

FR 609  
rev. 9/61

Minutes for April 9, 1963

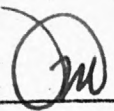
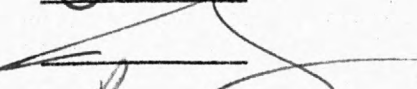
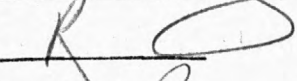
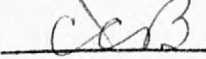
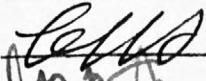
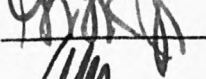
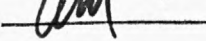
To: Members of the Board

From: Office of the Secretary

Attached is a copy of the minutes of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on the above date.

It is not proposed to include a statement with respect to any of the entries in this set of minutes in the record of policy actions required to be maintained pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act.

Should you have any question with regard to the minutes, it will be appreciated if you will advise the Secretary's Office. Otherwise, please initial below. If you were present at the meeting, your initials will indicate approval of the minutes. If you were not present, your initials will indicate only that you have seen the minutes.

Chm. Martin	<u></u>
Gov. Mills	<u></u>
Gov. Robertson	<u></u>
Gov. Balderston	<u></u>
Gov. Shepardson	<u></u>
Gov. King	<u></u>
Gov. Mitchell	<u></u>

Minutes of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Tuesday, April 9, 1963. The Board met in the Board Room at 9:30 a.m.

PRESENT: Mr. Martin, Chairman  
 Mr. Balderston, Vice Chairman  
 Mr. Mills  
 Mr. Robertson  
 Mr. Shepardson  
 Mr. Mitchell

Mr. Sherman, Secretary  
 Mr. Kenyon, Assistant Secretary  
 Mr. Fauver, Assistant to the Board  
 Mr. Hackley, General Counsel  
 Mr. Solomon, Director, Division of Examinations  
 Mr. Johnson, Director, Division of Personnel Administration  
 Mr. O'Connell, Assistant General Counsel  
 Mr. Shay, Assistant General Counsel  
 Mr. Goodman, Assistant Director, Division of Examinations  
 Mr. Leavitt, Assistant Director, Division of Examinations  
 Mr. Thompson, Assistant Director, Division of Examinations  
 Mrs. Semia, Technical Assistant, Office of the Secretary  
 Mr. Bakke, Senior Attorney, Legal Division  
 Mr. Hill, Attorney, Legal Division  
 Mr. Egertson, Review Examiner, Division of Examinations  
 Mr. Smith, Review Examiner, Division of Examinations

Circulated items. The following items, copies of which are attached to these minutes under the respective item numbers indicated, were approved unanimously:

Letter to First Pennsylvania Overseas Finance Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, approving an amendment to its Articles of Association.

Item No.

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	<u>Item No.</u>
Letter to Manteno State Bank, Manteno, Illinois, interposing no objection to a recent expenditure for bank premises.	2
Letter to Citizens Bank, Hebron, Indiana, granting its request for permission to exercise fiduciary powers.	3
Letter to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas approving the payment of salary to an employee at a rate in excess of the maximum of his grade.	4
Letter to First National City Bank, New York, New York, approving the establishment of a branch in San Salvador, El Salvador.	5
Letter to City Trust Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, approving the establishment of a branch in a building to be constructed adjacent to the bank's head office.	6

Mr. Johnson then withdrew from the meeting.

