B4c Conc. of land, U.S. (esp. farm land)

M. MASON GAFFNEY
240 Mumford Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

Agr Econ

Rural Land Ownership and Industrial Expansion

Publication No. 37 of the Southeast Land Tenure Research Committee

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg, Virginia

In cooperation with the Farm Economics Division
Economic Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture

May, 1961 **Bulletin 527**

PREFACE

This publication is the 37th of a series of land tenure reports based on studies sponsored by the Southeast Land Tenure Research Committee.

This committee has representatives from the agricultural experiment stations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The Farm Economics Division of the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State Experiment Stations Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Foundation are also represented. The officers of the committee in 1960 were: Dr. N. M. Penny of Georgia, chairman; Dr. Howard G. Diesslin of the Farm Foundation, secretary; and Dr. H. N. Young of Virginia, administrative advisor.

The publication was prepared by the Farm Economics Division, ERS, in cooperation with the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Rudolph L. Shaver, clerk, Augusta County, Mrs. H. H. Houser, supervisor of the county tax map office, and their staffs greatly facilitated the work. In addition, many landowners willingly furnished information to make this study possible. To all these, appreciation is expressed for their assistance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Introduction	5
Area of Study	5
Procedure	7
Changes Over a Generation	8
Size of Ownership Units	8
Many more small units	8
Small units not new	9
Large increase in recent years	10
Large units larger	10
Changes in size complex	11
A New Type of Owner Has Appeared	13
Fewer men as owners	14
More husband and wife ownerships	14
Implications of these changes	14
Length of Ownership	16
Greater activity in small units	17
Other Relations	18
Larger units owned longer	18
Sole owner or husband and wife own small units	18
Unsettled estates larger	19
Changes under Present Owner	19
Transfer of Title to Present Owner	19
Off-farm employment not important	19
Units small	20
Death of owner brings change	20
Changes in Size by Present Owners	21
Many units acquired in one transaction	21
Large units acquired by several transactions	21
Present owners create many new units	22
Relation to Industrial Changes	22

There is little direct relation between changes in the way title is held and industrial development. The increased opportunities for employment in the county have come about since 1954. Changes in the way title is held were underway much earlier. The number of joint tenancies did not increase greatly during the 5 years preceding January 1, 1957; nor did the number of sole ownership decrease greatly.

Industrial expansion in the area has encouraged only a few owners to sell their lands and take employment in one of the newly established plants. For the county as a whole, it was estimated that between 150 and 175 farm operators sold their lands between 1952 and 1957 to make this move.

However, the increase in number of small units is connected with industrialization. Some 42% of all small units created between 1930 and 1957 were created during the last 5 years of the period.

Persons employed in nonfarm jobs have been able to buy rural tracts. Their ability to purchase is related to their incomes or to their prospects for future income. Industrial expansion in the area, accompanied by growth in other phases of the economy, must be considered a key factor in the increase in the number of small tracts since 1952. Furthermore, this is a trend that can be expected to continue.

Table 12.—Number of ownership units by number of transfers required to build unit to present size, Augusta County, January 1, 1957.

Size of unit in 1957	Number of transfers to form 1957 unit— 1 transfer	2 transfers	3 transfers	4 transfers	5 or more transfers	Total units
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
3 to 49.9 acres	182	14	2	2	0	200
50 to 139.9 acres	130	36	8	2	0	176
140 to 219.9 acres	52	19	4	1	0	76
220 acres and over	35	18	19	9	10	91
Total	399	87	33	14	10	543

Enlargement took place within 144 units. On the other hand, 80 of the 1957 owners had decreased the size of their units. These 2 groups of owners are not completely independent of each other.

Present owners create many new units: *An additional 49 units of 3 acres or more were created by 1957 owners who transferred part of their lands to others.* Of these 49 units, 40 had between 3 and 50 acres and 8 between 50 and 150. The largest unit created by 1957 owners included 150 acres.

With a total of 543 units, 49 new units created by 1957 owners who sold part of their land may not seem a large number, but these owners have been responsible for a 9% increase in the number of ownership units, with a third of this increase taking place in the last 5 years. If this rate of increase in maintained, the number of units might be increased by 25% within the next generation.

In addition to the tracts of 3 acres or more, units of less than 3 acres must also be considered. There were 19 tracts of 1 acre each and 17 tracts of 2 acres each created by 1957 owners. Most of these tracts were independent units in 1957. These 36 units of less than 3 acres were 51% of all units of this size in existence in 1957 but not in 1930. *Present owners have been largely responsible for the increase in the number of small tracts.*

Relation to Industrial Changes

Some changes in the pattern of land ownership have been recognized: (1) a larger percentage of units is owned jointly by husband and wife with right of survivorship; (2) a smaller percentage of units is owned by sole owners, and (3) the number of small units, 3 to 50 acres as well as those under 3 acres, has increased. To what extent has the recent industrial development in Augusta county been responsible for these or other changes?

SUMMARY

Over a generation's time, many changes have taken place in land ownership in Augusta County. The changes were of two major types. First, the type of owner has changed. Second, the sizes of ownership units have changed.

In 1930, relatively few ownership units were owned by husband and wife. For these few units, husbands and wives held title as tenants-in-common, each with an undivided half interest. In 1957, more than one-third of the units were owned by husbands and wives, and they held title as joint tenants with right of survivorship. The increasing importance of this type of ownership was accompanied by fewer units owned by men as sole owners.

Changes in the way title is held have various implications. Although joint tenancy by husband and wife is of increasing importance, in another generation more units will be owned by women as sole owners because of the greater probability that the wife will survive the husband. In many cases, it will be the wife who eventually decides how to dispose of the property.

These changes cannot be related to industrial activity in the county. The big increase in the use of joint tenancies with the right of survivorship started between 1937 and 1942 with a decrease in the use of sole ownerships following shortly thereafter.

Changes in size of ownership units are constantly taking place. In Augusta County, this has taken 2 main forms. The number of units containing 3 to 49.9 acres has increased but the average size of units in this class has been reduced. On the other hand, there has been a decrease in the number of units of 50 acres or more, but this has been associated with an increase in the average size.

Small units have existed for years, but the number has increased greatly over the last generation. A large part of the increase came in the last 5 years of the period. Between 1930 and 1957, for example, 59 additional units with 3 to 49.9 acres were created. Of these, 25 were created in the last 5 years of the period.

Many changes in size have been brought about by those who owned the land in 1957. About ¼ of the owners had increased the size of their ownership units while 15% had decreased the size by disposing of some of the land. About 9% of the units existing in 1957 had been created because other 1957 owners had disposed of

parts of their lands. This does not include the 19 one-acre tracts and the 17 two-acre tracts created by the same process. Present owners have been responsible for many changes and for the creation of many new units. The greatest activity occurred between 1952 and 1957.

The increase in the number of small units at a time when there was considerable industrial expansion indicates some relation between the two. The agricultural adjustment phase of the study revealed that many owners had full-time jobs prior to acquiring the land. Little evidence could be found that previous owners sold out to take advantage of the many industrial jobs created in the area in recent years.

owner, questions might be raised about what will happen in the future in Augusta county. More than 43% of the full-time farm operators in the area were 65 years or older. The life expectancy of these is relatively short. Devising the land to children is not necessarily the answer. In the past, 3 out of every 10 persons who were devised land did not keep it. In Augusta County, many of the young people have left farming. A devise in such cases is likely to result in the sale of the land unless the devisees visualize or anticipate financial advantages or have other personal reasons for holding onto the land.

If the heirs do not hold on to the land, however, will industrial employment or expanding economic activity in the area make it possible for nonfarming people to compete against farmers in buying the land? This has happened in recent years.

Changes in Size by Present Owners

Ownership units are in constant process of change, not only in terms of who holds title to land but also in terms of the boundaries of the unit. By normal processes of transfer, new units are created as old units either disappear or contract in size. At other times, some units are enlarged while others are reduced in size. The process is constant and never ending, but there is no tendency for a certain pattern to develop. Enlargement of one unit as well as breakdown of another unit frequently occur simultaneously.

Many units acquired in one transaction: Data were obtained on transfers for 543 units of 3 acres or more in 1957. Of these, 399 ownership units were acquired in one transaction by the 1957 owner. Almost ¾ of the 1957 owners acquired their entire unit by means of one transaction. At the other extreme, one unit involved 14 separate transactions to build up to the 1957 size. *Almost ¼ of the 1957 owners at some time or another had enlarged their units* (Table 12).

Large units acquired by several transactions: *The large units were created by at least 2 transfers.* Only 9% of all units with 3 to 50 acres involved the process of enlargement. This percentage increased with the size of the unit. Almost ⅔ of the units with 220 acres or more attained that size through enlargements made by the 1957 owner.

The average size of units with 50 acres or more increased from 188.6 acres in 1930 to 194.5 acres in 1957. This increase did not come about entirely because of the division of units into 2 or more tracts. Instead, it came about also through enlargement of some units.

Of the 6 who sold their land and moved out of the area, 3 moved from the State. Where the other 3 went is not known. However, only one of those who moved from the area made the move between 1952 and 1957; 2 made the move in the early nineteen-twenties. Only one of the 6 made a move that can be associated with the increased employment opportunities developed in recent years.

Units small: *Only 12 landowners sold their lands and took jobs in a city or a rural plant.* Of these 12, 5 made the move between 1952 and 1957. These are the owners who might have sold out and taken jobs in the rapidly expanding industrial plants in the area. In 4 cases, the size of tract sold was under 25 acres. The fifth tract was just under 130 acres. In other words, these were owners of small units who sold out and took jobs elsewhere. The 4 small tracts could not have provided even a minimum acceptable level of living. The fifth tract might have provided a satisfactory level.

Between 1947 and 1952, 4 tracts were sold. The average size of these units was slightly larger than the 5 previously referred to, but the type of living that the units could have provided was similar. The other 3 units were sold some time prior to 1947.

The creation of many opportunities for employment off the farm has not been important in encouraging landowners to sell their lands and to take advantage of these new employment opportunities. Few owners have made this move from farm to nonfarm ownership and a job elsewhere. Those who have done so have moved from units that could not provide adequate incomes from farming to support families at a satisfactory level of living. For the county as a whole, it is estimated that only between 150 and 175 farm operators sold their lands between 1952 and 1957 to move into nonfarm employment.

Death of owner brings change: *A number of transfers come about as a result of the death of the owner.* The transfer of almost 30% of the units acquired between 1952 and 1957 was connected in some way with the death of a previous owner. At such a time as this the greatest changes in size of units are likely to occur. The ownership unit of the deceased person might be conveyed as a complete unit and continue to exist in that way. Frequently, however, there is a change in size. It might, in total or part, be added to another unit to form an enlarged unit, or it might be divided into 2 or more smaller units. Settlement of estates frequently results in enlargement of existing units and the creation of smaller units. Both processes often take place simultaneously.

In view of the changes that take place after the death of the

Rural Land Ownership and Industrial Expansion

*Arthur J. Walrath**

INTRODUCTION

When industry moves into a rural area, land ownership undergoes various changes. Many persons believe that the coming of industry will make it possible for various farmers to enlarge their operating units, either by rental or by purchase of land, from those who reduce their farming operations to take jobs in the plant. Others believe that the main change is the increased demand for small land units from nonfarm sources.

A primary purpose of the study was to determine what types of changes have come about in land ownership over a generation and to what extent these changes can be attributed to industrial expansion in the area.

Area of Study

Work has been carried on entirely within selected areas of Augusta County, Virginia (Figure 1). Augusta County was selected for various reasons. It is considered to be primarily agricultural, although the situation is changing rapidly. Several large industrial

*Agricultural Economist, Farm Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

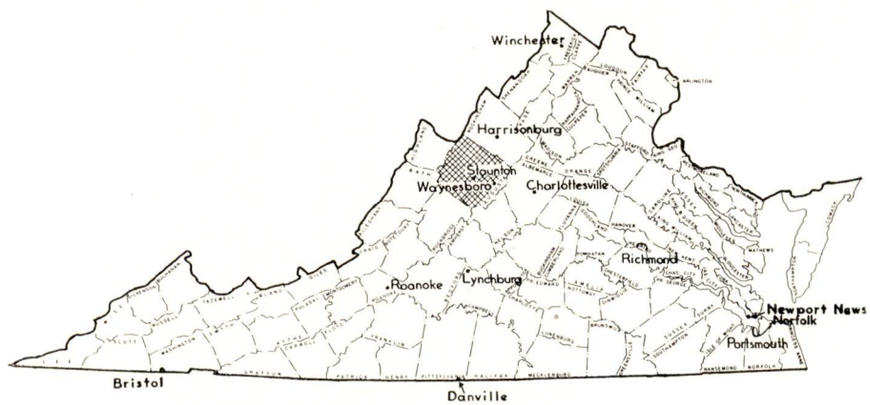


Figure 1.—Location of Augusta County and Principal Cities of Virginia.

plants have moved in only recently. The 3 largest started operations in 1954 and employed approximately 2,700 persons in 1958.[1]

Augusta County is in the Shenandoah Valley. Its eastern boundary is along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A large area on the western slope of these mountains lies within the George Washington National Forest. The famous Blue Ridge Parkway more or less follows the eastern border of the county. The western boundary lies along the summit of Shenandoah Mountain, a part of the Alleghenies. Roughly the western third of the county lies also within the George Washington National Forest. No natural features form either the northern or the southern boundaries.

The main valley between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains is a rich agricultural area. Its production has been such that Augusta County has been rated as one of the leading agricultural counties in the State. The basic resource includes limestone and calcareous shale soils. The limestone soils are by far the most valuable agricultural soils in the county and comprise about half of the agricultural lands. The calcareous shale soils are also important, although they involve a much smaller acreage, are more rolling, and are comprised mainly of loam, shale loam, sandy loam, and stony loam.

The total population of Augusta County[2] increased from 56,109 in 1940 to 66,438 in 1950 and to 75,157 in 1960. This was an 18.4% gain from 1940 to 1950 and a 13.1% gain during the latter decade. Between 1940 and 1950, urban population increased by 55.9% and rural nonfarm population by almost 1/3. During the same decade, rural farm population decreased by 29.4%. Fewer people were classified as rural in 1950 than in 1940, but this situation reversed itself during the following decade.

With this shift in population, there have been changes in agriculture. The number of places classified as farms has decreased greatly since 1940. In 1954, 2,891 farms were reported, but only 54.5% of these had 50 acres or more and only 11.8% had 260 acres or more.

Livestock has become of much greater importance in the agricultural economy of the county. In 1954, almost 80% of the value of farm products sold was derived from livestock and livestock products as compared with less than 57% in 1929. The number of cattle of all types increased from 34,300 head in 1930 to 62,800 head

[1]As reported in *Manufacturing Plants in Virginia Established Since 1940*, Virginia Division of Planning and Economic Development, Richmond, February 1958.

[2]The independent cities of Staunton and Waynesboro are considered as being within the county, although legally they are separate entities.

band and wife, compared with 82% of all units in 1957 (Table 10). These two types of owners had in 1957 a larger proportion of small units, as well as units of 140 acres or more than in 1930. Although other types of owners were not extremely important, they held title to a proportionately greater number of units with 220 acres or more.

Unsettled estates larger: Unsettled estates involved 8.5% of the units in 1930, but only 4.0% in 1957. In 1930, unsettled estates involved 12.6% of all units of 220 acres or more. They included 10.1% of all units of 220 acres or more in 1957.

CHANGES UNDER PRESENT OWNER

Transfer of Title to Present Owner

The hypothesis has been expressed that creation of employment opportunities enables some owners to take jobs off the farm and to sell their lands to others who are interested in farming. To check this, present owners were asked why the previous owner sold. Although the weaknesses in asking this type of question are recognized, the answers give some basis for examining this hypothesis.

Off-farm employment not important: *In only 12 instances did the previous owner sell to take a job off the farm.* Another 6 owners moved after the sale. These two groups might be combined (Table 11).

Table 10.—Percentage of all units of specified size groups owned by sole owners and husband-wife owners, Augusta County, 1930 and 1957.

Size group	1930 units	1957 units
	Percent	*Percent*
3 to 49.9 acres	77.9	90.9
50 to 139.9 acres	82.0	78.6
140 to 219.9 acres	70.7	78.9
220 acres and over	69.9	74.2
Total	77.2	81.9

Table 11.—Reasons given why previous owner sold, Augusta County.

Reason for sale	Tracts sold	Total acreage	Average size
	Number	*Acres*	*Acres*
Land was part of an estate	61	7,220	118
Owner retired	10	976	98
Owner bought another farm	8	890	111
Owner moved	6	966	161
Owner took job in town or plant	12	663	55
Miscellaneous reasons given	6	449	75
Total	103	11,164	108

of the units owned for less than 5 years were less than 140 acres in size. The increased activity in units with 3 to 49.9 acres came about with less activity in units with 50 to 139.9 acres. In this area, the greatest demand for land has come from persons with nonfarm employment, and their interest has been in the smaller units.

Other Relations

Consideration has been given to (1) the way title is held, (2) the size of ownership unit, and (3) the period of time title has been held as of January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1957. Some relations between these 3 factors have been mentioned. These relations might be reviewed and others examined.

Larger units owned longer: In 1930, the largest grouping of units was in the 50 to 139.9 acre size. This was true for all lengths of tenure. However, in 1957, the largest grouping was in the 3 to 49.9 acre size. But in the latter year, this was true only for those units that had been owned for less than 20 years. For those with tenure of 20 years or more, the largest grouping of units was in the 50 to 139.9 acre size. In other words, there has been a definite shift, with the modal group moving from the 50 to 139.9 acre size to the 3 to 49.9 acre size.

There was no distinct pattern between length of ownership and size of unit in 1930, but in 1957, some patterns could be recognized. For example, if all units that had been owned for less than 5 years are taken, the greatest concentration of these units (44) is in the small class size—3 to 49.9 acres. The number of units decreases with each class size. There are only 9 units in the 220 acres and over class. In general, for each length of tenure up to 20 years, the greatest concentration of ownership units is in the small size class, with the number of units decreasing as size of unit and length of tenure of the owner increase.

Sole owner or husband and wife own small units: Comparison of type of owner and size of ownership unit reveals little change in relationships. In 1930, there were 344 sole ownerships, compared with 249 in 1957, a net reduction of 95. However, the number of sole ownerships with 3 to 50 acres increased slightly with the reduction in number of sole ownership units with 50 acres or more. The number of units in the 50 to 140 acre size held in this way decreased by 45.2%. The rate of decrease was lower for each of the larger class sizes. The average size of sole ownership units was less in 1957 than in 1930.

In 1930, 77% of the units were owned by sole owners or by hus-

in 1954. In the former year, 22% of the cows were milked, compared with 18% in 1955.

The amount of cropland has decreased and with the decrease there have been various changes in crops. Hay was the only major type of crop with about the same acreage in 1929 and 1954, but the quantity of hay cut increased by 12%, with a large increase in the amount of alfalfa. The acreage in orchard in 1954 was ⅓ that in 1929 with many smaller acreages cleared for other uses. The acreage in small grains decreased by more than 50% and that in corn of all types by 42%. These shifts in crops resulted in a decline of ⅓ in the value of crops sold, in constant dollars.

Not only have many people moved out of farming in the last decade or two, but many people who are farming also have jobs off the farm. In 1954, 62% of all farm operators worked off the farm, with 47% of all operators working 100 days or more.

Procedure

The study is concerned with changes that have taken place or that are likely to occur in the future within the agricultural areas. The 2 main urban centers, Staunton and Waynesboro, as well as the built-up areas adjacent to or near these centers, the areas within the boundaries of the National Forest, and other areas that were predominantly residential, commercial, industrial, or forestry were not included in the sampling area. The area included in the study can be classified as predominantly agricultural in 1957.

The ownership status of all lands of 3 acres or more in selected areas, was obtained from records in the Tax Map Office of Augusta county. The ownership of these lands was traced back to determine how the owner in 1930 acquired them. The total area was enlarged to include any other lands that were combined with those in 1930. The ownership analysis involved a total of 73,500, or 20.5% of the agricultural area in the county.

In 1957, the ownership status was obtained on 70,803 acres, or more than 96% of the total area in the sample. The land was divided among 615 ownership units,[3] including 72 with less than 3 acres apiece. There were 543 units of 3 acres or more with a total of 70,703 acres.

The 1930 ownership of 73,327 acres was determined. This land

[3]Ownership unit includes all land that is owned by any person or a given group of persons. For example, all land owned by A constitutes an ownership unit, but all land owned by A and B jointly is another ownership unit. However, if one tract is held by the husband or by the wife and one tract by husband and wife jointly, all the land is considered as being in one ownership unit.

was distributed among 514 units, of which only 2 had less than 3 acres.

The tracts for which the complete pattern of ownership was not determined were excluded from the analysis. It was not possible to determine whether the tracts constituted complete ownership units. In most cases, they do involve a transfer from one owner to another but the line of ownership could not be continued beyond that point.

Most of the data were obtained by examining public records. Additional data were obtained in 1957 in the process of interviewing owners.

CHANGES OVER A GENERATION

Changes in land ownership have been largely along 2 lines, one involving changes in the size of ownership units and the other, important changes in the way title to property is held.

Size of Ownership Units

The total number of ownership units of 3 acres or more increased by 6% from 1930 to 1957. The increase was in the number of small units (Table 1). The number of units with 3 to 50 acres increased by 42% from 1930 to 1957, while the number of units of more than 50 acres decreased. The largest decrease was in units of 220 acres or more.

Many more small units: The increase in the number of units with 3 to 49.9 acres was not uniform for all sizes within this group (Table 2). The number of units with 3 to 9.9 acres more than doubled from 1930 to 1957. Those with 30 to 49.9 acres increased by only 5%. Units with 3 to 9.9 acres accounted for 7.4% of all units in 1930 but for 15.5% in 1957.

Table 1.—Number of ownership units, by size group, selected areas, Augusta County, 1930 and 1957.

Size group	Ownership units				Change 1930 to 1957
	1930		1957		
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
3 to 49.9 acres	141	27.6	200	36.8	+41.8
50 to 139.9 acres	188	36.7	176	32.4	− 7.9
140 to 219.9 acres	76	14.8	76	14.0	+ 1.3
220 acres and over	107	20.9	91	16.8	−15.0
Total	512	100.0	543	100.0	+ 5.6

with 1957 owners does not support this view. The percentage of 1957 owners who acquired their lands within the 5, 10, or 15 years previous to 1957 does not differ greatly from the percentage of 1930 owners who acquired their lands within the 5, 10, or 15 years previous to 1930. For example, in 1930, 37.8% of the owners had acquired their property within the previous 10 years. In 1957, 38.9% of the owners had acquired their lands within the previous 10 years. However, for periods beyond 15 years of tenure, there are significant differences (Table 8). Almost 40% of the 1930 owners had held title for 20 years or more compared with only about 30% of the 1957 owners.

In 1930, half the units had been owned for 13.9 years, but in 1957, half had been held for only 13.2 years. Further decline in the median tenure must be expected with normal mortality of owners.

Greater activity in small units: It was stated previously that of the 59 units with 3 to 50 acres in size that had been created since 1930, some 42% had been created in the 5 years preceding January 1, 1957. The fact that these units were created within a 5-year period appears to contradict the statement that there has been little change in the percentage of owners who acquired lands within the previous 5 years. This apparent contradiction is removed when other units owned for less than 5 years are examined (Table 9). In both years, about 75%

Table 8.—Number of ownership units, by length of ownership, Augusta County, January 1, 1930 and 1957.

Length of ownership	Ownership units			
	1930		1957	
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Less than 5 years	94	19.4	97	18.6
5 to 9.9 years	89	18.4	106	20.3
10 to 14.9 years	76	15.7	91	17.4
15 to 19.9 years	36	7.4	69	13.2
20 to 24.9 years	68	14.0	61	11.7
25 years or over	122	25.1	98	18.8
Total	485	100.0	522	100.0

Table 9.—Percentage of units owned for less than 5 years, by size group, Augusta County, January 1, 1930 and 1957.

Size group	January 1, 1930	January 1, 1957
	Percent	*Percent*
3 to 49.9 acres	30	46
50 to 139.9 acres	43	29
140 to 219.9 acres	10	15
220 acres and over	17	10
Total	100	100

settlement, there will be little reason for extending the duration of an estate beyond the normal period.

Fewer estates in the future will include land among their assets. When land is owned by husband and wife as tenants-in-common, at the death of the husband his undivided half interest becomes a part of his estate. With ownership shifted to joint tenancy with right of survivorship, the land or fractional interest therein does not become a part of his estate.

Also, the number of estates with land will be reduced to the extent that the husband as sole owner devised the land to his surviving widow in fee simple. In general, however, if joint tenancies merely supplant sole ownerships, the number of estates created over a long period of time will not be changed to any great extent.

The characteristics of the estate that includes lands of the deceased will change. Presently, many estates involve land in which title is held by husband and wife as tenants-in-common. In this case, only an undivided half interest becomes a part of the estate of the deceased. That undivided half interest is still subject to dower rights of the wife. With increased use of joint tenancies, fewer estates will include either fractional interests in land or land subject to dower rights. The estate that includes land as part of its assets will more frequently be the estate of a widow than that of a husband and will involve full interest in land more frequently than was true in the past.

The use of life estates will decrease in the future. In the past, some husbands have devised life estates to the surviving spouses. With the increased use of joint tenancy with right of survivorship, the husband will no longer be able to create a life estate in land. The widow has fee simple title as a result of survivorship.

This means that over a period of time women will acquire greater rights in land. In the past, with title held largely in the husband's name, the wife had little or no right to determine the future ownership of the land. With the increased use of joint tenancies, many husbands will lose the right of determination, while the wife will acquire that right as a result of survivorship. In general, men will not have the power to devise land. With this right which arises with survivorship, women should be urged to make greater use of wills so that their right of determination can be recognized.[7]

Length of Ownership

Even though many might assume that turnover has been greater in more recent years, comparison of the length of tenure of the 1930

[7]Both husband and wife should be encouraged to have wills to provide for various contingencies.

Table 2.—Number of ownership units with 3 to 49.9 acres, selected areas, Augusta County, 1930 and 1957.

Size group	Ownership units				
	1930		1957		Change 1930 to 1957
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
3.0 to 9.9 acres	38	27	84	42	+121
10.0 to 29.9 acres	60	43	71	36	+ 18
30.0 to 49.9 acres	43	30	45	22	+ 5
Total	141	100	200	100	+ 42

Although the number of units of 3 to 50 acres increased by 42%, only an additional 521 acres were involved (Table 3). The average size of all units between 3 and 50 acres was 21.0 acres in 1930 and 17.4 acres in 1957 (Table 4). In this range, 54 units did not undergo any change in size between 1930 and 1957. The average size of these constant units[4] was 19.6 acres. The average size of the other units decreased from 21.9 acres in 1930 to 16.6 acres in 1957, even though the average size of units with 30 to 49.9 acres increased. The decrease is attributed to the fact that the number of units with 3 to 9.9 acres more than doubled.

Small units not new: One point that needs to be recognized is that small units *per se* are not new phenomena. They have existed for years. For example, of the units with between 3 and 50 acres that did not change in size from 1930 to 1957, 31% had been owned by the 1930 owner for at least 25 years. The *phenomenon,* if it is one, *is that the number of small units has increased tremendously*

Table 3.—Total acreage in ownership units by size group, selected areas, Augusta County, 1930 and 1957.

Size group	1930	1957	Change 1930 to 1957
	Acres	*Acres*	*Percent*
3 to 49.9 acres	2,968	3,489	+17.6
50 to 139.9 acres	17,527	16,641	− 5.1
140 to 219.9 acres	13,168	13,003	− 1.3
220 acres and over	39,660	37,570	− 5.3
Total	73,323	70,703	

[4]A constant unit is one that includes the identical acreage in 1957 and in 1930. If the size of a unit has been reduced because some land was taken for a public purpose, such as roads or schools, adjustment is made in the size of the 1930 unit to reflect this change. Other units are classified as variable units.

Table 4.—Average size of ownership units, by size group, selected areas, Augusta County, 1930 and 1957.

Size group	All units		Constant units	Variable units	
	1930	1957		1930	1957
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
3 to 49.9 acres	21.0	17.4	19.6	21.9	16.6
50 to 139.9 acres	91.8	94.6	92.1	91.6	95.9
140 to 219.9 acres	175.6	171.1	175.7	175.5	169.1
220 acres and over	370.7	412.9	297.3	381.7	433.9
Total	143.0	130.2	97.9	161.4	142.8

in recent years—42% from 1930 to 1957. This is also illustrated by the fact that in 1930 half of the units with 3 to 9.9 acres had been owned by the same person for 19 years or longer; in 1957, half of them had been owned for less than 9 years.

Large increase in recent years: We have seen that the number of small units increased from 141 in 1930 to 200 in 1957. Only 54 of these units were identical throughout this period. This means that 87 small units of 1930 either were combined with other units or divided into smaller units. It means also that 146 small units that existed in 1957 had a completely different identification in 1930. In this process of change, an additional 59 new units were created. Of the 59 additional units with 3 to 50 acres created between January 1, 1930 and December 31, 1956, 25 had been created in the last 5 years of this 27-year period.

A total of 43 units with 3 to 50 acres had been owned by the 1957 owners for less than 5 years. Of these, 9 units had remained the same size between 1930 and 1957. The remaining 34 units had been created from larger units at some time between January 1, 1930 and December 31, 1956, with 25 of them created in the last 5 years of the period.

