

of finance charges—for example, investigation fees, collection costs, clerical and recordkeeping expenses.

(2) Generating of customer respect and confidence in the credit grantor.

(3) Greater use of credit by consumers who have been fearful of using much credit because of its complexities.

(4) Providing an incentive for the development of maximum efficiency in the extension of credit.

We feel that the great progress made by the Congress in developing truth-in-lending legislation that is practicable and workable for creditors and consumers should be promptly brought to fruition.

Madam Chairman, that is the end of my prepared statement. I know that there may be some questions and I will be glad to try to answer whatever ones I can and I know that my colleagues here will help me out on any that I cannot.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Thank you. I have probably taken more than my share of the time this morning so I am going to start the questioning with Mrs. Dwyer.

Mrs. DWYER. No questions.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Stephens?

Mr. STEPHENS. I want to thank you for coming, also to see if I fully understand the effects of your statement—it is that you want the full disclosure provisions and would like to have them now. But the questions of garnishment, of the Consumer Finance Commission and of regulation of the commodity exchange to be deferred—that we delete it from the House bill and more or less what S. 5 proposes you favor?

Secretary TROWBRIDGE. Mr. Stephens, it seems to me that the disclosure provisions in this bill and in the bill that passed the Senate, having had some 7 years of scrutiny, public debate, and study, surely are ripe for enactment and deserve it on the basis of all of the tremendous effort that has been put forward in the Congress so far. I think that the other portions of H.R. 11601 not dealing with disclosure deserve a good deal more scrutiny because we just haven't had time to really focus on the problems that they may create.

The questions of garnishment are multiple in their impact, both on business and the consumer.

The question of ceilings on interest rates of 18 percent I think has many ramifications we ought to know more about. So my own feeling would be, yes, sir, we ought to move ahead on those areas that we have looked at very carefully; that the balance of the provisions in H.R. 11601 would be best left for further scrutiny.

Mr. STEPHENS. I appreciate that position that you have taken. As I have said, that is more or less my position, but I think I would agree with your position.

Thank you.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Fino?

Mr. FINO. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Sullivan's bill provides for standby credit controls. Now, yesterday the representative of the AFL-CIO appeared before this committee and expressed opposition to the standby credit controls unless it included wages, prices, profits as well as the consumer credit. How does your Department feel about that?