



Supreme Court of the United States
W.T. LANGLEY, et ux., Petitioners
v.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION.
No. 86-489.

Argued Oct. 14, 1987.

Decided Dec. 1, 1987.

Bank brought action against makers for nonpayment of promissory note. Makers asserted defense that bank president had made oral misrepresentations concerning loan terms and property to be purchased. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was appointed receiver and substituted for bank. The United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, 615 F.Supp. 749, John M. Duhe, Jr., J., entered summary judgment for FDIC, and makers appealed. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, 792 F.2d 541, affirmed. Makers' petition for certiorari was granted. The Supreme Court, Justice Scalia, held that: (1) "agreement," which cannot diminish FDIC's interest in acquired assets, is not limited to express promise to perform act in future, but includes entire bargain of parties; (2) makers who alleged that bank had procured note by oral misrepresentations could not assert defense of fraud in the inducement against FDIC; and (3) FDIC's knowledge of misrepresentation was not relevant to whether statute requiring alleged agreement to be in writing applied.

Affirmed.

West Headnotes

[1] Banks and Banking 52 ↪505

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k505 k. Powers, Functions and Dealings in General. **Most Cited Cases**

"Agreement," which is not valid to diminish Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's interest in acquired assets, is not limited to express promise to perform act in future, but includes parties' bargain as reflected in implied and express conditions upon their performance. Federal Deposit Insurance Act, § 2[13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. § 1823(e); U.C.C. § 1-201(3).

[2] Banks and Banking 52 ↪501

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k501 k. In General; Nature and Status. **Most Cited Cases**

Banks and Banking 52 ↪502

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k502 k. Statutory Provisions. **Most Cited Cases**

Purpose of statute invalidating agreements which tend to diminish or defeat interest of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in acquired assets unless agreement is in writing, executed by bank and persons claiming adverse interest thereunder, has been approved by bank's board of directors or loan committee, and is included in official record of bank is to allow federal and state bank examiners to rely on bank's records in evaluating worth of bank's assets, to ensure mature consideration of loan transactions by senior bank officials, and to prevent fraudulent insertion of new terms. Federal

Deposit Insurance Act, § 2[13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. § 1823(e).

[3] Banks and Banking 52 ↪505

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k505 k. Powers, Functions and Dealings in General. [Most Cited Cases](#) Bank's alleged representations regarding amount of land conveyed in land purchase and outstanding mineral leases on property constituted "agreement" which makers of note were required to put in writing in order to be able to raise defense of fraud in the inducement in collection action maintained by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation after it acquired promissory note executed in connection with land purchase. Federal Deposit Insurance Act, § 2 [13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. § 1823(e).

[4] Banks and Banking 52 ↪508

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k508 k. Actions. [Most Cited Cases](#) Makers who alleged that bank had procured promissory note by orally misrepresenting property conveyed in land purchase could not assert defense of fraud in the inducement in collection action maintained by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation after it acquired note. Federal Deposit Insurance Act, § 2[13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. § 1823(e).

[5] Banks and Banking 52 ↪505

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k505 k. Powers, Functions and Dealings in General. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's knowledge of maker's alleged defense to promissory note based on oral misrepresentations concerning loan transaction was irrelevant to applicability of statute requiring that agreements against interest of FD-IC be in writing. Federal Deposit Insurance Act, § 2[13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. § 1823(e).

[6] Banks and Banking 52 ↪505

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k505 k. Powers, Functions and Dealings in General. [Most Cited Cases](#) Bank, which allegedly committed fraud in the inducement by misrepresenting to borrowers acreage and mineral interest in property, had voidable title to promissory note executed in connection with loan transaction which was transferable to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Federal Deposit Insurance Act, § 2[13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. § 1823(e); U.C.C. §§ 3-201(1), 3-305(2)(c).

[7] Bills and Notes 56 ↪318

56 Bills and Notes

56VIII Rights and Liabilities on Indorsement or Transfer

56VIII(C) Assignment or Sale

56k314 Equities and Defenses Against Assignee

56k318 k. Defenses Existing Before Transfer or Notice Thereof. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Voidable interest in note is transferable whether or not transferee knows of misrepresentation or fraud that produces voidability. U.C.C. §§ 3-201(1), 3-305(2)(c).

