

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Reserve Board was held in Washington on Friday, October 5, 1934, at 3:15 p. m.

PRESENT: Mr. Thomas, Vice Governor  
Mr. James  
Mr. Szymczak  
Mr. O'Connor

Mr. Bethea, Assistant Secretary  
Mr. Carpenter, Assistant Secretary  
Mr. Wyatt, General Counsel  
Mr. Smead, Chief of the Division of  
Bank Operations  
Mr. Paulger, Chief of the Division of  
Examinations  
Mr. Vest, Assistant Counsel  
Mr. Boatwright, Assistant Counsel  
Mr. Leonard, Federal Reserve Examiner

Consideration was given to a memorandum dated October 3, 1934, from the Committee on District No. 10 recommending the appointment of Mr. R. E. Campbell, Manager, Miller & Paine's Dry Goods Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, as a director of the Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1935, to succeed Mr. W. E. Hardy, deceased. Mr. Thomas stated that he had ascertained that Mr. Campbell is eligible for, and will accept, the appointment if tendered.

Upon motion by Mr. Szymczak, Mr. Campbell was appointed a director of the Omaha branch in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on District No. 10.

There was then presented a draft of a letter to the Federal Reserve agents at all Federal reserve banks reading as follows:

"The representatives of the Industrial Advisory Committees, at their meeting in Washington on September 27, stated they felt that member banks do not understand how industrial loans, made under the provisions of Section 13(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, are to be reflected in condition and examination reports,

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"and expressed the opinion that it is important that they be advised in this regard. The Board concurs in this opinion and, accordingly, requests that you send the attached letter to each State bank member in your district and a copy thereof to the State banking department of each state the capital of which is situated in your district. The Board is sending a copy of the letter to the Chairman of the Industrial Advisory Committee in each district for his information.

"The Comptroller of the Currency is sending a similar letter to National banks and copies to National bank examiners."

The proposed letter to State member banks referred to in the letter to the Federal reserve agents is quoted below:

"The Act of Congress approved June 19, 1934, relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks, published on pages 430-434 of the July 1934 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, added a new section, 13(b) to the Federal Reserve Act, paragraph (b) of which authorizes each Federal reserve bank to discount for, or purchase from, any member bank or other financing institution operating in its district, obligations having maturities not exceeding five years entered into for the purpose of furnishing working capital to an established industrial or commercial business; to make loans or advances direct to any member bank or financing institution on the security of such obligations; and to make commitments with regard thereto, including commitments made in advance of the actual undertaking of such obligations.

"The Act also provides that a member bank or other financing institution, which discounts or sells such an obligation to a Federal reserve bank, shall obligate itself to the satisfaction of the Federal reserve bank for at least 20 percent of any loss which may be sustained thereon; also that, in lieu of so obligating itself to the Federal reserve bank, a member bank or financing institution may advance at least 20 percent of a working capital loan to an established industrial or commercial business and the Federal reserve bank the remainder, provided the total of such loan is considered as one advance and repayment made prorata under such regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe.

"In view of the apparent misunderstanding on the part of some member banks on this subject, the Federal Reserve Board has requested me to advise you as follows in regard to the manner in which these loans should be included in condition reports submitted to the Federal reserve bank and in examination reports made by examiners for the Federal reserve banks.

"1. If your bank discounts with, or sells to, the Federal reserve bank any obligation of an industrial or commercial



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"business issued for working capital purposes, only that portion of such obligation rediscounted with, or sold to, the Reserve bank on which your bank has obligated itself to the Federal reserve bank for any loss sustained thereon is to be included among the assets and liabilities of your bank in condition reports submitted to the Federal reserve bank. The amount of such obligation on which your bank is liable for any loss sustained is to be included in loans or investments and shown among liabilities as 'Obligations on industrial advances transferred to Federal Reserve Bank'.

