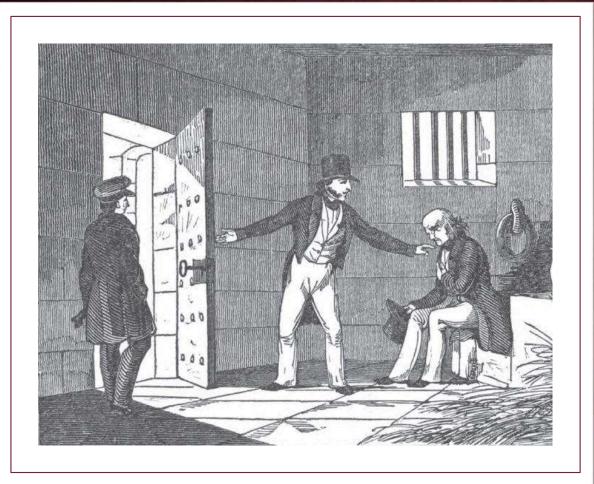


A BRIEF LOOK AT (SOME OF) THE HISTORY OF VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY IN AMERICA

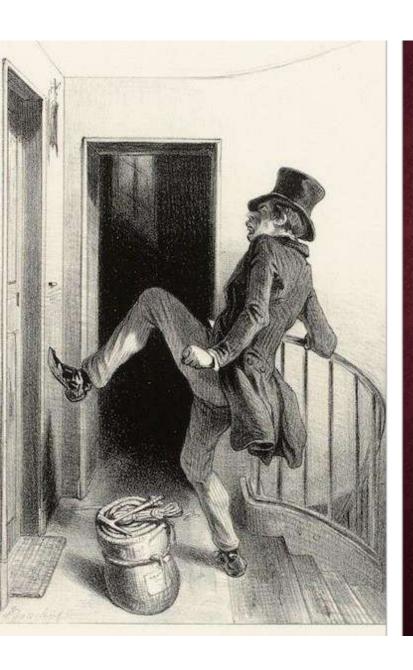
16th Annual Frank W. Koger Bankruptcy Symposium

> Kansas City, Missouri May 10, 2024



INSOLVENCY WAS A CRIME

BANKRUPTCY WAS THE PUNISHMENT



BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1800

Penal and punitive (imprisonment for noncompliance)

Commissioners to apprehend "the body" of the bankrupt

Commissioners to "cause the doors of the dwelling house . . . to be broken"

THE BOTTLE.

PLATE III. ----AN EXECUTION SWEETS OFF THE GREATER PART OF THEIR YURNITURE, THEY COMPORT THEMSELVES WITH THE BOTTLE.

BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1800

Creditors controlled the process

Assets assigned to creditors and their heirs "forever"

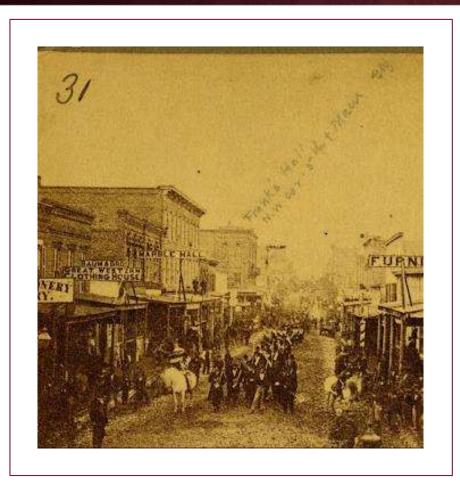
Creditors had to appear to "prove" their debt

Voluntary bankruptcy introduced

BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1841

Discharge contingent upon surrender of property plus consent of creditors and no "bad acts"

Act repealed after 18 months



BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1867

Voluntary bankruptcy reintroduced: discharge required surrender of property plus creditor consent and a minimum distribution to creditors

Debtor prohibited from discharge for many "bad acts" including having ever lost any part of his property to gaming

The assignee determined what property to set aside as exempt

BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1867 (1874 AMENDMENTS)

Lowered the creditor consent threshold and minimum distribution to creditors

Introduced "compositions"

