

So, again, I want to thank you for giving me the time to express my views on corporate farming.

Senator NELSON. Thank you very much. I realize you had a very brief chance to prepare because Mr. Pavich couldn't come. But we appreciate your taking time to come today.

Our next witness is Mr. Glenn Anderson, representing the Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives in Madison.

Mr. Anderson, we appreciate very much your taking your time to come here today. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, I do.

Senator NELSON. It will be printed in full in the record. You may present it any way you desire.

**STATEMENT OF GLENN M. ANDERSON, GENERAL MANAGER, WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF COOPERATIVES, MADISON, WIS.**

Mr. ANDERSON. Senator Nelson, my name is Glenn Anderson and I am general manager of the Wisconsin Association of Cooperatives and it has its headquarters, as you know, in Madison, Wis.

The Wisconsin Association is made up of 340 different cooperatives. These self-help, people-oriented companies represent over 225,000 families in the State of Wisconsin. The member cooperatives of WAC are providing a great variety of goods and services to patrons across the whole of Wisconsin. It is out of this wide range of interest and membership that we are here today to present our views on the problem of corporate farming.

I would like to do this just with two little stories, if you don't mind. One is a graphic illustration of the results of a large-scale corporation farming situation which came to my attention when I turned off the main road driving from Madison up into the Fox River Valley, and this slight detour just took me one block off the main road into a small rural community in the east central part of the State. A creamery, a landmark of community life for nearly three-quarters of a century, stood there abandoned and the weeds grew up around it. A half block up the main street even the repair garage had closed its doors. The general store had a sign, "Open at 2 p.m.," and a glance through the windows would show you that even this had a limited stock in it, and only half the space was being used.

Now, when we returned to the main highway going on to the larger city, about a dozen miles away, I realized the reason that this hamlet had become a virtual ghost town, there were long stretches of highway with no signs of the conventional nest of farm buildings. The giant farm corporation, owned and operated for the profit of the city owners, had taken over. The community and surrounding countryside had been destroyed with as great a force as the great depression of the 1930's.

Now, there is another illustration of the manner in which corporations are taking over right in Dane County almost within the shadow of the capitol of the State of Wisconsin. A corporation largely controlled by Chicago residents who accumulated capital selling the farmer-produced milk in the Chicago market had been acquiring many of the farms in the towns of Rutland and Dunkirk. The families who formerly operated these farms and contributed to the welfare of the