Minutes of actions taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Friday, February 16, 1951.

PRESENT: Mr. Szymczak, Chairman pro tem.
Mr. Evans
Mr. Vardaman
Mr. Norton
Mr. Powell

Mr. Carpenter, Secretary
Mr. Sherman, Assistant Secretary
Mr. Kenyon, Assistant Secretary

Minutes of actions taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Friday, February 16, 1951, were approved unanimously.

Telegrams to the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco stating that the Board approves the establishment without change by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on February 9, by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco on February 13, and by the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Philadelphia on February 15, 1951, of the rates of discount and purchase in their existing schedules.

Approved unanimously.

Memoranda dated February 8 and 14, 1951, from Mr. Marget, Director of the Division of International Finance, recommending increases in the basic annual salaries of the following employees in that Division, effective February 18, 1951:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Gekker</td>
<td>Economist</td>
<td>$3,950</td>
<td>$4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William E. Hardy</td>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>2,572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved unanimously.
Memorandum dated February 14, 1951, from Mr. Horbett, Assistant Director of the Division of Bank Operations, recommending that Mrs. Betty Jane Vogenitz, a clerk-typist in the Division of International Finance, be transferred to the Division of Bank Operations as a clerk-typist with no change in her present basic salary of $2,610 per annum, effective February 18, 1951. The memorandum also stated that the Division of International Finance was agreeable to this transfer.

Approved unanimously.

Memorandum dated February 15, 1951, from Mr. Carpenter, Secretary of the Board, recommending increases in the basic annual salaries of the following employees in the Files Section in the Office of the Secretary, effective February 18, 1951:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Beatrice Hunter</td>
<td>Asst. Chief</td>
<td>$4,325</td>
<td>$4,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Marion H. Derr</td>
<td>Records Clerk</td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>3,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ruth W. Franta</td>
<td>File Clerk</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Kathleen J. O'Connor</td>
<td>File Clerk</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ella D. Whitaker</td>
<td>File Clerk</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>2,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved unanimously.

Memorandum dated February 14, 1951, from Mr. Bethea, Director of the Division of Administrative Services, recommending increases in the basic annual salaries of the following employees in that Division, effective February 18, 1951:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Weeks, Sr.</td>
<td>Assistant Foreman of Laborers</td>
<td>$2,930</td>
<td>$3,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alton W. Cassidy</td>
<td>Assistant Gardener</td>
<td>2,330</td>
<td>2,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Cobey</td>
<td>Cafeteria Laborer</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>2,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Psomos</td>
<td>Cafeteria Laborer</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>2,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abner Thompson</td>
<td>Cafeteria Laborer</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Battle</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert E. Carter</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>2,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston E. Fowler</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>2,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett Jones</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>2,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Love</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudolph Reece</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrey L. Simmons</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William R. Smith</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>2,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Leach, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, reading as follows:

"In accordance with the request contained in your letter of February 13, 1951, the Board approves the appointment of William F. Lambert as an assistant examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. McCormick, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, reading as follows:

"The Board of Governors approves the appointment of Mr. Hugh Leach as President and of Mr. John S. Walden, Jr., as First Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, for terms of five years beginning March 1, 1951, in accordance with the action taken by the Board of directors as reported in your letter of February 10, 1951.

"The Board of Governors also approves the payment of salary to Mr. Leach at the rate of $25,000 per annum and to Mr. Walden at the rate of $18,000 per annum for the period March 1, 1951 through May 31, 1951."
"It is noted from your letter that First Vice President Walden expects to retire in April, 1953, at which time he will have attained age 65."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Strathy, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, reading as follows:

"The Board of Governors approves the reappointments of Messrs. J. G. Holtzclaw, Walker D. Stuart, Orton D. Dennis, Ross Puette, and John L. Whitehurst, as members of the Industrial Advisory Committee for the Fifth Federal Reserve District to serve for terms of one year each, beginning March 1, 1951, in accordance with the action taken by the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, as reported in your letter of February 9, 1951."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Dearmont, Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, reading as follows:

