Thomas, Comptroller, Szymczak
No: (Gov. Black, Miller, James.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

That capital notes given to R.F.C. by state banks shall be regarded as capital for purposes of admission into Federal Reserve System.
Overruled Wyatt.
Nov. 6, 1933. 45.

Approved use of 25 million by Federal Reserve Bank, New York, for purpose of keeping sterling between $5.35 and $5.50.

Unanimous.
Gov. Black, C.S.H. James, Thomas, Szymczak. Nov. 15, 1933. 52, 59.
Nov. 20. 1933.

Votes (Cont'd.)

Federal Advisory Council resolution against inflation was passed by 6 to 3, - Traylor, Kemper and Ottley voting No.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

For increased salaries of staff and Newton Baker fee of $5000.

Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H., Thomas, James and Szymczak.
No: Miller.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

That there is an impairment of capital of a bank issuing prior lien depositors certificates.

Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H., James, Szymczak
No: Miller, Thomas, Comptroller.
Jan. 5, 1934. 108.

To give Glass a copy of intercepted cable from Secretary of Ex-Senator Owen to Musher.

Aye: Gov. Black, Miller, Szymczak and James
No: C.S.H. Thomas.
Jan. 6, 1934.

To permit staff to join Federal Reserve Pension System.

Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H., James, Szymczak
No: Miller, Thomas.

Not voting: Comptroller.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

To approve the Stock Exchange bill amended according to changes suggested by Board and our staff.

Unanimous.
Mar. 20, 1934. 168.

For Taub as Class C director, Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City.
Miller, Thomas, Szymczak and Comptroller.

For Morrill:
Gov. Black, C.S.H., James
Mar. 28, 1934. 172.

To accept Glass bill authorizing Federal Reserve banks to make capital loans.
April 3, 1934. 178.

To increase Sailer's salary as Deputy Governor, F.R. Bank, New York

Votes (Cont'd.)

to $35,000:

Aye: Gov. Black, C.S.H., Thomas
No: Miller, James, Szymczak
Comptroller: Not voting.

Lost in tie vote.
April 23, 1934. 186

1. On accepting new location of rooms in Treasury.

2. On desiring a building for itself.

3. Obtaining cooperation of Morgenthau and Roosevelt.

Unanimous, except that Szymczak voted against accepting new location of rooms in Treasury, and Comptroller asked to be excused from voting on ground that an affirmative vote would be equivalent to voting himself out of his present quarters, not knowing where he could go.
April 27, 1934. 191.

Voting power.
70, 71, 191.
See - R.F.C.

-W-

Wagner bill
Lippman criticises, against company unions, adding that the American Federation of Labor before representing Labor under the N.R.A. must be reorganized as it was not fit now and must be controlled, as well as employers, by the Government.
Mar. 23, 1934. 169.

Wait, Mrs. 46.
See - Peabody, George Foster.

Wallace, Mrs. Hugh
We dined with.
Feb. 5, 1934. 137.

See - West, Bernie.

We met, at breakfast with Justice McReynolds.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

Warburg, J.
Said, in an address, that he resigned as Treasury adviser some time ago, as he could not accept the administration theory of inflation, nor did he believe a commodity dollar would keep prices stable.
(See scrap book)
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

Warburg, Paul
Miller said Mr. Goodhue called and said the friends of, wished to present a bust of him to the Federal Reserve Board, and asked if the Board would accept it.

After a talk together we decided that Miller should tell him to postpone this, at least for the present.

We feared that Prof. Seligman would insist on an inscription "To the Founder of the Federal Reserve System" or something of that kind.

If Warburg's bust were set up, surely Glass and Wilson, not to speak of Owen or Morowitz, should not be forgotten!
Feb. 13, 1934. 140.

Warm Springs, Georgia. 68.
See - Black, Gov.

Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
C.S.H. dined with.
Mrs. Robert Bliss was there.
Oct. 26, 1933. 31.

We dined with. Dec. 24, 1933. 97.

We dined with Mr. & Mrs. Bliss - the 30th wedding anniversary.

After dinner a number were invited in to have a Spanish flute quartet.

Bertie bought at the 10¢ store immitation pearl earrings, a brooch and a large scarf pin with a pearl nearly the size of an egg.
Jan. 6, 1934. 110

We dined with.
Feb. 11, 1934. 139.

We dine with, Birthday dinner.
Mar. 9, 1934. 159.

Warren, Prof.
Miller said Morgenthau and, "put over" Roosevelt's radio address as to managed currency.
Oct. 23, 1933. 29.

Present at conference between Roosevelt, Gov. Black et al to discuss purchase of gold.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34.

Weld, Mrs.
We lunched with, at Wareham.
Oct. 1, 1933. 1.

West, Bernie.
We met, at dinner with Mrs. Wallace.