Application of Trans-Nebraska Co. There had been distributed a memorandum dated March 12, 1963, with supporting papers, from the Division of Examinations in connection with the application of Trans-Nebraska Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, to become a bank holding company by acquiring over 50 per cent of the outstanding common stock of The Martell State Bank, Martell, Nebraska, The Sioux National Bank of Harrison, Harrison, Nebraska, and Crawford State Bank, Crawford, Nebraska. The present chairman of the board of each of the three banks owned a substantial majority of the stock of each bank. The proposal contemplated that he would exchange 90 per cent of the shares of the Martell bank for

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shares of the holding company; that other organizers of the holding company would subscribe for 14,250 shares of the holding company stock at \$10 a share; that the holding company would borrow \$352,500 with which to purchase from the chairman of the three banks most of the shares he owned in the Harrison and Crawford banks; and that 40,000 shares of the holding company's stock would be offered to the public at \$11 a share. It was contemplated that the holding company's investments would be reflected at net asset values, as a result of which the stock sold to the public would represent an investment of \$440,000 but an interest in such values of only \$280,900. As an alternative calculation, if values were considered to be those established on a basis of exchange and purchase of the banks' stock as presented by the applicant, the investment of \$440,000 by the public would have an interest in such values of \$396,600.

It was brought out in the memorandum that if the application was denied, under an alternative agreement the chairman of the three banks would continue to own the Martell bank and, with the other organizers and subscribers to the stock of the proposed holding company, would form two separate corporations, one to own the stock of the Crawford bank and the other the stock of the Harrison bank.

The Director of Banking of Nebraska, in letters dated June 11, July 30, and September 26, 1962, successively recommended approval of the application, asked that a hearing be held, and in effect withdrew his recommendation of approval. About 40 letters or telegrams were

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received by the Board from interested persons requesting that a public hearing be held, and an additional 40-odd letters or telegrams were received requesting that no hearing be held or suggesting that the Board give favorable consideration to the application. On October 2-5, 1962, a public hearing was held at the Board's order. The Hearing Examiner recommended that the application be denied on the grounds (1) that the proposed holding company would not be adequately directed and managed and (2) that the organizational scheme, involving the public marketing of shares in order to liquidate the debt incurred by the principal organizer in purchasing two of the three proposed subsidiary banks, was vague and its success uncertain, and in any event was inconsistent with the public interest.

The Division of Examinations recommended that the application be denied. It was the conclusion of the Division that the prospects of the applicant were only fair and other factors (except the public interest and possibly the character of the proposed management) presented comparatively neutral elements. The Division also concluded, with reference to the public interest and the character of management, that the proposed transaction as it related to the sale of shares of the proposed holding company to the public, contained a promotional flavor.

There had also been distributed a memorandum dated March 19, 1963, from the Legal Division commenting on the application. It was noted that the Hearing Examiner and the Division of Examinations, in



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recommending disapproval, expressed the view that there was a possible conflict between the scheme for capitalizing the proposed holding company and the interests of potential investors. This presented the question whether the concept of the "public interest" that pervaded the Bank Holding Company Act extended to the Board's acting out of interest to the investing public, or whether consideration of the public interest should be confined to the effect of a proposal on the banking picture in a given area. It was observed that the Board had denied (by order dated August 29, 1962) the application of First Virginia Corporation to acquire Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Winchester, Virginia, on the ground, among others, that the exchange of Class A holding company stock for stock of the bank would be inequitable because of the diluted voting rights attached to the Class A shares. Thus, it might be said that the Board was already on record as being concerned about the interests of those members of the public who would become shareholders of a holding company through the exchange of stock, and it would be only a short step from concern about that situation to concern about certain aspects of a public sale of holding company shares. It was the opinion of the Legal Division that the Board would be legally justified in regarding the interests of investors as a matter of valid concern under the Bank Holding Company Act.

After reviewing other legal issues that might have a bearing upon the application, the memorandum concluded with the statement that the Legal Division saw no legal problems that would have a substantive

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bearing in relation to a decision by the Board either to approve or to deny the application. However, from the standpoint of judicial review, while either decision could be justified on the basis of the record before the Board, the "substantial evidence" test applied by courts of appeal would appear more readily met by the Board's denial of the application, especially if the Board was of the opinion that the proposed financing scheme was objectionable.