Almost ⅗ of the small units that had been owned by the same persons for less than 5 years on January 1, 1957, actually had been created within that period. This increased activity was taking place at the same time that there was industrial expansion in the county.

Some of the transactions that took place would have occurred in any case. For example, bequests as stated in wills were responsible for the creation of 5 of these smaller units. It is possible that as many as 20 of the 25 small units created in these 5 years were created because of the demand that came with the economic growth of the area.

Large units larger: The number of units of 50 acres or more decreased from 373 in 1930 to 343 in 1957. The average size of

Table 7.—Number of units owned by husband and wife, by type of tenure and length of ownership, Augusta County, January 1, 1957.

Years owned	Type of tenure				All units
	Tenancy-in-common		Joint tenancy		
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*
Less than 5 years	3	6.2	44	34.1	47
5 to 9.9 years	8	16.7	40	31.0	48
10 to 14.9 years	12	25.0	28	21.7	40
15 to 19.9 years	5	10.4	12	9.3	17
20 to 24.9 years	9	18.8	2	1.6	11
25 years and over	11	22.9	3	2.3	14
Total	48	100.0	129	100.0	177

husband and wife as joint tenants with right of survivorship has increased greatly in recent years. The assumption made here is that this type of tenure is likely to become even more important.[6]

If the number of joint tenancies with right of survivorship increases, what effect will this have over a period of time? An increase can be made largely by reducing the number of sole ownership units. As the number of joint tenancies increases, the number of sole ownerships can be expected to decrease.

Normally, the husband is older than the wife and the probability that the wife will survive the husband is greater than that the husband will survive the wife. With a larger number of units owned jointly by husband and wife and with the greater life expectancy of women, over a longer period of time a greater number of properties will be held by women who survive their husbands. The number of units or proportion of units held by women as sole owners will reach its peak within a period of about a generation.

The increased use of joint tenancies will reduce the length of time required for the settlement of estates. In the past, many estates remained unsettled as long as the surviving spouse lived. With the death of the surviving spouse, settlement was made frequently in a relatively short time. In the future fewer tracts of land will be held as parts of unsettled estates. The surviving spouse holds title as the survivor.

With the death of the widow as sole owner, settlement of her estate will proceed at a faster rate. Unless heirs are unwilling to complete

[6]It is possible that tax considerations might slow or reverse this trend. Many lawyers, in writing on survivorship, strongly recommend that tenancies-by-the-entirety or joint tenancies with survivorship be used only when the estate is relatively small.

tenancy had been created by will. (In 1958, the widow held title to this property as the survivor.)

There were 38 unsettled estates where the deceased owner had died intestate and 5 where he died testate. Although some of these estates may have been in process of settlement, many had been in existence for 5 or more years and some for as long as 30 years.

Fewer men as owners: By 1957, the ways in which title was held had changed significantly. The sole owner was still the most important type of owner. Almost 48% of all units were owned by sole owners in 1957 compared with 68% in 1930. Over this same period the number of units owned by husband and wife increased from 9% to 34%.

Women owned about 17% of the sole ownerships in 1930, but in 1957 they owned 21%. However, women as sole owners had a smaller percentage of the total units in 1957 than in 1930—10.0 and 11.4% respectively. The proportion of units owned solely by men declined even more—from 57 to 38%.

More husband and wife ownerships: The second significant change is the way in which husband and wife hold title to their units. In 1930, only one of the 46 units owned by husband and wife was held as a joint tenancy with the right of survivorship. In 1957, husband and wife held title to 177 units. Of these, 129 were held either as joint tenancies with right of survivorship or as tenancies-by-the-entirety[5]. Only 48 were held as tenancies-in-common. This, along with the reduction in the number of sole ownership units, is the most significant change in ownership in recent years.

The number of tenancies-in-common held by husband and wife increased from 45 in 1930 to 48 in 1957. Of these, in 1957 only 3 had been held for less than 5 years. Half of them had been in existence for 15 or more years. On the other hand, only half of the joint tenancies with survivorship had been held for as long as 7.6 years. The use of joint tenancies is a practice that was recently adopted in Augusta County, becoming important between 1937 and 1942. Of the units owned by husband and wife for less than 10 years on January 1, 1957, 88% were held as tenancies by the entirety (Table 7). In contrast, only 21% of those units held for 25 years or more were held as tenancies by the entirety.

Implications of these changes: What takes place now can affect what takes place in the future. The number of properties held by

[5]No distinction was made between these. In either case, the survivor of the 2 has title to the land upon the death of the first person. The main distinction is that under a joint tenancy with right-of-survivorship, either party can destroy that tenancy by conveying his or her undivided half interest by *deed* (*but not by will*) to another person.

these units increased from 188.6 to 196.0 acres. This is similar to what has taken place elsewhere. Even though there has been an increase in the number of small units and a decrease in the number of larger units, in many cases the large units have become larger.

The increase in size is most pronounced in the largest units. The average size of units of 220 acres or more increased from 371 acres in 1930 to 413 acres in 1957 (Table 4). Fourteen units in this class did not change in size and averaged 297 acres. The units that varied averaged 382 acres in 1930 and 434 acres in 1957.

The increase in the size of the large units is not limited to Augusta County. One mighty say that industrialization has had little direct but much indirect effect. Improved transportation, as represented by automobiles, trucks, and highway systems; by technological advances off the farm, as represented by improved methods of food processing, automation in the factory, and improved levels of living; and by technological advances on the farm which permit efficient operation of larger acreages, must be considered as the major factors in bringing about the enlargement of the large units, as well as the increased demand for small units in Augusta County.

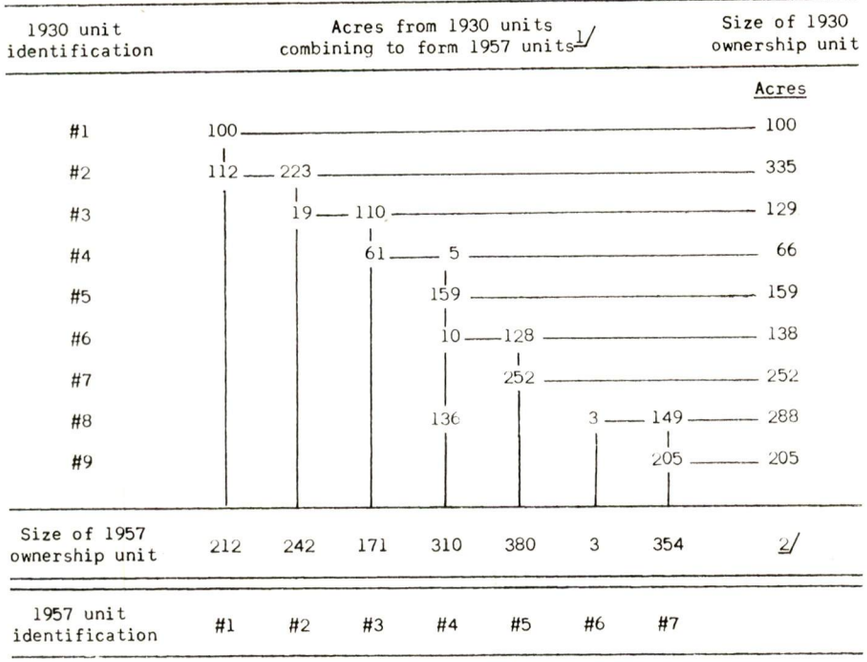
Changes in size complex: Sizes of ownership units in Augusta County are in a constant state of change. Of the 543 units of 3 acres or more in the sample in 1957, only 152 of the units had the identical boundaries and acreages in 1930. The other units had undergone some change. Figure 2 shows one group of related ownership units as they existed in 1930 compared with 1957. The units are related in that changes in any one eventually affected all of them.

In 1957, the variable ownership units were divided into a total of 142 related ownership groups. The changes that took place did not follow any uniform pattern. For example, for 84 groups the land area was divided among a larger number of ownership units in 1957 than in 1930, for 22 units the land was divided among the same number of units but in a different way and for 36 groups the number of units was less in 1957 than in 1930 (Table 5).

The number of larger units has decreased while their average size increased. The increase in average size can come about by 2 means.

First, smaller units can be divided into several small tracts that will fall into a smaller size category. This raises the average of the remaining units in the size class without any actual change in size. Such an adjustment has occurred in Augusta County. In 1930, there were 107 units of 220 acres or more with an average of 371 acres as compared with 91 in 1957 with an average of 413 acres. Almost 30% of the land in units of 220 acres or more in

Figure 2.—Size of ownership units in a related ownership group in 1930 and 1957, Augusta County.



1/ Add across to obtain total acres in the 1930 units, as shown in the column on the right. Add down to obtain total acres in the 1957 units, as shown on the line next to the bottom.

2/ There is a total of 1,672 acres in this related ownership group.

Table 5.—Related ownership groups by number of ownership units within group in 1930 and in 1957, Augusta County.

Ownership units within group in 1930	Related ownership groups in 1957 with—						Total related ownership groups in 1930
	1 ownership unit	2 ownership units	3 ownership units	4 ownership units	5 ownership units	6 or more ownership units	
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
1 unit	---	29	15	5	2	2	53
2 units	13	12	4	3	5	3	40
3 units	5	5	5	2	0	1	18
4 units	0	4	1	5	0	4	14
5 units	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
6 or more units	0	0	0	1	1	11	13
Total related ownership groups in 1957	18	51	25	17	8	23	142

1930 was not included in units of this size in 1957. This shift involved 78 units with an average of 351 acres in 1930.

Second, the average size can also be increased by actual enlargement of units. For example, more than ¼ of the land in units of 220 acres or more in 1957 was not included in units of this size in 1930. The 44 units involved, with an average of 536 acres, had been built up to this size by enlargement. The process of enlargement has been important in Augusta County.

A New Type of Owner Has Appeared

In 1930, the individual was the most important owner, in terms of both units and acreage held. Individuals as sole owners held title to 344 units, or 68.1% of all units (Table 6). Sole owners held title to a slightly smaller percentage of the total land area. The title to 83% of the sole ownerships was in the name of a man. Only 17% of these sole owners were women.

Other types of ownership units seem insignificant in view of the large percentage owned by men. Only 9% of the units were owned by husband and wife as co-owners. Husband and wife owned 46 units and all of these except one were held as tenancies in common.

Husband and wife ownership units in 1930 did not create the possibility that the title to the land eventually would rest with the wife. She had only an undivided half interest plus any dower rights that might be established at a future date in the remaining half interest.

The one exception involved a unit to which title was held by husband and wife as joint tenants with the right of survivorship. This

Table 6.—Number of owners by types, Augusta County, 1930 and 1957.

Type of owner	Owners			
	1930		1957	
	Total	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Sole owner	344	68.1	249	47.9
Husband and wife as co-owners	46	9.1	177	34.1
Tenants-in-common [1]	34	6.7	34	6.5
Life estate	16	3.2	17	3.3
Unsettled estate	43	8.5	21	4.0
Other individuals [2]	12	2.4	21	4.0
Corporation	10	2.0	1	0.2
Total	505	100.0	520	100.0

[1]Not husband and wife, but with each co-owner having equal shares.

[2]Shares held in unequal proportions or combination of tenancy-in-common and joint tenancy.

Mason Gaffney
3040 Tyler Street
Riverside, CA 92503

29 May 86

Dr. Gene Wunderlich
Economic Research Service
U.S.D.A., 1301 N.Y. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788

Dear Dr. Gene:

Sorry, but I can't let you off the hook as easily as you tried in your masterful riposte of 8 April 86. Neatly done, calling on the authority of Roger Strobehn, who protests that his memory is a little hazy. Just a little, to be sure! Just enough, as it turns out. BUT ...

Look at ERS-197, more or less by Boxley, but "Gene Wunderlich of the RDED ... planned the study, suggested the statistical tests, ... etc." See p.5, Fig. 3. Owners are arrayed by acreage, but Lorenz curves are drawn based upon VALUE in each quintile.

On p.7, owners were ranked by acres owned. "Other rankings were made by value of holdings and by equity in land. ... these tables have not been included in this report." Maybe this is why Roger remembers arraying by value. Maybe he and you did, but never published the results. There are gremlins everywhere.

There is another smoking gun somewhere among my souvenirs, by Wunderlich solo. Had I known you were going to stonewall like this I would have cited that originally; now I cannot find it. But I can't find Bull. 261 either, and when I do I will have both, and will cite it for you. AERS 43-93. See next page.

So there, you stubborn old dutchman, now will you 'fess up? Come on, it was 26 years ago, you were young, it was spring ... I'll never tell, just want to make sure you know you done wrong and will make amends some day.

Still no signs of that IAAO-USDA Compendium due "in February". To whom should I send firecrackers?

Hope this finds you and Gooloo happy among the Reaganites. If you need a boost some time I recommend Walton and Frances Francis, 4115 Military Road. We camped on them once with 3 children, plus two of theirs (aren't you glad we spared you that trip?) They are a delightful couple, into fascinating works. You might also try Van and Ellie Seagraves, 1813 Shepard St. We find no comparably fascinating friends out here in the original Reagan Country.

Will look for the conclusive evidence before posting this. Do light that firecracker.

Cordially,

Mase

ARS 43-93, Land Ownership in the Gt. Plains, June 59, Table 10, p. 29, bottom panel, Tables 5, 6, p. 23 Fig. 5, p. 24

Mason Gaffney
3040 Tyler Street
Riverside, CA 92503

29 May 86

Dr. Gene Wunderlich
Economic Research Service
U.S.D.A., 1301 N.Y. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788

Dear Dr. Gene:

Sorry, but I can't let you off the hook as easily as you tried in your masterful riposte of 8 April 86. Neatly done, calling on the authority of Roger Strobehn, who protests that his memory is a little hazy. Just a little, to be sure! Just enough, as it turns out. BUT ...

Look at ERS-197, more or less by Boxley, but "Gene Wunderlich of the RDED ... planned the study, suggested the statistical tests, ... etc." See p.5, Fig. 3. Owners are arrayed by acreage, but Lorenz curves are drawn based upon VALUE in each quintile.

On p.7, owners were ranked by acres owned. "Other rankings were made by value of holdings and by equity in land. ... these tables have not been included in this report." Maybe this is why Roger remembers arraying by value. Maybe he and you did, but never published the results. There are gremlins everywhere.

There is another smoking gun somewhere among my souvenirs, by Wunderlich solo. Had I known you were going to stonewall like this I would have cited that originally; now I cannot find it. But I can't find Bull. 261 either, and when I do I will have both, and will cite it for you. ARS 43-93. See next page.

So there, you stubborn old dutchman, now will you 'fess up? Come on, it was 26 years ago, you were young, it was spring ... I'll never tell, just want to make sure you know you done wrong and will make amends some day.

Still no signs of that IAAO-USDA Compendium due "in February". To whom should I send firecrackers?

Hope this finds you and Gooloo happy among the Reaganites. If you need a boost some time I recommend Walton and Frances Francis, 4115 Military Road. We camped on them once with 3 children, plus two of theirs (aren't you glad we spared you that trip?) They are a delightful couple, into fascinating works. You might also try Van and Ellie Seagraves, 1813 Shepard St. We find no comparably fascinating friends out here in the original Reagan Country.

Will look for the conclusive evidence before posting this. Do light that firecracker.

Cordially,

Mase

ARS 43-93, Land Ownership in the Gt. Plains, June 59, Table 10, p. 29, bottom panel. Tables 5, 6, p. 23 Fig. 5, p. 24

Mason Gaffney
Department of Economics
University of California
Riverside, CA 92521

24 March 86

Dr. Gene Wunderlich
ERS, NRE, LEB, 1301 N.Y. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788

Dear Gene:

It is a little late to be commenting on your ARS USDA Stat Bull. #261, "Land Ownership in the Great Plains States", 1960, with Roger Strohbehn. But perhaps I can get to you just in time to keep you from doing it again.

"Doing what?", you ask innocently. Committing the tort of regression fallacy, that's what. On p.72 you array farms by "size of holdings", and report on the % of acreage and value owned. You never say it in so many words, but everything suggests that "size of holdings" means acreage, in both cases.

For a fair comparison you have to array the farms by value when you report on value; and acreage when you report on acreage. The procedure which you (apparently) followed preordains the conclusion that farms are more concentrated by acreage than by value. I venture that if you arrayed them by value, you would reach the opposite conclusion.

Why did I wait 26 years to write? Well ain't it funny how time slips away, as Ernie Ford used to sing. But I just wrote a new program for doing Gini Ratios and looking through some old files ran across your Bulletin.

Alex told me last summer's seminar might be published in February. What's the latest forecast?

Sincerely,

A NOTE FROM:

Gene Wunderlich
Economic Research Service
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
1301 New York Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788
4/8/86

Dear Mason:

I am now recovering from the devastation of your suggestion that we, in the ERS, could ever be guilty of the tort of regression fallacy. Better you should intimate a raid on the U.S. Treasury (we have been accused of that, too).

No, we could not have done what you believe we might have. But just to be sure, I checked with Roger. I am enclosing his remarks which correspond to my recollection (and associated uncertainty thereon). Sorry, but our periodic requirements to empty files of all information over two weeks old leaves us with less than perfect records of completed projects. Trust us.

Therefore, we can assume that old Bulletin 261, table 38 and accompanying Gini estimates are based on separate arrays for each of the characteristics, acreage and value.

Peace.

Gene

4/7/86

Gene –

My memory is a little hazy on our Gini procedures, but I am quite sure we developed separate arrays for acreage & value. Reporting the value distribution based on an acreage array would probably result in a much lower concentration ratio than shown in Table 39.

3 different value arrays could be developed

1. Array by acres and display corresponding values by decile.
2. Array by acres and define deciles by value.
3. Array by value and define deciles by value.

I think we used #3.

Roger

Hanalei Plantation manager Barry Yap said, "It hasn't hit us yet, because we usually don't feel things until a week or ten days after Honolulu."

Lloyd was about the only one who saw a bright spot in the strike.

"We use a lot of college students as workers in the hotel, and as a rule they all quit right after the fourth of July.

"Their leaving this year coincided with the strike, so we've got a little breathing space to find new employes."

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, so that President Johnson may learn of the situation in Hawaii, I am sending him copies of these documents by special messenger today.

I conclude by once again urging President Johnson to forgo his hands-off policy and instead take a direct hand immediately in settling the airline mechanics strike. Negotiations should be held under White House auspices in around-the-clock sessions, as was done in last year's impending steel strike, so that strike will be quickly settled.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1967

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate, under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into yesterday, the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 14596) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 39, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

"SEC. 508. No part of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for price support loans or payments in connection with the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, in excess of $50,000 to any one person, firm, partnership, or corporation, but not including any payments made to a producer under title III of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. How much time does the Senator from Maryland yield himself?

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may need.

Mr. President, over the past 7 years, on many occasions, I have opposed our present agricultural policy. In all truth, I should like to see this country return to more of a free agricultural market. This, of course, is not entirely possible because of the policies we have pursued over the past 20 years and more; but I believe it is time to stop and take stock.

Therefore, I propose this very simple amendment which the clerk has already reported. It would impose a limitation that no one single producer, individual or corporate, could get direct payments or loans of more than $50,000.

The Senate voted on this proposal last year and, if my memory serves me correctly, I believe it was defeated by some 49 to 42 votes. The vote was very close. But, each year I have served in Congress, we have heard reports that through high subsidies and price supports ultimately we will cut down the cost of the agriculture program. The truth is, and I read from the first page of the committee report on this measure, that last year we paid $6,381,488,500 to support our entire agricultural program, and now the Appropriations Committee reports a proposal this year that we pay $7,022,638,000—an increase of nearly $700 million for a program that the President said should be reevaluated.

I quote from the state of the Union message of the President 2 years ago:

A major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our efforts to our small farmer who needs help.

I therefore suggest that if we are sincere and are trying to help the small farmer, this limitation on the big producer is entirely appropriate.

Less than 2 percent of the farmers of America gross more than $100,000 a year, yet they take home 20 percent of the subsidy program.

I admit that the amendment I offer today will not amount to a tremendous saving—somewhere short of $25 million—but it is a step in the right direction.

Mr. President, I have the facts on what was paid to American farmers in 1964, a complete list of all farmers who received over $25,000 a year in either direct purchases or loans and the amounts that they repaid on loans that they did not fully redeem.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD this list by State, by commodity, and by name.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*

(NOTE.—The lists below include only those producers who received individual loans of $25,000 or more on one commodity. It is possible that other producers received $25,000 or more from CCC loans by obtaining several loans on the same or different commodities, each for less than $25,000. It is also possible that the producers named on the attached lists obtained additional amounts on other loans, each for less than $25,000. CCC carries out its loan operations on a decentralized basis at many locations throughout the country and maintains all records on a commodity basis; therefore, preparation of lists showing the total amount received from CCC loans by a producer who obtained more than one loan would not be administratively feasible.)

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
BARLEY	*Bushels*		
Arizona:			
Youngker Farms Co., Buckeye	218,205	$200,748.60	$200,748.60
Gila River Ranches, Inc., Gila Bend	71,530	65,807.60	65,807.60
Enterprise Ranch, Inc., and Arizona Land & Cattle Co., Buckeye	30,057	27,652.44	27,652.44
California:			
Westlake Farms, Stratford	971,333	937,336.20	937,336.20
Five Points Ranch, Inc., Five Points	296,374	284,519.04	284,519.04
E. L. Wallace, Woodland	58,258	56,801.62	56,801.62
J. H. Austin, Fresno	26,257	25,731.86	25,731.86
Idaho:			
Robert W. Hubbard, Soda Springs	59,750	50,280.41	50,280.41
W. S. Shufeldt & Sons, Soda Springs	56,741	47,946.31	47,946.31
Gaylen Christensen, Tremonton, Utah	36,180	30,753.00	9,238.39
Minnesota: Keith Driscoll and Raymond Driscoll, East Grand Forks	31,590	25,272.00	16,128.00
Oregon: Tulana Farms, Klamath Falls	182,292	157,682.29	157,682.29
Washington: S. T. S. Farms, Inc., Prescott	19,764	25,693.20	25,693.20
BEANS, DRY EDIBLE	*Hundredweight*		
California: Gnesa Bros., Patterson	6,324	52,671.94	52,671.94
Idaho: William Hepworth and Jack Duncan, Rupert	5,300	38,531.00	7,270.00
Michigan:			
Michigan Cooperative Bean Marketing Association, Lansing	15,993	114,190.02	34,272.00
Mable Graham, Breckenridge	3,985	28,451.11	----------
Frank Kulhanek, St. Charles	3,507	25,039.19	----------

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
GRAIN SORGHUM	*Hundredweight*		
Arizona:			
Jack Robison & Sons, Willcox	49,903	$98,308.91	----------
Kinard & Greer, Willcox	33,702	78,820.18	----------
Floyd H. Robbs, Willcox	25,561	62,075.56	$1,634.41
Gilmore & Riggs, Willcox	12,436	30,468.43	1,057.07
Kansas:			
Glen C. Gaskill, Moscow	16,718	29,256.01	----------
J. David Sullivan, Ulysses	15,886	26,052.87	26,052.87
J. R. Kapp, Moscow	14,473	25,327.22	----------
Nebraska:			
F. Lucile Hammond and Tad D. Hammond, Nebraska City	31,683	58,296.72	----------
Guy J. Barr, York	22,176	39,473.28	----------
A. L. Rosener & Sons, Daykin	20,868	37,979.76	----------
Dale Lovegrove, Geneva	20,966	37,948.46	----------
Wayne Lyon, Merna	22,261	37,621.09	----------
Kreutz Bros., Inc., Giltner	18,850	33,176.00	----------
Frank Higgins, Schuyler	18,954	32,411.56	----------
Sheridan Bros., Sutton	17,735	31,745.65	----------
Robert D. Lovegrove, Fairmont	17,136	31,022.16	6.00
Forrest Binder, Table Rock	16,330	30,047.20	----------
Lamonte Sahling, Kenesaw	17,136	29,816.64	29,816.64
John E. Halloran, Hastings	16,378	29,152.84	----------
John Kroger, Jr., Rosalie	15,271	27,335.09	----------
Schurigar Bros., Inc., and Shurigar Farms, Inc, Kenesaw	14,816	26,372.48	----------
Marion Johnson, Loomis	16,127	26,341.36	26,341.36
Fred Schwindt, Jr., Clay Center	14,144	25,317.76	----------

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
GRAIN SORGHUM—continued			
	Hundredweight		
New Mexico:			
Delbert Holloway, Clovis	25,892	$49,052.07	
Jewel Castor, Clovis	22,152	42,753.17	
Texas:			
Tyline N. Perry, Kress	67,422	135,814.15	
Charles Heck, Jr., Nazareth	53,730	107,104.75	
J. Meredith Tatton, Refugio	46,111	96,832.90	
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Mission	41,625	90,040.91	
J. C. Mills, Abernathy	37,568	82,929.81	
Taft McGee, Hereford	44,853	78,044.31	
Carl Easterwood, Dimmitt	43,663	75,973.44	$75,973.44
T. A. and K. G. McKamey, Taft	25,456	75,813.17	
Warner Reid, Tulia	41,375	72,669.11	
Miller Farms Co., Tulia	38,858	67,612.55	
John A. Raymond Smith, Hereford	30,770	65,034.05	
Martin & Marion, Hereford	33,120	63,965.65	
G. L. Willis, Dimmitt	31,378	63,294.95	
Simmonds & Perry, Robstown	29,493	62,230.86	
W. J. Giles, Dimmitt	29,956	60,991.90	
Don Williams, Farwell	34,853	60,644.92	
Stiles Farm Foundation, Thrall	26,602	60,531.34	
Miller Farms, Fort Worth	29,589	60,480.56	
Corliss H. Currie, Happy	28,262	58,552.82	
S. A. McCathern, Hereford	33,504	58,297.13	28,910.10
Nelson D. Durst, Eleanor Chance Couch, and Patience Chance Thomason, trustees under the wills of George G. Chance, deceased, and Georgia Chance, deceased, Bryan	28,839	58,254.78	
O. A. and C. E. Webb, and Charles Saigling, Abernathy	33,451	58,205.43	
J. L. Massey, Robstown	27,556	58,142.67	
Gerald McCathern, Hereford	32,340	58,094.90	
Autry & Baldridge, partnership, Dimmitt	28,690	55,945.89	
Ware Farms Co., Dimmitt	30,435	55,375.37	
John H. Goodwin, Sunray	31,740	55,227.25	
J. C. Mills, Abernathy	25,056	54,883.26	
Elmo Stevens, O'Brien	31,394	54,625.71	
John Trimmier, Jr., Hale Center	31,249	54,373.97	
J. D. Kirkpatrick, Bovina	30,580	54,232.34	
L. G. Mahagan, Kress	28,920	52,620.89	
David Nelson, Hart	30,075	52,330.50	
Mrs. Anna Blake Head, Ind. executrix, estate of Rand Morgan, deceased, Clarkwood	23,731	51,733.19	
Hosea Foster, Canyon	26,128	51,730.76	
Aubrey Harper, Robstown	24,380	51,440.93	
George E. Bennett, Hart	24,396	50,662.54	
Tom Miller, Dimmitt	26,767	50,335.03	
Floyd Webb and Smith Webb Burruss, Mathis	22,254	49,848.82	
Frank Wise, Dimmitt	22,717	49,522.86	
Jack Miller, Dimmitt	25,739	49,402.44	
Amko Farming, Inc., Corpus Christi	22,458	48,958.75	
C. B. Brittain, Sinton	23,027	48,586.33	
Aubrey Harper, Jr., Robstown Mrs. Ollie Knight Jackson, Corpus Christi	22,808	48,125.24	
Monroe Bros., Sunray	27,633	48,081.54	
Tommy Stanton, Dimmitt	22,296	48,013.36	
L. T. Wood, South Plains	26,121	47,721.82	
R. J. Cluck, Dimmitt	24,308	47,457.23	
Raymond Blodgett, White Deer	23,449	47,133.19	
F. J. Mears, Jr., Dimmitt	22,302	47,012.02	
Roy Montague, Silverton	26,646	46,364.03	
Harvey Brock, Hereford	25,239	45,934.17	
Marble Bros. and Paul Kropp, South Plains	23,109	45,647.74	
Brorman Bros., Hereford	21,115	45,400.78	
Wade E. Clark, Kress	23,454	45,265.63	
W. W. Walton, Corpus Christi	20,430	44,458.29	
L. D. Griffin, Silverton	23,966	44,216.53	
Allan Webb, Dimmitt	22,532	43,487.14	
C. H. Mayo, Taft	20,461	43,173.35	
J. M. Dellinger, Jr., Alice	20,373	42,927.01	
Bennett Bros., Pearsall	19,756	42,865.52	
B. L. Moore, Dimmitt	20,067	42,668.28	
W. H. Gentry, Hereford	24,135	41,995.25	
Una C. Dowd, Chapman Ranch	19,244	41,951.98	
J. H. Burkett, Sunray	23,998	41,756.45	
Travis Dyer, Bovina	22,151	41,564.82	
Glenn Merritt, Hart	19,172	41,356.11	
Don Dimball, Wildorado	21,227	40,967.41	
Fred Dunn, Dimmitt	20,259	40,914.17	
John Cole, Waka	23,420	40,750.80	
Dan Heard, Dimmitt	18,718	40,640.21	
Palo Alto Farms, Bishop	18,956	40,636.93	
Tide Products, Inc., Edinburg	18,511	39,880.29	
Merrill Dryden, Sunray	18,818	39,767.89	
Dulaney Bros., Dimmitt	20,109	39,763.79	
J. H. Kirby & Sons, Hale Center	20,383	39,338.82	
H. N. Keisling, Sunray	22,393	38,964.64	
Roy M. Lamb, Amarillo	21,443	39,919.27	
Harlan L. Barber, Hereford	19,745	38,503.04	
Ralph W. Shelton, Friona	22,118	38,485.32	
Epperson & Downing, Inc., Hereford	19,726	38,465.67	
Lloyd Glenn, Tulia	21,585	38,007.55	
Ocker Bros., Corpus Christi	17,388	37,905.84	
John Renner, Friona	21,705	37,766.70	
Joseph F. Green Heirs, Taft	17,882	37,730.98	
Lester Cole, Friona	21,660	37,689.10	
Berta Cunningham Estate, Chapman Ranch	17,268	37,644.58	