"2. If, instead of discounting a working capital obligation with, or selling it to, the Federal reserve bank, your bank advances not less than 20 percent of such obligation and the remainder is advanced by the Federal reserve bank, only the amount of the advance by your bank should be included in the loans or investments in condition reports submitted to the Federal reserve bank. The amount advanced by the Federal reserve bank should not be included in the balance sheet of your bank.

"3. When your bank makes an industrial advance of the kind described in the Act of June 19, 1934, and obtains a commitment from a Federal reserve bank in regard thereto, the total advance should be included in the loans or investments of your bank in condition reports submitted to the Federal reserve bank, but the commitment obtained from the Federal reserve bank should not be shown in the balance sheet of your bank.

"4. Examiners for the Federal reserve banks have been instructed not to include in the loan classification the portion of a working capital advance which has been transferred to the Federal reserve bank without obligation on the part of your bank for any loss thereon or which, in accordance with a commitment obtained from the Federal reserve bank, may be so transferred, and not to classify, except with respect to apparent losses, the remaining portion of such working capital advance."

Attention was called to the last paragraph of the letter to State member banks, and it was pointed out that no provision is made therein for the classification of doubtful loans. Mr. Smead stated that this matter had been discussed yesterday by Messrs. Paulger and Leonard and himself with Mr. Folger of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and that the latter felt the procedure outlined in

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the letter should be adopted whereas the members of the Board's staff were of the opinion that provision for a doubtful classification should be made.

Mr. O'Connor stated that he felt that practically all such loans, because of the circumstances under which they were made, are of a slow or doubtful character when made, and that their being placed in a separate schedule will have that significance to supervisory authorities and it will not be necessary to make any other classification until apparent losses are shown.

Mr. Szymczak stated that he felt that there is a possibility of misunderstanding if a classification for industrial loans is adopted different from that used for other types of loans and that if the status of the loan justifies its being placed in a doubtful column, provision should be made for its inclusion in such classification.

Mr. Smead suggested the further point that if there is no provision for a doubtful classification the examiner will be inclined to place certain loans, which would ordinarily be classified as doubtful, in the loss classification which is apt to give rise to considerable criticism. Upon inquiry, Mr. Paulger stated that, in his opinion, industrial loans or portions thereof on which member banks retain liability probably should be classified as slow or doubtful, but that not all of such loans would justify the latter classification.

The matter was discussed in some detail, and at the conclusion of the discussion, upon motion by Mr. O'Connor, the letter and inclosure were approved in the form submitted.

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Mr. Szymczak moved that the Divisions of Bank Operations and Examinations be requested to watch closely the classification of industrial loans in accordance with the procedure referred to in the letter to State member banks, and that, if any indication appears that the procedure is not a satisfactory one, the matter be brought to the Board's attention for reconsideration.

Carried.

In connection with the above matter, there was approved also the following letter to the chairmen of the Industrial Advisory Committees:

"In accordance with the suggestion made by the representatives of the Industrial Advisory Committees who met in Washington on September 27, the Federal Reserve Board has asked each Federal Reserve Agent to send the inclosed letter, outlining the manner in which industrial loans made under section 13(b) of the Federal Reserve Act are to be shown in condition and examination reports, to each State bank member in his district and a copy thereof to the State banking department of each state in his district.

"You will note from the inclosed copy of the letter sent to the Federal Reserve Agents that the Comptroller of the Currency is sending to National banks and National bank examiners a letter similar to that which is being sent to State bank members."

There was read a memorandum dated October 3, 1934, from Mr. Vest, Assistant Counsel, indicating the recent progress which has been made in connection with the acquisition of title to the Board's proposed building site on Constitution Avenue and the demolition of the building now standing thereon. A discussion ensued, and the question was raised as to the total space to be provided in the new building, and the amount which it is contemplated will be spent in the erection of the building.

