

and especially under pivot irrigation. We have these large corporations coming in which we are tussling with now and we are trying to pass legislation to stop them from coming in and doing the things they are doing but we are a little bit afraid to pass legislation that might force a farmer to pay his checkoff and then not be able to get it back. Now we, as legislators, do have some responsibility in that respect. We like to have freedom to an extent but if it is going to wreck a program why then your freedom doesn't amount to much. But let's just say, for instance, that Foxley or the Prudential people that are now developing land decided to raise, let's say, milo which I think is entirely possible. If it wasn't for the cornstalks that the sandhills cattle want to eat and the ranchers want, I am sure it would change. The little farmers here in eastern Nebraska, and I call it small by comparison, that raise 50,000 bushels of milo, perhaps 20,000 bushels of milo would pay their checkoff and they wouldn't expect a refund, but if the large producers decided they wanted a refund back and they would be the ones that would do it because they are the pencil pushers and they want to make it come out as close as they can, they are going to watch every bit of their cost, it would wreck the program and you guys, you small producers, would be the ones that are paying the bill. So I have problems with the refund and I know the wheat program has almost been wrecked, for instance, in the State of Texas where they can get a refund and you can't have worldwide offices to sell our products, such as wheat and feed grain, which we are selling all over the world, soybeans, and not know where the funding is coming from. It is just disastrous and it is expensive to go in and establish those offices and the staff, and you not only work with that staff, you work with the people in the country which we found out over in Taiwan. The Taiwanese flour millers are our allies. They are the ones that buy our wheat. They are the ones that market that flour and they are doing a good job of it, and if we did not have a solid substantial amount of money coming in for that purpose, we would wipe out what we have already done. Now that is in the wheat program. The corn and milo and soybeans hasn't developed quite that much, but as long as you have a referendum in there so that if you get sick and tired of the whole thing, you certainly can kill it and get rid of the whole program and you can do it any time after the first three years, I believe it was on corn. That time will soon be up and milo I think would be the same way. Now soybeans, they say, has worked good with the refund provision. Generally, generally in Nebraska, soybeans aren't raised on the large acreages as