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or your philosophy. Maybe it's political, I don't know.

MR. MILLS: I can't tell you that either. But let me, just as an addenda and a footnote to that, indicate to you although your district, Senator, is involved in this because of the airbase for the rest of the members of the Senate, they should recognize that three counties in the United States, Montgomery County, Fairfax County, and Prince Georges County in Maryland, that's the Executive ring around Washington, got the overwhelming bulk of this money which meant that the taxpayers nationally including those in Nebraska were paying a subsidy to educate the federal Executive children in the Executive ring around Washington.

SENATOR F. LEWIS: I'd like to say more but there is guys wanting to speak (inaudible).

MR. MILLS: I will speak to you privately.

SPEAKER: Senator Nore.

SENATOR NORE: Gentlemen, I am rather troubled in my thoughts about...we're discussing this Revenue Sharing and we have so many more...much more important things to talk about in the state of Nebraska. For instance, the oncoming disaster in Nebraska farming. The Ivy Leaguers back in eastern United States are going to wreck us. Yesterday, we had a fifteen percent drop in hog prices. We don't know what it will be today. I am wondering what kind of cost-sharing set up you are going to have...are you going to have something like we had back in the Roosevelt days to take care of these bankrupt farmers?

SPEAKER: Mr. Smith, is this within the purview of the panel? Does anybody care to respond?

MR. SMITH: (Inaudible) of Agriculture is here.

SPEAKER: And I might add, I believe a native Nebraskan.

MR. GILBRAITH: Hi, Senators. Can I preface this first of all because having come from Nebraska, I recognize the state and all of its past histories. Many years ago, we had an animal that was promine * here in the state called the brontosaurus. It was some 75 et in height, probably some 35 ton in weight and here was animal that kept growing in flesh but not in the mind. It wasn't long it was nipped at by others and soon it was extinct, and this is kind of the position of federal government when we talk about the federal programs. I think that we realize in the Farm Act of 1970, Senator, for the first time in many years, we gave back the decisions to the producer to operate his farms and now we see a kind of a position happening between consumers and producers in which we should have a normal relationship because we need the increased production in this nation. The consumers want us to produce more. We do not want to see limitations placed upon that producer, either in the price he receives nor on the other hand will we find those that are consumers willing to cosponsor legislation to place a floor under what the producer shall receive. I think we are in a period when farmers for a first time can play a major role as businessmen in helping to curb the deficit of our national trade relations of our country. The one stalwart place that we have in America is agricultural produce. In the present time, we are in a position to match the world need in production. We need to increase production. Not at the expense of that producer because without government controlling that production, that producer, that farmer, can then be in a position to collect or to demand a price at a market place without government intervention.