

Kansas Losing Her Record for Superior Wheat

Inferior Milling and Baking Grades Are On Increase; New Varieties Urged

By E. K. DEAN
(President, Kansas Farmers Union)
For years we have proudly displayed our slogan: "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world."
Our record for producing good wheat was acquired quite largely through the widespread popularity of Turkey wheat and other hard winter wheats of similar baking qualities. Mills throughout the nation were bidding for Kansas wheat because of the high percentage of desirable varieties of wheat grown in Kansas.

For several years now Kansas farmers have been jeopardizing their record for producing the best wheat in the world, by increased planting of undesirable varieties of wheat, such as Early Black Hull, Chiefkan, and Red Chief. These varieties through numerous baking tests, have been proven to be less desirable for flour than many other Kansas varieties. Some counties in the state are growing as much as 74 per cent of these undesirable varieties of wheat. If this trend continues as it has in the past few years, it will only be a matter of time until the enviable slogan of Kansas will be changed from "Kansas grows the BEST wheat in the world," to "Kansas grows the POOREST wheat in the world."

New Wheats
The Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Kansas State College experiment stations have all been co-operating for several years in an effort to develop some varieties of winter wheat that have the desirable characteristics of early Black Hull, Chiefkan and Red Chief, but still have the desirable baking characteristics of the old Turkey wheat. The new wheats now being distributed that it is claimed will do the job are Comanche in Western Kansas, Pawnee in East Central Kansas, and Wichita to replace Early Black Hull.

The reason for the widespread use of the undesirable varieties of Early Black Hull, Chiefkan and Red Chief is simply they have proven to be temporarily more profitable to Kansas wheat farmers, by producing a good yield per acre and having a heavy test weight. Naturally Kansas farmers are interested in those two things, but it is important to the future of the wheat industry in Kansas that farmers give more consideration to the varieties of wheat they grow than the immediate desirable factors of heavy test weight and good yield. While these two factors may mean more profit to Kansas wheat farmers for the short run, they will ultimately bring a lower market than for wheat from surrounding territories growing the more desirable milling varieties.

Premium Lost
A good illustration is the fact that a few years ago Nebraska wheat through the Omaha market brought from two to three cents a bushel less than Kansas wheat. As a whole Nebraska wheat was not as good a quality as produced in Kansas.

For several years now Nebraska has been making a drive to secure the production of better varieties and has been making great strides toward improving the quality of wheat

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Co-operation

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A Happy, Prosperous New Year Let's Do Something About It!

It's easy to wish everyone a Happy, Prosperous New Year—and we of the Kansas Farmers Union staff do wish you such a New Year with the deepest sincerity.

But sometimes we wonder if it isn't a bad custom. Far too many people, like the Sunday (only) church members, feel that wishing their neighbors a Happy New Year ends their obligations to them for another year. They never do anything to implement or prove the sincerity of the wish.

A Happy, Prosperous New Year and Future for the farmers of Kansas and of America lies in achieving a more just and equitable economy, better health, better schools, a higher standard of living. The achievement of such goals is a year 'round job for all of us—not something that comes magically from wishing. It lies in daily striving to unite farm people, to acquire a better understanding of the social and economic forces which affect us—and then working day-after-day for the principles and the programs upon which we have set our course.

Kansas Farmers Union is moving ahead. The 1944 reports are all in. It gained membership. It gained financial strength. It is, however, only at the beginning of an expansion period.

Following the mandates of the Topeka convention, the officers and employees expect to work with great intensity to build the organization, to conduct educational work, to promote the welfare of existing co-operatives and broaden the co-operative movement—to carry on a program that will build a bigger, stronger Farmers Union movement in all its phases.

But far more than that is required if our efforts succeed. The day-to-day co-operation of every member of the Kansas Farmers Union is an essential. Funds, time and energy are needed.

Our co-operatives could probably double their business if every present patron, before each financial transaction, would ask himself this question: "Can my co-operatives handle this business?"

Our state Farmers Union organization could double in membership if every member would contact just his immediate neighbors, whose farms adjoin his own, and urge them to join us.

We do not have a payroll of tax-supported agents to build Farmers Union in Kansas—and that is well.

A real farm organization—a real movement of people in agriculture—cannot be built by tax-supported agents. It must arise from the people themselves. It must spring from their determination to better their own conditions, and not to be led, ring in nose, by agents who corral members to maintain their own jobs (a necessity forced upon them and not of their own choosing).