At the Board's request, Mr. Thompson began the discussion of the application at this meeting by summarizing the relevant facts, basing his comments on the Division of Examinations' memorandum. At the conclusion of his summary, the staff responded to several questions asked by members of the Board, one of which had to do with a law newly enacted by the legislature of Nebraska which, it was understood, would prohibit the formation of bank holding companies in the State, Trans-Nebraska possibly excepted. It was noted that in any event the Board had taken the position in the past that it must administer the provisions of the Federal statute; that if State laws also were applicable in a given case, it was up to the State to administer and apply them.

Secretary's Note: It was learned subsequent to this meeting that the Nebraska statute was signed by the Governor on March 12, 1963, and went into effect immediately. The statute provided that it would be unlawful for any action to be taken that would result in the formation of a bank holding company.

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The members of the Board then stated their views, beginning with Governor Mills, who recommended denial of the application. He commented that his general approach to bank holding company and merger applications had been, and continued to be, that if an application was neutral it was in the public interest not to interpose an objection to the wishes of the proponents. However, in his view, the situation presented by the Trans-Nebraska application was not neutral. He would give more weight to some of the factors and views brought out in the recommendation of the Hearing Examiner than the Division of Examinations appeared to have given them. The Hearing Examiner had dwelt on the effect of the proposed transaction on the public interest and had arrived at the conclusion that the public interest would not be benefited by the organization of a bank holding company having promotional characteristics, and in which a large proportion of the company's capital was to be derived from the public sale of shares on terms less favorable than those accorded to the organizers. In Governor Mills' opinion there was nothing in the data presented to indicate that Trans-Nebraska would benefit to any substantial extent the communities in which the proposed subsidiary banks were located. At first glance it might be thought that the Trans-Nebraska application bore some resemblance to that of Montana Shares, Incorporated, Great Falls, Montana, to acquire Central Bank of Montana, Great Falls, which the Board had approved (by order dated October 3, 1962), in that both applications contemplated the public sale of stock. However, Montana Shares was an already-established



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bank holding company, whereas Trans-Nebraska was seeking formation, and the sale of additional capital was intended to strengthen the existing holding company system.

Governor Robertson stated that he would vote to uphold the Hearing Examiner's adverse recommendation, for the reasons cited by the Division of Examinations.

Governor Shepardson also concurred in the Division's recommendation. He doubted that much weight could be given to the contention that the operations of the three relatively small, widely separated banks would be benefited through their affiliation with the proposed holding company.

Governor Mitchell commented that he would take exception to the lack of parity in the treatment of the public investors as contrasted with the organizers. He observed that a somewhat similar situation had confronted the Board last year when four applications by First Virginia Corporation were pending, each involving an exchange of stock with limited voting rights. The Board had denied one application principally on the basis of its objection to the proposed stock structure. Thus, it had in effect given the company an opportunity to revise its stock structure if it wished to obtain approval of the other three applications. The company availed itself of that opportunity, and the Board subsequently approved the remaining applications. In the case of Trans-Nebraska, Governor Mitchell was of the opinion that if the proposed method of financing was found to be a compelling reason for denial, equity might

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suggest that the applicant be given an opportunity to change its proposal if it wished to use the holding company form of organization. If such an opportunity were not afforded, the proponents might accomplish their purposes through alternative means, involving a chain banking arrangement, which was of doubtful desirability. He would vote to deny the application, but with these suggestions and qualifications.

Governor Balderston stated that he would deny the application, for reasons including the apparent promotional aspects of the situation and the fact that the purchasers of the stock offered to the public would not receive an equity commensurate with their investment. As to the question whether the Board's responsibility for the public interest properly went beyond the banking situation and embraced the rights of investors, his own view was in the affirmative. As to the fact that the preponderance of Nebraska bankers apparently did not wish to have a holding company in the State, he was of the view that that should not influence the Board's decision. It would be well to avoid any impression that the Board was not exercising independent judgment.

Chairman Martin expressed concurrence in the recommendation of the Division of Examinations.

The application of Trans-Nebraska Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, was thereupon denied by unanimous vote. It was understood that the Legal Division would prepare for the Board's consideration an order and statement reflecting that decision.