Act (and amendments) repealed in 1878

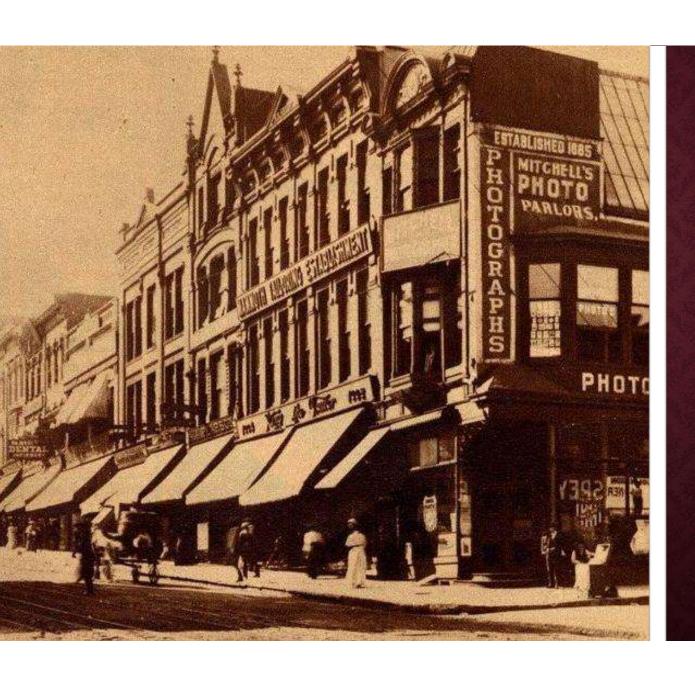


COMPOSITIONS (1874 AMENDMENTS)

Lump sum settlement and release of unsecured debt

Creditor consent required:

- Majority in number of creditors holding three fourths in value of the debt must accept before application may be filed
- Two thirds in number and half in value must approve for confirmation of the composition "resolution"



1898 ACT

"Act of bankruptcy" required either inability to pay debts as they came due or insolvency

1898 ACT

Compositions reintroduced

"Trustees in bankruptcy" replaced commissioners and assignees

COMPOSITIONS

Creditor consent required prior to filing application

Payments of fees and priority debts required at time of application Payment of consideration made at time of confirmation

Only for unsecured creditors

NO AUTOMATIC STAY

Stay only upon request after a court approved the petition for bankruptcy

Only pending actions and dischargeable actions stayed

No stay of postpetition actions on prepetition claims



1933 ACT

"PROVISIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF DEBTORS"

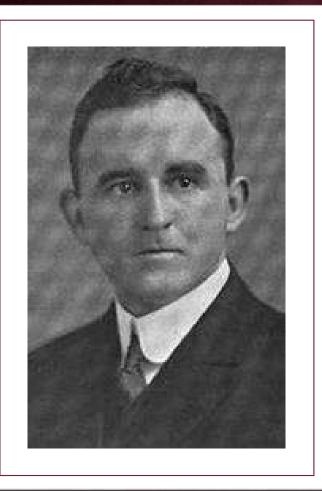
Sections 74 and 75 - not "Bankruptcy"

- a "Debtor" not a "Bankrupt"
- Compositions –
 discharge for lump sum
 payment without
 surrender of property
- Extensions no discharge



1933 ACT SECTION 75 DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

Supreme Court curbed the farm moratorium.



1938 ACT (CHANDLER ACT)

Chapter XIII

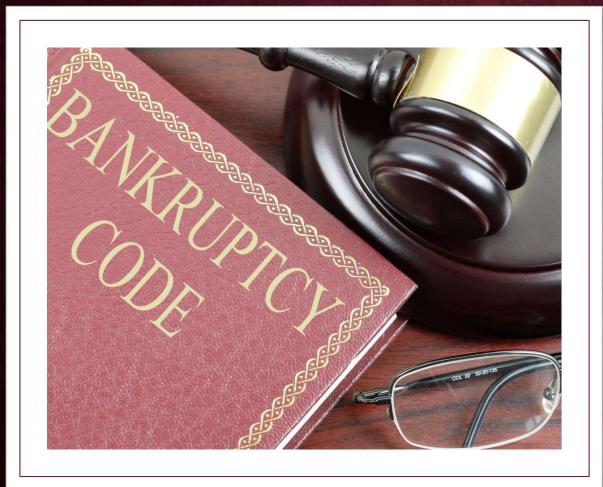
- No modification of secured claims absent affirmative consent
- Extension option for a wage earner because postpetition wages now protected

* Referees * Trustees * Disbursing Agents *

District judge refers bankruptcy petition to a referee (appointed by the district judge)

Creditors elect trustee

If plan confirmed, referee appoints "chapter XIII trustee" as a disbursing agent but not as a "trustee in bankruptcy"



1978 CODE

No "Act of Bankruptcy" required to petition for relief

Debtor may voluntarily dismiss or convert

Combined composition and extension option as Chapter 13

CHAPTER XIII REPLACED WITH CHAPTER 13

- Debtor can obtain discharge without payment in full at the end of three years
- No need to pay administrative fees, costs, and priority claims at filing
- No need to deposit plan consideration in full at confirmation
- No need to obtain creditor consent to retain property
- No more unending plans

CONCLUSION

Voluntary bankruptcy: a success story over two centuries