unit to hold land, but with the services of attorneys, we believe that we did draft one. I have a copy of it here.

Senator NELSON. That will be printed in the record. Please continue.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Thank you. I'd like to make another point that Senator McGovern developed in the study that he and his aides have done, and that is in regard to the largest corporation in the country which has as its main enterprise that of agriculture. This corporation, according to an IRS report, has assets of $293 million. This one farm corporation had total gross receipts in 1964 and 1965—the one year of 1965, total gross receipts of $432 million. This was more than 1 percent of the total gross receipts of all the farmers in the United States in 1964. So 100 corporations like this one already in existence could replace all the 3 million remaining family farms, and yet despite this $432 million gross receipts, this one big farm corporation paid only $970,000 in Federal income taxes or less than one-fourth of 1 percent of their total gross return.

The exodus of our farm people, triggered by low farm prices and this corporate farm onrush, has produced economic and social decay in small towns and cities throughout the Nation.

You can drive almost anywhere in the rural areas and see the results of our failure to weigh social consequences in determining our economic objectives: the weathered, abandoned farmhouse, a curtain flapping through a broken window; the soaped-up plate glass of the store front with the "closed" sign taped to the door; the weeds standing tall around the vacant service station, and the growing ratio of older people on our main streets in areas like South Dakota.

Farmers Union has long contended that programs exist for people, not people for programs, and that social consequences should be weighed in determining our economic objectives.

In March the President's Riot Commission reported on results of a several month's study and made recommendations for at least a start in solving the problem of riots—by cleaning up the ghettos and slums.

The cost, in round figures, was estimated at $100 billion.

So now we are paying the penalty for our failure to help our people stay on the land, and we are paying many times over what it would have cost initially.

It is not too late but the time to start is now. We must look beyond the sacred cow of efficiency and begin thinking more about people.

We feel there are several steps that could be taken to assist our independent farmers in their battle for survival. I will run through some of them very briefly.

Enact Senate bill 2613, which is the Metcalf bill.

Appoint a committee to thoroughly investigate the encroachment into agriculture by nonfarm interests.

Enact legislation to assure parity prices and income protection only up to a family farm level of production with USDA defining family farmers on a county-by-county basis in every State.

And, Senator, the Farmers Union is also happy to endorse the Young Farmers Investment Act, S. 1567, introduced by you, and cosponsored by numerous others.