amount that banks may borrow by including in the formula allowed for their borrowing the capital items that are today in our common language identified as "undivided profits and capital reserves". So the amendment then, just so you know what the amendment does, this language will not be consistent with other sections which use "paid-up capital, surplus, undivided profits, capital reserves, capital notes, and debentures" as a basis for allowing specified banking activity. The original intent then, and of course the amendment brings this original intent into play, was to extend this consistency in line 15 which controls the amount of loans and investments a bank may hold. The bill drafter, as I say, inadvertently omitted using some of those words so we reinserted them. Now the bill itself provides for an increase from twenty to thirty-five percent of the paid-up capital, surplus, undivided profits, capital reserves, capital notes and debentures in the amount that banks may invest in "agricultural credit corporations or livestock companies". Why increase? Very simply, once again a number of individuals in agriculture and in banking, and in banking I mean the whole financial picture, see problems coming from the standpoint of Farmers Home Administration and other lending agencies which traditionally farmers have been able to get money from, they see problems of them being squeezed out and having no where to go. One of the first places you are going to have to go, the court of first resort is so to speak going to have to be the bank. It is going to have to take a much bigger responsibility. To take that responsibility, it is going to have to have money. To get the money, it probably will have to be borrowing. So we are expanding the ability of the bank to borrow money to turn around and put into agriculture, into the rural areas, into the community. Section 3 of the bill originally dealt with the many conditions necessary for a bank to deal in real estate loans, and I am sure people in this room have had the experience, you have walked into the bank, and the bank said, well, you know, when it comes to real estate, blah, blah, blah, we can only loan on this, we have got to have this appraisal, we have got to do this, so on and so forth. We are basically saying with this section, hey, it is a new world. You, the banker, and you, the borrower, determine what the conditions are in terms of borrowing on real estate, in terms of mortgages on real estate. It is felt that the business climate, the condition of the economy, and the new arenas of competition will require maximum flexibility in the making of real estate loans, both for business and residential purposes. Any regulation required can be handily supplied by the Director of Banking and Finance through appropriate rules and regs and the language is consistent. It will expand the amount that can be borrowed