

Board and they realize that it is quite a problem. Okay, how do we go about handling this problem? They are using the high interest rates to try and control inflation, but I submit to you here today that it isn't doing this, it isn't holding down the inflation rate, and so I think we need to use a different procedure, and so I recommended to them that we have a larger down payment, demand those that are buying on credit to pay a larger amount of money down, and also to use a shorter time to pay in. This has been used before and it has worked successfully. Okay, what else can we do? I think that we need to balance our federal budget so that the federal government will not be in the money market competing with agriculture or business or industry, or the individuals for this money. I think that our current new administration, President Reagan and the Congress, need to jawbone the Federal Reserve Board into lowering these interest rates. I think this is a good resolution and I certainly urge you to support it.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator DeCamp.

SENATOR DeCAMP: Mr. President, I am put in a very difficult position on this particular resolution, because the resolution says what we would all like. We would like lower interest rates. We would like inflation controlled. Basically, we would all like Paradise, but I think that as long as we are discussing the resolution, as long as we have got some time here this morning, I think we have an obligation as individual legislators to understand the whole picture and it is kind of a Catch-22 dilemma. You remember Catch-22, the pilot over in World War II, I think his name was Yossarian, and he was a flier there. In order to get out of the war you had to be crazy but the only way you could prove you were crazy was if you went and said, I am crazy, at which point they would say, aha, you are clever enough to know you are crazy, therefore you are really not crazy. So you could never get over the hurdle. You were caught on the horns of a dilemma, so to speak. You have got the same dilemma here. Inflation is basically caused by more money chasing fewer goods and printing of money. If you have a hundred oranges over here and a hundred dollars over here representing the whole economy, let' say, then your oranges are worth about a dollar apiece. If a year later your oranges have only increased to one hundred and five but you have printed dollars up to one hundred and thirty-five, then you can see it takes more dollars for the same orange even though your orange didn't become any more valuable as such, you just had more dollars chasing a limited number. And that is what the whole