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There ensued a general discussion of the form and content of the Board's statement. The possibility of drawing upon the Report and Recommended Decision of the Hearing Examiner was outlined, and this suggestion was received favorably, subject to reservations in certain particulars.

Messrs. O'Connell, Bakke, and Smith then withdrew from the meeting.

Application of Norfolk County Trust Company. There had been distributed a memorandum dated April 1, 1963, from the Division of Examinations and other pertinent papers in connection with the application of Norfolk County Trust Company, Brookline, Massachusetts, for consent to consolidate with Wellesley Trust Company, Wellesley, Massachusetts. The memorandum brought out, among other things, that Baystate Corporation, a registered bank holding company, owned 53.85 per cent of the stock of Norfolk County Trust Company. The analysis of the Division suggested that the proposed consolidation did not present a strong and clearly-established case in favor of or against approval by the Board. However, elements that appeared to support approval were assurance of continuing sound management at Wellesley Trust; improved earnings for the stockholders of Wellesley Trust; increased competition for Wellesley National Bank; the availability of broadened banking services, including trust facilities, in Wellesley; and the fact that competition between the banks to be consolidated was apparently minor. The Division was of the opinion that the benefits

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flowing from the merger were sufficient to indicate that the transaction would be in the public interest.

At the Board's request, Mr. Leavitt summarized the application, basing his remarks primarily on the memorandum from the Division of Examinations.

In response to a question by Governor Robertson as to the nature of the relationship between First National Bank of Boston and Baystate Corporation, response was made that First National held a fairly large number of shares of Baystate; it was understood that these holdings were principally in trust accounts, for the benefit of individuals rather than the stockholders of First National. It was also stated that at times First National had disposed of some of the Baystate shares.

Governor Robertson asked if it was not true that at one time a large amount of the stock of Baystate was held by First National of Boston for its own shareholders, and if it was known whether ownership of Baystate was now scattered or closely held. Staff responses indicated that in the past there had been a close relationship between First National and Baystate; however, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, there was presently no evidence of an identification of interests for management purposes. The stock of Baystate was believed to be fairly widely held, and First National was understood to control the largest single investment in Baystate.



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In response to questions by Governor Mitchell, the staff indicated that Baystate allowed its subsidiary banks greater autonomy than most holding companies. That did not mean, however, that its role was passive in regard to them. It assisted them with management problems, building and insurance programs, and operating procedures. On the other hand, it was the impression that Baystate did not go far in coordinating loan policies among its banks.

After further discussion the members of the Board expressed their views regarding the application, beginning with Governor Mills, who stated that he would favor approval for the reasons that the Division of Examinations had submitted. It did not appear to him that the banking concentration in either Norfolk Trust or Baystate Corporation would be increased to an objectionable degree. Even if First National of Boston's relationship to Baystate was taken into account, he did not believe that the proposed transaction involved an additional concentration of banking resources that would be adverse to the public interest.

Governor Robertson stated that he would deny the application. He did not believe that the information presented showed conclusively whether there was or was not competition between the two institutions proposing to merge, to which he added that in his view the common depositor-common borrower concept provided an inadequate basis for estimating competition. He supposed that there was probably some competition between the two institutions; there was a distance of only four miles between their nearest offices. Although the presentation of the



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case had contended that a swamp area inhibited movement from the territory of one bank to the territory of the other, he believed that improvements of modern transportation probably had lessened that obstacle. While he would not necessarily be disposed to deny Wellesley Trust the right to merge with any institution, he did view with disfavor its desire to merge with an institution that belonged to a holding company system the size of Baystate Corporation. The application must be judged in the same manner as a direct expansion of the holding company; the movement toward concentration of banking resources was a factor that must be taken into consideration. Such benefits as the consolidation might bring to the community of Wellesley were not sufficient, in his opinion, to offset that adverse factor.