"In accordance with the request contained in Mr. Weigel's letter of February 12, 1951, the Board of Governors approves, effective November 1, 1950, the payment of salary to Mr. Benjamin B. Monaghan, Federal Reserve Agent's Representative, Memphis Branch, at the rate of $4,980 per annum."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Shepard, Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, reading as follows:

"In accordance with the request contained in Mr. Peyton's letter of February 12, 1951, the Board of Governors approves, effective January 1, 1951, the payment of salary to Mr. Morris G. Anderson, Alternate Assistant Federal Reserve Agent, at the rate of $4,500 per annum."
Letter to Mr. Koppang, Secretary pro tem of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, reading as follows:

"The Board of Governors approves the appointments of Messrs. Thomas McNally, Mason L. Thompson, Harold F. Silver, Albert R. Waters, and Raymond W. Hall as members of the Industrial Advisory Committee for the Tenth Federal Reserve District to serve for terms of one year each, beginning March 1, 1951, in accordance with the action taken by the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, as reported in your letter of February 9, 1951."

Approved unanimously.

Telegram to Mr. Earhart, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, reading as follows:

"Retel 14th. Board approves appointments of Messrs. E. S. Dulin, Wakefield Baker, Edmund Hayes, Walter A. Starr, and J. A. Folger as members of Industrial Advisory Committee for 12th Federal Reserve District to serve for year beginning March 1, 1951."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Koppang, First Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, reading as follows:

"This refers to your letter of February 1, 1951, to Mr. Vest regarding a question presented under Regulation U by the First National Bank in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

"We agree with your conclusion that there is no provision in Regulation U exempting loans of the kind in question."

Approved unanimously.
Letter to the Presidents of all Federal Reserve Banks,

reading as follows:

"Certain questions have been presented concerning the application of section 5(c)(2) of Regulation W relating to 'Serviceman's Pre-Induction Debt'. One question was whether that section permits a Registrant to make an instalment loan, without regard to the terms prescribed by the regulation, to the parent of a member of the Armed Forces for the purpose of paying an obligation held by a different Registrant and incurred by such member prior to his induction.

"The Board is of the view that section 5(c)(2) would not permit a loan of the kind just described since the action by the Registrant clearly would be 'with respect to' the obligation of the father, rather than the pre-induction obligation of the inductee. Nor would it be permissible for such different Registrant to make such a loan to the inductee himself, since the action permitted by section 5(c) does not extend to obligations not held by the Registrant.

In this regard, the language of section 5(c) may be contrasted to that of section 5(b) which does extend to obligations 'whether or not ... held by the Registrant' doing the refinancing.

"Another question concerned the case of an inductee whose pre-induction instalment obligation was rewritten under section 5(c)(2), by the Registrant holding the obligation, for a maturity longer than that prescribed by the regulation. The question was whether, at a subsequent date, section 5(c)(2) also would permit a transaction wherein the inductee would assign the obligation to a third person and be relieved of all liability thereon.

"In the Board's view this would not be permissible since, under the principles stated above, this would be action 'with respect to' the obligation of a different obligor, rather than the obligation of the inductee. The transaction would be permissible, on the other hand, if the inductee remained liable on the obligation."

Approved unanimously.

Telegram to Mr. Frank Cain, General Counsel, National Used
Car Dealers Association, c/o Irion, Cain, Bergman, and Hickerson, 
Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas 1, Texas, reading as follows:

"Reurtel of February 15 requesting another postponement to the middle of week of February 18 for the time allowed you to submit additional information regarding Regulation W. Board is extending to February 21 period within which you may supply such additional information but Board feels that more than adequate time has already been allowed and will be compelled to consider your presentation completed as of that date."

Approved unanimously.

Telegram to the Presidents of all Federal Reserve Banks, reading as follows:

"Inquiries have been received asking whether the Board has considered the advisability of extending the January 1, 1951, cut-off date in clause (2) of section 6(b) of Regulation X. It is not the Board's present intention to extend the time limit beyond that date. However, in view of the equitable considerations involved, the Board will offer no objection if the Federal Reserve Banks waive this requirement in individual cases where statements are received after such date, if the filing of the statement had been delayed because of sickness, negligence of the Registrant, or other similar circumstances, and a failure to waive the requirement would cause an undue hardship upon the borrower."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Honorable A. Willis Robertson, United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C., reading as follows:

