Mrs. DWYER. She has to budget. She is thinking in terms of dollars and cents, is she not?

Mr. ABEL. That is right.

Mrs. DWYER. That will be all, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Apropos of Mr. Wylie's comment, he may be right that dollars and cents are what most people think of when they use credit. However, that is one of the main reasons why we need truth in lending—to educate people to understand that the cost of credit or the price of credit is more meaningful for comparison purposes when stated as an annual rate.

Mr. Bingham?

Mr. BINGHAM. Madam Chairman, thank you.

I just want to join in welcoming Mr. Abel here today, I think we are all very grateful to him, not only for the work he is doing as president of the Steelworkers, but more particularly for taking the time and trouble to come here today and present this splendid statement.

I particularly welcome your statement on garnishment, Mr. Abel. I think it is very helpful, particularly in light of the fact that AFL–CIO did not take a firm position on this matter. Since you work directly with the rank and file, I think it is most important that we have your statement and views. Since I yielded the time previously I won't ask any questions.

Thank you, very much.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Abel, as a member of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders, do you see, as did Secretary Wirtz, a connection between these disorders and predatory credit policies?

Mr. ABEL. I don't think there can be much question there. As I said during the course of my statement, several of us on the Commission spent all day yesterday in Harlem and in the ghettos of Brooklyn, and I don't think there can be much question in your mind that this is a contributing factor. Here is a sizable portion of our people who are exploited in every degree.

I am sure the loan shark, the easy-credit man, has left his mark and made his contribution to bring about our ghettos in this country.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Thank you. I felt sure that you would have a basis for judgment on that as a member of that Commission.

Mr. Abel, if we can't get through the committee a complete prohibition of garnishment at this time, do you think that a 90-percent exemption on wages, such as they have in Washington, D.C., and in New York State, would be helpful?

Mr. ABEL. I think any step in this direction would be better than where we are at the present time. There is no question in my mind the extent of confiscation of the paycheck in many of these garnishees forces the individual to go out and seek credit to tide them over through this period and it is one of these things that feeds on itself.

Eventually, the individual is beyond his means. I think this is one of the great problems we find even in our reputable banking institutions who are constantly urging people, if they have 10 or 12 payments to make in a month, consolidate them—get one big loan and pay. This just compounds this problem.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I know that putting this provision in H.R. 11601 made many people gasp. The first reaction among lawyers and businessmen to the idea of prohibiting any garnishment of wages seems