Minutes of actions taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Friday, April 23, 1954. The Board met in the Board Room at 10:00 a.m.

PRESENT: Mr. Martin, Chairman
Mr. Szymczak
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mills
Mr. Robertson

Mr. Carpenter, Secretary
Mr. Sherman, Assistant Secretary
Mr. Kenyon, Assistant Secretary
Mr. Thurston, Assistant to the Board
Mr. Thomas, Economic Adviser to the Board
Mr. Vest, General Counsel
Mr. Young, Director, Division of Research and Statistics
Mr. Horbett, Assistant Director, Division of Bank Operations
Mr. Youngdahl, Assistant Director, Division of Research and Statistics
Mr. Daniels, Chief, Reserve Bank Operations Section, Division of Bank Operations
Mr. Koch, Chief, Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics
Mr. Eckert, Economist, Division of Research and Statistics

There were presented proposed telegrams reading as follows:

To Messrs. Fulton, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and Irons, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Reurtel April 22. Board approves effective April 23, 1954, rates of 1-1/2 per cent on discounts for and advances to member banks under Sections 13 and 13a and 2 per cent on advances to member banks under Section 10(b). Otherwise Board approves establishment by your Bank, without change, of rates of discount and purchase in Bank's existing schedule, advice of which was contained in your telegram of April 22. Board's announcement on change in discount rate will be handed to press at 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time today for immediate release.
To Mr. Weigel, Vice President and Secretary, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Reurtel today. Board approves effective April 23, 1954, rates of 1-1/2 per cent on discounts for and advances to member banks under Sections 13 and 13a and 2 per cent on advances to member banks under Section 10(b). Otherwise Board approves establishment by your Bank, without change, of rates of discount and purchase in Bank's existing schedule, advice of which was contained in your telegram of April 23. Board's announcement on change in discount rate is being handed to press for immediate release.

To Mr. Hall, Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

Reurtel April 22. Board approves effective April 23, 1954, rate of 1-1/2 per cent on discounts for and advances to member banks under Sections 13 and 13a. Otherwise Board approves establishment by your Bank, without change, of rates of discount and purchase in Bank's existing schedule, advice of which was contained in your telegram of April 22. Board's announcement will be handed to press at 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time today for immediate release.

Approved unanimously, with the understanding that the Presidents of all Federal Reserve Banks and the Vice Presidents in charge of all Federal Reserve Bank branches would be advised by telegram and that advice would be sent to the Federal Register. This action was taken with the further understanding that the press statements would be in a form similar to those issued previously announcing the establishment and approval of a discount rate of 1-1/2 per cent at the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

There were also presented proposed telegrams to the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco stating that the Board approved the establishment without
change by the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Philadelphia, and San Francisco on April 21, and by the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta, Chicago, and Minneapolis on April 22, 1954, of the rates of discount and purchase in their existing schedules.

Approved unanimously.

Prior to this meeting there had been circulated to the members of the Board a draft of telegram to Mr. Leach, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, reading as follows:

Reurlet April 15, Board authorizes preparation of detailed plans and specifications for proposed addition and alterations to Charlotte Branch building on basis of preliminary plans and outline specifications as modified. It is understood that upon completion of detailed plans and specifications they will be submitted to the Board for consideration prior to requesting bids.

Approved unanimously.

Governor Evans referred to the proposal of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland to construct a security court for the Cincinnati Branch in space to be leased in a public garage located across an alley at the rear of the branch building. In a letter dated December 4, 1953, to Mr. Fulton, President of the Cleveland Bank, the Board stated that it had no objection to the program and authorized the expenditure of approximately $100,000 for the necessary alterations.

Governor Evans stated that Mr. Persina, Consulting Architect to the Board, had made certain suggestions with respect to the construction
work which might increase the cost of the program somewhat. He also
said that the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland had furnished a model
of the project, which was available for inspection in the office of Mr.
Leonard, Director of the Division of Bank Operations.

With a letter dated April 19, 1954, Mr. Sproul, President of the
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, transmitted to the Board a letter and
accompanying memorandum submitted to him under date of April 15, 1954,
by a delegation of the New York Clearing House Association, the letter
being signed by Mr. N. Baxter Jackson, President of the Association.
The memorandum, which supplemented a brief of March 18, 1953, previously
submitted to Mr. Sproul, was in support of the contention that the dif-
ferential in reserve requirements between central reserve city banks and
reserve city banks should be eliminated, and the letter urged that New York
be reclassified as a reserve city. Copies of Mr. Sproul's letter and its
enclosures had been sent to the members of the Board prior to this meeting.