[8] Banks and Banking 52 ↪505

52 Banks and Banking

52XI Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

52k505 k. Powers, Functions and Dealings in General. **Most Cited Cases** Harm to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation caused by makers' failure to record alleged agreement with bank occurs no later than time at which FDIC conducts its first bank examination that is unable to detect unrecorded agreement and to prompt invocation of available protective measures, including termination of bank's deposit insurance, and harm is not avoided by FDIC's knowledge at time it acquires note. Federal Deposit Insurance Act, §§ 2[8], 2 [11](f), 2[13](e), 12 U.S.C.A. §§ 1818, 1821(f), 1823(e).

****398** *Syllabus* FN*

FN* The syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader. See *United States v. Detroit Lumber Co.*, 200 U.S. 321, 337, 26 S.Ct. 282, 287, 50 L.Ed. 499.

***86** To finance the purchase of land in Louisiana, petitioners borrowed money from a bank insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and, in consideration for the loan, executed a note, a collateral mortgage, and personal guarantees. When petitioners failed to pay an installment due on a renewal of the note, the bank filed suit for principal and interest in a Louisiana court, which suit was removed on diversity grounds to Federal District Court. Petitioners alleged, as a defense against the bank's claim, that the land purchase and their note had been procured by the bank's misrepresentations overstating the amount of land and mineral acres in the tract, and falsely stating that there were no

outstanding mineral leases on the property. No references to the alleged representations appeared in the documents executed by petitioners, in the bank's records, or in the minutes of the bank's board of directors or loan committee. While the suit was pending, a Louisiana official closed the bank because of its unsound condition and appointed the FDIC as receiver. The FDIC ultimately acquired petitioners' note and was substituted as a plaintiff in this lawsuit. The District Court granted summary judgment for the FDIC, and the Court of Appeals affirmed, holding that the word "agreement" in a provision of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950, 12 U.S.C. § 1823(e), encompassed the kinds of material terms or warranties asserted by petitioners in their misrepresentation defense and, because § 1823(e)'s requirements were not met, the defense was barred. Section 1823(e) provides that no "agreement" tending to diminish or defeat the FDIC's "right, title or interest" in any asset acquired by the FDIC under the section shall be valid against the FDIC unless it shall have been (1) in writing, (2) executed contemporaneously with the bank's acquisition of the asset, (3) approved by the bank's board of directors or loan committee and reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (4) continuously, from the time of its execution, an official record of the bank.

Held: A condition to payment of a note, including the truth of an express warranty, is part of the "agreement" to which the requirements of § 1823(e) attach. Because the representations alleged by petitioners ***87** constituted such a condition and did not meet the statute's requirements, they cannot be asserted as a defense here. Pp. 401-403.

****399** (a) The word "agreement" in §

1823(e) is not limited to an express promise to perform an act in the future. The essence of petitioners' defense is that the bank made certain warranties regarding the land, the truth of which was a condition to performance of their obligation to repay the loan. As used in commercial and contract law, the term "agreement" often has a wider meaning than a promise, and embraces such a condition upon performance. This common meaning of the word "agreement" must be assigned to its usage in § 1823(e) if that section is to fulfill its intended purposes of allowing federal and state bank examiners to rely on a bank's records in evaluating the bank's assets, ensuring mature consideration of unusual loan transactions by senior bank officials, and preventing fraudulent insertion of new terms, with the collusion of bank employees, when a bank appears headed for failure. Cf. *D'Oench, Duhme & Co. v. FDIC*, 315 U.S. 447, 62 S.Ct. 676, 86 L.Ed. 956. Pp. 401-402.