We wish you a Happy Prosperous New Year!

More than that, with your co-operation, we will work every day in 1945 to bring it about by building a stronger KFU, stronger educational program and stronger co-ops!

The Staff,
Kansas Union Farmer.

NFU Resources Committee Blasts Interior Secretary For Grabbing at Power

A statement by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes that he favors river valley authorities has been branded a fraud by the National Farmers Union Resources Development Committee.

The NFU committee's statement, released by George Reinhart, Kansas member, said:

"Secretary Ickes says he favors river valley authorities, such as TVA and MVA, but he wants integration and co-ordination—and he sees, of course, his department as the obvious one to do the co-ordinating. This would mean that all final decisions regarding MVA would be made by Ickes, or some other Secretary of Interior, in far-off Washington. It is exactly this bureaucratic control from outside the region that TVA has gotten away from, and is one of the chief virtues of the TVA idea."

"Everybody talks about decentralizing government but when concrete proposals are made that will give regional autonomy to regional problems, those who crave power in Washington try to get control of regional authorities."

"The Farmers Union has been warned that the enemies of TVA are so desperate lest the people's demand for an

(Continued on Page 4)

KFU Directors Approve Drive For Members

Plans for a Farmers Union organization drive in Kansas, to be directed by Paul G. Erickson, formerly of South Dakota where membership was doubled last year, were approved at a meeting of the KFU Board in Salina Dec. 27.

Erickson, now on the National Farmers Union staff, will work for Kansas Farmers Union for an indefinite period. In his home state last year membership was built from 5,000 to more than 10,000.

The organization pattern successfully used in building the North Dakota Farmers Union, and again last year in South Dakota, will be followed in Kansas.

Efforts will be confined temporarily to a small area. Erickson has now gone to southeastern Kansas, where the drive will first be put under way.

Expansion Fund Campaign Gets Started for '45

Every Local Urged to Hold Party Between Feb. 15 and March 15

Participation of every Farmers Union local and co-operative in the nation in the annual Farmers Union Budget Fund drive has been called for by the National officers and directors in a proclamation issued Dec. 28.

Box suppers, or other entertainments to raise funds which will be shared by Kansas and the National, are to be held any time between Feb. 15 and March 15, but it is hoped that every local will have a party before the March 15 deadline.

Some locals in the past have raised sizable sums—\$100 and more—but President James G. Patton stresses full participation of every local.

"Whether the local can raise \$5 or \$100, full participation is the urgent thing," he said. "I have always said that the strength of an organization is measured by number of members times intensity. Farmers Union is consequently strengthened by intensity—or full participation in activities."

Some Coming In

Funds from other states are already pouring into the National offices, particularly from the northwest, where an early start is always made.

Co-operatives in one state alone have sent in \$290.

Seven local and county organizations contributed a total of \$168 before the fund drive was announced.

Individuals had contributed another \$26.

Materials for use in the Budget Fund drive will be mailed all locals in a short time, including a pamphlet, MONEYMAKERS, to help in planning the Budget Fund program.

Act Now

All Kansas FU locals are urged at their next meeting to set a date and appoint a committee or committees to handle arrangements for their party.

All Kansas Farmers Union co-operatives, at the same time, are urged to consider a contribution at their next board meeting.

Every individual who can contribute any amount, as an individual, is urged to send it in now, before they forget. (A blank will be found on page 3.)

Kansas may send funds to either of the following addresses:
Kansas Farmers Union
218 Journal Bldg.
Salina, Kan.

or

National Farmers Union
3501 E. 46th Avenue
Denver (16), Colo.

Special Meeting Of Central Co-op

The Board of Directors of KFU Central Co-operative, meeting in Salina, Dec. 7, authorized a special meeting of the members to consider suggestions for changes in by-laws made at the state convention in Topeka.

Date for the special meeting was not set. It will be announced later in Kansas Union Farmer.

TVA Report Shows Its Payments To States, Counties and Cities Exceed Their Old Tax Receipts

The Tennessee Valley Authority, in a special report filed recently with congress, said that its payments in lieu of taxes should be continued as they "are a reasonable cost of the power program."

These payments by TVA to state and county governments protect the local governments against losses in tax revenues anticipated prior to the enactment of the amended Section 13 of the TVA Act, which specifies the amounts and manner of payment. The amended section, broadening the base of in-lieu payments, was enacted in 1940 following recommendations of the TVA board of directors, with the support of state and local officials. They amounted to \$2,168,824 in 1944.

