Mr. Andrews outlined the history of Fresno finance during the depression as follows:

"In July 1930 the First National Bank of Fresno closed after a "run", which came as a serious shock to the community. In the hands of Federal receiver it is winding up liquidation on approximately a 95% basis.

July 1930, the day following the bank closing, the United States Building and Loan had a "run". The notorious Beesmeyer scandal had broken in Los Angeles previously and apparently the fact that Mr. Beesmeyer was a director shook the confidence of the local community in the United States Building and Loan, notwithstanding the fact that the latter denied any connection with Beesmeyer interests. Consequently this Building and Loan closed its doors February 1931, and went into the hands of the State Building and Loan Commissioner.

In order not to aggravate the building and loan situation generally the commissioner worked out a plan with the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company whereby the latter contracted to liquidate assets of the United States Building and Loan. "See agent's note on questionnaire pertaining to the Pacific States Savings and Loan). In 1930 the former Mutual Building and Loan of Fresno sold out its assets of about $1,000,000 to the Pacific States Savings and Loan.

During the year 1933 there began to be a good deal of building and loan certificate trading. The Guarantee Building and Loan of San Jose bought their own certificates for about 30¢ in exchange for their real estate and in the course of two or three years disposed of practically all their acquired real estate in Fresno. The Pacific States Savings and Loan also purchased their own certificates in exchange for their real estate. This was done by arranging a good deal of "over the counter" trading. The trading was not as detrimental to