Reserve Board, the National Small Business Association, and retailers in general. In fact, the $10 exemption was first proposed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Perhaps I don't have to read all of this statement of Governor Robertson, but I thought it was very succinct and it is included here in this written statement, but in deference to your requirements of time I will omit rereading Governor Robertson's statement; but I would appreciate it if you would go through that.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. It is already in the record and most of us, I believe, heard Mr. Robertson make the statement.

Mr. DESHAZOR. These observations by Governor Robertson are not based on speculation. The consequences outlined in his testimony were in fact realized in States whose law required disclosure of annual rate without allowing for a small transaction exemption. This is borne out by the experience of another witness who appeared before the Senate subcommittee, Charles H. Gushie, president of Financial Publishing House. He testified, based on his experience in Massachusetts and Nova Scotia, that without exemption from annual rate for small amounts of credit, a small area of consumer finance, which is unprofitable to lenders, but which is socially desirable, will be withdrawn from the marketplace.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Those points are in the record and most of us have seen or heard them previous to this moment.

Mr. DESHAZOR. Madam Chairman, I appreciate your hearing us out and I know that the pressures of time are on you and I hope that if you do have any further questions you will let us know and we shall answer them.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. We shall, and I want to say to you gentlemen that I think your statement was right to the point—and the point, I believe, is that if you had your choice in the matter, you would prefer that we drop the whole thing.

Mr. DESHAZOR. We are in favor of truth in lending.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Is that not a fair summary?

Mr. DESHAZOR. No, Madam Chairman; as a matter of fact, in my conclusion which I did not read I make the statement that given the simple choice that we do favor H.R. 11602. We feel that H.R. 11602 poses certain problems for us. It poses problems for my company in terms of costs of certain things that we will have to do. But we also feel that based upon the last year of everything we have seen in the States and in Washington, that the people across the country do want a truth-in-lending national law.

Now, we would hope that there would be something which in fact would give the truth, but at the same time not impose upon literally thousands of businesses, a lot of burdensome and administrative expense which, frankly, we can't afford.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Well, as Senator Douglas said yesterday, the truth should not hurt; furthermore, we want the truth to have some real meaning.

I want to say to you gentlemen in conclusion that you are fortunate to have had the attention of this many members of the committee at this early hour of the morning. I appreciate the very good turnout