Mr. O'Connor stated that, in his opinion, it was highly desirable that the Board erect a building considerably larger than would be necessary to meet its present needs with the view to renting the excess space to other Governmental agencies having to do with banking, such as the office of the



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Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He said that provision would thus be made for any expansion of the Board's activities. He also stated that it would be extremely beneficial if all the agencies having relations with banks could be housed in one building so that persons having business with the different organizations would not have to go from one building to another.

Mr. Thomas stated that the questions raised by Mr. O'Connor are being considered by Mr. Miller, Chairman of the Building Committee, and active preliminary steps in connection with the erection of the new building will be begun immediately upon his return to Washington next week.

Mr. James called attention to the recent approval by the Federal Reserve Board of the action of the System Committee on Legislative Program in authorizing the secretary of the committee to employ the necessary technical help to carry on its activities and he stated that he felt the matter should be watched carefully in order that the expenses incurred by the committee may not become unduly large. He also expressed the opinion that it would have been a more satisfactory procedure if the expenses of the committee were paid by the Board rather than the Federal reserve banks. It was pointed out that the Board's approval is limited to an expenditure of not to exceed \$2,000 a month, and that the Committee on Legislative Program anticipates that its report will be finished by the first of December. The matter was discussed but no action was taken.

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The Committee then considered and acted upon the following matters:

Letter dated October 4, 1934, from Mr. Sproul, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and telegrams dated October 4, 1934, from Mr. McClure, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, and Mr. Sargent, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and October 5, 1934, from Mr. Strater, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, all advising that, at meetings of the boards of directors on the dates stated, no changes were made in the banks' existing schedules of rates of discount and purchase.

Without objection, noted with approval.

Letter dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to Mr. Walsh, Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, reading as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board has received your letter of September 28, 1934, and, in accordance with the recommendation contained therein, approves the appointment, effective December 1, 1934, of Mr. A. O. Nicholson as examiner in the Federal Reserve Agent's Department of your bank at a salary rate of \$3,600 per annum."

Approved.

Telegram dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to the Federal reserve agents at all Federal reserve banks, reading as follows:

"In reply to an inquiry as to the effect under sections 4(c) and 4(e) of Regulation T of a creditor allowing a customer to effect a transaction in an unrestricted account which would make the account a restricted account and then failing to obtain, within three full business days as specified in section 4(e) of the regulation, the margin required for the transaction, the

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"Board has advised that such failure to obtain margin will not merely cause the account to become a restricted account but will constitute a violation of the regulation, unless within said three day period the account is otherwise brought into conformity with the regulation or within said three day period an extension of time is obtained as provided in the proviso of section 4(e). Such an account may be brought into conformity with the regulation by such increase in the maximum loan value of the securities in the account and/or such decrease in the adjusted debit balance of the account as would result in the account being an unrestricted account after eliminating from the computation of the adjusted debit balance any temporary credit given pursuant to clause 8 of section 3(f) for margin required on the transaction and demanded but which has not been obtained. The inquiry as submitted pointed out that in the case of a sale made on the third business day for the purpose of bringing the account into conformity with the regulation the proceeds would not ordinarily be obtained until after the three day limit had expired. It should be noted, however, that under clause 7 of section 3(f) of the regulation the adjusted debit balance of the account reflects the sale as soon as it is made even though proceeds of the sale are not yet credited to the account."

Approved.

Letter dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to Mr. C. Barclay Ward, Huntington, Long Island, New York, reading as follows:

"This refers to your letter of September 15, 1934, and to your earlier letter of August 21, 1934, with regard to a charge of 75¢ made by the First National Bank & Trust Company of Huntington, Huntington, New York, in connection with the collection of a cashier's check issued to you by the Bank of Pasco County, Dade City, Florida.

"The Federal Reserve Board has taken this matter up with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York, New York, and has ascertained that the 75¢ charge in question consists of a 50¢ charge imposed by the Bank of Pasco County for paying its own cashier's check, and a 25¢ charge imposed by The Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Florida, for handling the collection of the check.