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
GRAIN SORGHUM—continued			
	Hundredweight		
Texas—Continued			
Meyer Bros., Wildorado	19,463	$37,563.58	
James Fangman, Hereford	17,695	37,474.07	
V. H. Kellison, Lockney	18,523	37,230.44	
Ivan Block, Hereford	18,648	37,109.52	
J. C. Mills, Abernathy	16,976	37,007.68	
Calvin Petty, Dimmitt	16,958	36,968.43	
Donald J. Meyer, Hereford	21,199	36,886.73	
Bill Bourlon, Farwell	19,178	36,576.34	
Houston Lust, Dimmitt	16,744	36,501.93	
Roy Strasburger, Temple	16,119	36,490.57	
Clinton Glenn, Canyon	20,882	36,454.49	
Jackson & Hoepfner & Driscoll Foundation, Corpus Christi	16,764	36,416.36	
Wilbur Wilson, Plainview	17,383	36,330.47	
Tom Priestly, Corpus Christi Charles and Mabel Elliff, Agua Dulce	17,085	36,049.63	
Higgins & London, Hereford	20,712	36,039.23	
Jack R. C. Vincent, Amarillo	19,000	35,881.24	
Adkins & Son, Amarillo	18,660	35,828.04	
Jim Sam Howze, Robstown	17,024	35,792.99	
H. L. Wilson, Refugio	17,171	35,724.07	$30,360.68
E. D. Chitwood, Jr., Muleshoe	17,968	35,641.10	13,958.77
Marble Bros, South Plains	17,985	35,583.99	
Gordon Taylor, Sunray	16,906	35,512.08	
Lyons Bros., Hereford	18,848	35,490.83	
Charles Norfleet, Hale Center	18,231	35,186.60	
T. L. Abernathy, Jr., Tulia	16,808	35,004.56	
Don Motheral, Kress	20,117	35,004.45	
Clayton Bros., Springlake	20,115	35,000.10	
John Range, Farwell	17,991	34,903.31	
T. C. Garner, White Deer	17,000	34,849.99	
Bob Anthony, Dimmitt	15,818	34,483.46	
R. D. and Billy McClellan, Sunray	19,791	34,436.69	33,436.69
Robert E. Hooper, Plainview	17,739	34,414.82	
Oscar Mayfield & Sons, Taft	16,291	34,373.50	
Harvey and W. A. Spurlock, Sunray	19,717	34,308.34	
Chester Clark, Hereford	19,627	34,151.75	
Jack Smith, Lazbuddie	16,924	33,101.83	
H. H. Parker, Hart	17,984	34,050.00	
D. C. Dilley, Borger	19,517	33,960.42	
Calvan Robertson, Plainview	18,051	33,950.63	
Akin & Tunnel, Plainview	19,489	33,910.16	
Morgan Sturgess, Tulia	19,459	33,858.20	
Mildred Lowman, Bishop G. A. Parr, Alice	16,019	33,799.20	
Wallace Corse, Sunray	19,299	33,580.66	
W. G. Sanderson, Dimmitt	15,388	33,544.93	
Billy John Thorn, Friona	19,250	33,495.00	
Bill Brown, Laxbuddie	19,250	33,495.00	
Gordon H. Branham, Plainview	19,211	33,426.33	
Dalton Caffey, Friona	19,000	33,060.00	
C. B. Womble and R. R. Strain, Hereford	18,977	33,020.71	9,952.80
Rayphard Smithson, Dimmitt	15,135	32,993.64	
L. D. Ballard and Howard Hurt, Plainview	17,814	32,870.62	
Buford Carter, Vega	15,000	32,549.69	
Garner Bros., Bovina	18,661	32,469.44	
J. T. Holcomb and W. E. Uselton, Springlake	14,870	32,417.48	
James Cannon, Lockney	18,563	32,300.31	
S. A. Fangman, Hereford	18,535	32,250.81	
Jack Middleton, Tulia	16,868	32,196.97	
Jack Robertson, Plainview	18,471	32,140.33	
R. R. Rule, Friona	16,649	32,046.54	
Roy Browder, Sunray	18,404	32,022.41	
L. M. Britten, Groom	15,239	32,020.67	
O. D. Jackson, Vega	14,738	31,891.73	
C. Ralph Blodgett, Spearman	15,247	31,866.02	
W. M. Sherley, Lazbuddie	18,295	31,833.30	
A. L. Hartzog, Farwell	18,124	31,536.11	
Wallace Cannon, Plainview	14,652	31,500.94	
Leroy Robison, Sunray	18,006	31,330.44	
W. E. Burnett and Neal Burnett, Plainview	17,980	31,285.72	
Dennis L. Allison, Happy	14,281	31,275.39	
Andrew Price, Kress	17,010	31,060.60	
H. C. Davis, Hart	15,339	30,991.80	
Taylor and Fortenberry, Lockney	17,787	30,950.06	
H. W. Sisemore and J. W. Treadwell, Hale Center	15,366	30,885.27	
Jimmy Cluck, Hart	17,649	30,709.78	
Silvas Bros. and Alex Boyd, Port Lavaca	14,011	30,603.10	
Robert Huseman, Nazareth	14,988	30,557.88	
Edwin Adams, Plainview	15,796	30,443.46	
J. E. McCathern, Jr., Hereford	16,795	30,406.07	
Joe P. Hart, Hart	15,702	30,305.62	
Jim Bob Curry, Hale Center	16,363	30,224.64	12,768.00
Herbert Friemel & Sons, Hereford	13,955	30,003.26	
Luther Browder, Sunray	17,240	29,997.72	
Jack George, Hart	17,226	29,973.46	
O. V. Wilson, Kress	17,208	29,941.75	
B. R. Bennett, Hart	14,158	29,872.87	
J. M. Kendrick, Nazareth	15,383	29,843.20	
Dryden Farms, Robstown	14,526	29,788.90	
Wright Bros., Robstown	14,114	29,781.18	5,727.18
Don Sudderth, Bovina	17,057	29,678.48	
M. N. Smith, Tulia	15,287	29,657.56	
Richard Lupton, Nazareth	15,543	29,615.04	
Gilbert Wenner, Friona	16,943	29,480.48	
Alton Morris, Muleshoe	13,992	29,459.24	
Victor Harman, Happy	16,930	29,457.67	29,457.67

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
GRAIN SORGHUM—continued			
Texas—Continued	*Hundredweight*		
W. C. McDaniel, Sinton	13,932	$29,396.67	
Brooks & Brooks, Hart	15,125	29,342.49	
R. W. Barton, Kress	16,862	29,340.23	
Melvin Jennings and O. Sheppard Thomas, Tulia	14,787	29,339.38	
Phillip Haberer, Earth	13,910	29,329.12	
L. A. Lance & Sons, Bovina	16,705	29,066.70	
T. G. and R. L. Jackson, Austwell	13,814	29,008.99	
Fred Bruegel, Jr., Dimmitt	16,669	29,003.37	
J. S. Hays, Tulia	14,128	28,902.65	
R. W. Shelton, Friona	16,596	28,877.57	
Walter E. Stone, Robstown	13,622	28,741.66	
Ray Groce, Petersburg	13,179	28,729.36	
Robert W. Kinkaid, Plainview	14,844	28,648.15	
Lee Renner, Friona	16,413	28,557.92	
Max Rarick, Bushland	14,799	28,413.90	
Dick Geries, Farwell	15,693	28,389.30	
Mike Allen, Friona	14,059	28,328.06	
Daniel P. Moore, Portland	13,417	28,309.12	
Horne Bros., Plainview	16,255	28,283.79	
S. R. Hutto, Hart	13,078	28,232.44	
G. O. King, Plainview	13,960	28,129.90	
Walter Mattiza, Robstown	13,525	28,128.78	
J. F. Whitsett, Tulia	14,249	28,096.19	
P. P. Stubblefield, Kress	14,408	28,095.43	
Dehnisch Bros., Mathis	13,304	28,072.33	
Earl Hillman, Kress	15,346	28,036.13	
A. T. Frye and Steve Barousett, Dawn	16,072	27,964.55	
Walterschied Bros., Hereford	16,070	27,962.03	
Ernest Sluder, Bushland	14,525	27,887.54	
M. A. Snyder, Jr., Farwell	14,429	27,848.75	
Milburn Haydon, Hart	16,000	27,840.00	
Alban Farms, Hereford	15,984	27,812.51	
C. C. Ellis, Hereford	15,984	27,811.81	
Iris Touchstone, Dimmitt	13,938	27,693.47	
Odell Jennings, Tulia	14,137	27,666.64	
A. E. Lewellen, Plainview	15,895	27,657.53	
Vernon Garrison, Silverton	14,199	27,609.18	
R. K. Brooks, Tulia	15,836	27,554.22	
Paul Kropp and Mae Bryant, Lockney	14,169	27,538.25	
J. W. Setliff, Robstown	13,037	27,508.54	
J. M. Wright, Dimmitt	15,806	27,502.44	$19,517.58
J. F. Clark, Nazareth	14,156	27,406.48	
Melvin Barton, Hereford	14,362	27,363.50	
C. R. Kay, Plainview	14,103	27,336.35	
Howard Sharp, Tulia	12,682	27,266.75	
Deta Blodgett, Spearman	13,011	27,193.20	
C. N. Cooke, Corpus Christi	12,473	27,190.61	
W. H. Long, Friona	15,625	27,186.92	
J. M. Young, Dimmitt	12,877	27,183.76	
Jack W. White, Summerfield	14,120	27,110.39	
Bob Kay, Dimmitt	12,428	27,093.92	
James D. Doan, Tulia	13,016	27,085.58	
Walter Taack, Lockney	14,318	27,014.02	
Harold Ray Caraway, Tulia	13,472	26,977.40	
J. W. Taylor Estate, Lockney	15,466	26,909.97	
A. L. Hollingsworth, Hereford	15,464	26,906.66	
O. W. Machen, Banguete	12,740	26,882.25	
Ray Copeland & Son, Olton	13,903	26,832.42	
Dennis Kotara, Panhandle	13,237	26,831.87	
Mrs. Mary A. Sanders, Corpus Christi; Mrs. Gertrude Luby, Corpus Christi	12,307	26,829.39	
John A. Williams, Canyon	13,538	26,827.07	
Charles H. Friemel, Canyon	14,914	26,790.93	
George Heard, Hereford	12,286	26,783.49	
A. J. Givens, Plainview	13,507	26,743.07	
Carl Pate, Kress	15,361	26,728.49	
T. G. McKinney, Dimmitt	12,235	26,671.23	
E. M. Gossett, Jr., Dumas	15,859	26,600.84	26,600.84
Everett Wiseman, Vega	15,991	26,545.06	26,545.06
Roman Friemel, Hereford	12,219	26,515.23	
W. D. Howard, Jr., Farwell	15,210	26,465.40	
Lorenza Lee, Hart	13,785	26,426.46	
Fred Mercer, Silverton	15,180	26,413.90	
Virgil Marsh, Hereford	15,172	26,399.72	
Jimmy McLaughlin and Pete McLaughlin, Plainview	12,102	26,382.35	
Robert E. and Eugene O. Heath, Hale Center	13,107	26,345.46	
Doyld Davis, Hart	13,612	26,310.97	
Alice B. Simmonds estate and L.S.T. Farms, Robstown	12,442	26,251.96	
Mercer T. Ivey, Taft	12,437	26,241.03	
J. E. Howard, Plainview	15,077	26,233.63	
Harvey Milner, Tulia	15,075	26,229.74	18,381.14
John C. Carter, Plainview	13,485	26,161.28	
H. D. Moore and Vinita McClain, Wildorado	15,027	26,147.61	
Forrest Vise, Happy	12,788	26,086.21	
Lewis Sharp, Tulia	14,550	26,064.18	
Roma Boggs, Kress	13,553	26,022.35	
Felix Mote, Tulia	12,984	26,007.05	
Kenneth Heard, Littlefield	11,922	25,990.18	
Donal Akin, Floydada	12,638	25,974.64	
A. C. Glenn, Kress	13,441	25,940.95	
Young Bros. and R. E. Young, Floydada	13,290	25,914.73	
Melvin May, Hereford	14,859	25,854.97	25,854.97
George Heck, Tulia	13,175	25,847.07	
Bob Hammonds, Farwell	14,847	25,833.43	
Clyde Bradford, Happy	12,177	25,808.63	
Nelson Burton, Sunray	14,820	25,786.88	
Claude Higley, Stinnett	12,211	25,764.64	
Edgar Rathkamp, Tivoli	12,268	$25,762.80	
C. F. Harris, Plainview	13,378	25,724.87	
Sam Rundell, Farwell	13,595	25,722.76	
Floyd Tomlinson, Canyon	14,769	25,697.36	
Ralph Britten, Groom	12,596	25,646.36	$7,113.27
Jerry Young, Plainview	12,921	25,615.68	
Jack Jackson, Abernathy	12,148	25,534.18	
Everett Heller, Kress	11,634	25,496.45	
Roy Roberts, Olton	12,869	25,477.59	
Leo Szydloski, Happy	11,628	25,466.20	
Paul Schniederjan, Bushland	13,217	25,376.56	
A. T. Kleman, Dimmitt	12,538	25,367.27	
Mrs. Jessie Herring, Johnson Estate, Vernon	14,554	25,324.48	
John A. Abbott, Harlingen	12,919	25,321.44	25,321.44
Ted Richardson, Hereford	14,552	25,319.78	
Homer Bartram & O. C. Harris, Lockney	11,313	25,228.88	
E. L. Howard, Friona	13,100	25,209.65	
Bobby McCormick & Paul Cooper, Lockney	13,103	25,158.33	
Wayne Foster, Farwell	12,479	25,144.56	
Carl Bruegel, Dimmitt	14,477	25,138.48	
Melvin Brock, Lockney	12,807	25,102.29	
F. L. Eicke, Hereford	11,532	25,025.30	
Paul Toliver, Plainview	11,963	25,001.84	
OATS			
Georgia: C. T. Kersey, Sr., Elko	*Bushels* 45,900	34,884.00	34,884.00
Idaho: Robert Myers, Bonners Ferry	62,100	39,744.00	
Mississippi: Loyce Makamson, Sidon	69,636	47,842.76	27,655.38
North Dakota: Ballantyne Bros., West Hope	57,150	29,718.00	
Oregon:			
Tulana Farms, Klamath Falls	953,125	691,015.62	555,078.13
Murel A. Long, Merrill	61,875	43,312.50	393.75
South Carolina:			
Kirkland & Best, Ulmers	51,030	37,432.80	18,262.80
W. R. Mayes, Mayesville	44,959	34,168.84	34,168.84
J. C. Oswald, Allendale	39,478	29,791.95	29,791.95
South Dakota:			
Elkhorn, Martin	57,600	33,408.00	
J. E. Cheek Estate, Pierre	49,435	28,177.95	28,177.95
RICE			
Arkansas:			
Arkansas Rice Growers Cooperative Association, Stuttgart	1,975,974	10,192,868.95	10,192,868.95
Producers Rice Mill, Inc., Stuttgart	729,000	3,717,900.00	3,717,900.00
McAlister Seed Service Co., Walnut Ridge	29,676	146,163.14	146,163.14
Alice Sidney Farms, Lake Village	26,142	135,440.55	135,440.55
W. B. Bynum, Dermott	26,928	129,505.56	129,505.56
Lee Wilson & Co., Wilson	23,007	110,560.13	110,560.13
Charles J. Peacock, Jr., McCrory	16,793	89,832.61	83,810.99
James E. McDaniel, Jonesboro; W. C. Bradley, Walnut Ridge	17,817	86,621.09	86,621.09
Kehi Plantation, Marion	16,042	81,631.71	
F. K. Bradshaw & Son, Hamburg	14,700	77,929.98	77,929.98
W. A. Baker, George Birmingham, and Aubrey E. Birmingham, Grady	12,422	68,227.86	
W. H. Hanna, Montrose	12,895	67,377.46	67,377.46
Charles H. Smith and Charles Bullock, Boydell	12,958	66,557.45	66,557.45
James E. McDaniel, Jonesboro	11,432	61,564.45	60,759.45
Tucker Blankenship, Corning	12,592	60,854.50	60,854.50
R. D. Williams, Jr., Diaz	12,633	57,879.95	57,879.95
David N. and James D. Ford, Sherrill	10,570	57,872.64	57,872.64
Taggart & Taggart, Inc., Augusta	10,470	56,474.64	56,474.64
Hildebrand Farms, Inc., Stuttgart; Raymond Hildebrand, Moscow	11,051	55,288.12	55,288.12
Doyle & Wilmans, Diaz	12,186	53,876.35	53,876.35
Elmer Ferguson, DeWitt	10,526	53,487.70	53,487.70
Leon J. Garot, DeWitt	10,671	52,604.25	52,604.25
Robert P. Lewis and Carl Price, England	10,225	50,305.77	
C. E. Newman, Fair Oaks	9,921	48,323.36	32,743.55
Powell Bros., Eudora	9,178	48,161.44	48,161.44
Pinchback Planting Co., Grady	8,856	44,645.40	44,645.40
Lester Fetzer, Hickory Ridge	8,297	43,295.45	43,295.45
R. C. Gilbrech, Holly Grove	8,740	43,021.50	43,021.50
Lawrence Digman and Hines Digman, Walnut Ridge	7,652	42,561.74	42,561.74
Lovett Farms, Grady	8,185	42,065.99	28,589.75
J. T. Carothers, Lake Village	7,868	41,543.04	41,543.04
John Schenk, Monticello	8,260	41,064.77	41,064.77
E. R. Coleman, Dowdy	8,145	40,684.95	40,684.95
J. P. Duncan, Dermott; W. R. Smith, Lake Village; E. F. Smith & Sons, Readland	7,983	40,665.35	7,938.00
Ralph Wimpy, Harrisburg	8,295	40,277.51	40,277.51
Truman Loftis, Bob Carllee, and Louis Carllee, England	8,819	40,213.63	
Nehon Hagler, Cherry Valley	7,841	40,000.07	40,000.07
A. L. Marsh, Ruth Marsh, and Kathleen M. Barber, McCrory	8,403	38,396.97	38,396.97
Tommy Hillman, Stuttgart; Southern Rice Farms, Carlisle; Ralph R. Watkins, Stuttgart; Geeridge Farm, Inc., Stuttgart; Big Ditch Irrigation Co., Stuttgart	7,160	38,023.30	38,023.30
Robert Johnson, Cash	6,729	37,844.04	37,844.04
	6,859	37,667.20	35,810.10

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
RICE—continued			
Arkansas—Continued	*Bushels*		
H. B. Chambliss, Pine Bluff	6,894	$37,046.70	
Chester Rutledge, Leon Rutledge, and C. S. Castleberry, Newport	7,737	36,209.16	$36,209.16
Clinton and Harold Anderson, Sherrill	6,716	35,766.27	
B. O. Gounther, Sherrill	6,716	35,766.22	
McAlister Seed Service Co., and Clifford Micklish, Cash	6,281	34,929.29	34,929.29
Raymond Barrett, Jonesboro	6,802	32,873.18	32,873.18
Guy M. Beene, Wynne	6,718	32,649.48	32,649.48
Ray Weaver, Cash	5,750	32,568.10	32,568.10
Noble Lake Planting Co., M. D. Morgan, and M. N. Rush, Pine Bluff	6,446	32,399.49	3,916.60
Erskine Harriman and Harry Lauhon, Hamburg	5,994	31,807.89	31,807.89
Sam Abowitz & Son, Arkansas City	6,723	31,655.61	31,655.61
David Knoll, Stuttgart Ray and Don Daugherty, Stuttgart	6,075	30,946.05	30,946.05
R. G. Holden Land Co. and John L. Conner, Newport	6,388	30,941.50	30,941.50
R. A. Greer, Weldon	7,038	30,753.00	30,753.00
Otmar Hageman and Joe Freeman, Gould	5,629	30,446.43	30,446.43
Mary O. McGregor, Sherrill Paul Young, Sherrill	5,521	30,035.87	
Leland Jones, Alicia	5,265	29,694.60	29,694.60
Eldon Simmons, Harvey Simmons, and Rudy Jones, Minturn	6,073	29,447.99	29,447.99
Paul Gaines, I. N. Arnof, and G. L. Morris, McCrory	6,276	28,430.28	28,430.28
H.S. Bramlett, McCrory	6,109	27,694.39	14,102.07
Burns Bros., Palestine	4,770	27,027.90	27,027.90
R. B. Oliver, Stuttgart	5,221	26,874.81	26,874.81
Albert Bullard, Minturn Earl Simms, Hoxie	5,702	26,713.84	26,713.84
Keiser Supply Co., Keiser	5,527	26,495.77	26,495.77
David Knoll, Stuttgart	5,062	26,477.87	26,477.87
Ralph and Anna Wood, Cherry Valley	4,860	25,952.40	25,952.40
Lamar and Willie L. Miles, Monticello	4,859	25,825.53	25,825.53
Robert Johnson and Joy Ledbetter, Jonesboro	4,657	25,816.02	25,816.02
J. C. Emenhiser, Eudora	5,670	25,636.50	25,636.50
E. W. Hahn, Hazen Raymond Hahn, Stuttgart	4,737	25,554.01	25,554.01
Ethan Dodd, Minturn	5,262	25,546.54	25,546.54
California: Thomas Mezger, Woodland	9,983	43,925.20	43,925.20
Louisiana:			
Mayo Romero, New Iberia	25,380	114,509.70	114,509.70
Zaunbrecher Bros, Jones	16,799	80,654.19	45,933.54
W. P. Tomlinson, Lake Providence	15,307	76,433.63	76,433.63
Rheinoldt J. Leonards, Lake Charles Open Al Ranch, Inc., Lake Charles	14,027	64,799.55	64,799.55
Brady Oswalt, Lake Providence	12,028	62,034.56	62,034.56
James B. Lingo, Oak Grove	10,934	56,934.30	56,934.30
Larry Guidry, Oberlin	11,916	52,978.21	52,978.21
Byron L. Rye, Pioneer	10,170	50,737.14	50,737.14
Arthur Loewer, Branch	8,298	38,813.33	38,813.33
Orin Andrepont, Kinder	7,971	36,532.49	36,532.49
Ashton S. Petitjean, Rayne	7,944	35,459.38	35,459.38
Eve Fontenot, Oberlin	7,364	33,442.87	33,442.87
Weston Monceaux, Oberlin	6,412	31,781.17	31,781.17
Clarence LaPoint, Reeves	6,531	29,648.32	29,648.32
Louis Fuselier, Mittie	5,393	26,826.62	26,826.62
Earl K. Oswalt, Lake Providence	4,859	26,813.58	
Elmo J. Bollick, Jones	5,832	26,156.52	26,156.52
John R. Denison, Iowa	4,952	25,150.93	25,150.93
Sagrera Bros, Bonita	8,100	34,720.65	34,720.65
Mississippi:			
Albert Prevot, Dwight McCollum, Frank Orlicek, and Thounissen, Hollandale	32,649	172,872.07	39,332.82
Nott Wheeler, Cleveland	25,054	130,965.82	130,965.82
J. A. Howarth, Jr., Cleveland	24,473	130,349.73	130,349.73
Allen Gray Estate, Benoit	24,600	122,516.13	122,516.13
Laudig & Cole Farms, Boyle	23,057	122,298.32	122,298.32
Dominic P. Rizzo, Cleveland	22,030	112,191.51	112,191.51
J. and V. Aguzzi, Cleveland	19,504	108,565.57	108,575.57
Greer Bros. & Son, Hollandale	21,056	103,205.64	103,205.64
Mills Bros., Benoit	18,855	102,856.62	17,471.05
J. C. O'Neal, Jr., Cleveland	18,726	96,112.86	96,112.86
W. P. Skelton, Rosedale	15,636	83,012.98	
Richard Bros., Doddsville	16,121	76,467.32	76,467.32
Edward A. Lyons, Cleveland	15,530	73,920.94	73,920.94
Maryland Planting Co., Clarksdale	12,423	67,005.50	67,005.50
Hall & Hawkins, Merigold	12,311	65,444.87	17,151.95
W. J. Chudy, Cleveland	11,576	64,308.04	
Barbour & Parker, Cleveland	12,376	63,290.09	63,290.09
Wilton Richard, Greenville	12,812	60,492.08	60,429.08
Dan Seligman, Shaw	11,235	60,130.52	21,196.02
Raymond Murrell, Avon	10,910	59,284.88	59,284.88
Kenneth Frey, Hollandale	10,044	54,257.16	54,257.16
A. R. Mann, Jr., Skene	9,247	48,824.16	48,824.16
David E. Greer, Hollandale	9,362	47,818.16	47,818.16
Harden Farms, Cleveland	9,169	47,788.46	1,719.62
Cone & Richard, Greenville	10,419	47,456.28	47,456.28
Patterson Bros, Merigold	8,465	46,652.47	
Isabell S. Welshan & W. A. Welshan, Jr., Rosedale	9,241	46,339.29	46,339.29
Heinsz & Heinsz, Shelby	8,495	45,582.30	45,582.30
McGarrh & McGarrh, Merigold	8,481	45,461.91	
Ewing & Son, Inc., Robinsonville	8,856	43,690.59	42,903.09
Verl Fullen, Shaw	7,754	42,702.66	9,934.80
Eifling Farms, Hollandale	7,983	42,179.64	42,179.64
George F. Stock, Hollandale	7,766	41,553.18	2,395.50
L. E. Grant, Isola	8,434	41,486.09	41,486.09
RICE—continued			
Mississippi—Continued	*Bushels*		
J. L. Wilson, Jr., Rosedale	8,617	$39,772.43	$39,772.43
L. F. Foreman, Clarksdale	7,293	39,127.69	12,698.98
Robert E. Smith, Cleveland	7,135	38,660.18	38,660.18
Glenn E. McCoy, Clarksdale	7,329	38,417.17	
Joseph H. Theunissen, Hollandale	7,458	38,177.10	38,117.10
H. D. and T. A. Tharp, Isola	7,123	37,503.75	
E. D. Strain, Jr., Morgan City	6,989	36,802.72	36,802.72
Homewood Farms, Inc., Greenville	7,269	36,566.46	33,078.96
W. B. Tackett, Belzoni	7,119	35,858.70	35,858.70
Gerald and Henry Frey, Hollandale	6,582	35,819.48	35,819.48
A. and N. Fioranelli, Cleveland	6,753	35,538.97	
F. P. Unkel, Shaw	6,822	34,502.04	1,940.33
Charles Berry, Memphis, Tenn	6,057	33,439.95	
Harris & Wilson, Inc., Hollandale	5,953	32,830.16	32,830.16
L. A. Peeples, Merigold	6,526	32,644.33	
S. R. Phebus, Banks	6,480	31,112.10	31,112.10
Eckward N. McKnight, Cleveland	6,099	30,638.18	
Wade, McCollum, Hollandale	5,606	27,908.50	27,908.50
F. H. Nance, Cleveland	4,932	26,879.40	26,879.40
H. B. Mullins, Merigold	5,273	26,692.26	
Joe B. Dakin, Skene	4,924	26,638.84	22,814.92
L. B. Wilkinson & Purvis Richardson, Shaw	5,182	26,635.48	26,635.48
Sunrise Dairy, Cleveland	4,891	26,365.59	12,365.53
Josephine Plantation & Charles Lawrence, Merigold	4,990	25,919.40	25,919.40
J. C. Willis, Jr., Hollandale	4,762	25,655.25	
M. D. Dossett, Beulah	4,957	25,558.14	25,558.14
M. B. Litton, Shaw	4,786	25,411.61	
Turner Arant, Blaine	4,653	25,172.73	
L. B. Pate & Sons, Cleveland	4,693	25,093.69	
Texas:			
Anderson Farming Co., Lissie	45,419	217,422.39	171,935.02
Chocolate Bayou Rice & Canal Co., Alvin	36,261	162,066.47	162,006.47
J. A. Jenkins, B. M. Jenkins, and W. E. Jenkins, Jr., Hankamer	29,932	146,707.21	146,707.21
E. J. Stoesser, Dayton	25,837	135,318.09	135,318.09
Texas West Indies Co. Farm, El Campo	23,825	126,776.96	126,776.96
J. O. and G. F. Dennison, Liberty	24,105	118,435.45	118,435.45
T. F. Jenkins, Glen M. Kolemay, and Jeffrey Jenkins, Winnie	24,268	117,526.71	117,526.71
Pfeffer & Son Farms, Houston	22,876	115,106.88	74,701.45
A. J. and J. R. Carter, Victoria	23,781	114,153.04	114,153.04
J. H. Clipson, Sr., Eagle Lake	19,663	107,755.82	107,755.82
Harry Hafesnick and T. J. Babb, Edna	21,808	107,317.20	107,317.20
Henderson Farms, El Campo	20,825	103,911.28	103,911.28
R. M. Middleton Estate and Ed, Roy, George, Shirley, and L. E. Turner & Son, Anahuac	18,583	94,573.58	95,573.58
Floyd & Kenneth Henderson, El Campo	19,785	93,608.27	93,608.27
Martin Bros. & Son, Houston	19,591	92,253.42	92,253.42
Jess Mathews and Katherine Vance, Beaumont	18,694	90,315.03	90,315.03
Eddie Blackman, Sr., and Hornbeck Bros., DeKalb	18,023	85,871.06	85,871.06
Henry Huff, Edna	19,170	84,903.48	84,903.48
Francis Koop, Edna	16,719	82,209.12	59,301.63
J. R. Reed, El Campo	16,979	80,982.04	56,619.23
J. R. Thomas, Eagle Lake	15,365	80,765.10	80,765.10
Marvin Wiede and John Koop, Edna	16,689	80,751.53	41,526.53
E. P. Duke, Elmo Duke, Jr., and Anthony Duke, Rosharon	15,870	80,554.08	80,554.08
N. & M. Farms, Linke Nolte, and Rupert Myzell, Anahuac	14,578	78,461.48	78,461.48
R. L. Clipson, Eagle Lake	14,714	76,802.20	
Joe R. Anderson and T. L. Davidson, East Bernard	14,005	74,226.50	74,226.50
W. C. McBride and J. C. Emenhiser, Stowell	12,968	73,095.80	73,095.80
Harold Koop, Edna	15,394	72,837.90	72,837.90
Clinco Ranch, Clodine	14,915	70,798.35	57,409.05
Blue Creek Rice Farms & Kountz & Couch, El Campo	13,394	68,576.00	68,576.00
Blue Creek Rice Farms, by Frank L. Ramsey, agent, El Campo	14,105	66,915.21	66,915.21
Euel Dugat & E. J. Dugat, Winnie	13,058	64,888.70	64,888.70
E. P. Duke & Sons, Rosharson	12,575	63,057.58	63,057.58
Curtis A. Seaberg & Seaberg Farms, Inc., Dayton	12,095	62,117.14	62,117.14
Henderson Farms, El Campo	13,173	61,849.40	61,849.40
Floyd & Kenneth Henderson & Clyde DeFoor, El Campo	13,003	61,447.79	61,447.79
Roger C. Brown, Dayton	12,633	60,817.17	60,817.17
Walter A. Virnau & Sons, Sealy	11,808	60,122.40	60,122.40
T. E. Reidland & Son, Crosby	12,575	60,106.63	60,106.63
A. G. & M. T. Simons, Jr., Edna	12,167	59,972.14	47,991.26
Robert Rasmussen & D. W. Beck, Louise	12,442	59,536.86	69,536.86
Harry and Everett Anderson, East Bernard	11,569	58,847.28	23,519.82
Ed H. Helwig, Fulshear Cinco Ranch, Clodine	12,090	58,206.39	45,509.78
John Clipson, Eagle Lake	11,993	57,732.22	57,732.22
Marsalis Bros., Eagle Lake P. D. Gertson, Sr., Lissie	10,755	57,580.05	17,723.85
John Pearson and T. J. Babb, Edna	11,897	56,990.15	56,990.15
J. H. Taylor, Hamshire	11,750	56,323.26	56,323.26
Frank R. Duke, Liberty	13,181	55,051.68	55,051.68
Joe R. Anderson, East Bernard	10,598	54,960.11	10,937.08
Ike, Morriss and Woodrow Prejean, Winnie	11,201	54,893.67	54,893.67

