

case of the application of the usury law to national banks and section 17 of this bill, regarding the rate of interest on deposits.

Senator GLASS. I am glad to know that the National Association of Credit Men, of which I am an honorary member, has not fallen from grace, as has been represented.

Mr. JONES. The indorsement of the association is in the principle. We are very anxious that this legislation be passed, and as the declaration says, the committee believes that this offers the most reasonable and probable solution of this problem, in the possible enactment into law.

We are committed to strengthening the national banking system and to the fundamental provisions of the Act as far as branch banking is concerned; disapproval of state-wide branch banking and the approval of home city banking.

Time does not permit me to give the committee the reasons which actuated the committee in making these endorsements.

I might say that personally I have interest in any banking institution except as depositor. I am very much interested as a citizen in anything that has to do with the regulation of the banking business in the United States, and I am personally in accord with the actions of the National Association of Credit Men, which I think you will agree, Senator, has always taken a rather liberal and constructive attitude towards matters of public policy.

Senator GLASS. It has undoubtedly.

Hon. FRANK B. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate it very much if I could have the privilege of placing in the record of the hearings a brief statement, particularly with regard to section 9.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Senator GLASS). The committee will be glad to have you do so.

(The paper subsequently submitted by Mr. Mondell is as follows.)

[H. R. 2]

[Before the Committee on Banking and Currency, Senate of the United States]

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK W. MONDELL OF WYOMING AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Chairman, beyond all question H. R. 2, the McFadden banking bill, has the support of the great body of the banking interests of the United States, and the importance of the early passage of the bill has been emphasized by government officials charged with responsibility under our national banking system, by bankers and business men, and students of finance and financial institutions. The impressive majority on behalf of the bill in its passage through the House of Representatives is an index of the support which the measure has throughout the country.

It is true there has been some criticism of certain features of the bill. This is not to be wondered at. On the contrary, considering the grounds for honest difference of opinion with regard to certain details of the legislation, the very limited opposition, compared with the overwhelming volume of support, affords a striking tribute to the painstaking care with which the problems presented have been studied, and the skill and intelligence with which the bill has been drawn and perfected with a view of adequately and wisely meeting the needs of the situation.

A careful consideration of the arguments presented during the consideration of the measure in the House and in this hearing before your committee develops the important and interesting fact that such limited opposition as there is to the measure relates in the main to section 9, and that this opposition is very largely from a single locality and interest. It is true that during his lengthy and interesting discussion of the measure, Professor Willis, on the basis of a wide and extended examination of certain features of the banking situation,