I see the indicators, as best we can follow them, of the amount of money we are putting into research and development. I again emphasize this area of retraining. One of our private companies, IBM, spends $40 million a year on retraining. One other thing I would point out. We are a society of 180 million, and more than that, and we have done very little toward developing regional accounting in economic statistics.

We are trying to move into that area. I honestly believe if we will direct our attention to seeing what is really going on in this dynamic economy, where this very rate of obsolescence, the fact that a large part of our plant is geared to produce goods whose supply is already abundant, nothing could be truer than in our agricultural sector.

We could not produce any more and have it consumed. We can produce more wheat. We are putting land out of production. We are trying to stop the flow. We could not sell it. No one wants it. So I appreciate very much this emphasis and wish that others would start looking into this dynamic economy here because this is new, I think.

I don't think any society has been where we are right now. We have got to think in terms of whether or not this might be something new that has come about rather than a repetition of what has been going on before or elsewhere.

If that is true, then I think we have a job to do. I think we can help deblock the situation, but not by starting large governmental programs. I think we have them already. I should point out, too, that our expenditures in education and health are largely at the State and local level.

We don't have statistics in the field of health on what we are doing at the local level. The only thing we have is at the State level, and our Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, after years of my requesting that they get some statistics of what is being done at the local level in the health field, still have no conception.

Yet here is where we are doing most of it. Every indication we have is that we are increasing expenditure rates, doubling and tripling in the period of 5 or 6 years. It is the development and study of this phenomenon that I think will lead us to discover whether we need to do anything other than examine and deblock the things we are doing which are impeding this business of training, retraining, and developing our leisure time properly.

Then on the foreign area, I am very much impressed and interested in the suggestion made. I have one question that I want to ask of Dr. Niehans. This really is for all of you. It is a question that I have been asking our economists. On page 2 you say that to concentrate your monetary weapons on the balance-of-payments problem and take care of domestic problems if necessary by fiscal and possibly other measures.

Here is the problem as I see it. We have a heavy governmental deficit this year. We are experiencing difficulty in our people cashing in their E-bonds. If we cut taxes by $5 or $10 billion and then turn around and try to market $10 billion worth of bonds, we are bound to impinge on monetary policy and we are going to create some real problems.