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
RICE—continued			
Texas—Continued	*Bushels*		
Jack Stoesser, Dayton	11,781	$54,623.76	$54,623.76
L. D. Ware, Fulshear	11,585	53,589.73	46,061.38
B. D. Fussell, Eagle Lake	9,774	52,779.60	
Blue Ribbon Mills, Inc., Houston	10,682	52,550.02	52,550.02
Johnson & Johnson, West Columbia	11,237	51,813.78	51,813.78
Marsalia Bros., C. C. Brasher & T. L. Davidson, Eagle Lake	10,370	51,331.50	51,331.50
L. G. Raun & Sandy Creek Ranch, El Campo	10,578	50,034.65	50,034.65
Mitchell Bros., Beaumont	10,645	49,433.25	49,433.25
Jarrell E. Brown, Edna	9,757	48,942.88	48,942.88
K. Saibara & Son, Webster	10,260	48,619.63	48,619.63
Jack C. McBride, J. F. Guidry & W. S. Edwards, Winnie	9,868	48,435.66	48,435.66
Billy Halfen, Collegeport	9,495	47,911.32	47,911.32
Lowell G. Raun & Stockton Estate, El Campo	9,153	47,318.68	47,318.68
H. E. Moor & J. T. White Estate, Anahuac	10,295	46,863.70	46,863.70
Adolph S. Hankamer, Hankamer	9,774	46,812.50	46,812.50
Jack B. Willis, Eagle Lake	9,040	46,498.29	46,498.29
Paul McGown, Winnie	9,470	46,071.14	46,071.14
Clark Farms, S. J. Clark, Sr., and Gerald M. Clark, Edna	9,249	45,818.94	45,818.94
George Way and J. T. White Estate, Stowell	9,053	45,749.48	45,749.48
Frank A. Higgins, Eagle Lake	9,285	45,699.45	17,665.45
Maurice Willis and T. L. Davidson, Eagle Lake	9,320	45,667.56	45,667.56
Ferdinand J. Leonards and John Oscar Devillier, Winnie	9,099	45,657.41	45,657.41
R. M. Middleton Estate and I. Jett Hankamer, Hankamer	8,635	45,579.56	45,579.56
E. B. Kirkham and H. B. Haynes, Anahuac	8,770	45,166.64	45,166.64
Emmett Herbert, Stowell	9,371	45,014.49	45,014.49
Noel Clark, Edna	10,934	44,799.35	44,799.35
J. B. Wyatt, Clodis H. Cox, and Seaberg Farms, Inc., Dayton	10,129	44,457.90	40,809.75
Joe F. Terry, Victoria	9,182	43,971.67	43,971.67
Wilfred LeBlanc, Doris LeBlanc, and S. D. Fontenot, Winnie	9,730	43,365.33	43,365.33
N. S. Bean, Raymond	9,225	42,385.95	42,385.95
Naomi L. Kole, Winnie	8,118	42,166.32	42,166.32
J. S. and W. W. Winzer, Winnie	8,392	42,156.63	42,156.63
Donald Henderson, El Campo	8,579	42,139.84	42,139.84
Alfred J. Ash, Dayton	9,094	41,857.30	41,857.30
Howard Watson, Angleton	7,690	41,310.46	41,310.46
C. A. Kiker, Beaumont	7,573	41,059.56	27,404.04
C. W. Sisk; George, William D., and H. E. Dishman, Beaumont	8,159	40,401.44	40,401.44
Seaberg Farms, Inc., Dayton	8,129	40,252.34	40,252.34
A. W. Peveto, Flurry Joe Peveto, and Lutcher & Moore Lumber Co., Orange	8,492	40,122.02	40,122.02
Carlton W. Trant and W. H. Keenan, Liberty	8,490	39,994.56	39,994.56
William H. Whetstein Farms, Alvin	8,383	39,477.30	39,477.30
Daniel J. Hankamer and R. M. Middleton Estate, Wallisville	7,574	38,930.36	38,930.36
Louie L. W. Lunday, Alvin	7,554	38,831.78	38,831.78
Arthur Lemke, Jack Daigle, Loranzo Daigle, and W. E. Bogan, China	6,866	38,728.35	38,728.35
Bobby Shellhammer and M. L. Shellhammer, Hamshire	7,897	38,685.26	28,685.26
Albert, Jewell, and Albert Dutcher, Jr., Wells Farm, and Frank C. Gordon, Lissie	8,022	38,522.59	38,522.59
Mrs. P. H. Sherer and Phil Baker, Anahuac	8,051	38,504.00	38,504.00
E. A. Turner and W. M. McBride and Son, Winnie	7,808	38,486.43	38,486.43
Ivan Hebert and E. L. Chaney, Beaumont	7,485	38,398.05	38,398.05
James Weaver, Hankamer	7,811	38,125.00	38,125.00
C. W. Smith, Louise Sample Germer and W. F. Germer, Ganado	7,947	37,800.35	37,800.35
Lester J. Cranek, Garwood	7,826	37,773.25	37,773.25
F. W. Fontenot, Broussard and Hebert, Anahuac	7,626	37,469.94	37,469.94
J. W. and John Isaacs, Alvin	8,308	37,381.67	37,381.67
J. H. Sandlin, Anahuac	6,994	37,340.55	37,340.55
Schiurring Bros., Garwood	7,793	37,331.65	37,331.65
W. W. McBride, Winnie	7,131	37,133.10	37,133.10
L. L. Fontenot, Winnie	7,413	37,079.20	37,079.20
Jack C. and Eloise McBride, Winnie	7,043	36,812.75	36,812.75
E. J. and Euell Dugat and E. C. Devillier, Winnie	7,352	36,647.02	36,647.02
Bert Harbour and Mrs. Lucille Harbour, Hankamer	7,835	36,416.87	36,416.87
J. T. Herin; Edna	8,712	36,329.46	36,329.46
Louis Watson, Angleton	7,193	35,836.82	35,836.82
N. S. and Jesse Wittman, Hamshire	6,928	35,709.26	35,679.63
Jay and Dexter Anderson, Lissie	6,936	35,457.46	33,287.43
B. D. Hart and Frank Galloway, Devers	7,581	35,428.55	35,428.55
William Zboril, Garwood	7,232	34,203.88	34,203.88
M. A. Ellis & Son and Mitchell D. Ellis, Collegeport	6,008	34,020.84	25,767.38
H. A. Norris & Son, Bay City	7,040	34,013.44	34,013.44
Guy Myrick and Otto Truksa, Alvin			
Lowell, George, and Norris Raun, El Campo	6,420	33,962.59	33,962.59

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
RICE—continued			
Texas—Continued	*Bushels*		
Denver Poland and Doornbos Bros., Winnie	7,495	$33,803.55	$33,803.55
Ivo Phend, Sr., Russell Phend, and Marie Weir et al., Hamshire	6,734	33,772.94	33,772.94
J. W. Gober, Nome	6,659	33,496.98	33,496.98
W. J. Winzer, Winnie	6,407	33,472.36	33,472.36
P. W. Douglas, Sour Lake	6,939	33,374.81	33,374.81
P. D. Kinser and R. M. Middleton Estate, Anahuac	6,802	33,126.72	33,126.72
Charles and Quintin Shult, and Frank L. Ramsey, El Campo	6,398	32,895.26	32,895.26
Mrs. Maggie Wisegerber, Lester Ray Wisegerber, and Seaberg Farms, Inc., Dayton	6,672	32,834.52	32,834.52
Chester Hicks and Frank S. Bulher, Edna	7,211	32,789.01	32,789.01
M. D. Shillings, Port Lavaca	7,508	32,738.40	32,738.40
Jesse Copeland and M. L. Shellhammer, Hamshire	6,186	32,723.94	32,723.94
ames R. and Henry J. Hlavinka and Boettcher & Wasicek, East Bernard	5,955	32,690.75	
E. E. and H. L. Adams, Alvin	6,981	32,690.50	32,690.50
Norris Raun, El Campo	6,371	32,681.43	32,681.43
Ben McCormick, Alvin	6,876	32,549.99	32,549.99
Jay and Dexter Anderson, Lissie	6,572	32,282.53	24,710.66
W. W. and J. S. Winzer and Edward C. Devillier, Winnie	6,611	32,133.46	32,133.46
Alvin E. Johnson, Louise	6,744	32,129.52	32,129.52
Billy Ray Smith, Ganado	6,854	32,048.84	32,048.84
J. C. Lewis, E. L. McDonald, and G. R. McKelvy, Bay City	6,570	31,829.76	
Joe F. and Raymond Terry and George Musselman, Victoria	6,774	31,758.84	31,758.84
Wilfred Le Blanc, Winnie	6,091	31,423.29	31,423.29
J. B. Miller, Jr., Beaumont	6,575	31,186.31	28,632.92
J. K. and R. G. Allen, El Campo	6,275	31,141.93	31,141.93
Pete Eaton and B. D. Anderson, Rock Island	6,563	31,107.38	
Richard Hahn, Ganado	6,797	30,518.53	30,518.53
C. D. Fenner, Paul Slatter, O. B. Fenner, A. J. Carter, and Floyd Slatter, Edna	5,574	30,376.66	
A. J. Hungerford, Midfield	5,915	30,315.81	28,145.78
Adolph Jr., and Calvin E. Ebner, Orange	5,830	30,097.67	30,097.67
Pat H. Flowers and Seaberg Farms, Inc., Dayton	5,637	30,092.30	30,092.30
Elroy J. Ortego, Alta Loma	6,399	29,971.23	29,971.23
B. G. and F. M. Elkins, Devers	5,847	29,629.34	29,629.34
Alfred J. Ash and Sophie Graves Estate, Dayton	6,606	29,580.72	29,580.72
Warren Craigen, Beaumont	6,353	29,544.33	13,256.77
B. F. Metzger, Katy	6,053	29,517.05	20,474.75
Ethel M. Campbell, Welsh, La.			
F. J. Merta, Louise	6,274	29,331.46	29,331.46
Schiurring Bros., Garwood	6,710	29,322.70	29,322.70
J. T. Hare, Crosby	6,143	28,958.30	28,958.30
Keith Flournoy, Liberty	6,289	28,866.51	28,866.51
Eugene Bourque, Rosharon	6,557	28,315.37	28,315.37
J. W. Parker, Arnold Wolf, Jr., and B. F. Troxell, Dayton	5,759	28,275.21	28,275.21
George V. Miller, China	6,152	28,106.58	28,106.58
N. T. Stansbury, Beaumont	6,068	28,094.84	28,094.84
C. S. Brown, Devers	5,639	28,079.06	13,460.82
Jack Duke, Rosharon	6,049	28,056.59	28,056.59
Duward Harper, Alvin	5,970	27,843.06	27,843.06
O. C. Devillier, Jr., Winnie	6,000	27,779.12	27,779.12
Curtis S. Penick, Anahuac	5,398	27,771.75	25,211.01
R. B. Christ, Sr., Hamshire	5,237	27,608.80	27,608.80
J. C. Wall, Beaumont	5,708	27,398.40	27,398.40
Raymond Randel, Liberty	5,475	27,375.00	27,375.00
C. T. Wiese, Eagle Lake	5,590	27,245.70	22,048.95
Louie Mollnar, El Campo	6,282	27,236.16	27,236.16
A. E. Elliott, Bay City	5,606	27,020.92	27,020.92
B. E. Wilber and D. L. Heckaman, Hamshire	5,079	26,545.85	26,545.85
Frank Smaistria, Martha Losack, and Wm. Lee Frederickson, East Bernard	5,671	26,479.07	20,762.46
Lynn and Donald Herbert, Waller	5,586	26,421.78	26,421.78
Johnnie Garrett, Garrett Bros., and Walter L. Roome, Louise	5,714	26,421.49	26,421.49
Rudolph Skalicky, Ganado	5,598	26,311.41	26,311.41
W. C. Jenkins, Hankamer	5,385	26,132.42	26,132.42
Lester R. Wisegerber and Seaberg Frams, Inc., Dayton	5,701	25,882.54	25,882.54
Wanda S. and Wayne Bunton, Edna	5,217	25,877.81	25,877.81
J. Harland Bell, Rock Island	4,925	25,823.41	4,771.20
Buren J. Kallina, Garwood	5,260	25,601.90	25,601.90
George W. Stansbury, Raywood	4,864	25,536.00	25,536.00
Harvey E. Johnson, Port Lavaca	5,888	25,495.86	25,495.86
R. L. Poskey and Roy Dawson, Anahuac	4,871	25,475.33	25,475.33
Johnnie Garrett, Guy Stovall, Jr., and S. C. Cappell, Louise	5,265	25,444.90	21,466.90
James L. Adkins, Lissie	4,729	25,442.02	25,442.02
W. H. Huseman and Mrs. Annie Carmichael Estate, Louise	5,420	25,394.49	25,394.49
R. B. Christ, Sr., R. B. Christ, Jr., Ed Lohmann, and Elvan Bourque, Hamshire	5,480	25,373.28	25,373.28
W. H. Oetken, Anahuac	5,003	25,140.50	17,581.24
J. W. Murrell, Winnie	4,710	25,072.90	25,072.90

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
RICE—continued			
Texas—Continued			
M. I. Janes and Remie Fontenot, Beaumont	*Bushels* 5,310	$25,010.10	$25,010.10
SOYBEANS			
Arkansas:			
Arkansas Grain Corp., Stuttgart	7,103,230	16,353,580.93	10,454,477.76
McAlister Seed Service Co., Walnut Ridge	42,120	94,888.80	32,316.30
Hugh E. Richardson, H. B. Richardson and Richland Plantation, Inc., Hughes	34,344	77,960.88	77,960.88
Ralph Wimpy, Harrisburg	15,585	35,997.26	35,997.66
J. W. Prescott, Hughes	15,390	34,935.30	34,935.30
Pirani Bros., Marion	15,000	34,050.00	34,050.00
James E. McDaniel, Jonesboro	13,500	30,645.00	30,645.00
David N. Ford, Sherrill	13,500	30,510.00	30,510.00
James D. Ford, Pine Bluff			
J. B. Davis, Ogden	12,375	27,225.00	21,780.00
W. B. Bynum, Dermott	11,713	26,998.47	26,998.47
Phinn Reynolds & Son, Harrisburg	11,700	26,559.00	26,559.00
Illinois: A. E. Deal, Morrisonville	11,070	25,571.70	25,571.70
Indiana:			
Donald Kolb, Evansville	13,500	30,375.00	30,375.00
Donald E. Stewart, Robert Revell, and Harold Revell, Lebanon	11,115	25,119.90	25,119.90
Iowa:			
Herbert P. Turin, Odebolt	18,784	40,484.04	40,484.04
Kenneth Johnson, Callender	12,690	28,171.80	
Louisiana:			
W. P. Tomlinson, Lake Providence	15,840	35,640.00	35,640.00
Orville A. Coody, Lake Providence	11,681	26,581.36	12,406.36
Mississippi:			
Joe Priddy & Sons, Rolling Fork	32,168	72,802.88	72,802.88
Greer Bros. & Son, Hollandale	29,250	66,397.50	66,397.50
J. R. Flautt & Sons, Swan Lake	27,180	61,426.80	61,426.80
Evanna Plantation, Inc., Cary	23,130	52,273.80	52,273.80
F. B. Swearengen, Philipp	18,289	40,510.66	
W. P. Skelton, Rosedale	16,392	37,209.84	37,209.84
Dominic P. Rizzo, Cleveland	15,961	36,231.47	36,231.47
Annapeg, Inc., Minter City	13,265	29,382.41	
L. L. Walker, Minter City	13,050	28,904.22	28,904.22
Ray Roberson Farms, Inc., Philipp	13,009	28,815.44	28,815.44
Missouri:			
A. C. Riley, New Madrid	22,500	51,075.00	
W. V. Riley, New Madrid	22,500	51,075.00	
The Albert Painton Co., Inc., Painton	17,280	39,052.80	39,052.80
Wallace Farms, Gideon	17,100	38,304.00	38,304.00
North Carolina:			
A. D. Swindell, Pantego	41,580	93,325.50	63,220.50
McNair Investment Co., Laurinberg	19,814	44,185.22	44,185.22
South Carolina:			
W. R. Mayes, Mayesville	41,043	91,525.89	
J. A. Harvin, Sumter	26,774	59,623.65	6,021.00
J. T. Duncan, Martin	11,430	25,488.90	25,488.90
Wisconsin: Charles H. Kuiper, Union Grove	15,030	34,268.40	34,268.40
WHEAT			
Arkansas: Lake Plantation, Hughes	19,244	27,807.09	
California:			
E. L. Wallace, Woodland	59,345	83,858.11	
Jackson & Reinert, Paso Robles	50,806	69,096.16	69,096.16
Colorado:			
Sprague Bros., Holyoke	31,915	34,302.11	34,302.11
Harold Kuckartz, Arriba	27,000	31,860.00	15,525.00
Kalcevic Farms, Inc., Aurora	27,000	31,050.00	
Ralph and Jack Bowman, Wray	24,300	29,889.00	
Idaho:			
Wagner Bros., Lewiston	81,892	101,546.08	101,546.08
Ira McIntosh & Sons, Lewiston	63,102	78,246.48	78,246.48
Meacham Land & Cattle Co., Lapwai	59,997	73,738.23	18,411.00
Heglar Ranch, Inc., Burley	46,882	51,335.65	51,335.65
Drechsel Bros., Worley	41,196	49,187.57	19,298.57
Herndon Farms, Inc., Culdesac	34,162	41,408.25	31,248.00
Gaffney & Howe, Plummer	35,615	41,197.22	
Wittman Farms, Inc., Lapwai	34,839	40,111.90	
Sam Alm & Sons, Inc., Grangeville	31,497	38,111.37	
W. W. Riggers & Sons, Craigmont	33,828	37,979.34	37,979.34
Stanton Becker, Genesee	31,587	36,049.07	36,049.07
Harold Heaton & Son, Tekoa, Wash	24,266	35,598.47	
Pfaff Bros., Inc., Garfield, Wash	27,900	34,596.00	34,596.00
Arthur P. Meier, Peck	30,084	34,192.19	28,699.68
Matsuura Bros., Blackfoot	29,700	33,264.00	33,264.00
Herb Millhorn, Worley	27,610	31,496.63	31,496.63
Alvin Barker & Sons, Soda Springs	27,000	30,510.00	30,510.00
Shayne Linderman, Newdale	27,200	29,376.00	
George and Otto Brammer, Lewiston	23,220	28,792.80	28,792.80
Leland Woodbury, Burley	27,000	28,755.40	28,755.40
John Campbell, Idaho Falls	22,214	26,529.21	26,529.21
J. J. Driscoll & Son, Troy	22,604	25,881.69	25,881.69
Hilding, Frick, Plummer	22,248	25,814.76	25,814.76
Anderson Bros., Troy	22,145	25,305.11	21,396.35
McLeod Bros., Nezperce	22,377	25,174.82	25,174.82
Iowa: Payne Valley Farms, Inc., Hamburg	21,032	26,057.06	26,057.06
Kansas:			
Earl, Elsie S., and Frank Weisenberger, Scott City	45,608	62,482.96	
Albert Frahm et al., Colby	38,844	49,331.88	
B. A. Hutton, Brewster	37,260	47,320.20	
Robert W. Thierolf, Beloit	34,574	45,211.48	45,211.48
Neil Fuller & Sons, Beloit	31,673	44,885.63	
WHEAT—continued			
Kansas—Continued	*Bushels*		
S. Everett Dennis, Scottsbluff, Nebr	31,495	$43,153.57	
Harold N. Hobart, Sr., Harold N. Hobart, Jr., and Gano H. Tschudy, Hutchinson	28,244	40,510.93	
C. Wilber White, Goodland	27,702	36,008.19	$1,931.67
Herman Bott, Palmer	24,984	34,129.44	
R. T. McCreight, Ness City	23,220	33,156.00	
Adrian Schweitzer, Osborne	22,626	32,019.58	
Vestring Bros., Burns	22,807	31,124.21	6,172.20
W. T. Rooney, Jr., Garden City	23,580	30,720.60	
John Kriss Farms, Colby	23,850	30,289.50	
Benton Jones, Glasco	21,173	29,819.66	6,010.29
Ferguson Bros., Kensington	20,250	29,767.50	
E. A. Baalman & Sons, Menlo	20,754	26,504.82	3,682.80
Hattendorf Bros., Scott City	21,884	26,466.62	19,795.87
John D. Deforest, Peabody	20,608	25,739.63	
Richard L. and Jack Spiegel, Formoso	18,900	25,515.00	
C. H. Moore Trust Estate, Dodge City	20,453	25,390.49	
Minnesota:			
Keith Driscoll, East Grand Forks	30,780	46,146.60	16,310.25
John Bogestad, Karlstad	22,500	31,050.00	
Vernon Hagen, East Grand Forks	18,879	26,767.36	
Montana:			
Campbell Farming Corp., Hardin	200,212	206,218.36	73,233.00
Nash Bros., Redstone	49,320	57,704.40	
Onstad Grain Co., Carter	51,480	56,113.20	
Kraft & Martin, Havre	44,460	55,859.40	
J. G. Robertson, Inc., Great Falls	49,905	54,396.45	54,396.45
Juedeman Grain Co., Geraldine	48,285	52,630.65	
Warren Swenson, Cut Bank	46,660	50,859.40	6,714.40
Otis Waters, Richey	37,170	47,949.30	1,161.00
Pryor Land Co., Billings	43,625	47,551.25	47,551.25
Floyd Warren, Inc., Hardin	44,100	45,423.00	45,423.00
Oscar A. Kalgaard, Big Sandy	40,526	43,746.68	43,746.68
Westermark Bros., Levon	38,610	42,084.90	42,084.90
Francis Maurer, Dutton	37,800	41,202.00	
Bill McCarter, Galata	34,570	36,591.30	36,591.30
Roy Killenbeck, Scobey	32,040	36,525.60	
Birkeland & Son, Inc., Fort Benton	32,850	35,806.50	
Gaylen Vernon, Ray Stoner, and Richard McCarty, Outlook	28,440	35,661.60	
Lazy K. T. Ranch, Billings	32,193	35,090.37	35,090.37
Clair Schillinger and Schillinger Farms, Inc., Wolf Point	29,430	35,021.70	1,392.30
Kenneth Schillinger, Vida	26,091	34,566.57	
Adolph Fix, Ekalaka	25,524	34,148.88	1,206.00
Royce Applegate, Square Butte	30,240	32,961.60	
Sikorski & Sons, Inc., Willard	24,641	31,749.21	5,945.04
John H. Leuthold, Molt	28,800	31,392.00	
D. K. Hereford Ranch, Ballantine	27,810	30,312.90	
F. E. Davison & Sons, Highwood	27,812	30,181.23	2,713.23
John Keil & Sons, Ledger	27,000	29,430.00	
Kenneth G. Axvig, Kremlin	22,500	28,632.60	
A. C. Kammerzell, Chester	25,920	28,252.80	28,252.80
Donald Norman and Arnold Dees, Kremlin	24,660	28,225.80	
Allan and Leo Schillinger, Vida	21,240	28,170.00	
Roland and Burton Wright, Moore	25,200	27,468.00	27,468.00
Leo M. Kraft, Havre	22,320	27,342.00	
Ralph Lee, Buffalo	24,930	27,173.70	27,173.70
Conover Ranch Co., Broadview	24,500	26,705.00	
Ivan Dahlman, Forsyth	23,220	26,470.80	26,470.80
Herbert G. Bitz and Selma McClintock, Box Elder	21,150	26,464.50	
Ole Jensen, Chester	24,102	26,271.18	
Swank & Son, Poplar	21,960	25,912.80	
Elmer and Mary P. Dostal, Geraldine	23,400	25,506.00	
Frank Kukla, Blue Creek	23,130	25,211.70	
Nebraska:			
Grace Land & Cattle Co., Lewellen	52,200	64,728.00	
Raymond, Ronald, Pamela, Michael, Leo, Morris, and Ilse Jessen, Lodgepole	39,600	48,312.00	
Knipp Land Co., Big Springs	33,300	41,958.00	
Ruth Hunt, Hastings	31,178	40,227.67	10,067.40
A. L. Rosener & Sons, Daykin	26,809	37,179.88	
Bailey Partnership, Big Springs	29,700	36,828.00	
Glen F. Burns, Chappell	28,342	34,317.52	10,918.72
Svoboda & Hannah, Ogallala	26,100	32,886.00	
Eugene Schefcek, Alliance	25,038	32,048.64	32,048.64
Leo Jessen, Oshkosh	23,400	29,250.00	
Robert R. Elliott, Solvang, Calif	22,410	28,012.50	
Ed and Beulah Jelinek, Alliance	20,002	26,807.64	
Nevada: Rio King Land & Investment Co., San Francisco, Calif	20,327	25,205.48	25,205.48
New Mexico:			
Archie Baker, Clovis	24,337	31,227.94	31,227.94
W. L. Lockmiller, Clovis	25,360	31,065.58	
Virgle Harrison, Texico	22,018	28,954.11	220.19
Albert and Monte Matlock, Clovis	20,510	26,765.55	26,765.55
North Dakota:			
Arvel Glinz, Eldridge	38,904	57,073.29	2,260.59
Ballantyne Bros., Westhope	36,000	50,760.00	
Benjamin Schaible, Mott	34,650	49,999.50	
The Witteman Co., Mohall	36,900	46,125.00	
L. J. Johnson, Plaza	34,200	42,408.00	
Polries Bros., Sykeston	28,512	40,487.04	
Roscoe W. Kelly, Niagara	27,900	39,078.00	
August C. Kirschemann, Mott	25,200	35,932.50	
John D. Kirschmann, Bismarck			
Henry Grain & Stock Farm, Westhope	28,440	35,550.00	4,725.00