She said Gov. Black told her of C.S.H.'s wonderful scrap books and diaries.

C.S.H. had not seen her for several years.

She is still a very attractive and handsome woman.
Feb. 5, 1934. 137, 139.

Wheat. 53
See - Gyrations of dollar.

White House
H.P.H. lunches at, to meet wives of Justices of U.S. Supreme Court.
Nov. 14, 1933. 46.

Morgenthau was sworn in as Under Secretary of Treasury at.
Nov. 16, 1933. 50, 54.

See - Morgenthau

The White House auto called for H.P.H , took her to the, and she and Mrs. Roosevelt went to reception at Woman's National Dem. Club.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81.

We dine at. Dec. 27, 1933. 100.

White House judiciary reception.
Jan. 13, 1934. 115.

See - Fortescue, Mrs.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Shouse, Mrs. Jouett

Mrs. Rice declines invitation to dine at.
Jan. 16, 1934. 119.

H.P.H. lunches at, to meet Miss Dewson.
Feb. 9, 1934. 138.

Edith Helm got an invitation for Annie Nourse to a musicale at.
April 13, 1934. 184.

See - Conferences.

White, Rev. Luke. 142.
See -Lawrence, Bishop.

Wilks, Kate
Her address is: Cruikston Park, Galt, Ontario.
77, 97.
See - Boreel, S.

Williams, Constance (Lodge)
Sends us flowers with the inscription:

"With lots of love, dear Bertie, to you and your husband, from Billy and me, and Christmas grettings."
Dec. 23, 1933. 98.

Williams, Gen. 176
See - St. John's Church.

Wilson, Mrs. Orme
Sophie Boreel dined with.
Jan. 31, 1934. 133.

Wilson, Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson
Tumulty told C.S.H. that Wilson after his break with him, wrote a letter strongly indorsing him for U.S. Senator from New Jersey.

Said his memory was defective following his illness, and that he forgot that he himself dictated the telegram he, Tumulty, sent to the Cox dinner in N.Y., but that he could not say this publicly.

He said Wilson wanted to be renominated in 1920.

He said he wrote Wilson explaining the telegram but believes Randolph Bolling kept it from him.

He said he tried to see Wilson before his death; that he stood outside the door onenight from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m, but could not see him, although Admiral Grayson said he would try to arrange it; that at the funeral he at first was not invited but finally an invitation was sent him through the intercession of a friend; that he was assigned no carriage and finally took a taxicab; that no seat at the funeral was assigned him.

He spoke with contempt of Randolph Bolling.
Oct. 18, 1933.23, 24.

Gov. Black paid a wonderful tribute to Wilson, at his address to Woman's Natl. Dem. Club.
Oct. 20, 1933. 25.

Mrs. Wilson answered H.P.H.'s letter asking her to receive at a tea at Woman's Dem. Club and, among other things, said:

"Your note just received gives me the opportunity of telling you and Charlie how much I appreciate your part in the service on Saturday". The letter began "Dear Bertie" and was signed, "Affectionately".

From this no one could suspect a breach of over 6 years!
Nov. 20, 1933. 63, 64.

We dined with Mr. and Mrs. Covington to meet Mrs. Wilson.
Jan. 22, 1934. 125.

We laid a wreath on tomb of Woodrow Wilson.
Feb. 3, 1934. 136.

Wirt, Mr. 170, 182
See - Brain Trust.

Woman's National Dem. Club.
Gov. Black addresses.
Oct. 20, 1933. 25.

Mrs. Wilson is given a tea at.
Nov. 1933. 63

Reception to Mrs. Roosevelt.
Dec. 13, 1933. 81

Annual dinner.
H.P.H. reelected President for year ending Feb. 28, 1925.
Feb. 28, 1934. 152.

H.P.H. gives lunch to Rose Hamlin and the Misses Peabody at.
Mar. 27, 1934. 174.

Woman's National Press Club.
H.P.H. as guest of Mrs. Essary attends dinner in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt.
Mar. 19, 1934. 167

Woman's suffrage
176
See - St. John's Church

Woodin, Secretary
Asks for more time to consider application of Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y. to buy adjoining property and extend bank over it.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9.

Gov. Harrison told C.S.H. that, had decided to approve above.
Oct. 10, 1933. 11

Gov. Black said was an amiable,but not an able man; that he is now a mere figurehead.
Oct. 24, 1933. 30.

Board, before voting on Doolin as Class C director of F.R. Bank of Kansas City, decided to wait for.
Nov. 11, 1933. 40.

Is given leave of absence without pay.
Nov. 15, 1933. 47.

Woodin, Secretary (Cont'd.)

Gov. Black told, he was ready to retire if Roosevelt wished it.

Woodin said Roosevelt had no such desire but advised Gov. Black to write frankly to Roosevelt.
Nov. 15, 1933. 50.