At the request of the Board, Mr. Thomas commented on the current
memorandum from the New York Clearing House Association, referring in the
course of his remarks to certain statistics prepared by the Board's staff
under date of April 22, 1954, having to do with interbank, demand, and
total deposits of central reserve city, reserve city, and other member
banks. It was the conclusion of Mr. Thomas, which was concurred in by the
members of the Board and other members of the staff, that the memorandum
contained nothing of significance concerning the subject that had not
been brought to the attention of the Board previously.

Thereupon, Chairman Martin was
authorized by unanimous vote to reply
to President Sproul as follows:

The Board has received your letter of April 19, 1954,
with which you enclosed a memorandum and covering letter
from the New York Clearing House Association proposing
that New York be classified as a reserve city rather than
as a central reserve city.

It will be appreciated if you will advise the dele-
gation which presented the memorandum to you that the Board
is giving continuing study to the problem of what, if any,
action should be taken with respect to reserve requirements
of member banks and that the views of the New York Clearing
House Association will have thorough consideration. As
indicated in your letter of transmittal, the question whether
further action should or should not be taken has not been
decided but in the study that the matter will have, the de-
sirability of the action proposed by the Association as well
as other actions that might be taken in this field will be
fully reviewed.

The discussion then turned to the consideration of reasons which
might be given for and against action by the Board to reduce member bank
reserve requirements within the near future, or later during the year
1954. In this discussion, during the course of which Governor Vardaman
entered the room, reference was made to the current reserve position of
member banks, the argument for the provision of additional reserves on
account of contemplated Treasury financing during the remainder of 1954
and to provide for the growth element in the economy, the uses to which
additional reserve funds made available through a reduction in reserve
requirements might be put by member banks, and the possibility of absorb-
ing a portion or all of the additional reserves through open market opera-
tions.

No action was taken but it was understood that the question of
the advisability of a change in member bank reserve requirements would
receive the continued attention of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned. During the day the following addi-
tional actions were taken by the Board with all of the members present:

Minutes of actions taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal
Reserve System on April 22, 1954, were approved unanimously.

Memoranda from appropriate individuals concerned recommending
personnel actions as follows:

Appointment, effective upon the
date of assuming duties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Type of appointment</th>
<th>Basic annual salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reta M. America,</td>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>$3,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk-Typist</td>
<td></td>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salary increases, effective April 25, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret T. Notter,</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary</td>
<td>$3,415</td>
<td>$3,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson L. Hooff,</td>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>8,960</td>
<td>9,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Counsel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salary increases, effective April 25, 1954 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and title</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Basic annual salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jennie L. Glass, Clerk</td>
<td>Research and Statistics</td>
<td>$3,575 $3,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret F. Ebenfield, Editorial Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,030 3,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy J. Smith, Statistical Assistant</td>
<td>International Finance</td>
<td>4,205 4,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles H. Grady, Jr., Assistant Federal Reserve Examiner</td>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>3,410 3,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John N. Lyon, Assistant Federal Reserve Examiner</td>
<td>Bank Operations</td>
<td>4,870 4,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald M. Conkling, Chief, Member Bank Section</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,200 10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry F. Allen, Telegraph Operator</td>
<td>Administrative Services</td>
<td>3,535 3,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret C. Caldow, Stenographer</td>
<td>Office of the Controller</td>
<td>3,415 3,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin R. Reading, Accounting Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,295 4,420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved unanimously.
Letter to Mr. Hodgkinson, Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent,

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, reading as follows:

The Board of Governors approves the payment of salaries to the following officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the period May 1, 1954, through December 31, 1954, at the rates indicated, which are the rates fixed by the Board of Directors as reported in your letter of April 15, 1954:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Annual Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ansgar R. Berge</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurence H. Stone</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Board of Governors also approves the appointment of Mr. Clifford E. Morrissey as Assistant Federal Reserve Agent, effective May 1, 1954, to succeed Mr. Ansgar R. Berge.

This approval is given with the understanding that Mr. Morrissey will remain on the Federal Reserve Agent's pay roll and will be solely responsible to him or, during a vacancy in the office of the Agent, to the Board of Governors for the proper performance of his duties. When not engaged in the performance of his duties as Assistant Federal Reserve Agent he may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Agent, and the President, perform such work for the Bank as will not be inconsistent with his duties as Assistant Federal Reserve Agent.

Mr. Morrissey should execute the usual oath of office which should be forwarded to the Board of Governors.