"Schools generally receive the largest share of the TVA payments to counties, followed in order by general purposes, debt service and roads," according to the report.

Exceed Taxes

TVA payments in lieu of taxes to the six states and 126 counties in 1944 were greater than former ad valorem taxes on all property purchased, including land allocated to purposes other than power, by \$790,311, an over-all gain of nearly 57 per cent, the report states.

The report was requested by congress at the time the amendment was passed in 1940; TVA was asked to report on the effect of the operation of Section 13 on the various states and counties (receiving payments), and to appraise the benefits of the tax replacement program to the states and counties receiving payments. Purpose of the report was to supply congress with data, information and recommendations which might be pertinent to future legislation.

The TVA report discloses that in-lieu payments by TVA alone have increased from \$1,499,417 in 1941 to \$2,168,824 in 1944.

TVA's percentage rate of payments to state and county governments is graduated downward from 10 per cent of gross power proceeds of the preceding year paid in 1941 to 5 per cent payable in 1949 and each year after that. The 45 per cent increase in money payments by TVA, the report states, "reflects gains in power revenues that more than offset decreases in the percentage rate of payment. In-lieu payments have exceeded the minimum payment, measured by former property taxes on purchased power property including the portion of reservoir lands allocated to power, by 44 per cent in 1941 to 80 per cent in 1944."

The report shows, however, that TVA's payments are not the only moneys received by local governments as a result of TVA's operations. The total tax equivalents and taxes set aside by the 83 municipal and 45 co-operative systems distributing TVA power, for the fiscal year 1943, amounted to \$1,957,614, or 5.6 per cent of their aggregate gross revenues; these payments exceeded by about \$400,000 the former ad valorem property taxes on properties acquired and operated by them, the report states.

Take in More

"During the period of the TVA program," it adds, "the financial position of state and local governments in the area has generally been strengthened; the payments in lieu of taxes by TVA and the power distribution systems, as well as their development programs, have contributed materially to this end."

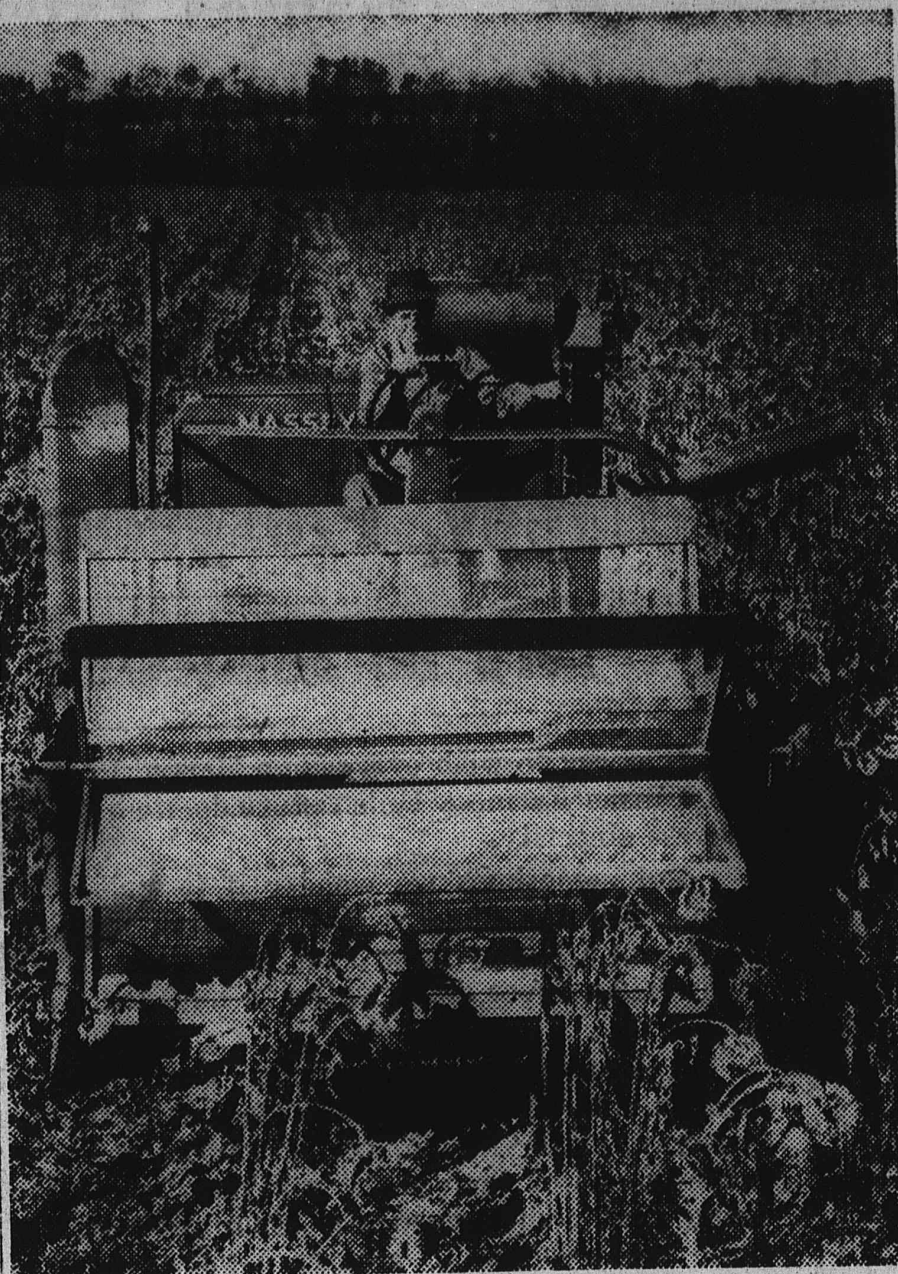
TVA's conclusions, as expressed in the report, are summarized as follows:

