

the shipper saying, I have got a better quality product. It is a superior quality product than ordinary number two yellow corn by 50 percent. Therefore, we think that you would be interested in buying it from us. We are willing to certify it over and above the regular standards. Now, what could be more simple, what could be more laudable, as Senator Johnson has said, than that? And I have tried over the years to get the elevators and the grain standards people together, there is going to be some improvements there, but as always, they are behind. We have got 3.8 billion bushels of corn building up on us, nowhere to go. We have got other problems with wheat. We have got a year's supply of wheat that has built up on us. Are you going to stand around here and stutter and sputter and do nothing? Or are you going to try to produce a higher quality product? This amendment allows the department to contract, and the next amendment allows the establishment of a cash fund. That is all they do. But there is no cost to the department, no cost to the state, no cost to anyone, and if you want to tell them to go to blazes, you can do so. You can ignore it. You can continue to blunder along, pour in the gravel and the dirt, and the FM, and the rat manure, and the old overshoes, or anything else you can throw in. It beats the hell out of me, they have been doing it for 40 years and that is why we have destroyed our markets overseas. When you go to an overseas port, whether it is Africa, Asia, Europe, Taiwan, wherever you go, they hold up those samples and they say, this is U.S. grain, and this is grade A grain. And so we suffer great embarrassment and we limp out of town, and we say, oh, my gosh, isn't this horrible. And you see an editorial that says, well, we ought to do something about it. You have a hard time to move the U.S. grain standards. It is almost impossible. You have a very difficult time to change the grain trade. It is very difficult. Who loses the money, ladies and gentlemen? The farmer loses the money. So what happens? It builds up in storage. My good friends in the grain storage business continue to profit. There is an article right here, 3.8 billion bushels of grain going to be stored, and corn. Who profits, the American farmer? No. The people in the grain storage business profit. Not you and I, not the American consumer.

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR SCHMIT: Not the American taxpayer, the American taxpayer pays the bill, 32 cents a bushel. Wheat that was interrupted when President Carter imposed the embargo on the sale of grain to Russia in 1980 is still in storage at a cost of