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Bilby, Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, reading as follows:

The Board of Governors approves, in accordance with the request contained in your letter of April 8, a special salary range from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum for the Director of Dental Section (Consulting Dentist) on the basis of six hours' minimum service to the Bank per week.

Approved unanimously.
Letter to Mr. Diercks, Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, reading as follows:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of April 19, 1954, the Board of Governors approves the appointment of James R. Morrison as an assistant examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Please advise as to the date upon which the appointment is made effective and as to salary rate.

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. Johns, President, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, reading as follows:

Reference is made to your letter of April 12 to Mr. Arthur W. Marget, regarding a request from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the services of Mr. Ray E. Miller of your Bank. It is understood that Mr. Miller would be given a leave of absence without pay, for a period of about six weeks or possibly somewhat longer, for the purpose of investigating certain aspects of agricultural credit problems in Peru on behalf of the International Bank.

A member of the Board's staff has ascertained from Mr. Aldewereld of the International Bank that that Bank now contemplates a date of about May 17 for the beginning of Mr. Miller's services, subject to the completion of the necessary formalities before that date.

The Board would be entirely agreeable to a decision by your Bank to granting leave of absence to Mr. Miller as outlined in your letter.

Approved unanimously.

Letter to Mr. A. J. Gock, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Bank of America, 40 Wall Street, New York, New York, reading as follows:

There are enclosed two copies of the report of examination of Bank of America, New York, New York, made as of December 4, 1953 by examiners for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The second copy of the report is for the information and files of Mr. Henry A. J. Ralph, Vice President and Manager in charge of the Home Office.
After the report has been presented to your directors for their consideration, please advise the Board of Governors regarding the actions taken or contemplated with respect to the elimination of the estimated losses of $23,459.91 (as shown in the Summary of Examiner's Classifications, page 17) and the various comments, recommendations, and suggestions of the examiner, particularly as set forth on pages 11-16.

Your views are requested regarding the comments of the examiner in the letter of transmittal, page 2 of report, and in the various loan pages of the report regarding the lines of credit, as distinguished from actual loan accommodations, which have been established by your Bank and which in the opinion of the examiner are regarded as being excessively large.

With respect to the schedules "Deposit Accounts of Domestic Clients with No Loans Outstanding or Commercial Letters of Credit Unused" and "Deposit Accounts of Domestic Clients where the Balance on Examination Date Was in Excess of the Loans Outstanding and Commercial Letters of Credit Unused", it will be appreciated if you will forward with respect to each account so listed such information as you may care to submit as to why you feel such account may be regarded as conforming to the provisions of Section XIV of Regulation K which provides, in part, as follows:

"No Corporation shall receive in the United States any deposits except such as are incidental to or for the purpose of carrying out transactions in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States where the Corporation has established agencies, branches, correspondents, or where it operates through the ownership or control of subsidiary corporations........."

Without undertaking to rule definitively at this time on what deposits are appropriate or inappropriate for an Edge Bank to receive and maintain for domestic clients, it seems clear that Edge Banks may not conduct a general deposit business in the United States and, except for such deposits as are incidental to the conduct of its loan and discount, foreign collection, foreign exchange, and remittance operations, an Edge Bank should refrain from such deposit activities. Upon the conclusion of loan and discount, collection, exchange, and remittance operations for a client, any deposit balance remaining should be withdrawn or transferred to other institutions within a reasonable time. With this thought in mind, it would seem difficult to justify the maintenance of
a deposit account for a client for whom lines of credit have been established if, in fact, no loan accommodations are outstanding, unless such deposits are in the nature of margin accounts or collateral to such credit operations. Accordingly, the Board of Governors would also appreciate receiving from you a statement as to your general policy with respect to the receipt of deposits from domestic clients, and the payment of checks drawn thereagainst, and the procedure you plan to establish to assure that deposit and withdrawal activities will be operated within the scope of such institutional policy and the requirements of Regulation K.

You will recall that in the Board’s letter of March 2, 1954, relative to the activities of your Paris foreign exchange trading office, reference was made to the comment in the Board’s letter of April 17, 1953 regarding the review being made with respect to the entire problem of the proper scope of activities of corporations organized under section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act. This subject is being actively studied at this time and it is contemplated, of course, that before the Board reaches any decision, which may affect the broad scope of your operations, you will have an opportunity to discuss the matter with representatives of the Board. It is felt, however, that the matter of the receipt of deposits from domestic clients is so clearly limited by Regulation K that this matter need not await the determination of the broader question of the scope of activities of Edge Banks.

Any other comments you may care to make with regard to the operations of the Bank as disclosed by the report of examination will be appreciated.