"Section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act as amended in 1940 represents a comprehensive attempt on the part of congress to meet various problems arising out of the immunity of the federal agency from state and local taxes. The principle of tax exemption of federal property and operations is reaffirmed in the section, but a percentage share of the revenue from sale of power by the TVA, along with a guaranteed payment to states and counties equal to former property taxes, is made available as a payment in lieu of taxes. The section assures a payment sufficient to replace the former ad valorem taxes on acquired power property including the portion of reservoir lands allocated to power and has provided additional sums which are paid to state governments in the area.

Ask Continuance

"The continuance of payments in lieu of taxes by the TVA is recommended. Such payments are a reasonable cost of the power program and an equitable contribution to the support of state and local government in the area. Payments under the present provisions of Section 13 have protected local governments against losses in tax revenues anticipated prior to the enactment of the 1940 amendment. The payments and payment provisions have won widespread approval in the area.

"Although changes have been suggested, there is no general desire on the part of the TVA or the state and local governments affected for modifications at this time.



Dwarf-variety sunflowers here being combined in Illinois experiment may pave way to new cash crop for Kansas farmers based on their own state flower.

Sunflower Experiment May Mean a New Cash Crop for Farmers in Sunflower State

Farmers in Kansas, the sunflower state, will be in line for a new cash crop from the oil of their state flower if an experiment tried this year in Illinois proves successful.

On their farms near Montivello, Ill., Bert Downey and some of his neighbors grew 100 acres of sunflowers. Combined this fall, the crop yielded 1,600 pounds per acre, and Dr. Ray Shawl, a University of Illinois agronomist, said that with certain improvements in tillage methods the crop will yield a ton of seed per acre.

A biochemist at the Vio-Bin plant in Monticello developed a solvent process for removing the oil from the seed.

Dr. H. H. Mitchell, a University of Illinois chemist, found that besides their oil, the seed contained 53 per cent protein. The oil, he found, is good for salads and cooking.

Private estimates were that with the oil worth 14½ cents per pound, present price, the cash value of this crop might exceed that of soybeans.

Sunflowers long have been known as a source of protein and oil. America imported 120 million pounds of sunflower oil between 1932 and 1936, most of it for edible purposes.

The difficulties have been in harvesting the crop, developing varieties adapted for machine and processing the seed.

State Insurance Boys Join Firms To Stay U.S. Hand

By John Vesecky

If any one had any doubts as to the control of large insurance companies over many of our state insurance commissioners, the recent co-operation and lobbying between the National Association of State Insurance Commissioners and the various associations of insurance underwriters, should disillusion him.

After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring in effect that, insurance is interstate business and that therefore it is subject to federal regulation and to anti-trust legislation, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and associations of insurance company executives and agents had several meetings. In those meetings they tried to arrive at some workable plan through which they could either get the Supreme Court to reconsider and to reverse its decision declaring that insurance is interstate commerce, or failing that, to get legislation through congress granting insurance companies exemption from federal regulation and federal antitrust laws.