"The Bank of Pasco County is not a par remitting bank, and consequently, checks drawn on it cannot be handled through the channels of the Federal Reserve System. For that reason, the



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"item was forwarded by the First National Bank & Trust Company of Huntington to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which, in turn, forwarded it to The Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, which handles non-par checks payable in the State of Florida, for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"As you are perhaps aware, all member banks of the Federal Reserve System are par banks, or in other words are banks which pay their own checks without deducting any exchange or payment charge, when such checks are presented for payment through the channels of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank of Pasco County, however, is not a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, and therefore it is not illegal for that bank to impose a charge for paying its own checks.

"Since member banks of the Federal Reserve System may, under section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, impose a collection or exchange charge of not to exceed 10¢ per \$100 for handling checks which are not collected through the Federal reserve banks, the 25¢ charge imposed by The Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville was not an illegal charge as it did not exceed the statutory limit of 10¢ per \$100, based upon the amount of the check collected.

"Neither the Guaranty Trust Company of New York nor the First National Bank & Trust Company of Huntington imposed any charge for their services in collecting the check in question, but merely passed on to you the total charge of 75¢ imposed by the two Florida banks. In view of the facts stated above, the Federal Reserve Board is of the opinion that there has been no violation of law in imposing the charge of 75¢ in connection with the collection and payment of the \$500 check in question."

Approved.

Letter dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to Mr. Austin, Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, reading as follows:

"This refers to Mr. Hill's letter of September 1, 1934, with inclosures, regarding the examination as of August 8, 1934, which your bank, under the provisions of section 21 of the Banking Act of 1933, made of the Pine Grove Bank, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, a private bank.

"It is noted that the examiner has called attention to the fact that a false report of condition of the bank as of June 30, 1934, was submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and to the Comptroller of the Currency, and that, while Mr. Hill has forwarded three copies of the examiner's special report covering this matter to the Board, he has advised that your office will

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"not make a report thereof to the local United States District Attorney unless that step is deemed advisable by the Board. In this connection, there is inclosed herewith a copy of a letter which this office today addressed to the Attorney General of the United States, from which you will note that the advice of the Attorney General has been requested as to whether in the circumstances the Federal reserve agents should report such matters to the United States District Attorneys and whether the Board should report them to the Attorney General. Accordingly, pending the receipt of a reply from the Attorney General it will not be necessary for you to report the instant matter to the local United States District Attorney; but during the interim it is suggested that you consider the advisability of bringing the matter to the attention of the appropriate State supervisory authorities, if it is indicated that any criminal provisions of the State laws may have been violated.

"It is noted further that Mr. Hill has requested advice as to whether it is necessary for your office to furnish the Comptroller of the Currency with copies of reports of examinations made by your bank of private banks under the provisions of section 21 of the Banking Act of 1933. Except in cases in which the Comptroller of the Currency for special reasons may request that your bank do so, the Federal Reserve Board does not feel that there is any necessity that he be furnished with copies of reports of examinations of this kind. However, in order that the Comptroller may be informed in the instant case regarding the matter referred to above, it is requested that you forward to him for such action as he considers advisable a copy of the letter and inclosure Mr. Durkin submitted to Mr. Hill under date of September 1, 1934, and that in the future the Comptroller be advised in like manner of other cases in which comparable circumstances are involved."

Approved, together with a letter, also dated October 4, 1934, and approved by three members of the Board, to the Attorney General of the United States, reading as follows:

"There are inclosed herewith, for such action as you consider advisable, two copies of a letter, and inclosure, which Mr. Timothy A. Durkin, Jr., an examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, addressed under date of September 1, 1934, to Mr. E. C. Hill, Assistant Federal Reserve Agent at that bank, indicating the possibility that violations of the provisions of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, have been committed at the Pine Grove Bank, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, a private bank. The Pine Grove Bank, which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, was examined by Mr. Durkin, Jr., under the provisions of section 21(a)(2) of the Banking Act of 1933, and, although the information contained in the inclosures submitted herewith was developed as a result of that examination,



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"Mr. Hill has requested advice as to whether, in the circumstances, his office should report the matter to the local United States District Attorney.