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
WHEAT—continued			
North Dakota—Continued	*Bushels*		
T. A. Dilse, Scranton	27,720	$35,481.60	
Norman Glinz, Bottineau	26,370	35,406.00	
Alvin Kenner, Leeds	25,200	35,280.00	
Edwin Netzer, Regent	35,525	34,197.08	
Dan Netzer, Bismarck			
W. J. Thoreson, York	25,000	34,125.00	
Ernest P. Jensen, Williston	24,300	33,777.00	
Stair Bros., Newburg	24,930	33,655.50	
Willis Glinz, Newburg	25,429	33,496.25	
Carl M. Hodenfield & Sons, Ray	27,000	33,210.00	$1,451.40
Helen, Wayne, Cecil, and Dennis Zahnow, Rosegien	25,650	32,832.00	32,832.00
Alfred Johnson, Plaza	26,100	32,364.00	
Jack Follman, York	23,808	31,546.49	
Reginald and Kenneth Henry, Westhope	24,300	30,375.00	
August and Ronald Wagner, Englevale	20,367	29,403.00	2,268.00
Earl Schwartz Co., Kenmare	23,400	29,250.00	
Walter E. Johnson, Courtenay	18,990	27,830.70	
Roger Redel, Fressenden	18,211	25,859.62	
Leo and Anthony Muggli, Vincent Muggli, Jr., and Vincent Muggli, Sr., Carson	17,280	25,423.20	
Rose Weinhandl, Shields	18,203	25,300.46	
Carlton Larson, Sykeston	18,251	25,198.74	1,192.00
Harold Hosfstrand, Leeds	16,420	25,048.20	
Raymond Foerster, Conway			
Ohio:			
Ward Walton & Associates, Inc., Upper Sandusky	25,576	33,375.96	33,375.96
Orieton Farms, Inc., London	21,039	26,825.27	26,825.27
Oklahoma:			
John A. Francis, Kingfisher	20,250	27,315.00	
Joe Steichen, Ponca City	22,000	27,170.00	
James W. Sharrock, Ponca City	20,483	26,934.71	
Oregon:			
McCormmach Bros., Pendleton	69,570	83,622.36	83,622.36
Glenn Thorne, Pendleton	54,265	65,308.85	65,308.85
John Proudfoot and Leo Gorger, Ione	47,025	61,602.75	61,602.75
Raymond & Son, Inc., Helix	50,138	60,903.45	
Ralph S. Crum, Ione	43,647	57,177.57	
R. & T. Ranches, Athena	42,301	51,270.80	51,270.80
King Ranches, Pendleton	38,365	49,874.50	
Robert Kilkenny, Heppner	39,344	49,476.72	40,044.72
Les King, Inc., Helix	38,846	46,809.44	46,809.44
F. L. Watkins, Wasco	34,816	45,791.02	42,713.66
4 R Ranches Wasco	38,840	45,254.20	45,254.20
Mud Springs Ranches, Pendleton Ranches, Cunningham Sheep Co., and Hoke Ranches, Pendleton	34,650	45,045.00	45,045.00
Adolph, Jr., or Georgia Shaffer, Condon	36,309	44,722.66	44,722.66
Key Bros., Inc., Milton Freewater	33,705	43,816.50	
Richard W. Hampton, Pendleton	33,735	42,774.35	13,758.34
V. R. Ranch, Helix	35,059	42,246.48	42,246.48
Weber, Inc., and Vernita Adams, Athena	30,360	39,354.24	37,908.00
R. A. Brogoitti, LaGrande	31,444	39,305.00	39,305.00
Foster, Wernsing & Coffman, Athena	32,548	39,090.96	7,969.77
Charles Carlson, Ione	29,160	38,199.60	
M. Smith, Condon	26,608	36,950.64	36,950.64
H. H. McIntyre, Pendleton	30,348	36,633.42	36,633.42
Alvin Bunch, Heppner	29,577	36,372.70	36,372.20
Holdman Ranches, Pendleton	30,078	36,352.84	36,352.84
Hill Ranches, Inc., Helix	30,000	36,150.00	
Larry E. Kaseberg, Wasco	26,100	34,713.00	34,713.00
Marion T. Weatherford, Arlington	27,756	34,567.92	
W. D. Hardie & Sons, Condon	25,043	34,259.79	4,835.75
Merton S. Wade, Lostine	28,088	33,520.74	9,180.52
E. Earl or S. Bernice Pryor, Condon	27,148	33,517.83	33,517.83
Storie Ranches, Pendleton	27,384	33,271.86	33,271.86
Coppinger & Son Ranches, Echo	24,750	32,175.00	32,175.00
A. C. and R. C. Moll, Pendleton	26,211	31,444.60	
H. T. Rea, Inc., Walla Walla, Wash	24,075	31,298.79	31,298.79
F. N. Johns, Athena	23,827	31,213.37	31,213.37
McElligott Bros., Ione	24,260	30,806.42	30,806.42
H. M. Zell, Wasco	23,418	30,443.52	30,443.52
Johns Smith and Beamer, Athena	24,496	30,378.38	
C. O. Burnet or Althea Burnet, Moro	23,524	30,236.64	30,236.64
Tad O. McCoy, The Dalles	22,050	29,988.00	
W. L. Hulse, Dufur	23,926	29,844.28	29,844.28
R. M. and Delta Johnson, Wasco	22,063	28,902.53	
A. C. Warren, Ione	24,183	28,740.44	10,184.24
Bill Wolfe, Wallowa			
G. W. Temple, Pendleton	22,060	28,679.04	28,679.04
Albert L. McCormmach, Walla Walla, Wash	23,444	28,303.49	28,303.49
T. M. Campbell, Helix	23,484	27,486.05	
Sieg & Sieg, Baker	22,732	27,392.27	27,392.27
David Horne, Pendleton	22,597	27,229.18	
Glen Brogoitti, Helix	21,841	27,192.41	16,741.76
Powell Goodin Farms, Moro			
R. & H. Farms and Archie Harris, Milton-Freewater	20,821	27,067.30	27,067.30
Sandhollow Ranches, Helix	22,163	26,928.54	12,005.71
C. N. Jones & Sons, Heppner	21,857	26,714.38	26,714.38
J. Smith, Inc., Condon	19,270	26,689.41	26,689.41
Verne W. Dale, Helix	22,025	26,540.51	26,540.51
Robert Rothrock, Adams	20,798	26,457.27	20,475.00
Rosco E. Moore, Moro	21,226	26,365.03	
Campbell Ranch, Inc., Echo	20,984	26,349.95	26,349.95
Walker Whitacre Ranch, Athena	21,500	26,122.96	26,122.96
Harvey Smith, Ione	19,593	25,862.76	25,862.76
Oregon—Continued	*Bushels*		
Earl Mecker, The Dalles	18,900	$25,704.00	
Stirrup Ranch, North Powder	21,664	25,248.44	
G. L. Pratt, Visalia, Calif	21,664	25,248.43	
Harry Proudfoot, Echo	20,854	25,069.17	$7,177.17
South Dakota:			
William J. Stanley and William D. Asmussen, Agar	117,387	168,397.20	1,297.80
J. E. Check Estate, Pierre	50,797	70,326.89	
Elkhorn Farm, Martin	42,570	54,242.10	
Alfred and Johanna Ehlers, Presho	36,000	52,560.09	
Dennis L. Anderson, Rapid City	37,291	51,625.11	8,199.76
Leo J. Terca, Presho	31,500	46,076.40	
John Hippen, Martin	32,760	41,767.20	
Raymond Jessen, Lodge Pole, Nebr			
Louie E. Bartels, Gerrysburg	25,110	37,776.60	
Bartley Mills, Winner	28,800	37,440.00	
Kenneth Kinkler, Blunt	24,840	35,272.80	
Hugo Kinkler, Littlefield, Tex			
Krier Bros., Presho	23,580	33,069.60	
James S. Brown, Chamberlain	23,130	31,784.40	31,784.40
Arvid Ambur, Presho	24,030	31,719.60	
Bruno Wieczorek, Chamberlain	23,580	31,131.60	31,131.60
G. K. Hutchison, Presho	21,600	29,331.00	
Robert E. Duncan, Pierre	20,430	29,316.60	
Roy Norman, Hayes	21,852	29,063.16	
Earl E. Kinder, Onida	21,600	28,728.00	1,915.20
Verdun Stanley, Presho	21,600	28,512.00	19,483.20
Orville Schwarting, Gordon, Nebr	22,950	28,458.00	
K. R. Rhiley, Creighton	22,500	28,350.00	24,080.60
Myron D. and Mildred A. Johnson, Rapid City	21,780	27,952.20	
H. G. Ehlers Sons, Presho	20,890	27,943.80	6,878.10
Jerry Geeringer, Castle Rock	21,330	26,875.80	26,828.10
Leonel M. Jensen, Wall	21,150	26,818.20	21,319.20
Robert Bartels, Fort Pierre	19,440	25,660.80	25,660.80
Jetter Bros., Milesville	19,880	25,542.00	
Wm. G. and Lyle Schoulte, Presho	19,000	25,080.00	
Texas:			
Hill Farms, Hart	38,760	68,379.05	
Taft McGee, Hereford	43,528	55,933.48	55,933.48
Homer Hill, Hart	32,520	55,303.86	
Buddy Hill, Hart	35,342	55,231.81	
Gerald L. Lasley, Dalhart	40,582	53,419.06	53,291.86
Frank Robinson, Panhandle	35,204	51,573.38	
Berkley Stringer, Dumas	38,561	50,520.24	50,520.24
D. G. Cluck, Gruver	36,797	48,755.59	48,755.59
Sam R. Cluck, Gruver	36,297	47,730.99	47,730.99
Harold H. Hogue, Dalhart	36,011	46,274.56	46,274.56
A & O Farms, Dumas	34,496	46,028.39	46,028.39
Mrs. M. W. McCloy & Sons, Morse	34,349	43,451.70	
Monroe Bros., Sunray	31,825	40,895.13	
Gordon Taylor, Sunray	29,697	40,536.18	
Dale Schuman, Dumas	29,944	39,076.47	8,173.64
Dale Coleman, Dumas	28,661	37,633.20	22,386.42
Rose C. or R. C. Porter, Spearman	30,000	36,450.00	36,450.00
Merrill Dryden, Sunray	26,069	35,844.65	35,844.65
Lyons Bros., Hereford	23,242	35,225.77	14,572.87
Glen Scribner, Sunray	25,860	35,040.07	
Weatherford Bros., Sunray	25,405	34,169.05	
Marshall Cator, Sunray	23,871	32,455.26	
Don Williams, Farwell	24,630	32,388.45	
A. R. Bort, Gruver	24,377	32,164.26	32,164.26
Gene Cluck, Gruver	23,471	30,394.52	
Joe Schuman, Dumas	22,260	28,826.96	
Everett Bros., Stratford	21,064	28,541.76	210.64
Fred W. Mercer, Silverton	19,068	26,849.14	26,849.14
Velma W. McGraw Estate, Fort Worth	19,235	26,832.83	
John Cole, Waka	19,379	26,453.01	26,453.01
Claude Higley, Stinnett			
George Farms, Charlene and G. George, Perryton	18,000	25,740.00	25,740.00
J. H. Burkett, Sunray	20,268	25,638.38	
Claude Johnson & Son, Dalhart	18,909	25,621.70	
John A. and Raymond Smith, Hereford	14,447	25,302.90	
Washington:			
Glen Miller & Sons, Amber	133,542	166,927.50	41,927.50
D. Everett Phillips, Lind	110,500	139,482.99	
Leonard and Henry Franz, Lind	86,038	106,541.33	101,626.13
Kenneth Smith, Waitsburg	63,653	79,249.74	79,249.74
George D. Brown & Sons, Pomeroy	58,563	73,360.03	13,352.53
Staley & Boyd, Pullman	58,500	73,125.00	73,125.00
Robert V. Phillips, Lind	49,995	63,204.86	
Lehn Bros., Farmington	45,180	56,475.00	
Curtis Cattle Co., Garfield	41,427	50,694.20	50,694.20
Roy Peringer, Pullman	43,753	50,683.36	50,683.36
W. M. Boyd & Sons, Moscow, Idaho	39,195	48,993.76	48,993.76
Osborne Belsby, Amber	39,150	48,549.00	48,549.00
Baumann Farm, Washtucna	37,710	48,268.80	48,268.80
DeZellen & Son, Bridgeport	37,548	47,871.96	1,517.45
Richard E. DeSpain, Winona	41,081	47,773.02	47,773.02
Urgel Bell, Lacrosse	41,578	47,708.87	47,708.77
Robert J. and Lewis Patton, Waitsburg	36,073	46,534.17	46,534.17
O. H. Woodward, Inc., Dayton	38,535	46,492.58	7,099.85
Donovan Farms, Prescott	34,747	45,171.10	45,171.10
Ford Gumm & Sons, Tekoa	38,309	44,630.16	
Thomas J. Byers & Sons, Pomeroy	34,756	44,558.61	19,580.68
J. R. Damon, Lind	35,693	44,071.22	23,140.00
Pearl Gwinn, Pomeroy	31,626	43,275.89	2,674.62
S. T. S. Farms, Inc., Prescott	33,273	43,254.90	6,049.90
Ferrell & Luvaas, Pomeroy	35,902	42,902.29	42,902.29

TABLE B.—*1964 crop price-support loans made of $25,000 or more and amount repaid, by producer*—Continued

State, producer, and address	Quantity pledged	Amount loaned	Amount repaid
WHEAT—continued			
Washington—Continued			
Joe McCown and Charles E. Neace Estate, Waitsburg	*Bushels* 34,433	$41,146.96	$41,146.96
J. L. Williams, Lind	32,040	41,011.20	39,168.00
Fred and Cecil Rommel, Pomeroy	32,832	40,453.25	40,453.25
Godfrey Meilke, Lind	33,747	40,267.60	40,267.60
Higginbotham Bros., Hartline	33,163	39,629.45	39,629.45
C. C. Wolf & Sons, Pomeroy	32,671	38,214.08	
Laura C. Gilliland Estates, Lafayette, Ind	32,211	38,170.21	18,206.13
Casey Farms, Inc., Eureka	31,297	37,970.98	
Lester Camp, Lacrosse	32,793	37,876.03	37,876.03
Nelson Bros., Waterville	28,530	36,518.40	
Lasater Farms, Inc., Walla Walla	30,004	36,455.06	36,455.06
Dippel Bros., Garfield	29,070	36,337.50	
Wayne Beale, Pomeroy	29,013	35,787.62	35,787.62
John E. Hair, Walla Walla	27,276	35,458.80	35,458.80
Allen Struthers, Eureka	28,460	35,307.53	
Ralph Cooley, Connell	27,000	35,100.00	4,680.00
The Sheffels Co., Govan	27,627	35,086.66	19,108.67
John W. Smith, Lancaster	28,264	34,543.40	10,018.40
Marvin Carstens, Espanola	29,518	34,403.11	19,208.47
Franklin D. Rockwell, Endicott	29,596	34,382.45	34,382.45
Jack Clodius, Waitsburg	28,408	34,343.43	34,343.43
Rockdale Farms, Edwall	28,997	34,338.89	
Harp Bros., Farmington	29,437	34,122.45	21,227.66
Heglar Bros., St. John	28,837	33,594.84	33,594.84
Wilbur Morgan, Pomeroy	26,400	33,528.00	
Calvin Raugust, Farmington	26,640	33,300.00	33,300.00
Ed Faure, Jr., Ritzville	27,500	33,109.64	33,109.64
Ellsworth Conover, Waitsburg	27,447	33,073.78	33,073.78
Howard Jorgensen, Coulee City	25,695	32,889.60	32,889.60
R. F. Young, Starbuck	27,486	32,845.89	32,845.89
Earl M. Pierson, Colfax	26,100	32,624.98	
Phillips Farms, Inc., and Merlin Phillips, Walla Walla	25,020	32,526.00	
E. E. Watkins, Spokane	27,356	32,416.33	32,416.33
Bennett Land Co., Farmington	25,830	32,287.50	32,287.50
Dick Edwards, Hartline	26,359	32,097.64	32,097.64
Virgil Feezell, Mabton	23,985	31,900.05	
Ferrell & Luvass, Pomeroy	27,095	31,836.12	31,836.12
Eugene Valaer, Walla Walla	24,300	31,590.00	
Morris Ganguet, Waitsburg	25,829	31,254.73	31,254.73
Yoshino Bros., Quincy	23,116	31,109.07	31,109.07
Nick Seivers, Jr., Lind	24,300	31,104.00	31,104.00
Orval Painter, Waterville	24,120	30,873.60	
George H. Ellis, Reardan	25,912	30,657.22	
Lawrence Timm, Harrington	25,760	30,525.37	
Kenny Foulkes, Lind	24,281	30,296.37	30,296.37
Dwelley Jones, Walla Walla	25,164	30,159.39	
Elmer Schoesler & Sons, Ritzville	25,354	30,159.34	
Heitstuman Bros., Clarkston; Robert Heitstuman, Pomeroy	25,413	30,028.50	16,171.20
Cornwall Farms, Fairfield	24,347	30,018.39	11,604.39
WHEAT—continued			
Washington—Continued	*Bushels*		
Matthew Lyons, Waitsburg	24,875	$29,974.38	
Klicker Bros. & Sons, Walla Walla	23,006	29,907.80	$29,907.80
Blacklaw Bros., Eureka	24,408	29,771.91	
C. B. Stonecipher, Waitsburg	24,706	29,675.43	
J. I. Kupers, Harrington	24,995	29,618.72	29,618.72
Neihenke & Pavlik, Colfax	25,360	29,543.81	29,543.81
Erwin Bros., Prescott	24,384	29,306.83	29,306.83
Mary Hanger, Dayton	24,258	29,058.29	29,058.29
Felgenhauer Bros., Fairfield	23,400	29,016.00	
Hofer Bros., Waitsburg	23,998	28,917.10	28,917.10
John Stephenson, Elda Stephenson, and Ella Stephenson Estate, Benge	22,500	28,800.00	
Willard C. Hennings, Ritzville	22,500	28,800.00	28,800.00
Dave Repp & Son, St. John	24,850	28,796.07	28,796.07
Walter A. Zellmer, Davenport	24,061	28,765.28	
Carl Boyd, Pullman	22,950	28,687.50	28,687.50
Gale O. Gfeller, Lind	22,410	28,684.80	
Frank J. or Frank Wolf, Pomeroy	20,866	28,199.21	4,875.52
Herbert Sackmann, Odessa	23,702	28,087.18	28,087.18
Robison Land & Livestock Co., Walla Walla	21,600	28,080.00	
Chester Powers & Son, Starbuck	23,202	27,726.64	27,726.64
C. L. Nelson & Sons, Thornton	23,496	27,372.75	27,372.75
Byron G. Dague, Walla Walla	21,052	27,367.60	27,367.60
David V. Adams, Coulee City	22,071	27,323.10	27,323.10
Roy M. Auvil, Farmington	23,601	27,259.05	
Earl T. Sherry, Prescott	22,513	27,127.89	14,451.77
C. C. King and J. C. Kinzer, Pullman	21,600	27,000.00	27,000.00
Weishaar Farms, Marlin	21,175	26,892.25	
Ray L. Small, Jr., Lowden	22,238	26,757.66	
A. S. Miller & Son, Colfax	21,330	26,662.48	26,662.48
James F. Ferrel, Walla Walla	21,998	26,288.09	
Clarence Strohmaier, Lind	20,520	26,265.60	
Paul Webb, Jr., Walla Walla	21,833	26,212.74	26,212.74
I. A. Zakarison Estate, Pullman	20,855	26,068.50	26,068.50
Clyde Davis, Pullman	22,488	26,043.19	26,043.19
Lowell Baker, Pomeroy	22,312	26,033.78	26,033.78
Paul E. and Glenn D. Hofer, Prescott; Paul S. Hofer, Waitsburg; Waneita Heilman, Los Angeles, Calif.	20,025	26,032.50	
Harris Bros., Dayton	21,690	25,823.19	25,823.19
Edgar L. Smith, St. John	20,610	25,762.50	25,762.50
Myklebust Bros., Lacrosse	22,271	25,709.73	25,709.73
Fred Mader, Palouse	22,237	25,636.88	25,636.88
Pioneer Stock & Grain Farm, Inc., Colfax	22,043	25,443.46	25,443.46
Virgil Stevens, Wilson Creek	21,044	25,366.72	12,115.52
Norman Hansen, Tekoa	21,990	25,365.38	23,123.78
R. C. Walker, Hartline	21,028	25,339.19	25,339.19
Raymond B. Williams, Almira	21,423	25,110.00	25,110.00
Scheele Bros. and Theodore F. Scheele, Fairfield	20,250	25,110.00	25,110.00

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. I want to preface my remarks by saying that for a long, long time I have been very much interested and concerned with the whole price support program, in many instances I have taken a position contrary to the recommendations made by several previous administrations—and with the present administration, which is Democratic.

I should like to propound this question to my distinguished colleague: Will this affect the one-price cotton system which we have today and which we hammered out after years and years of frustration?

Mr. BREWSTER. My answer to my distinguished colleague from Rhode Island is that, in my judgment, this amendment will have no effect on the present cotton price structure.

Mr. PASTORE. Why does the Senator say that? It is my understanding this amendment excludes everyone who would get over $50,000. As I understand the situation—and I will ask for time from the opposition to the amendment, because I do not want to take the time of the Senator from Maryland, unless he will indulge me; but, if he does not wish to yield me time, I wish to ask time from the opposition——

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am glad to yield such time to the Senator from Rhode Island as he may need.

Mr. PASTORE. I will take only 5 minutes.

I would like the Senate of the United States to understand that in order for this Government to unload its surpluses in cotton, we have been selling and exporting cotton to foreign manufacturers at 8 cents a pound cheaper than the American manufacturers must pay for it. There is not a Senator in the Chamber who does not understand that there is a differential in the standard of living between our country and countries like Japan, Italy, France, Great Britain, Hong Kong, and many others in the world, that are manufacturing cotton cloth, making shirts, and sending them back to be sold on the American market.

I realize that to a certain extent America must use her ingenuity, her marketing ability, her styling skills, to make up the differential. This is because the American millworker makes from $1.80 to $2 an hour, while the Japanese worker may make 35 cents an hour.

In order to unload the cotton on the world marketplace, we sell to Japan our raw cotton at 8 cents cheaper than the man manufacturing a shirt in Rhode Island must pay for it.

The argument is made that unless we do it, we cannot sell the raw cotton. If we cannot sell the the raw cotton, we cannot dispose of it. In the process we are closing down mills in the United States of America.

In the last 10 years we have experienced an astronomical increase in our gross national product. As a matter of fact, last year it was $675 billion. This year it will be $750 billion. In the last 10 years it has increased 100 percent.

In this prosperous period we have shut down 1,000 mills in the United States of America, and have thrown 350,000 millworkers out of jobs. Why? Because we cannot compete with countries that are buying American raw cotton 8 cents cheaper than the American people are able to buy it in America. To me that represents not only an inequity, but an iniquity.

In order to arrive at a solution of the problem, I suggested to the late President Kennedy that we ought to sell cotton at 8 cents a pounds cheaper to Japan, for example, in order to unload our surplus cotton, but we ought to add 8 cents a pound when it comes back at the port of entry. The administration said we could not do that. I asked why. We were told that the minute we did that, Japan would cut back on her imports of our raw cotton. We wrestled

with that problem day in and day out, month in and month out.

The only solution considered feasible was to pay the mill 8 cents a pound, which was criticized because it was alleged to be a payoff, or pay it to the cotton producer. We inaugurated that program.

I should like to know if the amendment of the Senator from Maryland is intended to take away the benefit of 8 cents a pound to the American cotton producer so we can maintain and preserve American jobs.

I wish to have a clear, definite answer, because I have been told by people who are knowledgeable in this field that the amendment will destroy the one price cotton system.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, in answer to my distinguished colleague, this amendment is to pay for yesterday's laundry. In other words, the $3.5 billion that goes for commodity support prices in this bill of $7 billion does not appropriate one single cent for tomorrow of the $3.5 billion. What it does is replace past expenditures of the Commodity Credit Corporation, money that has already been spent, and it does not in any way, in my judgment, affect the issue the Senator from Rhode Island addresses himself to.

I know he, like myself, time and again in the past has supported the consumer position in the argument over agricultural support prices.

Mr. PASTORE. Indeed, I have, and I am interested in American jobs. One cannot buy anything unless he has money to buy it with. That is the reason why we are running around in circles.

Mr. BREWSTER. There comes a time to reevaluate our position on our agricultural policy. I have already placed in the RECORD a list of the many hundreds of people that have accumulated in excess of $25,000 per year per crop from the U.S. Government.

Let me give some examples.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that we may get an answer to the question of the Senator from Rhode Island? The question involves what the farmer shall get for his product.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am willing to yield, but on the Senator's time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I do not want to get the time period confused. I yielded 5 minutes to the Senator from Rhode Island; has he concluded?

Mr. PASTORE. I think I used four and a half minutes. Did I not, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island used 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield more time to the Senator from Rhode Island, if he desires it.

Mr. PASTORE. No.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield such time as he may need to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland has the floor.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I said I was happy to yield, but on the Senator's time.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I ask the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], how much money is appropriated in this bill to finance the program described by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] a moment ago, that is, the recompensing of the cotton processors? How much is involved?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, whose time are we operating on now?

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is Senator BREWSTER'S time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland yielded to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. HOLLAND. There is no specific sum appropriated for that purpose. The sum appropriated is to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for losses incurred in 1964 and 1965, in carrying out the various commodity programs financed by the Corporation revolving fund.

Mr. LAUSCHE. No, my question is, what is the estimated cost of the subsidy to the processors of cotton goods?

Mr. HOLLAND. I cannot state that. I can state that the loans made in calendar 1965 to the cotton producers were $168,952,778. The Senator will find that on page 59 of our report.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That does not answer my question.

Mr. HOLLAND. I cannot answer the question, if I may say, Mr. President, because this question was not involved in the hearings of the committee and is not involved in this particular bill. Therefore, I am unable to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In previous discussions on this subject, statements have been made in the Senate that the subsidization of the processors of cotton amounted to about $350 million to $400 million a year. How close is that to being correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. We do not deal with that particular subject under this bill. As I have tried to explain to my distinguished friend, this bill has no relation at all to the provisions of the farm legislation enacted last year. This bill reimburses the Commodity Credit Corporation for previous year's losses under the previous legislation, and restores it to a sound fiscal condition to continue its operations. But we do not compute for each commodity, in preparing this bill, what the Commodity Credit Corporation is limited to spending for that particular commodity in the next year. It is not done that way.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Where is the provision dealing with the subsidies to the processors of cotton?

Mr. HOLLAND. That was in the previous legislation and was amended by the legislative act passed in 1965.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In the authorization act?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes, the legislative act.

Mr. LAUSCHE. How much are we expending to subsidize the processors? Can no one connected with this subject give an anwser?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am unable to answer it. Maybe someone else is able to tell us.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. On page 58 of the committee report, there is a table showing all of these payments. On cotton for calendar 1965, the estimated number of payments was 509,000 totaling $69,551,000.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That still does not answer the question. It tells the cost of the cotton program, but it does not tell the cost of subsidizing the processors of cotton goods.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield further?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. No, Mr. President, I should like to continue my presentation. I am somewhat surprised, though, that the proponents of this appropriation measure are not quite sure where all this $7 billion is going.

My proposition is very simple: No one person should get more than $50,000. That seems to me to be eminently fair.

Let me give some examples. I put in the RECORD, the record for 1964. I have pulled out of that some seven or eight people who really got a windfall at the expense of the taxpayers.

Jack Robison & Sons, Arizona, a sorghum producer, received a loan of $98,000 which he never repaid.

Perry, Texas, sorghum, $135,000.

Kehi Plantation, Arkansas, rice, $81,000, never repaid.

Tulana Farms, Oregon, oats, $140,000. Straight out of the taxpayers' pockets.

Mills Bros., Mississippi, rice, $85,000.

Now listen to this one: Arkansas Grain Corp., soybeans, $6 million.

Wallace, California, wheat, $83,000.

Stanley, South Dakota, wheat, $167,000.

Phillips, Washington, wheat, $139,000.

In fact, some of the loans advanced were in amounts such as this: $3.7 million to Producers Rice Mill, Inc., in Arkansas. And the Arkansas Grain Corp. was loaned a staggering $16.4 million in 1964, of which they repaid a portion, but the tapayers paid $6 million.

I ask the Senate, what sense does this make? What sense does it make to the housewife, to subsidize large corporate operations to this extent?

I argue that it results in higher prices for the consumer, higher taxes for the taxpayers of the country, and serves no useful purpose.

The original purpose of the farm program was to save the family farmer. I am fully prepared to do that. But I am not prepared to subsidize, at great cost, the big producer. I do not see that this

is in accordance with the original philosophy of the measure that was passed.

I now yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I support this amendment, but I think we should clear up some of the points that have been raised here.

First, the Senator from Ohio asked the question as to what effect this would have on the subsidy that is being paid to the textile mills today.

The subsidy is not being paid to the textile mills now. A subsidy was paid under a previous law, but it is not affected by this amendment as of today. In previous years the subsidy was paid direct to the mills and amounted to, I think it was about 8 or 9 cents per pound. Then later the law was amended to provide that we sell to the American mills at the world price, and in order to do that the subsidy is now paid to the farmer. That subsidy amounts roughly to about 9 cents per pound, which means about $45 a bale, and if Senators wish to get what the cost of that is to the taxpayers they can multiply that figure by the number of pounds used domestically.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. While the Senator is figuring up the amount, I wonder if there is not an error in the calculations made by the distinguished Senator from Maryland, and whether, when he talks about the astronomical losess, he is not somewhat inaccurate, inasmuch as, when a large producer or a small producer gets a loan from the Government, the Government, in turn, receives either the grain or commodity or the money; so there would not be a loss as large as the one speculatively suggested by the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. There is a loss, but the Senator from Maryland was pointing out in his report the amount of loans made to these individual units under the price-support program.