As a result of the conferences the National Association of Insurance Commissioners introduced such a bill in the 78th Congress. While this bill does not seem to meet the full approval of the insurance fraternity, still they are tacitly supporting it.

Because insurance of some kind touches the welfare of practically every American farmer and insurance premiums are an important part of the expense of every family, it is very important that we keep a sharp look out for any move that might jeopardize the welfare of farmers' mutual insurance companies or that would unnecessarily increase the cost of insurance. Every farmer should keep close track of whatever bill or bills are introduced in congress or in our state legislatures which relate to insurance. Especially should the members and officers of our mutual companies be careful that they are not inveigled into the camp of the old line monopoly insurance magnates and, because they are farmers' companies, be made the catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the big boys.

"Beware of the Greeks even when they presents bring." And beware of monopolies even when they sweet songs of friendship sing. They love the small business concerns and especially the co-operatives and mutuals so much that from sheer love they would like to swallow them whole.

GTA Ready to Take on Private-Profit Boys

Grain producers of the Northwest pledged the resources of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, nation's largest grain marketing co-operative, to preserve the present patronage structure of co-operatives, at the seventh annual stockholders meeting of the association in St. Paul, Dec. 12 to 14.

Taking up the challenge of such organized private-profit groups as the National Tax Equality Association, M. W. Thatcher, general manager, told stockholders and delegates that, if necessary, GTA is prepared to meet private profit business on equal terms by lowering costs and paying farmers more.

If compelled by pressure of private profit organizations who now want the patronage refunds taxed as corporation profits, GTA is prepared to follow the pattern laid down by the Canadian wheat pools, who now have the private-profit competitors running for cover.

When the Canadian Federal Revenue

Department assessed the Canadian Wheat Pool savings for purposes of taxation, over protest of its members, it was hailed as a victory for private profit enterprise.

Prepared for a showdown, the Western Wheat Pools have demonstrated the difference between co-operative savings and private profit. They slashed handling charges on all grain delivered to the pools by country elevators by two cents per bushel, and in addition reduced handling charges to a fraction of a cent, saving the farmer approximately 1½ cents a bushel.

That has left private profit grain operators confronted with such a tight price squeeze on operating revenues and profits that the results may be serious and possibly fatal to them.

Solid Co-op Front

Outstanding at the convention was the unanimity of opinion on the need for the solid front of co-operatives against the onslaught of the forces seeking to destroy them. Attended by 2,000 delegates and

stockholders from the four great winter wheat states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, and with a sprinkling of farmers from all bordering states, the gathering's collective opinions and decisions must be regarded an important segment of the co-operative forces with which the private enterprisers have undertaken to tangle.

Chief speaker during the three days of sessions was Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard who addressed the delegates and stockholders at the seventh annual banquet Wednesday evening.

Wickard reviewed the co-operative's role in the fight for economic equality for the farmer, and spoke in glowing terms of the vast growth of GTA, of its sound structure and complimented it on its record of meeting loan obligations on the dot both as to interest and principal. He noted that all debts are now paid off up to 1945 and all loans on facilities are adequately secured.

Wickard stated his belief that the

family-sized farm makes for fairer distribution of farm income, for better care of the soil, for better citizenship and for happier living. Co-operatives, he said, can do the most to enable operators of family-sized farms to meet large scale competition on its own ground and yet preserve their independence. Extension of the co-operative movement is deemed essential to the economic welfare of the common people, Wickard declared.

The growth of GTA from \$30,000 capitalization to the nation's greatest grain co-operative with a net worth of \$5,692,269.00 in six years was traced by Mr. Thatcher in his annual report to the stockholders. A highlight of GTA growth, it was pointed out, is the bushelage handled—17 millions in the first fiscal year, June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939. The sixth year ended with 129 millions of bushels of consigned grain.

FCA Warns Veterans to Check Land Values Carefully

Duggan Tells Of Wounded Vet Who Got Stung

Tells Them to Go to County Advisory Committee Before Buying

An appeal to discharged service men to consult their county agricultural advisory committee before buying farms with their savings has been made by I. W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Duggan said returning veterans with a desire to farm, but with little knowledge of land values, "may contribute unwittingly to their future bankruptcy unless they avail themselves of the services of the county agricultural committee."

Wounded Victim

The FCA governor cited the case of a wounded veteran who paid his life savings of \$4,000 as the initial payment on a farm for \$12,000, and later learned the current sale value of the same property was \$8,000.