Roosevelt, at swearing in of Morgenthau as Under Secretary, praised, to the skies.
Nov. 16, 1933. 53.

Szymczak told C.S.H. that Roosevelt, Comptroller and, had decided to elect Cummings as Chairman of Cont. Ill. Natl. Bk and Trust Co.
Nov. 27, 1933. 67.

C.S.H. feels that Board's vote to approve Ranney is a direct blow at Roosevelt, Comptroller, and,
Dec. 4, 1933. 71.

Gov. Calkins told, he would consent to a license to Bank of America to open only on condition that Woodin would agree to put a conservator in the bank if there were signs of any trouble; that Woodin so agreed; that he should have appointed a conservator but did not.
Mar. 6, 1934. 156.

Woolley. 186
See - Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

Wyatt
Told Board there was no specific power given to Board under Federal Reserve Act to exercise authority over purchases of land and erection of buildings by Federal reserve banks.
Oct. 10, 1933. 9, 10.

Advised Board that R.F.C. could not sell its debentures to Federal reserve banks, nor could Federal reserve banks discount or purchase such debentures and that the Thomas amendment did not remove these limitations.
Oct. 30, 1933. 34, 35.

Board refused to follow opinion of, to the contrary, and ruled that capital notes given by state banks to R.F.C. must be counted as "capital" in application for admission, under requirement that to be admitted a bank must have unimpaired "capital".

Wyatt (Cont'd.)

This issue, however, would not cure an impairment of "capital stock", nor would issue of preferred stock for an equal amount given on debit and credit side.
Nov. 7, 1933. 45.

Told Board that a plan for voluntary transfer of Federal reserve gold to Treasury could not be legally worked out, although Attorney General differed.
Dec. 15, 1933. 84.

Told Board that an Executive Order of Wilson during the war provided that when a Dept. asked an opinion of Attorney General, the opinion would be binding on it, would not be applicable to Federal Reserve Board.

C.S.H. believes, however, that the Secretary of Treasury as Chairman of our Board could ask for an opinion which would bind the Board.

In 1915 our Board accepted an opinion of Attorney General asked for by the President at request of C.S.H., - as binding on it.
Dec. 15, 1933. 86.

Newton Baker and Wyatt consult to prepare an opinion as to transfer of Federal reserve gold, voluntarily or involuntarily, to the Treasury.
Dec. 21, 1933. 91.

Board fixes salary of, at $15,000.
Dec. 21, 1933. 92.

Agreed with C.S.H. that every dollar of Federal reserve gold was held in joint custody of the Bank and Federal Reserve Agent under Sec. 16 Federal Reserve Act.

Above does not apply to gold deposited with the Federal Reserve Board subject to order of the Federal Reserve Agent or to gold deposited with the Treasurer of the U.S. for the purposes authorized by law.
Dec. 22, 1933. 95.

Gov. Black reads to Board a draft of agreement received by Baker and Wyatt, approved by Attorney General.
Dec. 28, 1933. 100

Wyatt (Cont'd.)

Senate Committee asks, to come before it on Gold Reserve Act.
Feb. 16, 1934. 120.

Told C.S.H. the Gold Reserve Act was drawn by Oliphant the Counsel for Morgenthau, Holtzdorff and Leon, a N. Y. Banking expert.
Jan. 19, 1934. 121.

Governors discuss changes in Gold Reserve Act prepared by Wyatt and staff.
Jan. 20, 1934. 122.

Gov. Black said Wyatt had drawn amendment at personal request of Glass and McAdoo but that Board had not in any way taken part in amending it.
Jan. 13, 1934. 125.

Said Smith the Treasury expert had shown Burgess the draft of Gold Reserve Act although his copy was marked "confidential".
Mar. 12, 1934. 161.

Gov. Black said if Wyatt and his staff could not accommodate themselves in the new quarters offered by Treasury he would prefer to put them across the street.
April 23, 1934. 188.

-Y-

Young, Gov.
Strongly urges to G.S.H. the reappointment of Allen Hollis as Class C director.
Oct. 27, 1934. 32.

C.S.H. told Board that Doolin was originally appointed on Oklahoma Branch on the report of Edward Cunningham and.
Nov. 1, 1933. 40.
Nov. 7, 1933. 43.

See - Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Young, Owen D.
Case, early last week, probably Nov. 21, told C.S.H. that, was very sore at Roosevelt because, despite his promise, he had never consulted him as to any of his policies.
Nov. 24, 1933. 64.

-Z-

Zinkhan, Dr.
Says H.P.H. is getting along well with her ear and that her hearing would clear up.
Nov. 22, 1933. 61.

Said danger of an abscess in right ear had about disappeared.
Nov. 23, 1933. 63.

(The end)