"This refers to your letter of February 6, 1951, to Mr. Vest, General Counsel, attention of Mr. Solomon, regarding a letter and enclosure you received from Mr. Howard S. Keep of 800 South 21st Street, Arlington, Virginia, on the subject of margin requirements."
"It appears that Mr. Keep has an account at the Washington Office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane. He stated that on Tuesday, January 16, 1951, at about noon, he advised Mr. S. H. Williams, the account executive at the branch office, to transfer all margin over 50 per cent in his margin account to his cash account. Apparently he had more than 50 per cent margin in the account, that is, he was borrowing less than 50 per cent. However, before the margin was reduced to 50 per cent (which would have been equivalent to increasing the borrowing to 50 per cent), the Board's increase in margin requirements to 75 per cent became effective. He asked the broker to transfer the so-called surplus margin from the account despite that fact, and apparently has been informed that the New York Stock Exchange has denied his request.

"It is correct that the margin regulations do not permit the withdrawal of funds from a margin account except to the extent that the margin exceeds the present 75 per cent margin requirements. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Keep has been correctly informed as to the requirements of the regulation.

"It is frequently said, as we have in this letter, that an account contains 'surplus margin'. But that does not mean that any cash is actually held in the account or owing to the customer; the account is a debt owing from the customer to the broker rather than the reverse. It really means only that additional money could be borrowed in the account, if the broker were willing to lend it. Unexecuted orders or instructions cannot affect the status of an account prior to their execution, and it has been the established practice for many years for the actual status of the account at any particular time to be controlling under the margin regulation. To attempt to apply a different rule would result in many inequities, in addition to causing many complications to both brokers and customers.

"We appreciate the opportunity to consider Mr. Keep's letter, which we are returning herewith for your files, and we hope that you will let us know if we can be of any further assistance in the matter."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. S. H. Scheuer, 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., reading as follows:
"This is with reference to your letter of February 7, 1951, in which you refer to our letter of February 1 in reply to your letter of January 20.

"You suggest, in effect, that the margin requirements on short sales in the Board's margin regulations be made lower than the requirements on purchases of securities.

"Although increased short selling may contribute to a more orderly market in some circumstances, there are other times at which this is not necessarily the case. The matter was carefully considered when the margin requirements were recently changed, and the Board reached the conclusion that the rule adopted was desirable in the circumstances then existing. Upon reexamination the Board is of the view that the present rule continues to be appropriate and that, accordingly, a change in its requirements would not be desirable at this time."

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Honorable James Howard McGrath, The Attorney General, Washington 25, D. C., reading as follows:

"In a letter dated February 5, 1951 the Board transmitted to you a Program for Voluntary Credit Restraint and a proposed 'Request' under the provisions of section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and section 701 of Executive Order No. 10161. On February 9, 1951, representatives of your Department, who were joined by representatives of the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, conferred informally with representatives of the Board of Governors and suggested certain changes in the Program. The Program has been amended in the respects suggested by representatives of your Department and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and in accordance with their suggestion, the Program and Request are now resubmitted to you in full.

"In accordance with the provisions of section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and of section 701 of Executive Order No. 10161, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has consulted with representatives of financing with a view to encouraging the making of voluntary agreements and programs to further the objectives of the Defense Production Act. As a result of such consultations, a group including repre-
Secretary of the American Bankers Association, the Investment Bankers Association of America, and the Life Insurance Association of America, have prepared and approved a Program for Voluntary Credit Restraint and have asked the Board to approve the Program and request financing institutions to act in accordance with the Statement of Principles included in it. The entire document is hereinafter referred to as the Program.

"The Board has approved the Program, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, and is also prepared, as provided in section 708, to find that the Program is in the public interest as contributing to the national defense.