Mr. MUNDT. Precisely. And the Government then gets either the grain or the money.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct, and the loss sustained is on the sale of this commodity in the open market.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland has yielded to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. But there is a loss sustained if the Government, after obtaining the grain, has to sell it at a loss; and it is that loss we are reimbursing in the Commodity Credit Corporation appropriations here this year, which amounts to $2 or $3 billion a year. Technically, that is the way we approach it.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It would be appropriate, however, that this amendment be adopted. It has been close to adoption before, and I am very much in favor of it.

There is no reason in my mind why they should use taxpayers' money to support these multimillion-dollar operations of the corporate type of farms. It involves less than 2 percent of our farmers. I have nothing against bigness in Amercia if it is not done with Government money. From the standpoint of protecting the taxpayers, consumers, or farmers, I do not think it should be the policy of our Government to promote a farm program for crops and subsidize it for the large corporate farmers to the extent that they can take over and gobble up the small farmers with taxpayers' money.

That is exactly what is happening in America. I do not think this should be done with Government money. That is the reason that I am strongly in support of the amendment of the Senator from Maryland which would put a limit of $50,000 upon the amount which any one individual could get from the Federal Government.

The Senator from Rhode Island raised the question concerning whether the amendment of the Senator would affect or nullify the two-price system; in my opinion, it would not. In all fairness, however, I should say that if we are successful in having this amendment agreed to, I am reasonably confident that it would have an effect on the program as administered. Those supporting the present program would see a revision. No doubt they would try to go back to the two-price system. That is the reason the textile mills are fearful. The amendment in itself, if agreed to, would not bring back the two-price system. I think we should look at this realistically.

I realize the concern of the Senator from Rhode Island. However, at the same time I think the Senator from Maryland is correct in his analysis. We would not automatically go over to the two-price system. It might lead to it, but this in itself would not.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, if there is any justice in what I have said, and if there is any justice in the program itself, rather than laboring under promises to be made here and possibly never kept in the future, why would it not be better to modify the amendment now and obviate any injustice that might be done? Why should we repose our faith in assurances given on the floor, assurances which are so uncertain?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I do not say that.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator said it might not lead to it or it might. We cannot keep jobs in existence with terms such as "might" or "might not."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I was trying to get the question straight. I was trying to be fair with the Senator from Rhode Island. Let it be clear that if an effort were made to go back to subsidizing the mills I would oppose it. I do not think we should be subsidizing the textile mills either directly or indirectly as is now being done.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is correct. The mills do not want it. They were absolutely against it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. They do not want the subsidy in their own name, but let us be realistic. They are getting a subsidy today, only it is being paid in the name of the farmer. It is the same amount.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator is correct. However, if we stop selling it abroad cheaper than it is sold for in America, the American mills would have no complaint.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. If they would stop paying artificial support prices to produce more in America we would not have this problem.

Mr. PASTORE. Provided, they do not sell it cheaper abroad.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, who has charge of the time on the bill?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have charge of the time for those who support the committee bill. I cannot yield to the Senator in view of the position he is taking.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, who has charge of the time for the opposition?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The acting minority leader has charge of the time for the opposition.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I want to get clear one statement that the Senator made. I am one of those who look with great concern on the growing tendency to have corporate farming in this country. I do not think it is wholesome. I do not think it is good. I do not think it is in the public interest to have our little family farms constantly merged into corporate farming operations.

I want to get it clear in the RECORD. In the opinion of the Senator from Delaware, who has studied this issue very carefully, would the continuation of these large payments beyond the $50,000 amount incorporated in the bill go to the level of encouraging new corporation operations as against family operated farms?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. In my opinion, it would not only encourage it, but would subsidize such expansion at the expense of the American taxpayers. That is the reason why I think the time is long overdue when we should put a limit on the amount that can be paid to any one operator.

I have no objection to a man having all the acreage that he can afford to buy and pay for. There is nothing in here to control that, and I would object to any legislation which would restrict the amount of land that any one farmer could plant or control provided he uses his own money.

I do think there should be a limit as to the amount that he could expect to receive under the price-support program from the Federal Government and a limit to his subsidy payments.

When the amount exceeds the $50,000 limitation he should certainly use his own money and take his own loss or gain. If he cannot do that he should get out of the business, and the small farmers can take over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's 2 minutes have expired.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me 2 minutes for a clarification of the Senator's amendment? Sugar was exempted last year, and I would like to propose a clarification to the amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Maryland last year accepted an amendment which exempted the sugar compliance payment. I ask if the Senator will accept this modification to his amendment:

On next to the last line I would strike out the words "under title 3 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended," and insert in lieu thereof "of sugar, as defined in section 101(k) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, under title 3 of such Act."

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I modify my amendment accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

Who yields time?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President the time is long overdue for a study and reappraisal of the various subsidy payment programs. Perhaps the most lush of all subsidy payments is that made to the merchant marine, with which the Senator from Maryland is so familiar.

Under the Public Law 480 program appropriations contained in the pending bill, there are large amounts for subsidies to pay freight rates to the American merchant marine over and above the cost for which we could ship grain to foreign countries under foreign flags. This is all right, but the Senator should recognize that over the years, under the Public Law 480 program, the merchant marine has been subsidized to the extent of $1,187 million. This amount was paid them for handling Public Law 480 commodities to needy foreign nations.

I suggest that this should be a subject of concern by the Senator from Maryland.

The Senator has also indicated a loss of some $6 million on a single loan on soybeans. This is not correct. Soybean prices have been constantly above the price-support level. There has been a shortage of supply.

Mr. President, if this provision were to provide only for payments to farmers and not loans, I would support it. However, loans to farmers to make possible more orderly marketing are just as much in the interest of the small farmers as they are in the interest of the big farmers.

A high percentage of these loans, particularly on wheat and many other crops are repaid. Why should we want to disrupted orderly marketing by placing a limit on the amount of loans that could be made to any one farmer?

Mr. President, I am amazed that the Senator from Maryland would state that the cost of these subsidies to farmers is about $7 billion. Under the bill that is being considered today, about $1.6 billion is to repay the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Public Law 480 program, the best foreign aid program we have. Yet, this is charged to the farmer.

The special milk program, from which the dairy farmers of Maryland derive great benefit, is under this bill, too. Also included are all the loans made through REA and RTA and the Farmers Home Administration which have a repayment record of almost 100 percent yet the Senator from Maryland considers these as subsidies to farmers.

We should have a better understanding of what this bill is about.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to myself.

Mr. President, the proposed amendment strikes at the heart of the price support and the cropland diversion programs now underway under existing law. The bitter truth about this matter is that the proposed amendment has a much broader objective. Before proceeding further Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes on the bill to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I wish to reply to the Senator from North Dakota.

The Senator from North Dakota pointed out that under this agriculture bill many items are charged to the American farmer which in reality should be charged to other departments. As one who has criticized our present farm program and as a strong supporter of the proposed amendment I wish to say that the Senator from North Dakota is correct in his analysis. As he has just said and as I have said many times, many items here need clarification as to what this farm program is costing from the standpoint of the farmers. I say that as one of the critics of the program and as one of the supporters of the proposed amendment.

As the Senator from North Dakota has pointe l out, Public Law 480 should be charged to the foreign aid program. The school lun.ch program should certainly not be charged to the American farmers. In many instances such as these I believe it would be better for the country and the Senate if the bills were broken down so that when we criticize one of these programs—and I say this as one of the critics of this program—we would at least be specific on what the program itself is costing in each instance.

I believe it is too expensive a program, and I would like to see the amendment adopted and a limitation placed on payments; but we want our arguments to be fair.

I appreciate the generosity of the Senator from Florida in yielding to me in order that I might concur in what the Senator from North Dakota has said. The Senator from North Dakota and I have discussed this point many times. In fact, we have spoken of getting together and attempting to get a true analysis of what the farm program, the maritime program, and many of these subsidy programs are actually costing the American taxpayers. Unfortunately they are included in different appropriation bills, and the different categories are mixed together so that very few people know what each program is costing.

I thank the Senator from North Dakota for pointing that out; in all fairness to the American farmers that should have been pointed out.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I would like to add that the Senator from Delaware has, for a long while, been seeking to accomplish this and to obtain a better system of budgeting.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the proposed amendment, while it is well intended and is made by honest men who want to impose reasonable limitations on the price support program, would be a very serious and vital blow to the whole price support structure, the whole program loan structure, and the whole cropland diversion structure under existing law.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] called attention to the fact that not all of the facts that he desired were available in the report of this committee and in the record That is the truth, Mr. President, because this committee was endeavoring to do its duty, to bring out a bill to supply the cost of operation of the Agriculture Department and its related agencies under existing law for fiscal 1967. This bill is not rewriting the law that is on the books. This bill is not a legislative bill, but is an appropriation bill, and provides for the restoration of the Commodity Credit Corporation's capital losses incurred for fiscal year 1964 and 1965.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I cannot yield at this time. I have limited time. I shall yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Ohio later.

Mr. President, this bill is an appropriations bill. It has been carefully drawn. More than 2,000 pages of hearings are on the desk of every Senator. In the report are 69 pages showing every conceivable item that might have been desired, but not showing some of the things requested by the Senator from Ohio, because they do not pertain to the subject matter of this particular bill.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Well, it is in the report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the proposed amendment would very seriously hurt the operation of the cotton program, which was mentioned by the Senator from Rhode Island, the wheat program, which is of great importance to the wheat producing industry—particularly the States of North Dakota and Kansas—and to the feed grain producing industry. The proposed amendment would be of very great and

devastating importance to all of them, because it covers not just payments but also loans, even though many of those loans are repaid—every cent—with interest. Nevertheless, loans are also limited by the terms of the proposed amendment.

Mr. President, nobody can tell how many producers will be affected by that, because that was not one of the pertinent facts before the committee. We can tell, however, from looking at the report of this committee, how big this subject matter is.

For instance, on page 58 of the committee report is a listing of the number and amount of payments for calendar year 1965. I ask unanimous consent that that tabulation be included in the RECORD at this time as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Number and amount of payments, calendar year 1965

Program	All payments		Payments below $5,000		Payments $5,000 to $24,999		Payments $25,000 to $49,999		Payments $50,000 and over	
	Estimated number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Emergency conservation measures	30,700	$11,968,000	30,696	$11,945,774	4	$22,226				
Conservation reserve	163,000	152,932,000	162,664	151,251,200	336	1,680,800				
Cropland conversion	5,800	7,512,000	5,575	5,846,913	225	1,665,087				
Feed grain diversion	1,893,800	956,340,000	1,885,145	882,410,712	8,509	66,854,504	113	$3,734,749	33	$3,340,005
Feed grain price support	1,387,000	434,866,000	1,385,445	422,304,877	1,538	11,402,966	10	343,671	7	814,486
Wheat diversion	1,047,500	37,823,000	1,047,361	36,772,818	139	1,050,182				
Wheat certificates	942,000	487,234,000	934,259	423,859,871	7,652	60,211,153	80	2,456,421	9	706,555
Cotton price support	509,000	69,551,000	508,485	64,165,765	487	4,329,286	23	734,260	5	321,689
Sugar	75,000	77,195,000	72,370	32,729,445	2,438	23,099,588	114	3,731,162	78	17,634,805
Wool-mohair	263,000	17,926,000	262,747	15,886,181	250	1,963,781	3	76,038		
Total, all program payments	6,316,800	2,253,347,000	6,294,747	2,047,173,556	21,578	172,279,573	343	11,076,331	132	22,817,540

Mr. HOLLAND. From that report alone, it appears that in the feed grain diversion program the amount of all payments for that year was $956,340,000. Those diversion payments were made because Congress had determined, in its judgment, that this was the best way to approach the problems which were facing agriculture. The amount of feed grain price support paid in that year was $434,866,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Under the item of wheat diversion, $37,823,000 was paid for the year 1965, and $487,234,000 was expended for wheat certificates during the same year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator yield additional time?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 additional minutes at this time.

Under the item of cotton price support, the figure shown is $69,551,000, in that particular compilation.

If we go to the next page in the report of the committee, on page 59, we see a tabulation of the number and amount of loans for calendar year 1965. I ask unanimous consent that that tabulation appear in the RECORD at this time, as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Number and amount of loans, calendar year 1965

Commodity	All loans		Loans below $5,000		Loans $5,000 to $24,999		Loans $25,000 to $49,999		Loans $50,000 and over	
	Estimated number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Corn	73,685	$217,972,425	65,183	$139,020,206	8,274	$70,245,352	194	$6,230,723	34	$2,476,144
Grain sorghums	22,869	93,416,117	17,781	24,081,393	4,533	47,616,405	462	15,310,698	93	6,407,621
Wheat	78,830	223,585,023	68,425	118,905,259	9,991	88,926,659	361	11,774,308	53	3,978,797
Barley	6,436	12,876,952	6,079	8,521,245	344	2,892,910	7	244,824	6	1,217,973
Oats	16,025	22,938,520	15,522	17,995,469	494	3,992,460	6	176,435	3	774,156
Rye	5,554	6,365,210	5,478	5,799,157	76	566,053				
Flaxseed	15,922	24,798,137	15,170	19,261,663	750	5,483,656	2	52,818		
Cotton, form A and G loans	(1)	886,697,959		229,784,421		349,615,237		138,345,523		168,952,778
Soybeans	62,152	172,101,052	56,991	86,115,109	4,979	39,863,738	133	4,584,588	49	41,537,617
Peanuts	[2] 26	55,873,948		27,746,539		23,193,761		3,861,408		1,072,240
Rice	1,109	48,630,141	410	985,421	395	5,475,823	204	7,167,131	100	35,001,766
Honey	530	2,095,960	419	590,421	99	1,047,427	10	322,024	2	136,088
Tung oil	883	5,506,482	814	3,659,751	51	545,501	11	349,484	7	951,746
Beans, dry edible	1,385	4,583,377	1,139	2,402,623	242	2,023,449	3	103,531	1	53,774
Naval stores	[1] 1	9,193,051		3,186,564		2,900,269		1,178,821		1,927,397
Tobacco	[2] 15	101,018,714		98,586,236		2,335,611		30,199		66,668
Dryer equipment	1,406	2,508,019	1,405	2,502,591	1	5,428				
Total, commodity loans		1,890,161,087		789,144,068		646,729,739		189,732,515		264,554,765

[1] Comparable number data not available because CCC makes loans to cooperative associations (form G) as well as loans to individual producers (form A) and the data on advances by cooperatives to individual producers is not available. Amounts shown represent total form G loans to cooperatives and form A loans to individual classified by size.

[2] Represents number of loans to cooperative associations, not individual producers.

Mr. HOLLAND. Without attempting to quote all of the loan figures—and they apply to all the commodities separately—I shall mention some figures briefly.

As to wheat, the total loan figure was $223,585,023. As to cotton, the total loan figure was $886,697,959.

Mr. President, we are asked to take a blind approach—the case of the blind leading the blind—in which it is proposed to ban loans of over $50,000, regardless of whether they were repaid. Many of them, of course, were repaid. We are asked to ban them in all three of these commodity fields which I have mentioned, and in other fields which I will not mention because they do not happen to be that important.

The fact is that we are asked to take this leap into the dark, to outlaw the making of loans and the making of payments over $50,000 to every individual or corporation throughout the country.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. As a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, the Senator from Florida knows well that under the present cotton program as well as the wheat program, the wheat certificate payments and the payments to the cotton farmers are supposed to be a part of the price the farmer gets for his wheat or cotton. The loan price was greatly reduced so as to better compete with foreign countries and to provide cheaper materials here at home.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is so right, they are not only supposed to be, but they are a very important part of the price the producer gets for his labor and the use of his land.

Mr. President, since the law changed, effective in 1965, I call attention to the tabulation on page 293 of the record

of hearings for two purposes: First, to show that the cotton equalization payments of fiscal year 1965 under the previous legislation were $409,604,844.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this time?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio as soon as I finish this statement.

I call attention to that because those equalization payments made separately to the processors in that year. They were made as a part of the price support system in effect under that legislation, and for which the costs are reimbursed in this bill.

I yield to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE].

Mr. LAUSCHE. I wish to point out that the information which I sought earlier and could not get is now clearly provided by a reading of what is contained on page 293 of the hearings. That is, the cotton program helping producers, or whomever it was said it helps, the cotton grower, cost $409 million in 1965. We are seeking to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for that cost.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct in one part and incorrect in another part.

In fiscal 1965 that was the amount paid to the cotton processors; but that amount would not necessarily be paid to them in fiscal 1966, or 1967. The situation is entirely different under existing law enacted last year. This change in payments procedures is not due to the action of the committee, but rather to the action of the Congress in passing legislation which deals with this subject matter differently.

I plead with my learned friend that he not tamper with existing law in an appropriations bill without knowing what the outcome will be, and no man here can determine what the result would be by the application of this $50,000 limitation on all loans and payments.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield a half minute to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield one-half minute to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] knows that I was vigorously opposed to subsidizing processors of cotton. I am glad to know that the Senator from Florida opposed that initial measure.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct, and that points up the fact that the Senator from Florida is not trying to write legislation on an appropriations measure, as this amendment proposes to do. The Senator from Florida is trying to carry out his duty as a member of the committee to help carry out the laws which are on the books, because we put them there, even though the Senator from Florida did not vote for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 10 minutes of the Senator have expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself an additional 5 minutes.

From this tabulation on page 293 there appears another figure which I mention because it appears in the total payments for fiscal 1965, although it was in a different category last year. The payment on wheat certificates was $106,652,864. I call attention to that fact because the Congress, in its wisdom, placed this in a different category last year in the legislation approved for the 1965 crop year.

I say again, and without reflection on my learned friends, that this is a case of the blind leading the blind, in asking that we apply a limitation of $50,000 on all loans, whether repaid or not, and all payments made under the laws which we have passed. It was the farmer who risks his land, and his own toil, and investments in the production of a crop, and the Congress should not attempt to change a law just passed last year in this manner, and with no knowledge of its impact.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] placed his finger on the specific point involved when he said that we are not now considering legislation or the amendment of legislation. We should be considering the problem of financing of the Department of Agriculture to carry out laws that we have placed on the books.

I know something about the matter, and I wish to point out what was done. This committee acted over a long period of time to gather the facts and report them to the Senate. This bill was reported out of the full committee of 27, by unanimous vote.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for 2 minutes?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] on the bill for 2 minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who voted for the Brewster amendment last year, I must oppose it this year if it is to be added on to the agriculture appropriation bill, because of the ruling by the General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture on how such a limitation would affect the cotton program.

Last year Congress provided a one-price system for cotton. I strongly supported this program because our domestic cotton textile industry needs to be able to buy cotton at a competitive price with foreign manufacturers. We now find, however, that under the so-called snapback provision in the farm bill, if the Secretary of Agriculture is not able to make available to all cotton producers cooperating in the cotton program the amounts of loans and payments they would be entitled to under the cotton provisions, cotton would again go back on a two-price system.

Mr. John Bagwell, General Counsel of the Agriculture Department, in a letter to Chairman COOLEY, of the House Agriculture Committee, dated June 2, 1966, advised that a payment limitation to any one producer cooperating in the cotton program would trigger the snapback provision for the whole program. This opinion was rendered in connection with a payment limitation which the Senate included in the natural disaster planting legislation last month, but it is my understanding that it would apply also to the Brewster limitation in this bill.

Whether this ruling is right or wrong, Mr. President, this is the interpretation of the Department of Agriculture which must administer the cotton program. It is vital that we continue cotton on a one-price system. If we are forced back onto a two-price system, New England textile mills, for example, will be required to pay 29 cents a pound for their cotton, while their foreign competitors could get our U.S. cotton for about 22 cents. Congress clearly declared their intent that this not happen in the cotton provisions of last year's bill. In addition, just a few weeks ago, we passed legislation to encourage cotton research and promotion. I believe we must maintain these efforts to stimulate our domestic cotton industry, both for producers and manufacturers, and therefore I must oppose this measure which threatens to place our cotton program back on the two-price system.

I thank the Senator from Florida for yielding to me in order that I might make my statement.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad that the Senator from Massachusetts mentioned one fact of three I will mention at this time to show what other steps are being taken to try to bring the market into some degree of order.

The fact that he mentioned was that the bill we passed and which is now being set in operation by the Department of Agriculture, imposed a $1 per bale tax upon all cotton produced to step up improving the cotton situation. That does not look like the cotton producers are trying to evade their responsibility.

Another fact is that the cotton producers supported the bill last year, not just under the proposals of last year, but also proposals to favor the small producer because everybody knew the strain was on them, by giving them 4 or 5 cents more a pound. This was an attempt to enable them to stay in business.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on that point? I would like to make a statement.

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator, but I wish to make two more points in connection with wheat.

Everybody who knows anything about the situation knows that the Secretary is trying to carry out the wishes of the administration, and I think that they are in most cases the wishes of the Congress; trying to increase the production of wheat because the greatest need of the world is more food. The Secretary, because of his desire to help in that situation, gave a 15-percent additional allotment to step up the production of wheat.

Now, are we going to say that we are going to bring under this bill not only those who made $50,000 to finance the crop last year, but those who yield to the request of the President and the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture to produce more wheat this year to meet our international needs?

Mr. President, I shall not labor the point further. I am glad now to yield such time on the bill as the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN] may need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized for such time as he desires.

Mr. HOLLAND. I hope that the Senator from Arizona will take not more than 5 minutes, as I have so many other requests from Senators to speak.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I should like to support the points which have

been made so capably by the Senator from Florida as to the advantages which will accrue as a result of the provisions of this bill and the damaging effect the pending amendment would have on it.

The whole country stands to benefit if the cost of producing cotton can be reduced and if cotton products can be further improved. Scientists say these things can be done.

The question is whether the necessary investments will be made in research, promotion, machinery, land improvement, et cetera, and whether modern management and engineering skills can be attracted to cotton farming.

Efficiency is the key word in cotton's future. The drive for greater efficiency will be killed off if the Government deliberately discriminates against the larger cotton farmers. In most areas of business, the advantages of large-scale operation are clearly recognized. Only if firms become monopolistic are they considered to run counter to public policy. But the largest cotton growers in the country are not 1 percent as large as the biggest manmade fiber producer.

In manmade fiber manufacture, new discoveries are normally patented or carefully guarded as business secrets. Among the larger cotton farmers, the situation is exactly opposite to this. The larger farmers are usually best set up to try out new techniques of operation. They are usually the only growers with the financing, the management, and the scale of operation to put new scientific discoveries promptly into trial use. Their successes or failures are immediately known to all other farmers in surrounding areas and are communicated to all parts of the cotton belt. The larger farmers are thus the spearhead of progress in a great deal of cotton's struggle to compete with synthetics.

Cotton can be a great source of strength to this country if public policy does not cripple its drive toward efficiency. Right now the requirements of military procurement are forcing textile mills to shift back to cotton from synthetic fiber. New scientific discoveries are bringing all-cotton fabrics back into strong competition for manufacture of the new "durable press" garments. Research aimed at complete elimination of the boll weevil and other insects is now well advanced. Scientists predict that the cost of cotton production can be lowered 11 cents per pound through weed and insect control, mechanization, and so forth.

Farmers will soon vote in a referendum on whether they should be assessed $1 per bale to finance the kind of research and promotion that can help solve cotton's basic problems—and the distinguished Senator from Florida covered that very capably. It would be tragic for the Government to step in and penalize the larger producers, who are counted upon to bear a substantial part of this burden.

The payments being made to cottongrowers under the Agricultural Act of 1965—excepting only the payments to "small farms"—are designed to do no more than maintain farm income at tolerable levels in the face of sharp acreage reductions combined with an 8-cent reduction in support levels. This is not largess but a sound investment in the future of cotton. The investment and the leadership which has to come from larger farmers in cotton's drive for efficiency will surely turn to other fields if the Government adopts a policy of discrimination against them.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Florida for yielding to me to make this statement.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator in charge of the bill, who is in opposition to it—if there is any such opposition—grant me 5 minutes?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as acting minority leader, I am glad to yield 5 minutes on the bill to the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURDICK in the chair). The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I recognize fully the argument made by the Senator from Florida that this is an appropriation bill to finance the ordinary problems incurred in the past under laws of authorization. However, I would feel delinquent if I did not use all available time in my possession to express my vigorous opposition to a U.S. Government program which, under the guise of helping the little farmer to survive, would proceed to make payments of over $50,000 in subsidies and loans aggregating $264 million.

Now what I have just stated may not sound completely understandable, but $22,817,540, according to the report, has been paid out to farmers in the way of subsidies in amounts of over $50,000.

Therefore, how could it be said that a farmer who receives $50,000 in subsidies comes within the category and the principle of the farmer who has to be helped to survive?

Such an argument cannot be maintained.

The second point is, I did not know that this was a fact, but page 59 of the report shows that loans of $50,000 and more, as distinguished from payments, have been made aggregating $264 million.

Again, I put the question: How can it be claimed that the farmer who is able to borrow $50,000 and more from the Government is in the category of needing Federal help in order to survive?

Mr. President, such an argument cannot be maintained.

I have just discussed $264 million loaned to farmers in amounts of $50,000 and more, and now we come to another one, in the amounts of $25,000 to $49,000 where the loans have totaled $189 million.

I cannot support the pending bill as it is written. I can support the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER].

I concur fully with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] and other Senators who allege that large charges in the agricultural program have been made against farmers that should not be charged against them.

I repeat most emphatically that every time I get the opportunity, I shall rise on the floor of the Senate to argue against this misnomer of a farm program contemplated to help the little farmer stay on the land.

The amendment of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], if it is adopted, will not disturb at all the little farmer. In my opinion, it will not disturb the farm industry.

In conclusion, I come to the subject of subsidizing the processor. It has been argued in this Chamber today that there is no subsidy of the processor of cotton—and let me bring this point to the attention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. When we initially passed the bill, the subsidy went to the processor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

But the argument was made in this Chamber, since that time, that we have now initiated a new program of subsidization of the processor. Thus, that was removed and instead of paying the processor we are now supposedly paying the farm grower.

By whatever name one calls it, it is the same thing.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to go into the many arguments that could be advanced against the pending amendment. For the past 15 or 20 years we have been dealing with this problem.

I ask unanimous consent that there may be placed in the RECORD at this point a letter from the National Grange addressed to me, dated July 14, 1966, which covers the subject very well.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL GRANGE,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1966.

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Grange would like to reiterate its position on Limitation of Payments for you and your distinguished colleagues in the Senate.

Support payments are made to assure farmers, who have expanded their productive capacity and increased their capital investment in times of national need, relief from hardship during times of a decline in market demand. Support payments on all commodities have been substantially reduced since the end of World War II. In some cases, these payments are not sufficient for the producer to receive a return even equal to his cost production. Although these payments have not contributed to a prosperous agriculture, they have prevented the economic distress in agriculture such as resulted after World War I.

Diversion payments are not a gift, but a legitimate return for a desirable action in the national interest. In the late 1950's, the United States was faced with the vast accumulation of agricultural stocks with enormous storage costs to the government. The use of diversion payments, coupled with voluntary programs, have dramatically reduced the stocks of wheat and feed grains; the low support prices in milk have continually reduced surplus milk production; and the planting of cotton during the present year indicates the smallest cotton acreage in many decades. This program is working to reduce the price depressing and tax consuming effects of surplus stocks.

The payments for limiting production are proportionately higher for the larger farmer, and so, also, is his contribution to reduced production. It seems only just that the producers with the greatest capital investment should earn the largest payments since they are making the largest reductions. In addition, there seems to be some doubt about the constitutionality of an action limiting payments in such a manner to discriminate against large producers.

Since most of the reduction programs are on a voluntary basis, the effectiveness of these programs would be reduced seriously by a limitation of payments to the larger producers. This action would force them to replant acreage for unneeded agricultural commodities. Consequently, the ultimate effect would be borne equally by the small farmers, through a decrease in farm prices, or by the Government, through an increase in surplus stocks.

With the present program, we have transferred our surplus of stocks to a surplus of capacity, and, at the same time, our capacity for production remains the highest in the world. Yet, our surplus capacity does not depress farm prices as surplus stocks have done in the past. A much smaller percentage of production goes into Government storage now, and a smaller percentage yet is unredeemed after the loan period.

In our judgment, the public has received a proper return on its investment, including—

A reduction in surplus stocks;

The steady supply of an adequate amount of basic stocks at reasonable prices;

The availability of agricultural products for export, making our agricultural exports the largest earner of dollars of all our exportable commodities; and

The strategic value of our productive capacity kept in tact.

Not the least of all the results has been a stabilized and improved farm income. Although it is still far too low, this program has fostered an increased equality for farmers in the domestic economic system.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, we would appreciate your conveying to the Senate the opposition of the National Grange to acreage limitation payments on any part of our agricultural program.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY L. GRAHAM.

Cc: Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I agreed to yield next to the Senator from Mississippi, to whom I yield 4 minutes.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I take a small part of this time to highly commend the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] for the laborious work they have done on this bill. I commend them for the fairness of their presentation with respect to this amendment.

The question reduces itself into the simplest terms. Congress passed a basic agricultural act. The President signed it. Among other things, in effect, it sets the world market price of cotton as being the price of cotton in the United States. In other words, both thought it was necessary, in order to grow cotton, to provide some profit by the farmers receiving a subsidy.