(b) There is no merit to petitioners' argument that even if a misrepresentation concerning an existing fact can sometimes constitute an agreement covered by § 1823(e), it at least does not do so when the misrepresentation was fraudulent and the FDIC had knowledge of the asserted defense when it acquired the note. Neither fraud in the inducement nor the FDIC's knowledge thereof is relevant to the section's application. No conceivable reading of the word "agreement" in § 1823(e) could cause it to cover a representation or warranty that is bona fide but to exclude one that is fraudulent. The bank's alleged misrepresentations here did not constitute fraud in the factum, which would render the note void and take it out of § 1823(e), but instead constituted only fraud in the inducement, which rendered the note void-

able but not void. The bank therefore had and could transfer to the FDIC voidable title, which was enough to constitute "title or interest" in the note for the purpose of § 1823(e). Even if this Court had the power to engraft an equitable exception upon the statute's plain terms, the equities petitioners invoke are not the equities the statute regards as predominant. Pp. 402-403.

792 F.2d 541 (CA5 1986), affirmed.

SCALIA, J., delivered the opinion for a unanimous Court.

William C. Shockey argued the cause and filed a brief for petitioners.

Richard G. Taranto argued the cause for respondent. With him on the brief were *Solicitor General Fried*, *Deputy Solicitor General Wallace*, *John C. Murphy, Jr.*, and *Ann S. DuRoss*.

Justice SCALIA delivered the opinion of the Court.

Petitioners W.T. and Maryanne Grimes Langley seek reversal of a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granting the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) summary judgment on its claim for payment of a promissory note signed by petitioners. 792 F.2d 541 (1986). The Fifth Circuit rejected petitioners' contention that a defense of misrepresentation of existing facts is not barred by 12 U.S.C. § 1823(e) because such a representation is not an "agreement" under that section. We granted certiorari to resolve a conflict in the Courts of Appeals. 479 U.S. 1028, 107 S.Ct. 871, 93 L.Ed.2d 826 (1987). Compare *Gunter v. Hutcheson*, 674 F.2d 862, 867 (CA11), cert. denied, 459 U.S. 826, 103 S.Ct. 60, 74 L.Ed.2d 63 (1982); *FDIC v. Hatmaker*, 756 F.2d 34,

37 (CA6 1985) (dictum).

I

The Langleys purchased land in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, in 1980. To finance the purchase, they borrowed \$450,000 from Planters Trust & Savings Bank of Opelousas, Louisiana, a bank insured by the FDIC. In consideration for the loan, they executed a note, a collateral mortgage, and personal guarantees. The note was renewed several times, the last renewal being in March 1982, for the principal amount of \$468,124.41.

****400** In October 1983, after the Langleys had failed to pay the first installment due on the last renewal of the note, Planters brought the present suit for principal and interest in a Louisiana state trial court. The Langleys removed the suit, on grounds of diversity, to the United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana, where it was consolidated with a suit by the Langleys seeking more than \$5 million in damages from Planters and others. The Langleys alleged as one of the grounds of complaint in their own suit, and as a defense against Planters' claim in the present suit, that the *89 1980 land purchase and the notes had been procured by misrepresentations. In particular, they alleged that the notes had been procured by the bank's misrepresentations that the property conveyed in the land purchase consisted of 1,628.4 acres, when in fact it consisted of only 1,522, that the property included 400 mineral acres, when in fact it contained only 75, and that there were no outstanding mineral leases on the property, when in fact there were. ^{FN1} No reference to these representations appears in the documents executed by the Langleys, in the bank's records, or in the minutes of the bank's board

of directors or loan committee.

FN1. The Langleys also alleged certain other misrepresentations by Planters, including that the Langleys would have no personal liability on the notes, that Planters would provide another purchaser for the land as soon as the sale to the Langleys was closed, and that no payments would be due until the property was resold. The Langleys concede that 12 U.S.C. § 1823(e) bars these other misrepresentations from being asserted as defenses to FDIC's suit on the note because they were promissory in nature. Brief for Petitioners 12.