"It is possible that the transaction in question may be considered to be a violation of the provisions of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States or of section 21(b) of the Banking Act of 1933. However, it is not entirely clear whether either of these sections has been violated, and, in view of the doubt existing in this connection, together with the fact that the instant case is the first one of its kind which has come to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board, it will be appreciated if you will advise the Board whether you desire the Federal reserve agents to report such cases to the local United States District Attorneys and the Board to report them to your Department."

Letter dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to Mr. Austin, Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, reading as follows:

"Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Hill's letter of September 29, 1934, inclosing a letter dated September 28, 1934, from Mr. William H. McCreary with further reference to his application under section 32 of the Banking Act of 1933 for a permit to serve at the same time as a director of the National Bank of Olney at Philadelphia and as a partner of Gayley, McCreary & Company, both of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Mr. McCreary's letter states that, during the past three years, 97% of the gross income of the firm was derived from executing orders for the purchase and sale of securities on behalf of others, and that the remaining 3% was derived from joining 'selling groups' of certain securities. However, Mr. McCreary explains that such selling groups were joined only when the firm had received an order to purchase shares of the particular issue, and was done merely for the purpose of obtaining a larger commission for the order. Mr. McCreary adds that the firm has 'never engaged in the underwriting or retailing of securities, i.e., maintaining a position in any issue for the purpose of sale, at a later date, to our clients.'

"In view of the above information, it appears that the principles discussed in the Board's letter of April 13, 1934 (X-7860), are applicable in the present case and that therefore no permit is necessary under the provisions of section 32 of the Banking Act of 1933 for Mr. McCreary to serve at the same time as a director of the National Bank of Olney at Philadelphia and as a partner of Gayley, McCreary & Company.

"Unless there are other considerations which you believe should be called to the attention of the Board, it is suggested that you advise Mr. McCreary accordingly."

Approved.

Letter dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the



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Board, to Mr. Newton, Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, reading as follows:

"On August 10, 1934, there were sent you the original and copies of a Clayton Act permit granted to Mr. T. D. Boynton to serve at the same time as director and officer of The Isbell National Bank of Talladega, Talladega, and as a director of The City National Bank of Selma, Selma, both of Alabama, for transmittal by you to Mr. Boynton and the two banks, and a copy for your files.

"In the consideration of this case it was noted that the applicant and his brother, Mr. W. H. Boynton, apparently had violated the provisions of Section 12 of the Banking Act of 1933 by discounting with The Isbell National Bank of Talladega various customers' notes of Talladega Hardware Company, a partnership of T. D. Boynton and W. H. Boynton and that this apparent violation had been reported to the United States District Attorney at Birmingham, Alabama. In approving the permit, the Board requested that you ascertain the status of the charge, if any, against the applicant and, in the event the case had been duly considered and closed without prosecution, you were authorized to release the permit to the applicant and forward copies thereof to the banks involved.

"It now appears from Assistant Federal Reserve Agent Clark's letters of August 18, 1934 and September 1, 1934, that the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama instituted criminal proceedings against the applicant and Mr. W. H. Boynton based upon the transactions to which reference has been made, that both Mr. T. D. Boynton and his brother entered pleas of guilty to the charges of violation of the provisions of the law in question, that Mr. W. H. Boynton was fined \$100 and Mr. T. D. Boynton was fined \$50, and that both fines have been paid. In his letter of September 1, 1934, Mr. Clark stated that, under the circumstances, the permit had not been delivered to Mr. T. D. Boynton, and that he was writing the Board to ascertain whether it should be delivered.

"It has been noted that you personally know the applicant, that you have a high regard for him, and that, in your opinion, he is a man of fine integrity and of more than the average of executive and business ability. It has been noted also that he has stated to you that he did not know of the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933 with respect to transactions of the kind involved in this case until the alleged violation was called to his attention and that, in the opinion of Assistant Federal Reserve Agent Clark, the applicant will not again violate these provisions of the Act.