Now, at the first chance in an appropriation bill, there is an attempt to repudiate the principles adopted in basic legislation—not as to everyone. It is not intended to repudiate it as to all, but only as to a few.

The basic unfairness of that proposal is so apparent that I do not think we need any further argument. But if there is to be a change in that basic principle, then let us adopt basic legislation, measuring the merits of all groups, rather than go out with a meat ax and chop down one group, and say we are going to apply this proposition to one group, but not the others.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield briefly.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is it not true that the Mississippi State Penitentiary received over $175,000?

Mr. STENNIS. That is incidental. It has a cotton farm, is one of the best managed penitentiaries in the United States, and provides its inmates with fresh air, and so on. It has no relation to the basic argument.

We talk about the little farmer. I represent the little farmer. I come from the area of the State where there are little farmers. I know their problems.

That is not the issue at all. There is a basic issue involved here, of a promise being made, and now there is an attempt to repudiate that promise in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as the acting minority leader in charge of the time on this side, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the distinguished acting minority leader for his graciousness.

Mr. President, under the bill as presently presented there would be no limitation whatsoever on the amount of loans and subsidies paid to any one farmer.

The Senator from Maryland is quite correct in saying that 20 percent of the total $2.5 billion will go to the approximately 20,000 farmers with gross incomes of over $100,000 a year.

The Senator from Maryland has limited loans and subsidies to $50,000 for any one farm. The average net income per farm is approximately $5,000. What the Senator from Maryland is proposing is that no one should receive from the taxpayers more than 10 times the average net farm income. Who can object to that?

The minimum income established under the poverty classification is $3,000. The Senator from Maryland has proposed that no one should receive more than 17 times the poverty scale. That is certainly most moderate.

It seems to that it is a fundamentally sound argument that the farm subsidy program has become a program for many farmers who do not need help, and that it gives only a small proportion of its aid to the small farmer.

Many Senators would like to make cuts in the poverty program, but want to give 20,000 landlord farmers over $50,000 each in loans and subsidies. They would take it out of the poor while pouring wealth into the pockets of the few.

The Brewster proposal will save tens of millions of dollars and possibly even more. It is my belief that we should support it.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield such time to the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] as he may desire.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I desire to express my appreciation to the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. I have the privilege of being the most junior member of that subcommittee, with some 13 Senators on it. On no subcommittee or committee on which I have served have I seen a chairman sit there and go through each individual item, whether there was opposition to it or not, with more care than does the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]. He examines every item carefully, whether there is opposition to it or not. Many times the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] helps him.

I have a communication from the Texas Farmers Union. Nearly every one of its members is a small farmer. They tell me, first of all, that these limitations cannot be made effective when participation in various farm programs is voluntary. What will happen is that the big corporate farms, at which payment limitations are aimed, will simply pull out of the programs. Without them you have no program. Large corporate farms will pull out and still survive, but the little farmer will not survive, because the program will be wrecked.

In the second place, in the case of cotton specifically, if the limitation is adopted, there is a "snapback" provision in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 that will automatically put cotton back under the 1958 act, which all backers of the 1958 act opposed.

I ask unanimous consent that the section from the act to which I have referred, subparagraph (12), which appears on page 10 of Public Law 89–321, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the extract was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(12) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if, as a result of limitations hereafter enacted with respect to price support under this subsection, the Secretary is unable to make available to all cooperators the full amount of price support to which they would otherwise be entitled under paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection for any crop of upland cotton, (A) price support to cooperators shall be made available for such crop (if marketing quotas have not been disapproved) through loans or purchases at such level not less than 65 per centum nor more than 90 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines appropriate; (B) in order to keep upland cotton to the maximum extent practicable in the normal channels of trade, such price support may be carried out through the simultaneous purchase of cotton at the support price therefor and resale at a lower price or through loans under which the cotton would be redeemable by payment of a price therefor lower than the amount of the loan thereon; and (C) such resale or redemption price shall be such as the Secretary determines will provide orderly marketing of cotton during the harvest season and will retain an adequate share of the world market for cotton produced in the United States.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I would point out that the figure the distinguished Sen-

ator has earlier referred to, of $264 million for all characters of loans, for grain, for sorghums, for everything, represented only 14 percent of all loans. That represented 14 percent of the total of over $1,890 million.

Although the amount is large, when one considers the overall agricultural program, it is the tail wagging the dog.

Out of 3.5 million farmers in the United States, we have learned in the Education and Labor Committee in the hearings on the minimum wage bills, over 2 million of those farmers do not hire one single hired hand on their farms.

These are voluntary programs. Are we going to weaken the program for those more than 2 million family farmers on small farms?

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, one of the main purposes of the price-support program is to protect the small farmer. We have always recognized the important role of these small farmers in American life.

But in the past we have given the most money to the largest farms—to the men who need the money least. Seven barley producers receive in price support loans more than the 1,753 small barley farmers. One-ninth of the rice producers get two-thirds of the Federal money for this crop. The Government loaned one company—the Arkansas Grain Corp.—over $16 million.

Because of the world's needs and the changing picture of U.S. agriculture, we can no longer rely on our surpluses. American agriculture should produce enough food to provide for domestic needs, consumer exports, and food aid to certain developing countries.

President Johnson has said that we must have "a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmer who needs help most."

Without this amendment, 2 percent of the farmers—those grossing over $100,000 a year—will take in about one-fifth of the subsidy money. With this amendment, we will spend less money, and a proportionally larger amount on small farmers. I feel this amendment may best lead to an efficient and rational approach to the problems of agriculture.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 2 minutes.

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Maryland for his leadership in this field. After all, the purpose of his amendment is to help the small farmer. The second purpose of his amendment is to help the consumer.

I certainly do not know why, under any theory of any thinking person, we should not be interested in helping the small farmer and the consumer to a better way of life. Certainly, if the Senator's amendment is adopted, we will save about $25 million. That will help in cutting down the expenses of the Government, to say nothing of the other items.

I might point out again, as President Johnson stated in his state of the Union message last year:

> Our economy owes much to the efficiency of our farmers. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward. I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to lead a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmer who needs the help the most.

That is exactly what the Senator's amendment would do. I hope the Senate will approve this amendment, and I hope that we will consider this as a first step—and a serious step—toward economy in Government, and the realization that we are going to have to help the people who need it most.

I might point out that $50,000 a year is certainly a little bit more than the average farmer makes—I was about to say during his entire life, but certainly 10 times what he makes in any one year.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, on this proposition I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I understand I have 1 minute remaining, so therefore, I say in summation: This is just one step in calling a halt to a program which has gone far beyond what was originally intended. This program was set up to help the family farmer, the small operator with small acreage, without much machinery.

That we support. We think it is important to American society. What we do not think is right is for one corporation, in Arkansas, to get loans of $16 million a year, and repay $10 million.

The distinguished Senator from Florida, the proponent of the appropriation measure, said most of the loans had been repaid. Then why are we asking the taxpayers to put up $3,500 million to make loans to millionaires? That is the question. My amendment would be one way of stopping it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as the acting minority leader in charge of the opposition, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

Do I understand, Mr. President, we have 16 minutes left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifteen minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield 5 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I support this amendment and wish to say that I am as much interested in the welfare of the small farmers as has anyone else. In fact, there has been so much interest expressed for the small farmer that I sometimes wonder if it were possible to save all the tears that have been shed in the name of the small farmer it would not go a long way toward eliminating the drought with which we are now confronted in many areas of the country.

Let us get down to the facts of the matter. The adoption of this amendment would not in one single degree or by one penny affect the small farmer in America. It would not affect any farmer in America who is receiving total payments of less than $50,000 from the Federal Government. So let us keep that point clearly in mind.

Much has been said about the cotton farmers. Based on the report by the committee, on page 58, there are exactly five cotton farmers in the United States who would be affected by the adoption of this amendment as respects the amount of subsidy payments received only five.

As we use the statistics for 1965 I think I should be fair and say there would be more affected by the adoption of this amendment than the number reported by the committee, because in 1966 we shall be making the subsidy payments to the farmers rather than the textile mills; but, nevertheless, there are very few farmers who would be affected. As to wheat farmers, there are 14 farmers whose subsidy would be affected by the adoption of this amendment. Based on the reports, 132 wheat farmers in the entire United States received payments in 1965 in excess of $50,000. So let us get straight what we are talking about. This does not affect the small farmers.

Now, as to price support loans there were about 300-and-some-odd—the figures are not totaled, but roughly 300 farmers that would be affected, not including cotton. This is based on the committee report. Cotton payments under price support loans are not included in the report. We are dealing with a relatively small number of large operators, and even those are not affected except to this extent: They could still receive up to $50,000 from the Federal Government in subsidies or price supports. After that they would be on their own. And why should they not be on their own?

Much of American agriculture as we know it today has grown and flourished without any support prices whatsoever, without any subsidy payments. I am proud to say that the poultry industry of my State is one of them, and they have made out better by not being under Government operations and Government controls.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. The Senator mentioned a moment ago that only 14 wheat farmers in the United States would be affected. This would be true if a farmer raised only wheat. But I do not know of a single farmer in my State or the surrounding States who raises wheat alone. Most of the farmers are involved in raising of several commodities, including wheat, corn, oats, rye, soybeans, and perhaps wool or sugar beets.

For the life of me, I cannot understand why it is proposed we exempt sugar under this amendment and include wool payments. These programs are almost exactly the same.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator is correct. It has been called to my attention that under the present law

there are instances where there is an overlapping, and some are drawing $50,000 under two or three different crops. In other words, it could well be they get over $50,000 from two or more crops.

But the point is, why should we not limit to $50,000 the amount to be paid under any one price support program? I ask that question from the taxpayers' standpoint and for the benefit of the small farmer. Because if we stop subsidizing corporate type operations, the small farmer can better compete, and he can stay in business and keep and maintain his small farm.

There is a second point. A few years ago, we administered the cotton program by subsidizing the textile mills to the amount of about $300 to $400 million a year. We are still subsidizing them today; the only difference is we are doing it by making the payments to the farmer. But indirectly the subsidy goes to the mills because they can buy the cotton about 8 to 9 cents per pound below the prevailing domestic price; therefore it is a subsidy, even though it is paid in the name of the American farmer.

During the hearings the textile industry and the various departments—the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, all others that offered testimony in behalf of that subsidy—said, "If you would reduce the price of cotton to the textile mills you would reduce the price of cotton cloth to the consumers and it would average out that the consumers as taxpayers would save the money."

Statistics put out by the Department of Commerce show that cotton cloth is selling at a higher price today than it was selling before we started subsidizing the price of cotton for the textile mills, before we started giving them cotton at world prices. So the consumers did not receive the benefit of the subsidy, but the American taxpayers are paying this $300 to $400 million a year.

Certainly there is merit to the Senator's amendment that we should confine the agricultural program to the American farmer and not give it to big business, and the best argument that I know of in behalf of the Brewster amendment is made by those who tried to argue against it when they called attention to what it would do to the textile mills.

That is the secret to the whole problem. The textile mills are more interested in this program than the American cotton farmer because it is the mills that are getting the subsidies, not the American farmer. I think it is time that we confine our agricultural program to the farmers and not try to take care of the textile mills. If we are to subsidize the textile mills and other industries let us do it as a subsidy to the industries and not charge it up to the American farmers.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have two more brief requests, and I am glad to grant them.

First, I yield 2 minutes on the bill to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make my position clear that I do not think this would benefit the consumer. It certainly would not benefit the small farmer, as the evidence already put into the RECORD by my colleague indicates. However, with regard to the argument of my friend, the Senator from Delaware, who is an expert on taxes, he knows very well that, even though large payments are made to individuals, the income tax—of which he is a great master—does much to bring the situation back into relationship, one with the other. Most of the payment will be recaptured in any case, and that is one of the functions of that tax.

I am sure that the principle that is sought to be applied here would not be applicable or acceptable by the Senator from Delaware or the other sponsors for many of the companies in their own States, which companies benefit to a great extent from Government contracts. I am sure that the Senator from Delaware would not want to apply a $50,000 limitation on the DuPont Co. I am not suggesting it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I have opposed subsidies being paid to companies in any State in any amount. I only wish I had more support.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The principle that it is being sought to establish here arose last year. It has a saving factor. Its main objective is that if we take away this benefit for the larger companies, we negative the whole program. We might as well get started on a program to make it impossible for the big producers to comply.

I wanted to ask a question of the Senator from Maryland. He mentioned two companies in Arkansas.

Is it not a fact that the Arkansas Grain Corp., which the Senator mentioned, is a large cooperative with several thousand members, and that this money does not accrue to some big individual producers, but on the contrary accrues to several thousand small producers?

Mr. BREWSTER. I am sure that the Senator from Arkansas knows more about the situation in his State than I do. All I know is that $16 million was advanced as a loan to a corporation in Arkansas and only $10 million was repaid. The taxpayers lost $6 million.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is probably the largest co-op in the State, and it has been very successful on the whole. I do not know about that loss. I had no notice of the loss aspect. However, the corporations which the Senator mentioned are two of the largest co-ops in the State. They have been quite successful in rice and soybeans, and I am sure that the full amount of the loan will be repaid when the crop has been fully marketed.

To leave the impression that some big corporate enterprise, such as DuPont Co., is taking a vast sum of money, I think is a misrepresentation of the facts.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes on the bill to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, 1 minute will be sufficient.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I merely wanted a minute to say to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Delaware, that ordinarily I would be able to support the amendment.

The Senator from New Hampshire is not happy about the subsidy method that we had to resort to after a long, hard, and desperate fight in order to allow American textile mills to buy their cotton at the same price that their competitors abroad buy it.

It was the only way in which this could be done, and it was imperative that it should be done. However, after a long, hard fight, we have at last placed the American textile industry in a competitive position as far as buying cotton is concerned.

I could not vote for an amendment which might undo all we have accomplished and might possibly place our American textile mills back in a position of paying more for their raw materials.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Maryland raises an issue which has been raised over and over again. I have listened carefully to the arguments pro and con. I have obtained an analysis of the issue from the Department of Agriculture which I find persuasive. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS

Salient points

Payments are an integral part of farm programs carefully tailored to specific commodity situations. For diversion they are partial compensation for adjustments made in the national interest. For price support they are economy, because in their absence expenditures would be higher. Payments are *not* "something for nothing," they are *not* welfare, and they do *not* represent handouts. They are a "quid pro quo" adopted as the least costly method of achieving program objectives. Their limitation could well be the beginning of the end of farm programs as we know them.

Discussion

A limitation on Government payments to producers of agricultural commodities would strike at the heart of our farm policy and probably result in the breakdown or death of the entire structure of farm programs in their present form. This conclusion inevitably evolves from consideration of a payments limitation in relation to our basic agricultural policy, and the nature and purpose of our farm programs, and the role of payments in those programs.

Our basic agricultural policy is designed to provide a continuously adequate supply—but not a burdensome excess—of food and fiber products at stable prices which are fair to both producers and consumers without undue costs to the Government. This policy deals with agriculture as a whole, and the demand for farm products as a whole. Our agricultural policy is not a relief policy. It is not aimed at the plight of individuals or

groups of individuals although it helps them by strengthening the economy of which they are individual parts.

FARM PROGRAMS

Farm programs are designed to achieve a reasonable balance between what farmers produce and what can be used—either domestically or through export channels. Present technology is so advanced and resources are so great that it is essential for these farm programs to be tailored to the prevailing commodity situation. Commodity programs are designed to affect the total economy of a commodity—the entire supply and the price for that entire supply.

Payments, like commodity programs, are geared to the circumstances of particular commodity situation. Payments under ASCS programs can be grouped in two categories: (1) diversion and price support, and (2) conservation.

1. *Diversion payments* are used to achieve a balance between production quantities that can be utilized, or, more literally, to induce a producer to hold down his acreage and production. (Such payments are made under acreage diversion programs for cotton, feed grains, and wheat, as well as cropland adjustment, cropland conversion, and conservation reserve programs. Other provisions of the commodity diversion programs—such as price support payments and certificates—also play a major role in reducing production to desirable levels.) Underlying diversion payments is the assumption that it is in the national interest to adjust production and supply. Such adjustments in the interest of the total economy or society should be apportioned. But a reduction in acreage is contrary to the individual farmer's interest—it reduces his income. Thus, there is a choice between two approaches: (1) give the farmer a quid pro quo—a diversion payment, or (2) maintain a mandatory program. The job is to adjust supply. The size of the payment only reflects the degree of participation or contribution to the total adjustment. Excluding large acreages from participation would be contrary to the purpose of the payment and the objective of the program. If large operators could not participate, total production would increase.

Loan operations, by their nature, would embrace the quantity that could not be marketed at the loan level. Denying or limiting the loan program to large operators would mean only that their production would be marketed largely through regular commercial channels, putting pressure on prices. Small operators would suffer from lower prices.

Thus, in the absence of higher payments to smaller farmers to withhold much more acreage, the production of smaller farmers would go under loan and total price support operations would increase. Either way, costs to the Government would go up.

Price support or equivalent payments are made to eligible producers of cotton, feed grains, wheat, wool, mohair, and sugar. The payments in the case of cotton and grains are offsets to reductions which have been made in returns which farmers heretofore could get for their crops by placing them under loan and turning them over to the Government in settlement of the loans. Payments on wool and mohair were described in the authorizing legislation as being intended to provide an incentive to increased production. In the case of sugar, the economy of which is more highly and rigidly structured, payments are generally referred to as "conditional" because of the various requirements imposed requisite to their issuance. Further, sugar payments are more than offset by taxes imposed on sugar processed, both domestic and imported.

2. *Conservation payments* are made under various programs. A common characteristic of all such payments is that they share the costs incurred by owners in carrying out needed and approved conservation practices. Such payments have been appropriately described as reflecting the benefits to the total economy, or people collectively, from needed soil and water conservation.

PAYMENTS—SUBSIDY OR SACRIFICE?

There is substantial misunderstanding that Government payments to farmers are "something for nothing"—and nothing could be more incorrect. Moreover, in neither of the categories cited can payments be appropriately described as subsidies or net profit. In each case there is a consideration—a quid pro quo on the part of the producer.

Payments are *not* welfare. They are part of a stabilizing mechanism in the interest of the national economy. They have been adopted as the least costly method of achieving an objective. To limit the size of the payment would jeopardize the achievement of the objective. And, clearly, the supply adjustment is just as effective whether 10 producers divert 100 acres each or 100 farmers divert 10 acres each—so long as the unit rate of inducement is the same.

Payments are *not* handouts. Payments are made, for example, to farmers to take land out of production. It is their land; they have the capital, equipment, know how and the right to produce a commodity on it; and they forego the return from this output.

Payments are *not* net profit or subsidy. Payments are in lieu of income the producer would have received from raising crops on acreage held out of production, or to prevent losses which would occur to our endowment of soil and water resources for future generations in the absence of needed conservation measures.

In all cases, payments are in direct proportion to the farmer's contribution. Clearly, a payments limitation would prevent participation in programs by the larger producers. No useful purpose would be served and supply adjustment could not be accomplished by forcing such producers out of our programs. Their nonparticipation would, instead, result in increased costs to the Government, less effective programs, and perhaps a complete collapse of our present programs in a few years.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the prepared remarks of the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], who is necessarily absent, concerning the amendment offered today by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER] be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL POLICY AGAINST BIGNESS?

(Statement by Senator TALMADGE)

If we proposed to place limitations upon government payments to farmers because of the size of the individual operation, we should clearly recognize the nature of the issue. It is not whether subsidies are good or bad. It is whether subsidies should be used as a means of discrimination against the larger individual farmers, who produce the bulk of our crops.

This would be an extremely dangerous move, not simply for agriculture but for the nation. It is not in keeping with American tradition to oppose bigness as such, in business, industry and agriculture. We oppose bigness only where it restrains progress or otherwise harms public interest. But there is no contention that the large farms do any such thing. Much of our progress in agriculture, as in any other field, has been the result of bigness and the efficiency that normally goes with it.

In awarding Defense contracts—which necessarily contain various forms of subsidy— does our government avoid our giant corporations? Of course not. We are delighted to award billions in contracts to such outstanding firms as General Dynamics, General Electric, Boeing, North American Aviation, Lockheed, General Motors and Westinghouse. We are grateful that we have these big corporations with their enormous potential for equipping our defense establishments.

In this country we have a long history of subsidization in the national interest. It began with the very first Congress, in 1789, when subsidies were established to encourage American shipping. Today the subsidies for American shipping are heavier than ever. For example, subsidies on ship operations averaged almost $180 million a year from 1960 through 1964. Subsidies on ship construction average almost $100 million a year in the same period.

And is there any discrimination, based on size, in the subsidy the various shipping companies may receive? Of course not. There is no discrimination because of the size of the contract or the size of the company with whom the contract is made.

And what about the billions that have been spent on mail subsidies? Have we had limitations here based on size? Of course not. A big magazine like *Life*—which is constantly taking aim at the "farm subsidies"—gets the same benefits of the mail subsidies as the small publications. On the basis of a post office estimate made a number of years ago, the mail subsidy for *Life* (in 1956) was about $9½ million, compared with only about $800 thousand for *Coronet*.

What I am saying is that the question of price support limitation for farmers goes far beyond agriculture itself. If we should arbitrarily set a limitation on a farmer's size and opportunity, we should be opening the door to the same kind of penalty on bigness and efficiency throughout the rest of our economy.

Today the government has massive powers to influence our economy for better or for worse. There are so many different subsidies that it takes eight pages simply to list them in a recent Joint Economic Committee report entitled "Subsidy and Subsidy-Effect Program of the U.S. Government."

There is no way to set up a total amount of the subsidies paid. The Federal Government estimates its current subsidy expenditure at something over $7 billion a year but this does not even begin to take into account the many hidden subsidy benefits that are associated with such things as tariffs, depletion allowances, accelerated amortization of facilities, investment credit, etc.

The Federal Government, of course, has virtually unlimited powers over every form of economic activity. And if we now decide to use this power to penalize bigness and efficiency in a basic industry such as agriculture, how long will it be before this same principle is applied in the rest of our economy?

Price support limitation based on size of a farm is unsound and dangerous. It flies in the teeth of our American tradition. It should be defeated.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have no further requests for time. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having been yielded back, the question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, of the Senator from Maryland. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr.

The Christian Science Monitor

Huge U.S. Farm Loans Questioned

Feb. 26, 1959

Feb 26

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The government made loans of more than one million dollars each in 1957 to two of the country's big, corporate farms, under the farm price support program. Senator John J. Williams (R) of Delaware has told Congress.

He named the Delta & Pine Land Company of Scott, Miss., as having received a price support loan on cotton of $1,167,502.35, and Producer's Rice Mill, Inc., of Stuttgart, Ark., a loan of $1,640,902.11.

These figures represent loans only, not necessarily the final price support payment to these firms. Price support on the basic commodities begins in the form of loans on an entire crop. These loans may be repaid in part or in full as the crop matures and goes to market.

Big Farms Favored?

But if the farmer elects, he may keep the loan and turn the crop over to the government.

Senator Williams' purpose in listing some of the big loans made to big farms was to bring out the fact that the present price support law is of "far greater benefit to the large farmers than it is to small farmers."

The Delaware senator has been a consistent opponent of the "high rigid price support program." He feels the Secretary of Agriculture should "be given greater discretionary authority to lower the support prices on the basic crops."

President Eisenhower, deploring the $9,100,000,000 tied up in price support operations, has asked Congress for radical revision of the price support formula.

He also argues that the biggest farms receive the biggest payments under the present price support program.

"Most of the dollars are spent on the production of a relatively few large producers," the President stated, pointing to the largest producers of wheat, of cotton, and other crops as receiving the lion's share of price support dollars.

Senator Williams, by making public a list of the loans to big producers, has graphically illustrated the President's point.

He cites one loan of $854,450.67 on cotton to the Westlake Farms, Inc., Stratford, Calif.

Loans of "over $250,000" are listed as follows:

Cotton

Morrison Brothers, Higley, Ariz., $481,465.32; Charles Urrea & Son, Mesa, Ariz., $384,380.65; W. R. Neely, Chandler, Ariz., $362,214.45; Hopper and Rugg, Casa Grande, Ariz., $325,279.72; Phillips and Ellsworth, Mesa, Ariz., $302,924.10; J. G. Adams & Son, Hughes, Ark., $420,343.70; W. J. Deal, Mendota, Calif., $370,040.84; Frank and Jim Garona, Bakersfield, Calif., $350,290.43; Wilco Produce Co., Blythe, Calif., $323,164.70; Waldo W. Weeth, Coalinga, Calif., $282,895.20; Kesey Brothers, Pecos, Texas, $323,914.08; John J. Dorr, Pecos, Texas, $253,368.70.

Rice

George Smith and Tenants, Dewitt, Ark., $316,362.50; South Texas Rice Farms, Rosharon, Texas, $300,477.68.

Wheat

Campbell Farming Corp., Hardin, Mont., $330,267.51.

Over $100,000

Corn

Emil Savich, Rensselaer, Ind., $157,414.65; Richard Gumz, North Judson, Ind., $161,329.67; William Gehring, Inc., Rensselaer, Ind., $140,963.34; Ernest Hundahl & Sons, Tekamah, Neb., $142,331.89.

Literary Spark Lit

Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," said the most memorable moment of her youth was in finding a copy of "The Arabian Nights" at the bottom of a barrel of her father's sermons.

Cotton

J. B. Hain, Sardis, Ala., $156,778.95; Miller Lumber Co., Marianna, Ark., $233,319.26; Tillar & Co., Tillar, Ark., $119,366.00; George B. Franklin & Son, Holly Ridge, La., $128,118.87; Deltic Farm & Timber Co., Epps, La., $125,443.04; Dan Seligman, Shaw, Miss., $173,631.68; Dockery Farms, Cleveland, Miss., $171,116.27; Woolfolk Farms, Tunica, Miss., $155,787.12; M. S. Knowlton Co., Parthshire, Miss., $143,349.70; J. F. Apodaca, La Mesa, N.M., $130,391.38; Tony Salopek, Las Cruces, N.M., $119,162.39; Clark & Roberts, Pecos, Texas, $237,328.84; Ralph's Farms, San Alizario, Texas, $209,417.26; A. L. Cone, Lubbock, Texas, $185,566.59.

Rice

Craighead Rice Milling Co., Jonesboro, Ark., $184,894.16; W. B. Bynum Cooperage Co., Dermott, Ark., $163,683.68; Alice Sidney Farms, Jerome, Ark., $114,416.68; Heidrick Bros., Woodland, Calif., $189,882.20; W. J. Gayle & Son, Gueydan, La., $149,977.23; J. A., J. E., and W. B. Layton, Sulphur, La., $108,420.67; Hood Hesic Denton, Sulphur, La., $102,040.77; James K. and Cecil E. Greer, Hollandale, Miss., $142,057.02; J. W. Adams & Son, J. N. Tigner, A. Farrer & E. W. Bailey, Jr., Angleton, Texas, 161,373.81; Briscoe Production Co., Alvin, Texas, $126,721.59; Lazy K Ranch, Garwood, Texas, $115,594.75; George P. Nelson, Katy, Texas, $100,594.16.

Wheat

J. H. — N. M. Monaghan Farms Co., Derby, Colo., $214,872.34; Sprague Brothers, Holyoke, Colo., $112,301.81; Kjeldaard Bros., Big Springs, Neb., $102,037.01; Henry C. Hitch Ranch, Guymon, Okla, $101,780.86; Amanda Duvall, Heppner, Ore., $104,988.51; L. C. Staley, Pullman, Wash., $103,573.72.

There is no market here, so we must make, raise, or have brought, from La Paz, all of our food. A garden is not wholly satisfactory because many staple foods like potatoes, onions, and peas will not grow in the region. Cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, and other garden truck can sometimes be grown, but only in constant battle with insects and either torrential rains or no rain at all.

Bulk Purchasing

We have chickens which produce eggs and meat, and a few turkeys as the base for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Butter is available when someone brings it from La Paz. Purchasing is done in bulk, 100-pound sacks of flour and sugar, cases of canned goods, and oil and lard by the gallon.

We have a small house, one half of which is closed only by screens. It is surrounded entirely by a screened porch where we spend most of our time, even doing schoolwork and eating meals.

The kitchen is a room separated from the house by a small patio—fine except in a tropical rain. The kitchen is also screened and can be closed by blinds, but in a driving rain, much water gets inside.

I've prepared numerous meals in the kitchen when the floor was covered with water and I wore a raincoat to get things to



Our Readers Talk It Over—What Counts Most

When He Retires

I have read with interest the articles dealing with retirement which have appeared from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor. Somehow they all disappoint me. I have been waiting to hear one little word—love! Yet in all these articles I am not aware of having seen it even once.

Love has been the most inspiring theme to poets, artists, musicians throughout the ages, and I think we all agree that young love is beautiful. We grow misty-eyed at the sight of a bride, at the strains from "Lohengrin." Yet, compared to young love, the love that matures between husband and wife through the test of years, is a far more wonderful thing. Years of growth, of understanding and patience, of unshakable confidence and comfort, of admiration and gratitude, these have brought the luster of use and the proof-mark of time's testing.

Our own young married love carried us through the years of bringing up children, and the difficult years of depression as well, when we had no money and my husband was without work. But as in all successful marriages, our love grew, never failed.

At 40, we decided to give up a flourishing business and a comfortable home in the city and "retire" to a farm. This seemed quite venturesome as we knew nothing of farming, and had little in the way of savings. Our retirement to a farm simply meant working at a new job, and a far more difficult one with much demand on us physically. But it held for us what "retirement" means to many people—a time to be together, sharing new interests, working together all day, having all our meals together.

