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its like hanging a big rock on their necks. I know that... I could name you and many of them our my friends that I have loaned money to through a government organization that we hung a rock on their necks, by loaning them money instead of giving them a small gant and they got along well and made some progress. I oppose it.

SPEAKER: Senator Keyes, then Senator Decamp is closing.

SENATOR KEYES: Mr. President, I just wanted to tell you that Senator Carpenter asked a question and Senator Whitney nor Senator DeCamp would answer it. Why do we need a ceiling on it? Then every time we come up to that ceiling what do we do? We are going to raise the ceiling so that the interest rates can go up. This is the same theory that runs the Federal Government of the United States. We have a ceiling on our national debt. I can remember when it was 3 billion dollars and they wanted it to go up. Today it is over 400 billion and...this is a easy way out. It is the easiest way out for Senator Whitney and Senator DeCamp or anyone else. I guess that you shot me down, I don't need that thing anyhow.

SPEAKER: We did not shut you down Senator.

SENATOR KEYES: OK, I thought that you did. I will say this that if we go and raise the interest rates that these institutions are able to charge, knowing that all the money they are putting out and trying to borrow from the people and they will give you all kinds of pots, pans, and dish rags and everything else to get your money. If we raise this interest rates we are only doing one thing. We are going to cost the people that don't have themoney more money and we are going to put it in the hands of the people that have it.

SPEAKER: Senator DeCamp is closing.

SENATOR DE CAMP: Mr. President, I don't know how to say this but apparently we are talking about two different things. Senator Keyes, and I and Senator Nore and I. As the bill now stands we are only talking about loans of \$50,000 or above. Now Senator Nore and Senator Keyes, and other Senators here have been talking about the poor people and how they are going to be taken. I don't know just a whole lot of real poor people that are going out drumming up loans of \$50,000 or more. If the truth were known, these people that they are talking about are so far removed from any involvement in this legislation that it is funny. You see, they are not borrowing from banks in most cases, a they are borrowing at rates of 30% already under existing laws in this state. 30% at Postal Finance and CIT and so on and so forth. This bill doesn't even effect them. That is why I say I don't know how to explain this because they are talking about coconuts and I'm talking about apples here and the poor people really are in no way involved in this legislation. So lets get back to the amendment and what the bill is as it now stands. It involves loans of \$50,000 or more which means primarily that those that are in the development business and then lets get to the other factor a question that Senator Warner asked that I didn't get to answer Senator Whitney treated it very well, but risk involves a very big part of what the rates are in loans. There is a balance that the Savings and Loans or that banks try to achieve. The balance