

The small farmer, I think as you well know, simply doesn't have enough production to benefit from that kind of a program. The farms that are advantaged by it are the large corporate-sized farms.

I happen to have lived in the State of Washington for 12 years where the effects of high price supports can be seen most vividly.

Senator PROXMIRE. Let me interrupt to say at this point we produce more milk than any other State in the Union. We export more than the next five States combined. I don't know a single corporate farm that produces milk in the State of Wisconsin, they are all family farms.

There are some large family farms that take four or five sons to operate them but not corporate.

Mr. LANZILLOTTI. I am speaking about the "basics." You don't have price supports in dairying that come under the basic price-support program.

Mr. ADAMS. Let's talk about the farm problem outside the dairy industry.

Mr. LANZILLOTTI. Very well. Outside of dairying. The point is this. It is not the small, family-size farms that benefit from the price-support program. The large corporate wheat farmer in the Polouse country of Washington, the Big Bend country, the Wheat Belt, for example, these are the ones who are benefiting because they have the acreage. The small farmer doesn't have either the funds or the land available to be purchased if he did have the funds. The large corporate-sized farms are the ones.

You mentioned the way in which the farmer was disadvantaged. One of the reasons why the small farmer is disadvantaged is through the impact of the concentration in the food and food-processing industries.

I made an analysis of these industries a few years ago, and you find all of the kinds of situations that we are talking about here in the food-processing industries. You have collusive pricing, you have mergers in food that are increasing more rapidly than any other industry in the United States.

You find joint ventures, and you have various types of collusive practices resulting from high concentration in these industries.

Conglomerate operations of which Professor Adams spoke, discretionary power of which Professor Kahn spoke, these are the things that are helping to put the squeeze on the small farmer.

Senator PROXMIRE. I couldn't agree with you more on food processors. There is no question they have all of the attributes of industrial operators. But I still maintain whether you are producing dairy products or hogs or beef or producing wheat, that most of our farms in this country are still family farms. There are some exceptions, and most of the production of our country is overwhelmingly in the family farming area and I have statistics up to here to establish that.

I have poured it into the Congressional Record now for 5 years. There is just no question about it. There has been a transition. There are a few areas where some of the corporations are operating in a big way, or big co-ops are. But by and large, our production is still on a family farm basis and I just want to say one more thing because I want to apologize to Senator Bush because I am off the point.

Senator BUSH. That is all right.