Governor Shepardson stated that he would approve on the basis of the recommendation of the Division of Examinations.

Governor Mitchell commented that, although he thought the case was close and some competition might be eliminated, he would approve the application, having in mind the number of alternative banking sources that would remain in the area.

Governor Balderston stated that he also would approve, and Chairman Martin concurred in the recommendation of the Division of Examinations.

The application of Norfolk County Trust Company was thereupon approved, Governor Robertson dissenting. It was understood that the Legal Division would draft for the Board's consideration an order and

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statement reflecting this decision, and that a statement in support of Governor Robertson's dissent also would be prepared.

Secretary's Note: There was further discussion of the application of Norfolk County Trust Company at the meeting of the Board on April 12, 1963.

Mr. Thompson then withdrew from the meeting.

Application of Bank of Idaho. There had been distributed a memorandum dated April 4, 1963, from the Division of Examinations and other pertinent papers in connection with the application of Bank of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, to merge with Panhandle State Bank, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. It was the Division's recommendation that the application be approved. There was not a significant amount of competition existing between the two banks, and the potential for competition between them was not believed to be substantial. Their merger would not appear to have undesirable competitive effects on other banks in the service areas involved. Consummation of the transaction also would solve a management problem confronting Panhandle State Bank.

After discussion, which included a summarization by Mr. Leavitt based on information in the memorandum from the Division of Examinations, the application was approved unanimously, with the understanding that the Legal Division would prepare for the Board's consideration a draft of order and statement reflecting that decision.

Although voting for approval of the application on the basis of the reasons cited by the Division of Examinations, Governor Mills remarked

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that Bank of Idaho was a subsidiary of Western Bancorporation, the largest bank holding company in the country. The decisions of the Board in Idaho and Utah had been intended, properly, to enhance competition in the area against large existing holding company interests, but they had included approving an extension in certain instances of the banking resources controlled by Western Bancorporation. This was a situation that might be questioned by parties not fully informed.

Governor Robertson commented that notwithstanding the implications of the situation mentioned by Governor Mills, which tended toward disapproval, in this instance the management factor at Panhandle State Bank plus the lack of competition between it and Bank of Idaho constituted sufficient basis, in his opinion, for approval of the application.

Foreign travel. Governor Shepardson reported that Mr. Young, Adviser to the Board, had requested that Daniel H. Brill, Adviser in the Division of Research and Statistics, be authorized to accompany him to the meeting of Working Party 3 of the Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development scheduled for April 29-30, 1963, and to spend three additional days in Paris visiting with the research staff of the Bank of France and with executives in the French financial industry.

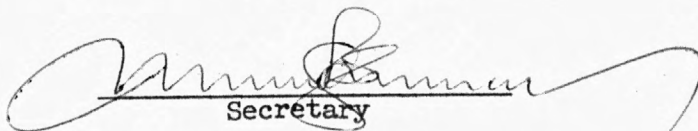
The proposed travel by Mr. Brill was authorized.

The meeting then adjourned.

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Secretary's Note: Governor Shepardson today approved on behalf of the Board a letter to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (attached Item No. 7) approving the reappointment of William B. Milusich as assistant examiner.



Secretary



BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1183  
Item No. 1  
4/9/63

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 9, 1963

First Pennsylvania Overseas  
Finance Corporation,  
15th and Chestnut Streets,  
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

As requested in your application dated March 6, 1963, transmitted through the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and pursuant to Section 211.3(d) of Regulation K, the Board of Governors approves the amendment to Article Fifth of the Articles of Association of your Corporation, the first sentence of which was deleted in full and replaced by the following sentence:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than 5 nor more than 10 members."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Elizabeth L. Carmichael

Elizabeth L. Carmichael,  
Assistant Secretary.



BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Item No. 2  
4/9/63



ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 9, 1963

Board of Directors,  
Manteno State Bank,  
Manteno, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has received the request of your bank for approval of a recent expenditure for bank premises. Section 24A of the Federal Reserve Act requires a State member bank to obtain the approval of the Board of Governors for an investment in bank premises which, when added to the carrying value of present investments in such premises, will aggregate an amount in excess of the bank's capital stock. Since the expenditure in this case has already been made, the prior approval contemplated by the statute cannot be given.

However, if a timely request had been made for the required approval, it appears, on the basis of information before the Board, that such approval would have been granted. Accordingly, the Board offers no objection to the expenditure of \$56,048.20 for the recently completed expansion and remodeling of banking quarters.

It is noted that the carrying value of bank premises has been reduced to \$50,000, the amount of the bank's capital stock.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Kenneth A. Kenyon

Kenneth A. Kenyon,  
Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Item No. 3  
4/9/63

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 9, 1963



Board of Directors,  
Citizens Bank,  
Hebron, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

This refers to your request for permission, under applicable provisions of your condition of membership numbered 1, to exercise fiduciary powers.

Following consideration of the information submitted, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System grants Citizens Bank permission to exercise any and all fiduciary powers now or hereafter conferred upon such bank by or pursuant to the laws of the State of Indiana.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Kenneth A. Kenyon

Kenneth A. Kenyon,  
Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Item No. 4  
4/9/63

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 9, 1963



CONFIDENTIAL (FR)

Mr. Watrous H. Irons, President,  
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas,  
Dallas 2, Texas.

Dear Mr. Irons:

In view of the circumstances outlined in Mr. Parker's letter of March 28, 1963, the Board of Governors approves the payment of salary by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas to Mr. Harold M. Simmons at the rate of \$9,000 per annum, a rate higher than the maximum of salary grade 9 in which his present position is classified.

Board approval will remain in effect as long as Mr. Simmons holds the position of Senior Security Files Clerk at the Records Storage Center. It is understood that Mr. Simmons will not be eligible to receive any further salary increases while serving in this capacity.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Merritt Sherman

Merritt Sherman,  
Secretary.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 9, 1963

First National City Bank,  
399 Park Avenue,  
New York 22, New York.

Gentlemen:

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System authorizes First National City Bank, New York, pursuant to the provisions of Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act, to establish a branch in the City of San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America; and to operate and maintain such branch subject to the provisions of such Section.

Unless the branch is actually established and opened for business on or before April 1, 1964, all rights granted hereby shall be deemed to have been abandoned and the authority hereby granted will automatically terminate on that date.

Please advise the Board of Governors, in writing, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, when the branch is opened for business furnishing information as to the exact location of the branch.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Elizabeth L. Carmichael

Elizabeth L. Carmichael,  
Assistant Secretary.

(The letter to the Reserve Bank stated that the Board also had approved a six-month extension of the period allowed to establish the branch; and that if an extension should be requested, the procedure prescribed in the Board's letter of November 9, 1962 (S-1846), should be followed.)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Item No. 6  
4/9/63

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 9, 1963



Board of Directors,  
City Trust Company,  
Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Gentlemen:

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System approves the establishment by City Trust Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, of a branch in a building to be constructed immediately to the west of and adjoining City Trust Company's head office, provided the branch is established within one year from the date of this letter.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Elizabeth L. Carmichael

Elizabeth L. Carmichael,  
Assistant Secretary.

(The letter to the Reserve Bank stated that the Board also had approved a six-month extension of the period allowed to establish the branch; and that if an extension should be requested, the procedure prescribed in the Board's letter of November 9, 1962 (S-1846), should be followed.)



BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE  
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Item No. 7  
4/9/63



ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
TO THE BOARD

April 10, 1963

Mr. Howard D. Crosse, Vice President,  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York,  
New York 45, New York.

Dear Mr. Crosse:

In accordance with the request contained in  
Mr. Pierce's letter of April 3, 1963, the Board approves the  
reappointment of William B. Milusich as an assistant examiner  
for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, effective April 18,  
1963.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Elizabeth L. Carmichael

Elizabeth L. Carmichael,  
Assistant Secretary.