Approved unanimously, with the understanding that copies of the letter and the report of examination would be sent to Messrs. Sproul and Earhart, Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York and San Francisco, respectively.

Letter to the Board of Directors, Carolina Savings Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, reading as follows:

Pursuant to your request submitted through the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System approves the establishment
of a branch at 170 Calhoun Street, Charleston, South Carolina, by Carolina Savings Bank, Charleston, South Carolina, provided the branch is established within nine months of the date of this letter.

Approved unanimously, for transmittal through the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Letter for the signature of the Chairman to Honorable Pat McCarran, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., reading as follows:

I have your letter of April 15, with respect to the reopening of the London gold market. We have watched this development with a good deal of interest; and I am glad to pass on to you my views as to the interpretation to be put upon it.

The British themselves have given, as their principal reasons for reopening the gold market, (1) that it will provide a source of earnings for the well-established facilities and technical experience of London bullion dealers; and (2) that, by creating a special type of sterling ("registered" sterling) to be used in London gold transactions, it will provide a reason for holding such sterling in order to effect these transactions, and thus, by creating an additional use for sterling, make sterling a more desirable and "stronger" currency. The South Africans have already announced that the gold which was formerly marketed in the free market will now be sold exclusively through the London bullion market and other sterling area producers may follow a similar policy. I do not see any reason to doubt that the two reasons cited weighed very heavily with the British in their decision.

With respect to the other possible objectives mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter, I have only these comments to make:

I do not see a direct connection between the reopening of the London gold market and a possible revaluation of the pound. It is true that, in the prewar period, when the United Kingdom had a "floating" rate of exchange, the British authorities were said to make use of the gold market in their "stabilization" operations; and presumably this might be true again if the United Kingdom should ever decide to have a "floating" rate of exchange. But it seems to me quite clear
that any British decision with respect to the rate of exchange between sterling and the dollar will have to be based on considerations of a nature much broader than any directly associated with the reopening of the London gold market.

Similarly, I do not see any direct connection between the reopening of the gold market and possible sales of Russian gold. Even before the establishment of a gold market, it was possible for the Russian authorities to dispose of their gold through London, and for the British authorities to purchase Russian or any other foreign gold. In view of the very restricted access to the "registered" sterling set up in connection with the reopening of the gold market, I do not see any direct connection between the latter and the establishment of sterling convertibility. Indirectly, of course, the increased use of sterling, by making sterling stronger, in the way suggested in the second paragraph of this letter, may facilitate its progress toward convertibility. Similarly, the reopening of the gold market can be regarded as one of a series of steps taken by the United Kingdom to reestablish the financial and commercial institutions which operated in Britain before the war, and which are considered by the British to be the technical apparatus for eventual convertibility of the pound. For example, the United Kingdom reestablished a private foreign exchange market in December 1951, and reopened a number of commodity exchanges during 1952 and 1953; with the reopening of the London bullion market, another step in this sequence is accomplished. But I am unable to see any direct relation between the reopening of the London market and the statements in the President's message on the subject of foreign currency convertibility.

Finally, I do not see any reason to suppose that the reopening of the market will have an appreciable effect on the rate of gold outflow from the United States. This will continue to depend primarily, it seems to me, on the general state of our balance of payments with the rest of the world.

I agree entirely with you that "it is of vital interest to the American public that we know the full objectives of the British in creating this market so that we might gauge the possible effect on the American economy and on world trade and financial patterns." Although, as you see from the foregoing, I do not myself believe that the British move is of major importance from this standpoint, we shall certainly continue to keep developments in the reopened market under close study.

Approved unanimously.
Letters to Mr. Harry J. Harding, President, Independent Bankers

Association, Twelfth Federal Reserve District, Pleasanton, California, reading as follows:

This refers to your letter of April 5, 1954, regarding information contained in our letter of April 2, 1954, with respect to the 77 cases in which there are in force determinations made by the Board of Governors pursuant to Section 301 of the Banking Act of 1935.

You state that, as you interpret our letter, the 69 cases involving control of but one bank would be excluded under the definition of "bank holding company" set forth in S. 1118. As was indicated in our letter, throughout the information and data given therein regarding controlled banks, the meaning of control is that which is indicated in the existing statutory definition of the term "holding company affiliate." Inasmuch as the definition in S. 1118 is based upon a 25 per cent measure of bank stock ownership, it is possible for a holding company affiliate controlling only one bank within the meaning of the present statutory definition to be also a "bank holding company" within the meaning of S. 1118, through ownership or control of at least 25 per cent, but less than a majority, of the stock of a second bank. According to our latest information, however, there is only one of the 69 cases in which the holding company affiliate owns or controls a sufficient amount of stock of a second bank to fall within the mathematical measure in S. 1118, and in that case the holding company affiliate is a bank which owns or controls stock of two banks in fiduciary capacities such as apparently would be excepted by the second paragraph of Section 3 (a) of S. 1118.

