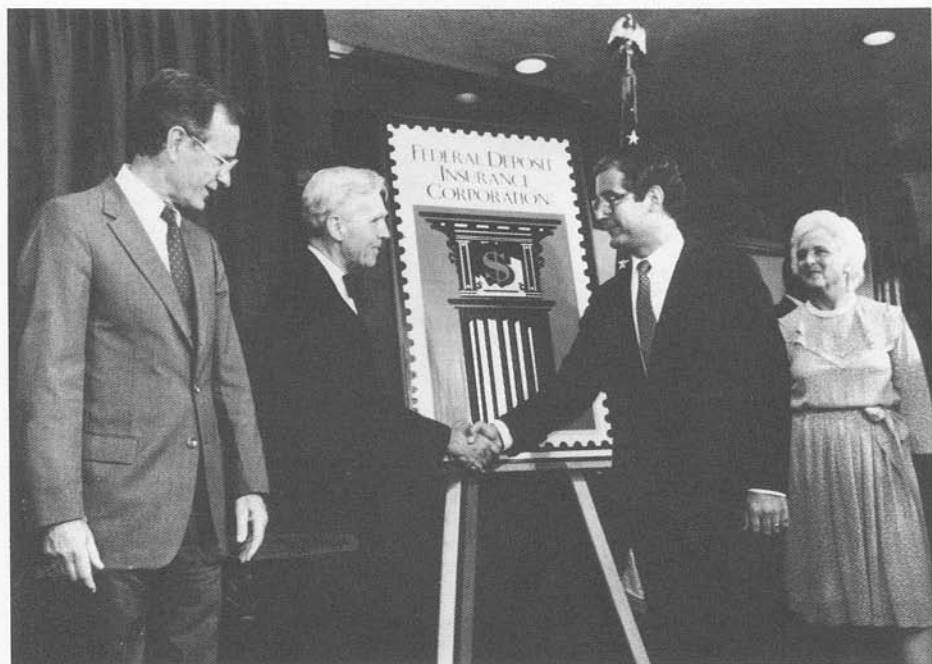


*Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:*

*The  
First  
Fifty Years*

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*A History of the FDIC  
1933-1983*



*A commemorative stamp marking the 50th anniversary of the FDIC was unveiled as part of a reception program on June 15, 1983. Vice President George Bush, Postmaster General William Bolger, FDIC Chairman William Isaac and Mrs. Bush joined in the ceremony officially opening the anniversary observance.*

Photo: Official White House Photograph

# *Prologue*

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On March 3 banking operations in the United States ceased. To review at this time the causes of this failure of our banking system is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the government has been compelled to step in for the protection of depositors and the business of the nation.

As President Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke these words to Congress on March 9, 1933, the nation's troubled banking system lay dormant. More than 9,000 banks had ceased operations between the stock market crash in October 1929 and the banking holiday in March 1933. The economy was in the midst of the worst economic depression in modern history.

Out of the ruins, birth was given to the FDIC three months later when the President signed the Banking Act of 1933. Opposition to the measure had earlier been voiced by the President, the Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee and the American Bankers Association. They believed a system of deposit insurance would be unduly expensive and would unfairly subsidize poorly managed banks. Public opinion, however, was squarely behind a federal depositor protection plan.

By any standard, deposit insurance was an immediate success in restoring stability to the system. The bank failure rate dropped precipitously, with only nine insured banks failing during 1934. During the 30-year period beginning with World War II, the workings of the economy and the conservative behavior of bank regulators and the banking industry created a situation that posed few risks to the financial system, and the importance of deposit insurance in maintaining stability declined. Indeed, Wright Patman, the then-Chairman of the House banking committee, argued in a speech in 1963 that there were too few bank failures — that we had moved too far in the direction of bank safety.

While it is doubtful that a cause-and-effect relationship exists, Chairman Patman's wish has been realized. Banking has become a considerably more competitive business — more responsive to credit needs and more willing to assume greater risks in meeting those needs. While this development is very positive from the viewpoint of American consumers, farmers and businesses, banks have become concomitantly more vulnerable to changes in economic conditions.

Bank failures have increased in size and number in the past decade, culminating in a post-World War II record number of failures in the 1981-83 period. From the beginning of 1981 to date in 1983, the FDIC has handled 100 bank failures, including 18 of the 25 largest in FDIC history (the FDIC handled 6 failures on a single day in 1983, which was more than the number of failures in a typical year during the 1950s and 1960s). These 100 banks held assets of \$24 billion compared to only \$9 billion held by the 568 insured banks that failed prior to 1981. The FDIC's estimated losses during this three-year period amounted to \$2.2 billion compared to less than \$200 million on the previous 568 failures. The FDIC is currently involved in 170 active receiverships, is managing 65,000 receivership assets with an aggregate book value of \$4.3 billion, and is a plaintiff or defendant in over 6,000 lawsuits related to receivership activities.

