

Senior Stenographers:.....

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The Bank Commissioner under the law has general supervision over all banking institutions in the State (other than National Banks). He is required to visit and examine, either in person or by deputy, each institution at least twice a year, and at such other times as he may deem expedient and at any time upon the request of the directors of the institution. Whenever the capital stock of an institution is reduced by impairment, and such impairment is not made good as prescribed by the law, or whenever it is found that an institution is being conducted in an unsafe manner, the Bank Commissioner may take possession, as provided by law, and retain possession until it resumes business or is finally liquidated.

In case of the failure of any banking institution (other than a National Bank) the Bank Commissioner acts as Receiver and liquidates its assets and winds up its affairs under the jurisdiction of the Court. The Bank Commissioner may substitute the Deputy Bank Commissioner or a Senior Examiner as Receiver of any such Banking Institution.

Every bank and trust company is required to submit to the Bank Commissioner, under oath at least three reports in each calendar year; such reports to exhibit in detail the resources and liabilities of the institution, and show its true condition. These reports are to be published in the local newspapers. All mutual savings institutions are required to report their condition to the Bank Commissioner on June 30th and December 31st of each year.

It is the duty of the Bank Commissioner to examine each report received from the institutions under his supervision, and when necessary, to verify them, at the same time to correct any irregularities that may be disclosed or make any recommendations that may seem advisable.

It is part of the duty of the Bank Commissioner to supervise the formation of new banking institutions; to see that all requirements of the law have been complied with, and to issue his certificate authorizing them to commence business.

It is the further duty of the Bank Commissioner to pass upon all amendments to charters, and all consolidations and voluntary liquidations. On the tenth of February in each year the Bank Commissioner is required to make a report to the Governor, covering the operations of his office.

The 1929 session of the General Assembly passed what is known as the Credit Union Law. This law provides that any seven or more persons, residents of this State, may apply to the Bank Commissioner for permission to organize a Credit Union.

The 1935 Session of the General Assembly (Chapter 489) passed a law creating the Banking Board, appointed by the Governor, the members of which are subject to the call of the Bank Commissioner to confer and consult with him in matters concerning the business of banking or banking institutions in the State of Maryland.