"In the circumstances, and in view of the recommendation of your office that the permit be granted and that you be authorized to deliver the permit, you are authorized to deliver the permit to Mr. T. D. Boynton and the copies to the banks concerned.

"Please inform the Board of your action in this matter."

Approved.

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Letter dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to Mr. Peyton, Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, reading as follows:

"There are inclosed the original and copies of a Clayton Act permit granted to Mr. Ned Jones, Worthington, Minnesota, to serve at the same time as a director of the Farmers State Bank, Round Lake, Minnesota, as a director of The First National Bank of Wilmont, Wilmont, Minnesota, and as director and officer of the State Bank of Worthington, Worthington, Minnesota, for transmittal by you to Mr. Jones and the three banks, and a copy for your files.

"In considering Mr. Jones' application, it was noted that his indebtedness to The First National Bank of Wilmont was secured by the assignment of twenty shares of that bank's stock, which stock apparently constituted his entire holdings of stock in the bank. Before transmitting the permit to Mr. Jones and the copies to the banks concerned, you are requested to satisfy yourself that the applicant owns sufficient unhypothecated stock in The First National Bank of Wilmont to qualify as a director.

"Please inform the Board of your disposition of this matter."

Approved.

Letters dated October 4, 1934, approved by three members of the Board, to applicants for permits under the Clayton Act, advising of approval of their applications as follows:

Mr. Theodore Lane Bean, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of The Montgomery National Bank of Norristown, Norristown, Pennsylvania, and as director of the Montgomery Trust Company, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. Fred Katzmaier, for permission to serve at the same time as a director of The First National Bank of Williamsport, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and as a trustee of the Savings Institution of the City of Williamsport, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Mr. C. Henry Smith, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of The Citizens National Bank of Bluffton, Bluffton, Ohio, and as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Pandora, Pandora, Ohio.

Mr. James G. Martin, Jr., for permission to serve at the same time as a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, and as a director and officer of the Merchants and Planters Bank, (Berkley) Norfolk, Virginia.

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Mr. S. L. Slover, for permission to serve at the same time as a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, and as a director and officer of the Merchants and Planters Bank, (Berkley) Norfolk, Virginia.

Mr. E. C. Romfh, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Miami, Miami, Florida, as a director and officer of The Miami Beach First National Bank, Miami Beach, Florida, and as a director and officer of The Coral Gables First National Bank, Coral Gables, Florida.

Mr. Ed Gardner, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of the Exchange Bank, Mayfield, Kentucky, as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Mayfield, Mayfield, Kentucky, and as a director of the Bank of Fancy Farm, Fancy Farm, Kentucky.

Mr. Edwin Brickson, for permission to serve at the same time as a director of The First National Bank of Wilmont, Wilmont, Minnesota, as a director of the Farmers State Bank, Round Lake, Minnesota, and as a director and officer of the Adrian State Bank, Adrian, Minnesota.

Mr. L. Noel, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Glasco, Glasco, Kansas, and as a director and officer of the Hoxie State Bank, Hoxie, Kansas.

Mr. J. O. Burke, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of the Powell State Bank, Powell, Texas, and as a director of The State National Bank of Corsicana, Corsicana, Texas.

Mr. F. E. Douglas, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Whitewright, Whitewright, Texas, and as a director of The First National Bank of Tom Bean, Tom Bean, Texas.

Mr. H. B. Jones, for permission to serve at the same time as a director and officer of The First-American National Bank in Tucumcari, Tucumcari, New Mexico, as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, New Mexico, and as a director and officer of The First National Bank of Roy, Roy, New Mexico.

Approved.



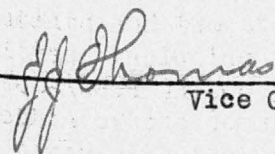
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Thereupon the meeting adjourned.



Assistant Secretary.

Approved:



Vice Governor.