

ownership system. With the Subchapter S, they don't even need the thirty years, because they're excluded, if they use the Subchapter S route, which takes up nearly all the family farm operations in the state. I think we're getting back to an issue of whether we're willing to face it or not...the family farm corporation, the family farm operation, and whether we want to make a commitment to that. If the opposition could take that single instance where we jeopardize in the bill the family farm operation's ability to continue to have the advantages of the corporate structure to work in, I will listen to that and be glad to amend it out. But we haven't got that single instance where it jeopardizes it proved in fact. I see no problems and until they can get specific rather than generalizing on how it might, I think they don't really have an opposition argument. The question of whether we're going to protect by law the people of the state from corporate structures, which we developed, I think is the real heart of the issue. Corporations are creatures of the state, and it is the duty of the Legislature to protect the people from the creatures of the state. It is an obligation of this Legislature constitutionally to protect the people from the corporation. Our heritage is that of the small personal owned farm operation, and what we're talking about is corporatism, not capitalism by any definition of the world, where we have a broad capitalistic society with many of us sharing in that wealth and real wealth of the nation. Our farm land is our nation...the nonrenewable resource that we feed our people from, and the corporations are the creatures of the state. The multi-national corporations do not have a laissez-faire pure competition. They set the price on the breakfast food, the cornflakes that you buy, and they gouge the consumer. They have priced in four dollars a bushel corn into the cornflakes and are only paying the farmers two dollars a bushel for that corn. Now are we going to allow them to capture the renewable resources, the land of this nation, and have all our children work as serfs? This is the issue over the long period of years, whether we want to make a commitment. Certainly, the southwest of the U.S. is not going to make this commitment readily. California and the southwest originated with the Spanish land grant system of concentrated land ownership, but we originated as homesteaders in this part of the country, and I think many of this legislative body have forgotten the origin, the grassroots of Nebraska that goes along with our surrounding states, where they have passed corporate ownership laws. I beg of this body to bring this bill to the floor for further debate, for specific amendments, if we find that we are actually stepping on the toes of any family farm operations. My father and I incorporated first a portion of our farm operation in 1960. I have been a small Subchapter S President of a farm corporation for nineteen years, and I understand the corporate limitations of what it can do,