"As required by the provisions of section 708(c) of the Defense Production Act, the Board has consulted with you, through the medium of our letter of February 5 and through the informal discussions theretofore held between representatives of the Board and your Department with regard to the provisions of the Program, the proposed finding by the Board that the Program is in the public interest as contributing to the national defense, and the proposed request to be made by the Board to financing institutions to act and to refrain from acting pursuant to the Program. The Board has consulted in like manner with the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

"There is enclosed herewith a proposed 'Request' to financing institutions that they act and refrain from acting pursuant to and in accordance with the Program. This Request will be addressed to all financing institutions in the United States, including without limitation all individuals, firms, partnerships, corporations and other organizations of any kind which are engaged in the business of extending credit, making loans, or purchasing, discounting, selling, distributing, dealing in, or underwriting securities. If you approve the enclosed Request, which is intended to be within the coverage of section 708 of the Defense Production Act, the Board will make such Request as provided in section 708. Thereupon a copy of the Request will be furnished to you and a copy to the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and a copy will be published in the Federal Register.
"The purpose of the making of voluntary agreements or programs to restrict the extension of credit pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 is to assist in restraining inflationary pressures. It is part of a broad anti-inflationary program. The needs for defense are so great and so pressing that we must both expand rapidly our total productive capacity and divert rapidly from civilian production a substantial part of the resources now absorbed in such output. The defense effort will cut down the amount of goods and services available for civilian consumption while at the same time increasing the incomes of our people. Expanding Government purchases for armament plus increased civilian buying from larger incomes will mean a continuing pressure of demand on the available supply of goods and services. This is the nub of the defense emergency inflation problem. In order to provide a basic and lasting solution for it, we must draw away by taxation a maximum amount of excess civilian purchasing power, encourage the civilian economy to increase and retain its savings, and prevent the expansion of credit as a supplement to current buying out of income and accumulated savings.

"Extensions of credit furnish the borrowers with purchasing power which is used to bid for the available goods and services. Bank loans increase the total money supply (currency and bank deposits) of the country and the purchasing power of the people. Even though loans by others than banks do not actually increase the total money supply they transfer purchasing power from groups that may not be inclined to use their purchasing power so aggressively to other groups which do use it aggressively; they increase the velocity of the turnover of money and put further pressure on the limited supply of goods and services. Therefore, it is important to restrain credit expansion.

"Many counter-inflationary measures have been taken by the Federal Reserve System. These have included the encouragement of voluntary restraint in lending, general or quantitative credit controls, and selective credit controls.

"Early in August 1950, the Federal bank supervisory authorities, together with the bank supervisory agencies of the 48 States, issued a joint statement urging banks
"to screen their lending operations with great care during the period of the defense effort, and in November the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System addressed a letter to all member banks, pointing out that the continuation of the unprecedented rise in bank loans would not only add to inflationary pressures but would seriously handicap the necessary expansion of military production. In August the Federal Reserve Banks increased their discount rates; concurrently the System directed its open market operations toward making it more difficult and costly for member banks to get bank reserves which are essential to further expansion of bank credit, and the Board has recently raised member bank reserve requirements. Under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Board has issued its Regulations W and X restricting consumer credit and real estate construction credit which is not insured or guaranteed by the Government; and the Board has recently increased margin requirements under its Regulations T and U in connection with securities transactions.

"Even though all these measures have been taken, total credit has continued to expand and to attain new record levels. Particularly important in this expansion has been an unprecedented increase in so-called 'business loans' which are not directly affected by the selective credit controls (the Board's Regulations T, U, W and X). It is essential to use every appropriate means to restrain credit which is not needed for the defense effort. Therefore, the Board has felt that it should encourage financing institutions voluntarily to cooperate in refraining from granting credit which is not essential to the defense effort.

"With this end in view the Board began its consultations with representatives of financing at a meeting held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on December 19, 1950. This meeting, which was attended by representatives of the American Bankers Association, the Investment Bankers Association of America, and the Life Insurance Association of America and by representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was called by the President of the Federal Reserve Bank at the request of the Board of Governors in order that there
might be discussion and exploration of the possibility of voluntary agreements or programs to restrict the granting of credit not needed in the defense effort.

As a result of the discussions at the meeting on December 19, a subcommittee was authorized, to consist of two members of each association represented at the meeting, which, with the aid of counsel for each of the groups and with such assistance from the Board of Governors and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as might be needed and called for, would endeavor to formulate recommendations with respect to a voluntary agreement or program. This subcommittee held several meetings, which were attended by representatives designated for the purpose by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and recommended a program to the group which had originally met on December 19. The group which originally met on December 19, as related above, has approved the Program which is enclosed herewith.