In April 1984, the FDIC conducted an examination of Planters during which it learned of the substance of the lawsuits with the Langleys, including the allegations of Planters' misrepresentations. On May 18, 1984, the Commissioner of Financial Institutions for the State of Louisiana closed Planters because of its unsound condition and appointed the FDIC as receiver. The FDIC thereupon undertook the financing of a purchase and assumption transaction pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 1823(c)(2), in which all the deposit liabilities and most of the assets of Planters were assumed by another FDIC-insured bank in the community. Because the amount of the liabilities greatly exceeded the value of the assets, the FDIC paid the assuming bank \$36,992,000, in consideration for which the FDIC received, *inter alia*, the Langleys' March 1982 note.

In October 1984, the FDIC was substituted as a plaintiff in this lawsuit, and moved for summary judgment on its claim. The District Court granted the motion, *90615 F.Supp. 749 WD La.1985), and was sus-

tained on appeal. The Fifth Circuit held that the word “agreement” in 12 U.S.C. § 1823(e) encompassed the kinds of material terms or warranties asserted by the Langleys in their misrepresentation defenses and, because the requirements of § 1823(e) were not met, those defenses were barred. 792 F.2d, at 545-546. We granted the Langleys' petition for certiorari on the issue whether, in an action brought by the FDIC in its corporate capacity for payment of a note, § 1823(e) bars the defense that the note was procured by fraud in the inducement even when the fraud did not take the form of an express promise.

II

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act of 1950, § 13(e), 64 Stat. 889, as amended, 12 U.S.C. § 1823(e), provides:

“No agreement which tends to diminish or defeat the right, title or interest of the Corporation [FDIC] in any asset acquired by it under this section, either as security for a loan or by purchase, shall be valid against the Corporation unless such agreement (1) shall be in writing, (2) shall have been executed by the bank and the person or persons claiming an adverse interest thereunder, including the obligor, contemporaneously with the acquisition of the asset by the bank, (3) **401 shall have been approved by the board of directors of the bank or its loan committee, which approval shall be reflected in the minutes of said board or committee, and (4) shall have been, continuously, from the time of its execution, an official record of the bank.”

A

Petitioners' principal contention is that the

word “agreement” in the foregoing provision encompasses only an express promise to perform an act in the future. We do not agree.

[1] As a matter of contractual analysis, the essence of petitioners' defense against the note is that the bank made certain*91 warranties regarding the land, the truthfulness of which was a condition to performance of their obligation to repay the loan. See 1 A. Corbin, Contracts § 14, p. 31 (1963) (“[T]ruth [of the warranty] is a condition precedent to the duty of the other party”); accord, 5 S. Williston, Contracts § 673, pp. 168-171 (3d ed. 1961); J. Murray, Contracts § 136, pp. 275-276 (2d rev. ed. 1974). As used in commercial and contract law, the term “agreement” often has “a wider meaning than ... promise,” *Restatement (Second) of Contracts* § 3, Comment *a* (1981), and embraces such a condition upon performance. The Uniform Commercial Code, for example, defines agreement as “the bargain of the parties in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances....” *U.C.C. § 1-201(3)*, 1 U.L.A. 44 (1976). Quite obviously, the parties' bargain cannot be reflected without including the conditions upon their performance, one of the two principal elements of which contracts are constructed. Cf. E. Farnsworth, Contracts § 8.2, p. 537 (1982) (“[P]romises, which impose duties, and conditions, which make duties conditional, are the main components of agreements”). It seems to us that this common meaning of the word “agreement” must be assigned to its usage in § 1823(e) if that section is to fulfill its intended purposes.

[2] One purpose of § 1823(e) is to allow federal and state bank examiners to rely on a bank's records in evaluating the worth of

the bank's assets. Such evaluations are necessary when a bank is examined for fiscal soundness by state or federal authorities, see 12 U.S.C. §§ 1817(a)(2), 1820(b), and when the FDIC is deciding whether to liquidate a failed bank, see § 1821(d), or to provide financing for purchase of its assets (and assumption of its liabilities) by another bank, see §§ 1823(c)(2), (c)(4)(A). The last kind of evaluation, in particular, must be made “with great speed, usually overnight, in order to preserve the going concern value of the failed bank and avoid an interruption in banking services.” *Gunter v. Hutcheson*, 674 F.2d, at 865. Neither the FDIC nor *92 state banking authorities would be able to make reliable evaluations if bank records contained seemingly unqualified notes that are in fact subject to undisclosed conditions.

