"run" on the bank and it was closed. It was particularly strange as the bank has paid out on a 95% basis. In July 1930, the day following the closing of the First National Bank, there was also a "run" on the United States Building and Loan of Fresno, which finally closed February, 1931. Beesmeyer, who later went to the penitentiary because of the notorious Guaranty Building and Loan of Los Angeles fiasco, was a director of this United States Building and Loan, although he apparently had no direct connection with the management. However, the local management, instead of explaining this relation, claimed Beesmeyer had no connection with the concern. This difficulty combined with the recent closing of the local bank, destroyed entirely the confidence of the community, it is said.

B. Practices that led to liquidation.

No convincing reasons for the closing of the First National Bank could be learned, except that the management could not agree on business policies.

The United States Building and Loan of Fresno actually closed largely because it could not meet its withdrawals. Locally the opinion was expressed that the association had tried to spread itself too thin at a time when things were already tightening up, and that it caused its own downfall to some extent. But it is believed that had it not suffered a "run" it might have pulled through with some loss. It was taken over by the State Building and Loan Commissioner early in 1931, and in order not to aggravate the building and loan situation, its assets were contracted to the Pacific States for liquidation. Its Fresno real estate is included in the Pacific States figures on Form No. 1-A in the Appendix, a satisfactory separate figure of its assets not being available.

C. Practices and policies used in disposal of assets and payment of obligations.

The certificate liability of the United States Building and Loan was taken over by the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company. The Pacific States issued to each certificate holder of the U. S. Building and Loan one of its own certificates in the amount of 50% of their original investment, which certificate was backed by the assets of both institutions.