The insurance system has weathered the challenges presented by this staggering volume of activity. Public confidence in the banking system has been maintained without the expenditure of one penny of taxpayer money. The FDIC's insurance fund — whose revenues are derived from bank assessments and interest earned on investments in U.S. Treasury obligations — has grown rapidly from \$11 billion at the beginning of 1981 to over \$15 billion today.

The events of the past few years and the evolving process of deregulation have prompted the FDIC to reexamine the role of deposit insurance and to revise its attitudes and methods of operation. Our basic concern is that the existence of deposit insurance and, more importantly, the way in which the FDIC has handled most failed banks have provided too much comfort to larger depositors and other bank creditors. With a perception of minimal risk, there is little incentive for larger depositors to exert the degree of market discipline present in other industries. This situation has placed the deposit insurance agencies in a position where they must act in place of the market.

The trend away from market participation in the regulation of bank behavior probably dates from the founding of the FDIC. Over most of this period, when banks operated in a protected and stable environment, the substitution of regulatory for market discipline caused little concern. With the more recent move toward increasingly competitive banking markets, controlling bank risks through a formal regulatory mechanism is more complex and imposes substantial economic costs on both the industry and society as a whole. A better solution is to shift the regulatory balance toward a greater role for the market.

This was the primary conclusion reached in a comprehensive study of the federal deposit insurance system completed and submitted to Congress by the FDIC in the spring of 1983. The means recommended to achieve this goal was to modify the way the FDIC handles bank failures to place uninsured depositors and other creditors at greater risk. As a supplement to this effort, it also was recommended that the FDIC vary deposit insurance premiums according to the risk a bank poses to the insurance fund and to charge for special supervisory activities. In November of 1983, the FDIC submitted to Congress proposed legislation to implement these changes.

The proposed legislation represents a vital first step in rationalizing the regulatory and insurance systems. The entire spectrum of other questions relating to the further deregulation of banking and the appropriate regulatory structure is currently under close study by Congress and various government agencies. For our part, we believe that providing adequate insurance coverage in an evenhanded manner should be the FDIC's principal role. We do not believe the FDIC should divert its resources to the examination of banks that pose little risk to the deposit insurance fund, or to other activities not directly related to our insurance function. This is the direction in which the FDIC is moving.

While this history was prepared by FDIC staff, a genuine attempt has been made to treat objectively the role of the FDIC during the first 50 years of its existence. This is important not only from the standpoint of intellectual honesty, but because this piece is intended to improve understanding of the FDIC and the issues to be considered by those responsible for reforming the system.

We hope the need for deposit insurance will never again be so great as it was in the 1930s. Nevertheless, as the FDIC embarks on its second half-century, the challenges at hand are greater than at any time in the past four decades.



William M. Isaac  
Chairman

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
December 21, 1983

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# *Table of Contents*

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PROLOGUE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vi
Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION	3
Background	3
The Early Years	4
The Period 1942-1972	6
The Period 1973 - Present	8
Chapter 2: ANTECEDENTS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	13
Insurance of Bank Obligations, 1829-1866	13
Guaranty of Circulating Bank Notes by the Federal Government	22
State Insurance of Bank Deposits, 1908-1930	24
Congressional Proposals for Deposit Guaranty or Insurance, 1886-1933	29
Summary	30
Chapter 3: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	33
Banking Developments, 1930-1932	33
The Banking Crisis of 1933	37
Federal Deposit Insurance Legislation	40
Deposit Insurance Provisions of the Banking Act of 1933	43
Formation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	46
The Temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund	46
Deposit Insurance and Banking Developments in 1934	49
Proposals to Amend the Permanent Insurance Law	50
Inauguration of Permanent Plan of Insurance of Bank Deposits	51
	vii

Chapter 4: INSURANCE COVERAGE AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE FDIC	55
Financial Operations	55
Income and Expenses of the FDIC	61
The Deposit Insurance Fund	66
Insurance Coverage	69
Organization and Staffing	72
Chapter 5: HANDLING BANK FAILURES	81
Procedures Used in Handling Failures — Early Years	81
FDIC as Receiver	83
Cost Test	86
Closed-Bank Purchase and Assumption Transactions	87
Bank Failures Since 1970	89
Large Bank P&As	90
Open-Bank Assistance	94
Penn Square Bank	97
Recent Open-Bank Assumption Transactions	98
Assisted Mergers of Mutual Savings Banks	99
FDIC Liquidation Activity	102
Present Liquidation Procedures	105
Summary	107
Chapter 6: BANK EXAMINATION AND SUPERVISION	111
Historical Overview	111
Admission Examinations	113
Capital Rehabilitation	115
Safety and Soundness Examination Policy	116
Compliance, EDP and Trust Examinations and Other Supervisory Functions	123
Enforcement Powers	124
Problem Banks	127
Federal and State Cooperation	130
Summary	132
EPILOGUE	135
APPENDIX: The Boards of Directors of the FDIC	139
BIBLIOGRAPHY	145