A second purpose of § 1823(e) is implicit in its requirement that the “agreement” not merely be on file in the bank's records at the time of an examination, but also have been executed and become a bank record “contemporaneously” with the making of the note and have been approved by officially recorded action of the bank's board or loan committee. These latter requirements ensure mature consideration of unusual loan transactions by senior bank officials, and prevent fraudulent insertion of new terms, with the collusion of bank employees, when a bank appears headed for failure. Neither purpose can be adequately fulfilled if an element of a loan agreement so fundamental as a condition upon the obligation to repay is excluded from the meaning of “agreement.”

[3] That “agreement” in § 1823(e) covers more than promises to perform acts in the future is confirmed by examination of the leading case in this area prior to enactment

of § 1823(e) in 1950. In *D'Oench, Duhme & Co. v. FDIC*, 315 U.S. 447, 62 S.Ct. 676, 86 L.Ed. 956 (1942), the FDIC **402 acquired a note in a purchase and assumption transaction. The maker asserted a defense of failure of consideration (that is, the failure to perform a promise that was a condition precedent to the maker's performance), based on an undisclosed agreement between it and the failed bank that the note would not be called for payment. The Court held that this “secret agreement” could not be a defense to suit by the FDIC because it would tend to deceive the banking authorities. *Id.*, at 460, 62 S.Ct., at 681. The Court stated that when the maker “lent himself to a scheme or arrangement whereby the banking authority ... was likely to be misled,” that scheme or arrangement could not be the basis for a defense against the FDIC. *Ibid.* (emphasis added). We can safely assume that Congress did not mean “agreement” in § 1823(e) to be interpreted so much more narrowly than its *93 permissible meaning as to disserve the principle of the leading case applying that term to FDIC-acquired notes. Certainly, one who signs a facially unqualified note subject to an unwritten and unrecorded condition upon its repayment has lent himself to a scheme or arrangement that is likely to mislead the banking authorities, whether the condition consists of performance of a counterpromise (as in *D'Oench, Duhme*) or of the truthfulness of a warranted fact.

B

[4][5] Petitioners' fallback position is that even if a misrepresentation concerning an existing fact can sometimes constitute an agreement covered by § 1823(e), it at least does not do so when the misrepresentation was fraudulent and the FDIC had know-

ledge of the asserted defense at the time it acquired the note. We conclude, however, that neither fraud in the inducement nor knowledge by the FDIC is relevant to the section's application.

No conceivable reading of the word "agreement" in § 1823(e) could cause it to cover a representation or warranty that is bona fide but to exclude one that is fraudulent. Petitioners effectively acknowledge this when they concede that the fraudulent nature of a *promise* would not cause it to lose its status as an "agreement". See *supra*, at 400, n. 1. The presence of fraud could be relevant, however, to another requirement of § 1823(e), namely, the requirement that the agreement in question "ten[d] to diminish or defeat the right, title or interest" of the FDIC in the asset.

[6] Respondent conceded at oral argument that the real defense of fraud in the factum—that is, the sort of fraud that procures a party's signature to an instrument without knowledge of its true nature or contents, see U.C.C. § 3-305(2)(c), Comment 7, 2 U.L.A. 241 (1977)—would take the instrument out of § 1823(e), because it would render the instrument entirely void, see *Restatement (Second) of Contracts* § 163 and Comments *a, c*; Farnsworth § 4.10, at 235, thus leaving *94 no "right, title or interest" that could be "diminish[ed] or defeat[ed]." See Tr. of Oral Arg. 24-25, 27-30. Petitioners have never contended, however, nor could they have successfully, that the alleged misrepresentations about acreage or mineral interests constituted fraud in the factum. It is clear that they would constitute only fraud in the inducement, which renders the note voidable but not void. See U.C.C. § 3-201(1), 2 U.L.A. 127; *Restatement (Second) of Contracts* § 163, Comment *c*; Farnsworth § 4.10, at 235-236. The

bank therefore had and could transfer to the FDIC voidable title, which is enough to constitute "title *or* interest" in the note. This conclusion is not only textually compelled, but produces the only result in accord with the purposes of the statute. If voidable title were not an "interest" under § 1823(e), the FDIC would be subject not only to undisclosed fraud defenses but also to a wide range of other undisclosed defenses that make a contract voidable, such as certain kinds of mistakes and innocent but material misrepresentations. See *Restatement (Second) of Contracts* §§ 152-153, 164.

