capital. I know that there are those here today who like to take the easy way out. I would like to call attention to the letter that I placed on your desk dated back in 1982 and they're a very small portion of the mail I received from a friend of mine, Henry Klosterman. I call your particular attention to the last letter in the packet in which he refers to the fact that he doesn't like interest rate controls, but would that be worse than everyone going broke? Mr. Klosterman was years ahead of his time. He saw the ravages of inflation in post World War I, Germany, and it always haunted him that it would happen to us in this country. I would hope that somewhere, someone would say, although we can't do much, and I recognize we can't do much, I think that someone has to take the first step. I'm drafting a resolution now with the cooperation of Mr. Schroeder from the Department of Agriculture to go back to Washington and ask that the Commodity Credit Corporation provide to farmers interest on their next year's crop, money for next year's crop, using the crop as security at nine and one-eighth percent interest. Now I would suggest that we're in a lot better position if we go back and we say, listen, we're willing to do this, we want you to do that, but this is our indication of recognition that at some point in time we've got to address the problem of interest rates. I don't know how Mr. Volcker handles the supply of money, but while the entire eastern seaboard has been trying to figure out how to cut a few billion dollars out of the federal budget so as to reduce the deficit, I can assure you that unless the deficit...unless the interest rates do come down, they will never be able to cut the budget enough to do away with the major cause of the budget deficit and that is the interest on the national debt. It's about $200 billion annually. I don't know if it is possible or not, but I've been told that the reason we can't cut the interest rates are because of all those foreign deposits, billions of dollars of oil money that are resting in United States banks and that if we cut the interest rate those billions of dollars will flee the country. I ask you, where will they go? South America? I think not. I don't think if I were an Arab oil sheik I'd want to put my money in an Argentine bank. I would prefer 6 or 7 percent in a good old solid U.S. bank. We talk about money leaving the State of Nebraska, it may. I think after the experience of shopping around for that extra half a percent or so the last few years in Nebraska there might be enough people who would be willing to take their money down to the good old First