The Board has addressed letters to the American Bankers Association, the Investment Bankers Association of America, the Life Insurance Association of America, the National Association of Securities Dealers, the American Life Convention, and the Association of Reserve City Bankers, asking that they present the Program for consideration to their governing bodies and expressing the hope that the Board may receive at an early date the assurance of the cooperation and support of each of these organizations in carrying out the Program for Voluntary Credit Restraint and making it effective. These organizations represent a large segment of the financing institutions in this country -- large, medium and small. The American Bankers Association represents approximately 97 per cent of all commercial banking institutions in the United States. The Investment Bankers Association of America, together with the National Association of Securities Dealers, represent practically all of the investment banking institutions in the United States. The Life Insurance Association of America, together with the American Life Convention, represent approximately 95 per cent of the total assets of the legal reserve life insurance companies in the United States.

You will observe from the Program that it is contemplated that a national committee will be established consisting initially of 12 members, four representing the banks, four representing the investment bankers, and four representing the insurance companies. This committee
"will be appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Subcommittees of the national committee, to be named by it, will be established to be available for consultation by individual financing institutions and to express opinions when requested as to whether proposed loans would conform to the Program. It is intended that the national committee will hold meetings on call of a representative of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, that a Board representative will serve as chairman of any such meeting, that the agenda for each such meeting will be prepared by a Board representative, and that a Board representative will arrange for the keeping of minutes of each such meeting. At such meetings the committee will consider the functioning of the Program, advising the Board with respect thereto and suggesting for the consideration of the Board such changes in the Program as may from time to time appear appropriate. Of course any changes or modifications of the Program will be in accordance with the procedure contemplated by section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

"The Program provides that the committee will be furnished with such compilations of statistical data on extensions of credit by financing institutions as may be required to show the amounts and direction of credit use. When compiled by the Board and furnished to the committee such statistical data will not reveal the identity of financing institutions or borrowers.

"In considering any aspect of the Program from time to time, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will have the benefit of the advice not only of the national committee but also of various groups in the Federal Reserve System which are representative of widespread segments of our national economy. As you know, the Board itself consists of seven members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and in the selection of such members the President is required to have due regard to a fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests, as well as the geographical divisions of the country. The Chairman of the Board is also a member of the Defense Mobilization Board, and, as an agency of the Government concerned with financing, the Board has access to numerous sources of information concerning the credit needs of the country. In addition, however, the affairs of each Federal Reserve
"Bank are conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors consisting of nine members and divided into three classes as follows: Class A, consisting of three members, representing the member banks in the district and chosen respectively by the small, medium, and large member banks; Class B, consisting of three members, representing commerce, agriculture or industry and chosen respectively by small, medium and large member banks; and Class C, consisting of three members, appointed by the Board of Governors from various groups or interests (other than banking) with a view to the public interest. Federal Reserve Banks are authorized by section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act to make loans under certain circumstances to established industrial or commercial businesses which are unable to obtain credit on a reasonable basis from the usual sources, so that worthy credit risks which cannot obtain loans otherwise may apply to the Reserve Banks for their necessary financing. In this connection, there is an Industrial Advisory Committee at each Federal Reserve Bank which passes upon such applications for business loans and which consists of five members who are actively engaged in some industrial pursuit within the Federal Reserve District. Such persons are required to be familiar with the problems and needs of industry and commerce in such District.

"In selecting the members of the various subcommittees, the national committee will, as far as practicable, give representation on such committees to various types of financing institutions, whether banks, investment bankers, insurance companies, or otherwise, and will also endeavor so far as practicable to give representation to various geographical areas and to small, medium and large institutions.

"It is proposed that the Program and a statement that it has been approved by the Board and found by the Board to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense, together with the Request herewith enclosed and a statement that such Request has been approved by you and has been made not less than 10 days after consultation with you and the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will be distributed to the greatest possible number of financing institutions in the country."
"If you approve the enclosed Request that financing institutions act and refrain from acting pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the Program, it will be appreciated if you will advise the Board of your approval as promptly as possible."

Approved unanimously, together with a similar letter to Honorable James M. Mead, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

[Signature]

Secretary.