**403 [7][8] Finally, knowledge of the misrepresentation by the FDIC prior to its acquisition of the note is not relevant to whether § 1823(e) applies. Nothing in the text would support the suggestion that it is: An agreement is an agreement whether or not the FDIC knows of it; and a voidable interest is transferable whether or not the transferee knows of the misrepresentation or fraud that produces the voidability. See Farnsworth § 11.8, at 780-781; cf. U.C.C. § 3-201(1), 2 U.L.A. 127. Petitioners are really urging us to engraft an equitable exception upon the plain terms of the statute. Even if we had the power to do so, the equities petitioners invoke are not the equities the statute regards as predominant. While the borrower who has relied upon an erroneous or even fraudulent unrecorded representation has some claim to consideration, so do those who are harmed by his failure to protect himself by assuring that his agreement is approved and recorded in accordance with the statute. Harm to the *95 FDIC (and those who rely upon the solvency of its fund) is not avoided by knowledge at the time of acquiring the note. The FDIC is an insurer of the bank, and is liable for the depositors' insured

losses whether or not it decides to acquire the note. Cf. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(f). The harm to the FDIC caused by the failure to record occurs no later than the time at which it conducts its first bank examination that is unable to detect the unrecorded agreement and to prompt the invocation of available protective measures, including termination of the bank's deposit insurance. See § 1818 (1982 ed. and Supp. IV). Thus, insofar as the recording provision is concerned, the state of the FDIC's knowledge at that time is what is crucial. But as we discussed earlier, see *supra*, at 401, § 1823(e) is meant to ensure more than just the FDIC's ability to rely on bank records at the time of an examination or acquisition. The statutory requirements that an agreement be approved by the bank's board or loan committee and filed contemporaneously in the bank's records assure prudent consideration of the loan before it is made, and protect against collusive reconstruction of loan terms by bank officials and borrowers (whose interests may well coincide when a bank is about to fail). Knowledge by the FDIC could substitute for the latter protection only if it existed at the very moment the agreement was concluded, and could substitute for the former assurance not at all.

The short of the matter is that Congress opted for the certainty of the requirements set forth in § 1823(e). An agreement that meets them prevails even if the FDIC did not know of it; and an agreement that does not meet them fails even if the FDIC knew. It would be rewriting the statute to hold otherwise. Such a categorical recording scheme is of course not unusual. Under Article 9 of the U.C.C., for example, a filing secured creditor prevails even over those unrecorded security interests of which he was aware. See, e.g., *Rockwell*

Int'l Credit Corp. v. Valley Bank, 109 Idaho 406, 408-409, 707 P.2d 517, 519-520 (Ct.App.1985); *96*Bloom v. Hilty*, 427 Pa. 463, 471, 234 A.2d 860, 863-864 (1967); 9 R. Anderson, Uniform Commercial Code § 9-312:74, p. 298 (3d ed. 1985); J. White & R. Summers, Uniform Commercial Code § 25-4, p. 1037 (2d ed. 1980).

3

A condition to payment of a note, including the truth of an express warranty, is part of the "agreement" to which the writing, approval, and filing requirements of 12 U.S.C. § 1823(e) attach. Because the representations alleged by petitioners constitute such a condition and did not meet the requirements of the statute, they cannot be asserted as defenses here. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is

Affirmed.

U.S., 1987.

Langley v. Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
484 U.S. 86, 108 S.Ct. 396, 98 L.Ed.2d 340, 56 USLW 4026, 5 UCC Rep.Serv.2d 1

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