Was it a burden, trying to fit a man into my orderly rooms, having an extra mouth to feed? Far from it! This was a man who had earned a high respect and admiration among his business associates; I wanted very much to become better acquainted with him. And, besides, this was the man I married for love, and I still loved him!

After seven years our farm was prospering, but also our children were no longer with us. Once again we "retired." This time, we sold our dairy but remained on the farm, for a brief period enjoying what most folks think of as "retirement." No work!

But my husband and I had been busy people all our lives. Games, entertainment, a social life, held no appeal for us. After we realized this, we made a great effort to understand our purpose of usefulness in life, and we experimented with various interests in many places. Finally, in a small neighboring community we were able to fill an unexpected need. My husband was asked to take the position of principal in the high school, teaching four subjects as well, and I was invited to be the art teacher in the same school.

Neither of us had taught professionally before, neither of us possessed the credentials usually considered essential. Yet we have held our positions for three years with great happiness and success.

I feel that retirement is a time not to stop but to move steadily on—to new opportunities of usefulness, wider interests, more abiding love. Love is the precious ingredient that makes such retirement a fulfillment.

Retirement can mean that lovely day when your husband takes your hand and says, "Now, everyday we will be together." This warm reward for a busy life is, I am sure, the answer most retired couples would give.

KATHLEEN B. GRANGER,
VERMONT

Changes We Like

Thanks for the good news about styles. Now I can look forward to shopping again. I have been wearing the same old

Peace Trek Slated

Davis' One Man Show . . .
SPECULATION IN LAND

Big business tycoons and super-farmers have been sparking the boom in farm land prices. An example of one of the biggest land-buying operations in the country is that currently being carried out by Arthur Vining Davis, who at the age of 89 and semi-retired, is still board chairman of the Aluminum Co. of Amercia (Alcoa) and has in recent years bought more than 300,000 acres of farm and non-farm land, chiefly in Florida.

Davis is described by **Fortune** magazine (Sept.) as "one of the country's wealthiest men" and a "case-hardened executive" of the Mellons' Alcoa interests, which he has served for 68 years. Davis became president of Alcoa in 1914, but eight years ago he moved to Florida. He still presides over annual board meetings of Alcoa and is a director as well as a member of the executive committee of the powerful Mellon Bank and Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.

Buying up Florida

After becoming a part-time industrialist spending almost full time in Florida, Davis embarked on a prodigious land-buying spree. **Business Week** (Sept. 29) calls it "larger than anything Florida has known" and adds, "Some say the leap in land values is caused largely by his buying." **Fortune** titles an article on Davis, "The Man Who Is Buying Up Florida." Here are some of the deals that Davis has pulled off:

- In Delray and Boca Raton, about 20 miles south of Palm Beach, Davis spent more than $30 million. He acquired more than 6,000 acres of farm land, mainly in pineapples and vegetables, another 1,110 acres available for homesites, the Boca Raton Hotel and Club, seven smaller hotels, a beach club, yacht basin, and some other properties.
- In Broward County, Davis took title to some 25,000 acres, some of which he is now using to graze dairy cattle.

A Variety of Ventures

In North Miami, Davis built a large plant for freezing pineapples but when this did not pay, he turned it into an ice-cream and dairy company. His Velda ice-cream now claims to outsell all other brands in Florida.

- In Coral Gables and South Miami, he operates the 200-acre Arvida Nursery, growing 29 varieties of sub-tropical trees. He also owns one shopping center, is about to start work on a second one that will cost $20 million, and is developing sites to be sold for expensive homes.
- Between South Miami and the Florida Keys, Davis has acquired 64,000 acres which are currently being leased to smaller tenant farmers.
- In the Bahamas, Davis is part owner of a Nassau bank and of a dock and warehouse. On the Island of Eleuthera, he took over 20,000 acres of land, on which he attempted unsuccessfully in 1940 to set up a huge tomato-growing project to supply war-famished Britishers but which he is now converting into a winter resort for wealthy tourists.
- South of Cuba, on the Isle of Pines, Davis bought 200,000 acres of land this year.

Benson's Aides Refute Ike

"Today the value of farm lands is at an all-time high," Eisenhower said in his speech at Peoria, where he tried to offset Stevenson's charge that under the GOP farmers were getting less than a fair share of the national income. Ike's attempt to use the boom in land prices as proof that the agricultural economy is sound is not deemed valid by his own economists in the Department of Agriculture.

They have repeatedly asserted that farm land prices are too high — "above levels that can be justified by current and prospective earnings," said the Agricultural Research Service March 16, 1955. More recently the USDA stated in its bulletin, **The Farm Real Estate Market,** July 2, 1956, that prices are leveling off and that farm "land values may decline slightly during the next six months." Instead of high land prices being a sign of agricultural prosperity, Benson's economists seem to think that the big land speculators are pushing prices up too high and that large farms, seeking more acreage for expansion, should be able to buy for less.

Oversees By Air

To oversee his empire, Davis has a fleet of three airplanes ready for instant use — a DC-3, an Aero Commander and a Bell Helicopter. For short hauls, he has a Chrysler Imperial limousine with a chauffeur waiting for him outside the du Pont building in downtown Miami, where Alcoa has a suite of offices on the 16th floor.

Fortune estimates that Davis "is worth some $350 million" even though he vehemently insists that "the figure is absurd and that anyhow a man's wealth is his own damn business."

Davis is the largest individual stockholder in Alcoa, although the Mellon family has a larger share collectively. After selling 350,000 shares of Alcoa earlier this year for $28,600,000, Davis still owns 1,336,824 shares (6.5%) which are worth about $175 million. In addition, Davis still owns a large block of stock in Aluminium, Ltd., a Canadian subsidiary — his holdings amounted to 396,900 shares in 1951, which would currently have a value of about $115 million — but the courts ordered him to dispose of these shares and he has reportedly liquidated 80% of them.

We will send you a bundle of 10 or more copies of this issue at a special rate of 5c each. Subscription price $1 a yr.; $2 for 3 yrs.

With a third of a billion dollars or more to play with, Davis can, unlike small farmers, afford to make a few mistakes. After paying $100 an acre for 400 acres of land in North Miami and setting out pineapple plants, Davis found that the location was unsuitable, but he managed to sell the land for $4,000 an acre and move his pineapples to Boca Raton. Similarly, with tomatoes, after two successful seasons, Davis ran into bad-growing conditions but leased the land to smaller farmers, while holding onto the land himself.

Davis' big land promotion schemes have stirred up considerable criticism, particularly on the part of small farmers and tenant operators who have been forced to move and look for employment elsewhere. When Davis is asked about this, according to **Fortune,** "With vehemence, he barks that what he does with his own money is his own damn business."

Sotille's Holdings—$50 Million

Another big land-buying operation in Florida is being carried out by the Sotille family — known as "the Giannini's of the South." Head of the family is James A. Sotille, Sr., who is now 78 but left Italy for the U.S. at the age of 11 and became a farmer in Dade County.

Until 1951, the Sotilles were known only as farmers and land-owners — "their acreage produced an estimated $25 million worth of truck crops a year," says **Business Week** (Sept. 29). Then, they spread out into the banking business, and last year they added five "substantial banks in southern Florida." **Business Week** estimates their land holdings at $50 million and says that one son, William, directs the farms while the other, James, Jr., runs the banks.

ELECTIONS—(Cont'd from page 1)

that have been made? This is a big question, and no satisfactory answer has yet been given to farmers who still remember how the Truman Administration reneged on its Brannan Plan and how Dixiecrats like Senator Eastland have regularly voted with the Republicans to flex the small farmers, white as well as Negro.

Two national farm groups — the National Farmers Organization and the National Farmers Union — have gone all-out in support of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. So has the AFL-CIO, whose Committee on Political Education (COPE) is working harder and with greater unity than labor has done in any recent campaign.

Most positive has been the growth of farmer-labor unity in the course of the campaign — particularly in such states as North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, Washington, Montana and South Dakota. If this partnership is continued after the elections — and in many states preparations have already been made to do so — effective pressure can be brought to bear on the successful candidates to see that some down payments are made on this year's campaign promises.

November, 1956
Vol. 16, No. 5

266

$1 a year - 10c a copy

FACTS FOR FARMERS

Published Monthly by Farm Research Inc 39 Cortland St New York 7 N Y Charles J Coe, Editor

Farm Revolt Haunts GOP . . .
CANDIDATES ENTER HOMESTRETCH

Although the GOP still denies that there is a farm revolt in the Midwest, pollsters agree that the farmers are fighting mad and the presidential race may be decided by a sharp shift in the farm vote. There are, moreover, nine major Senate races in the farm belt — only one in which there is a Democratic incumbent, Hennings of Missouri — and the farm vote can prove decisive.

The twelve major farm states of the Middle West have 153 electoral votes, and only 266 are needed for victory. Hence, a sweep of the farm belt by the Democrats — or even the 101 electoral votes that Truman got in '48 by carrying Minn., Wisc., Mo., Iowa, Ill., and Ohio — can put Stevenson in the White House.

Polls Show Farm Unrest

At the National Plowing Contest in Newton, Iowa, where Ike flew in and out but ducked the farm issue, the **New York Times** (9/24) reported, **"Poll in Crowds of Farmers Shows GOP Losing Votes."** A crew of six reporters said that, of the farmers they interviewed who had voted for Eisenhower in '52, 10.6% would vote for Stevenson this year and 13.4% were undecided.

"Farm revolt against Eisenhower looks real in Midwest farm country," admitted the **Wall Street Journal** (9/21) which had long scoffed at the idea that farmers could be dissatisfied with Benson's policies. After "several hundred interviews around key farm areas in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio," however, its reporters predict (9/24) "real trouble" for the GOP and think the only hope of preventing a Democratic landslide lies in bearing down harder on the "peace issue." However, the **Wall Street Journal** does not want the Republicans or the Democrats to throw the "cold war" policy overboard.

Samuel Lubell, Scripps-Howard analyst, found (9/25) farm tempers running so high that few midwest farmers could talk about the elections without cussing. In Minnesota, where Eisenhower "can lose only about a tenth of his '52 support and still squeeze through," Lubell said that a third to a half of the farmers who previously voted for Ike were shifting. In Iowa, where Eisenhower could stand a "one-fourth loss," Lubell stated that, of the formerly pro-Ike farmers whom he interviewed in four counties, "one-third said they were going Democratic."

Ike's Major Farm Speech

GOP campaign strategy has been for Ike and Nixon to steer clear of any real debate on farm issues and to keep out of troubled farm areas. Apparently Eisenhower's most important farm speech was that made on Sept. 25 before a non-farm audience at Bradley University in Peoria, Ill. Debarking from his plane only long enough to make the television speech, Ike immediately flew back to Washington, not even taking time to visit a farm.

Grassroot Opinion . . .

"I'm not letting Eisenhower lie to me again," a 32-year old Minnesota farmer told Samuel Lubell, Scripps-Howard reporter. "I stood 60 feet from him and heard him promise not 75 or 85 but 100% parity."

"I helped Eisenhower get in, but now I'm going to help him and Benson get out," Joe Weinkoetz, a corn grower, told a **Wall Street Journal** reporter at Creston, Ia.

In its poll of farm families having gross incomes of $2,500 or more a year, the Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., said 56.6% are for Ike but that he will get 21.2% fewer votes from farmers in this bracket than in '52.

Eisenhower sounded no new note in his Peoria speech. He again endorsed Benson's policies, including flexible supports, and accused the Democrats of "deceit" and "quackery" in promising 90% parity price supports.

Eisenhower then related Abe Lincoln's story of a fence "so crooked that every time the pig went through it, he came out on the same side he went in." He accused the Democrats of coming out "on both sides of the fence" on price supports. However, on his own shift of position, he said, "In a free agriculture, farmers attain that kind of parity (a full share of prosperity—Ed.) only in the market place" and added, "That's what I spoke for at Kasson four years ago."

Stevenson Quotes "Promises"

To a farm audience at Newton, Ia., Stevenson quoted at length from the '52 speech that Eisenhower made at Kasson, in which the President-to-be said, "Without any ifs or buts, I say to you that I stand behind — and the Republican Party stands behind — the price support laws now on the books." He also cited Eisenhower's speech a month later at Brookings, S. D., in which he said, "The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of 90% parity price support, and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100% parity, with the guaranty in the price supports of 90%.

In answering the charge of quackery and doubletalk, Stevenson quoted from a recent speech of Eisenhower in which the President said, "We must never in a spirit of partisan warfare treat the farmer as a kind of political prize to be fought for and captured." Accusing the President of "brazen political expediency," Stevenson reminded listeners that to carry out his '52 price support promises Eisenhower appointed Sec'y Benson, who had previously condemned price supports as "modern socialism," and "a committee loaded with bankers, manufacturers and processors."

A Record To Run From

Ike says that he is running on his record. But the not-too-bright farm record shows:

- **Farm prices at 82% of parity as compared with 101% when Ike made his "golden promise" at Kasson, Sept. 6, 1952.**
- **Net farm income in first half of '56 running at rate of $11.4 billion as compared with $15.1 in '52.**
- **600,000 farms went out of production.**

Instead of trying to defend this record, GOP candidates in the farm belt have been frantically seeking to dissociate themselves from it and the "Eisenhower team," particularly Benson. Republicans, like Case (S.D.), Young (N.D.) and H. Carl Andersen (Minn.) are trying to outshout the Democrats in attacking the Administration's farm policies.

Soil Bank Politics

The Democrats in turn, charge that the Administration is using soil bank payments to buy farm votes. Senator Kerr Scott (D-N.C.) pointed out that of $261 million being paid out this year, $54 million or nearly 20% are being channeled to Iowa and 75% into midwestern states where the GOP is fighting for control.

A loud cry of "politics" has been raised by South Dakota farmers who complain that soil bank payments to them — $7 an acre on wheat — are only half of the $14 being paid North Dakota growers. Though the Democrats polled only 31% of the South Dakota vote in '52, the state is in the doubtful column this year, and Senator Case running against the Democratic nominee, Kenneth Holum of the Farmers Union, found it necessary to repudiate Benson's explanation of the per-acre differential as a whitewash.

So far, the debate between the presidential candidates has been a one-sided affair, with Eisenhower insisting that farm prosperity is returning and no new measures are needed to hasten it. Almost by default, Stevenson has been able to top this by promising: (1) "not merely price parity but income parity;" (2) 90% parity on basics and the extension of supports to perishables "through a combination of direct production payments, marketing agreements and production adjustments;" (3) a national food stamp program; (4) expansion of the school lunch program; (5) emergency drought relief; (6) easier credit; (7) public power projects, with priority for REA co-ops; and (8) a world food bank.

After the Elections—What?

If Stevenson and Kefauver win, how can farmers cash in on the promises

(Cont'd on page 2, col. 3)

— 11. Break down 'class I' etc. conc. by regions. see how regions of + of U.S.

Single tax Review, Nov-Dec 1909, p14-18.

Lists of big holders. p16-17, Largest 35 in Cal, ⅟₇ area.

NS

Conc.-but less than 500p.

22. 2.11% individual landowners held 17.61% land owned by individuals -- just a few decades after Okla opened for settlement.

p. iv Sample of Cties. No attempt made to sort together lands of ea.

Conc.

indiv. in all 22 cties. (not to mention correcting for error due to sampling) But probly did, for each sample area -- there were 3 of them, ea w several cties. Weren't very ~~strict~~ thoro about it.

566

Ch 9 NG

Use in ch. 9, to show depth of cycle. But don't use much.

Mont. a ES & WPA, Bozeman, '39. Mimeo Circ 15, 'Who Owns Montana's Land', R. R. Renne

Cf. this vs. US census for Mont., to find how census handles corps; & how jibes.

Cover, pie: (& Table 1, p 2)

US	36.4 %
State	6.4
Cty	3.6
Owner-op	17.9
Residents not on land	10.3
Non Res.	9.8
Corps	15.6

Casts doubt on census.

Cons non-res. ownership

(RR, Banks, Ins Cos, Mining Cos, Livestock Cos, Misc)

(Shows hi tncy in low l.v. state)

S64, p 52, says 6.9 % for 1945. % could have changed that much. Did it?

p 9 > 2½ m a. held by inv. & mortgage co.s -- lands bought up in large tracts for resale, & not yet sold.

p 21

63,769 Non-operator Owners

34,292 Owner-ops

98,061 Owners

16.1 m acres owner-op

481 a., ave size owner op holding

Looks like non-owner op holding a much smaller than owner-op, but? don't believe it. -- & figures seem very careless, no good defs etc

Owner-op smaller units.

17.9 % land owner op % from p. 2, above.

35.1 % by corps. & non-op owners. So owner-op unit slightly smaller.

But as corps doubtless big, ind. absentees were quite small. Which Renne states in a JTE article.

McWms

Chap 12: The Land Settlements: Delhi & Durham

Many suburban, semi-rural areas of SC, developed by promoter who bought land, subdivided & interested some queer outfit to settle there.

get this Leg

1915 leg. inquiry into and settlement in Cal. Of 28m acres of "available farm land", 11m under cultivation. (Just where the hell is this 28 m acres? Or, rather, where is the water for it. This is the area of Illinois. This man is blatantly unscrupulous with his facts, even when on my side)

310 proprietors owned 4m acres, best land. Kern Cty, 4 companies, over 1m acres. Merced Cty, Miller & Lux owned 245,000 acres. Gave history of 32 land colony settlements, had been swindles. 1900-15 were est. People paid too much for land. Those who bought had hard time paying, since earning power wasn't what they anticipated. Commission said land price 100% above "what it should be".

Delta, ½m acres highest fertility, 75% tenant op rated, 76% tenants were orientals. Delta had been reclaimed by corporations, at great expense.

Prosperous areas laid waste by land speculation. Tenant communities of Asiatics.

✓ Agric Situation 37: 11-13 My '53; 7'51, p 8-9 — 338.105 (& see 831 Ag Ec Res) Ag 83

Leg. 564 987 has good biblio, regional studies of landownership.

Bibliography:

~~"Farm Tenancy", Feb 1937, report of president's committee.~~

"Final Report, div. of Land Settlement, June 30, 1931, Report of the committee on Swamp & overflow lands, state of Ca."

"Report on land colonization and rural credits, Nov 29, 1916, Cal state printing office

Report on large landholdings in SC, 1919, WJ Ghent, Cal div of immigration & housing.

~~Evidence by Ezra Meeker~~

✓ Hearings on S912, 80th Cong. 'Exempts' funds from 160 acre law

✓ USDA, "Landownership: a biblio" Hannay & Co Ja '53, v+293p, 70¢, Supt Doc.

5139

1950 Census of Agric. V. II, ch. X, 'Size of Fm'

p. 782. Farms 5,379,250; 1,159,789,020 a.

Land owned by op.s { 3,932,388 fms (full o. + pt o.)
720,488,414 a.

Land rented from others by fm ops { 2,264,575 fms
409,297,098 a.

Land mnged by op.s 23,163 fms
110,152,156 a.

Land rented to others by fm op 724,531 fms
80,148,648 a.

? Incomplete data — do not use.

p. 792. 31% of comm. fms are 'not classified by tenure!'

145 Sample Censuses, if want it, has breakdown by ~~size of firm~~ class of bus., p. 1206.,
for all states & reg. & U.S. Cd. get U.S. data, by much work.

Check '50 Census.

Conc. of land

In business this week

COMPANIES

The play for Oxy Pete

A week after Chairman John E. Swearingen announced that Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) would seek to acquire Occidental Petroleum Corp., his board conditionally approved the acquisition plan,



John E. Swearingen

though the company has yet to spell out the rationale for the controversial proposal. As expected, Oxy countered with press releases and letters to stockholders. Dr. Armand Hammer, Oxy chairman, seemed to ask for antitrust action when he told shareholders that "any effort to merge the 6th and 11th largest oil companies would tend substantially to lessen competition."

Shifting at Grumman

For the second time in three years, E. Clinton Towl, chairman and chief executive officer of Grumman Corp., is relinquishing some of his duties in preparation for retirement. Towl, 69, will remain as chairman possibly another year, but he will be replaced as CEO by John C. Bierwirth, who takes on that job as well as serving as president of Grumman.

Putting paper together

Abitibi Paper Co. of Toronto outbid Consolidated-Bathurst, Ltd., of Montreal for 51% of the stock in Price Co. of Quebec City. It thereby created one of the world's largest ownership-linked paper empires, with combined assets of nearly $800-million. Abitibi wound up paying $125-million for its stock interest in Price. At the last minute, it boosted its original offer from $18 a share to $25, topping Consolidated-Bathurst's offer of $20 a share. Before the offer, Price shares were trading at around $12. Last year, Abitibi netted $30.6-million on $403.5-million in sales, while Price earned $7.8-million on $229.5-million in sales.

Big real estate merger

Arlen Realty & Development Corp. agreed in principle to combine its real estate division with the real estate holdings of USIF Real Estate, a $787-million Bahama-based fund in which Arlen holds a 30% interest and which it serves as managing trustee and properties manager. A new corporation would be formed that would become the nation's largest real estate company, with about 500 U. S. income-producing properties. Arlen is the nation's largest real estate developer, with some $1.3-billion in assets. Its mercantile division, unaffected by the proposed merger, includes 55 Korvettes and 59 Atlantic stores.

A suit over book sales

The Justice Dept. sued 21 major U. S. publishers, charging them with conspiring "to divide the world market for book sales" in violation of antitrust laws. The civil complaint alleges that, at least since 1947, the U. S. publishers—among them Doubleday, Bantam Books, McGraw-Hill, and Random House—agreed among themselves and with members of the British Publishers Assn. to allocate the 70-odd British Commonwealth nations as exclusive selling territory to British publishers and the American market to the U. S. publishers.

FINANCE

Textron and Lockheed

Directors of Textron, Inc., were left hanging when their investment advisers—Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs—hired to review their proposed investment in ailing Lockheed Aircraft Corp., said they could make no recommendation. But Textron's board decided to go ahead with the $100-million cash infusion anyway. Chairman G. William Miller said he realized early this fall that it would be impossible for Lockheed in a recession to meet a "firm condition" of selling 45 TriStar airliners by Nov. 30. Textron directors accepted a plan under which Lockheed increases its Tri-Star write-off from $600-million to $800-million in return for a clause that requires Lockheed to sell only enough of the L-1011 TriStars to "assure continuity of production through 1977." Miller notes that this would give Textron, which would gain 46.8% control of Lockheed, "greater assurance of future Lockheed profits."

Red ink at Grant

W. T. Grant Co. posted a net loss of $11.6-million on sales of $441-million for the third quarter, ended on Oct. 31. The retailer's deficit nearly tripled the previous year's loss of $3.9-million on $443.6-million in sales. After meetings last week with its bankers and this week with factors, Grant denied any plans to file for bankruptcy under Chapter XI. It announced stricter central credit policies, substantial markdowns to unclog inventories, 85 store closings, and a 32-market, $6-million TV ad budget.

Mass transit funds

Congress passed the first national program of operating subsidies for urban transit systems. In addition to extending the existing program to help cities acquire and improve equipment and facilities, lawmakers authorized a $3.9-billion subsidy allotment for a total package of $11.9-billion through fiscal 1980. Only $300-million of the operating subsidy will be immediately available to the nation's transit systems—which are losing an estimated $500-million each year. But the law permits cities to dip into their capital-equipment allowances to cover operating costs—provided they make up the "borrowed" funds out of local money within two years.

Victory for brokers

Stock exchanges seeking to stall the onset of negotiated commission rates gained a victory. The House Rules Committee, under heavy lobbying pressure, shelved HR 5050, a bill that would have mandated negotiated rates on May 1. Officially, the committee only deferred a decision until next week, but time appeared to have run out. In the next Congress, it could take a year to hammer out equivalent legislation. But the Securities & Exchange Commission said it would keep trying to bring negotiated rates into effect, under the authority of existing law.

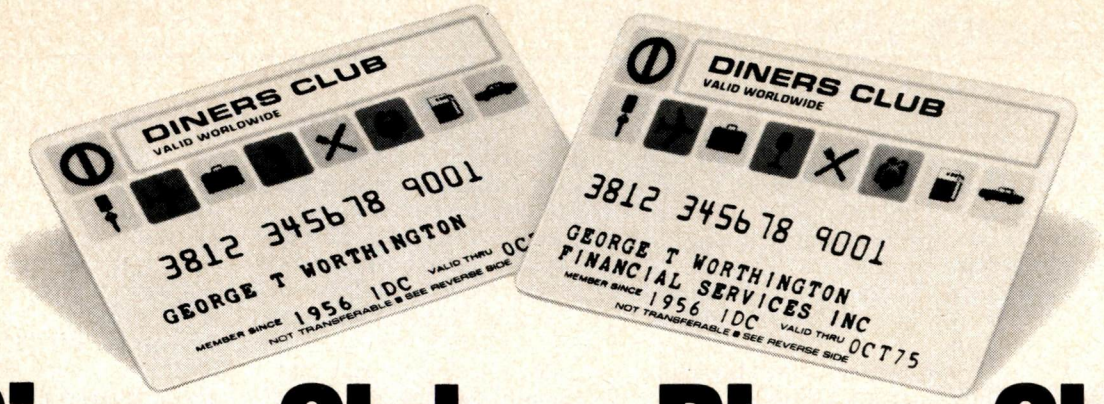
PEOPLE

A union setback

The Textile Workers Union of America suffered a setback in its drive to organize Southern textile workers when employees at North Carolina's Cannon Mills Co. rejected TWUA representation by a vote of 8,473 to 6,801. The defeat was especially disheartening to TWUA leaders because last August's victories at four J. P. Stevens plants had buoyed their hopes. They blame the adverse vote on employee turnover, concern over job security in a soft economy, and an aggressive campaign by the company.

The upshot at Northrop

As part of a settlement of a stockholder suit, Thomas V. Jones will relinquish his post as president of Northrop Corp. while retaining his titles of chairman and chief executive officer. Shareholders sued the company over its illegal contributions to the Nixon reelection fund. Under the settlement, four outside directors will also be added to the board. ■



Diners Club vs. Diners Club.

These cards may look alike.
But the one on the right can make a significant difference in your company's cash flow—more important than ever in today's economy.
Read how and why.

The one on the left: an individual Diners Club card.

The one on the right: a corporate Diners Club card.

Why is that so important?

Because, if your employees are using their own charge cards for company expenses, you have a cash flow problem you don't need to have.

For example:

Suppose one of your employees spends $80 entertaining important clients. And, because you don't have a company card, he puts the bill on his personal credit card.

Next day, he's reimbursed. Gets his $80 back.

But his bill may take a month or more to come in.

In the meantime, he has the use of your $80. (Or, if he uses a cash advance instead of a credit card, he may have the use of your $80 even longer.)

In effect, you've lent it to him. Interest-free. Instead of having the money on hand for other company expenses (or in the bank to earn money).

Consider, on the other hand, the corporate credit card.

Now things are different.

Your company is the one with the account.

When one of your people charges something, he doesn't get the bill. So he doesn't need to be reimbursed.

Instead, you keep your money on hand for the month or more.

The $80. And maybe thousands more.

Other advantages of the corporate credit card.

It makes it much easier for you to control expense accounts.

Only you decide who gets one and who doesn't. For keeping the lid on unauthorized spending.

And a good deal of your bookkeeping is done for you. With just one bill coming in at the end of the month. Itemized to make it easy for you to spot anyone who may be overdoing it.

So much for Diners vs. Diners. Now for Diners vs. other executive credit cards.

The difference between having a corporate credit card and not having one is essentially this: money.

And that, too, is the reason to select Diners Club over other corporate cards.

Other corporate cards charge up to $20 for each employee.

Diners rates are as follows:

$15 for the first or primary card.

$7.50 for every card after that. No matter how few or how many.

For less money, you enjoy the security of knowing that your people will have credit at more places.

Because, around the world, Diners Club is honored at 75,000 more places than American Express.*

For more information, use the coupon below. Or, if you have more than 20 employees to be included in your corporate card program, call Jack Mayer, Director of Corporate Accounts, collect at (212) 245-1500.

*Figures based on direct comparison of latest published Diners Club and American Express directories.

DINERS CLUB
Executive service is our business

20-21-994

Mr. Jack Mayer, Director of Corporate Accounts
DINERS CLUB
10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019

Please send me information on the Diners Club Corporate Credit Card program.

Name_____

Company_____

Position_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Approximate number of employees to be included in your corporate card program_____

In Boone County

7 Paid $5,000 or More For Reducing Acreages

Seven Boone County farms have received 1961 payments of more than $5,000 each for participation in the federal feed grain program by reducing their acreages below a historical average.

Total payments of $54,603.22, based on average yields for corn and grain sorghums, were made to: Dorsey Bass, 228 East Parkway Dr., $8,749.44; Thomas G. Clark, Route 3, $5,050.94; Raymond E. Cox, Centralia, $5,469.24; Nick and Emil Savich, Sturgeon, $9,207.36; Schindler and Weitkemper, Centralia, $5,170.36; Fred Sapp (Triple SSS Ranch), Route 3, $6,431.04, and Thomas M. Douglass, 708 West Rollins Rd., $14,524.84.

In addition farmers who complied with the acreage reduction were given price support on the grain produced on their other acres at the rate of $1.20 a bushel under a loan program. The program was an attempt to reduce production of feed grains in surplus.

A similar program is in effect this year and continuation of that program is under discussion in the House Agricultural Committee this week.

6-24-62

Is this a compliance program?