With respect to your inquiry as to whether the exceptions set forth in the third paragraph of Section 3 (a) of S. 1118 would apply to any of the eight cases in which there is more than one controlled bank, it appears that four of these cases (including the two cases involving three controlled banks) probably would be exempt either under the provisions of the paragraph referred to or under the provisions of the second paragraph of Section 3 (a) regarding holding of bank stock in fiduciary capacities.

Your letter indicates the assumption that the Board "has developed a formula for interpreting 'any organization . . . not to be engaged, directly or indirectly, as a business
in holding the stock of, or managing or controlling banks,' etc." and raises the question, "In other words, is the term 'as a business' definable as something definite and fixed or is this term variable under different circumstances?"

In this connection, you refer for illustration to the letter of W. R. Grace & Co. to Senator Lehman which appears in the record of the hearings on S. 1118, and inquire whether that company is engaged "as a business in holding the stock of, or managing or controlling banks," etc. As stated in our letter to you dated April 2, 1954, in making the determinations provided for by Section 301 of the Banking Act of 1935, the Board's decisions have been based upon all of the facts and circumstances of each particular case, and the detailed reasons for the determinations are as diverse as the detailed facts of the respective cases. In view of such diversity of facts, it has not been feasible to develop a precise definition of the term "as a business" which could be applied in any given case without consideration of all of the facts involved therein. Referring to your inquiry regarding W. R. Grace & Co., it is felt that it would not be appropriate to discuss the application of the statutory language in question to a specific case, other than with parties directly interested in the case.

Inasmuch as copies of our letter of April 2, 1954, were furnished to the Chairmen of the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and the House of Representatives, copies of this letter also are being sent to the respective Chairmen for the information of the Committees.

This is in reply to your letter of April 7, 1954, regarding Hamilton National Associates, Inc., Chattanooga, Tennessee, in which you inquire as to the difference between the number of banks included in this group in the list of 34 bank holding companies as of December 31, 1952, shown in the record of hearings on S. 1118 before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, as compared with the number of banks indicated in the annual statements of condition of the Hamilton National Associates group as of December 31, 1953.

The reason for the difference between the two listings is that the data furnished by the Board to the Senate Committee were compiled generally on the basis of majority control of
banks by the bank holding companies listed. As mentioned in your letter, the statistical table stated the reasons for including other banks such as the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga.

We note that copies of your letter of April 7, 1954, were sent to the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Accordingly, copies of this letter are being sent to the respective Chairmen of those Committees.

Approved unanimously.

Letter for the signature of the Chairman to all Federal Reserve Bank and branch directors who attended the meeting at the Board's offices on February 25, 1954, prepared pursuant to the understanding at the meeting on April 20, 1954, and reading as follows:

Nearly two months have passed since you and the other newly appointed Federal Reserve directors spent a day with us. We are still hearing comments on that program. A director visiting our offices last week said that from what he'd heard at meetings of his board since then it would have been helpful if he could have attended such a gathering when he was first appointed.

It occurred to me that you might be interested in knowing that in light of the comments we received, together with our own impressions, the Board has concluded it would be worth while to continue this type of program in the future. The thoughtful letters received during the period immediately following the 25th of February and the constructive suggestions they contained will be most useful to us in planning future meetings.

The members of the Board join me in expressing our appreciation for your willingness to take the time to be with us on that day.

Approved unanimously, with the understanding that copies would be sent to the Chairman and President of each Federal Reserve Bank.
Memorandum dated April 22, 1954, from Mr. Allen, Director, Division of Personnel Administration, reading as follows:

It is recommended that the Board of Governors perform, on a reimbursable basis, certain typing for the President's Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel. This Committee is currently preparing reports for submission to Congress and is in need of temporary assistance. This request is similar to the one we received last year and which the Board approved.

Mr. Bethea, who has supervision of the Board's Stenographic Section, states the unit will be able to handle the additional work provided the completion date is not an inflexible one. This point has been discussed with representatives of the Committee who understand that the work will be done only when the work of the Board permits.

All of the work will be done at the Board's offices, and when it is completed, reimbursement will be requested from the Committee.

Approved unanimously.

[Signature] Secretary