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corn and milo will be and wheat. So I support the DeCamp amendment.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Burrows.

SENATOR BURROWS: Mr. Chairman, members of the body, I think Senator DeCamp gave the greatest argument for opposing his amendment. In these states where the programs got so irresponsible they couldn't keep a majority of those funds in there and the farmers went to the rebate system, that is the very reason the rebate system needs to be in there so the farmers have some discipline over the program. It is a direct deal. Now what we are starting with this bill is an experimental program. We don't have a tested program like the wheat program. We are starting a new program and what direction it is going to go is going to depend on the people that end up on these boards. There are so many questionable natures about checkoffs to begin with. Part of that money is used to sell more product, to attempt to sell more product on the assumption it will raise and enhance the price to the farmer, while another share of that money is spent on research projects to raise more product to depress the price. You can't have both. When you are spending it out both sides and part of that money is being spent on research to increase production, you are working directly against the farmer on the supply side, on the other side, the assumption that it will trickle back through supply and demand economics when you have got multinational corporations dominating the pricing in these commodities in between that final market and the farmer. Second when it came to these commodity groups, where were they when the grain embargo came? It took them six months to figure out that the embargo against Russia probably affected the grain sales in the United States more than what they have done in the checkoff programs over the last twenty years. It nullified, the embargo nullified all the results of the grain checkoffs and I think at best I can see this going through with a rebate provision. But no way should you lay another tax on the farmer to increase his production so there is more supply working on him and also we are trying to sell it with the embargo potential of the federal government over sale that is negotiated or worked on and developed by these associations. And then we provide that the associations can't come in and politically fight the embargoes that would destroy the positive effects of anything the farm programs are doing. We have taken more money out of the farmer's hands figuring he has solved his problem when he hasn't even touched it until he gets into the political system with the federal