"He paid 50 per cent above today's market value," Mr. Duggan said.

He pointed out a more dangerous aspect of the transaction is that the normal productive value of the farm, judged on its ability to afford the owner a living and pay taxes and indebtedness, was only \$5,000. He added that the chances are that if the veteran had sought the advice of the county agricultural advisory committee, he would not have paid a price in excess of the agricultural value of the farm.

Like War I

"So far in the present war, Mr. Duggan said, the percentage of rise in land prices is about equal to the comparative period of the last war. Most of the 2,000,000 farm foreclosures of the last 25 years stemmed from indebtedness incurred to buy land in and following World War I.

Those who pay inflated prices are "courting disaster," the FCA governor added.

"That is the primary reason for setting up the agricultural advisory committee in each county to help the returning service men determine the earning capacity of the farm he wishes to buy."

FUJA Operates On Own Funds

Farmers Union Jobbing Association is now operating entirely on its own funds, Manager Harry E. Witham revealed in his report to the state convention.

"I am glad to report that we are a little better off than we were a year ago; we are making progress."

"I am particularly pleased that other organizations, similar to ours, are being, or have been organized, with which we can do business. We have been doing business with one co-operative organization in the east organized this year and as a result that organization is setting up a saving to our credit of \$42,000. That saving thru marketing will come back to you."

Mr. Witham introduced members of the FUJA staff and board, including Pat Nash of Ellsworth, a board member; Ted Belden, in charge of the merchandising department, and Elmer Broman, office manager.

The middle 1800's witnessed an acrid and enthusiastic conflict between progress and tradition, exemplified by the Ironmasters of England and the Admiralty.

\$45,000 in '45

The National Farmers Union, in the three years it has conducted an expansion program, has increased its membership 78 per cent.

It has built a staff to represent family type farmers in national affairs, and to build a bigger, stronger Farmers Union, which is second to none.

Farmers Union is on the march. A momentum which can carry the organization into the front ranks of farm organizations has been built up, and must be maintained and increased to attain that objective.

In compliance with directives of the national convention held in Denver, Colo., Nov. 20-22, the National Farmers Union Board of directors sets a goal for local, co-operative and individual subscriptions of "\$45,000 in '45."

To implement our objectives, the National Farmers Union Convention directed all subdivisions of the organization to undertake membership work with renewed vigor, and directed the national officers to raise a grand total budget of at least \$100,000 in addition to dues money. The Expansion Fund, built through box suppers and other entertainments, co-operative and individual contributions, consequently must be directed toward a goal of not less than \$45,000.

We are determined that the National Farmers Union, the only national farm organization restricted exclusively to farm people, shall move forward until the family farmers of the nation have a strong, true voice in all national affairs.

We call upon Farmers Union locals, Farmers Union members and Farmers Union co-operatives to join, as directed by the national convention, in building a greater people's movement in agriculture through support of the Expansion Fund, through membership work and day-to-day support of the movement in all its activities.

Approved:

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"TVA: Democracy on the March"

The proposal to establish a Missouri Valley Authority is of vital interest to thousands of farmers today. The Farmers Union has gone all out in favor of a plan patterned after TVA. You will want to be informed on this.

Quoting the NATIONAL UNION FARMER, "David Lillien-thal's book, 'TVA: Democracy On The March,' should be must reading for every postwar planner, and every citizen who wants democracy to fulfill its promise to people.

Price . . . \$2.50

Ralph Sjstrom Is Inspired By NFU Convention

Talks With People of Other States About Problems Interesting

By RALPH SJOSTROM
(1943 Torchbearer)

Farmers Union members, you don't know what can be gotten out of a convention until you have attended a National Farmers Union convention.

I always thought you got a lot out of a state convention, but you only find out the difficulties in your own state. In attending the national convention you find out about the problems of the other states, compare them with your own, and learn by others' errors. All the delegates and members are always glad to discuss the problems of membership, legislation and education. They tell you how they have their recreation program set up, and which parts of the program work best in their particular territory.

Notable Speakers

Our speakers at this year's national convention were all important figures who believe in the Farmers Union program:

Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, spoke on the problems of the farm and farm people. He stated that 1944 marked the eighth year of great food production, this last year farmers producing the most grain, livestock and other foods with the least available help that has ever been produced in our history. The fact that in the postwar period

we need full employment, fair wages and the need of importing as well as exporting products was brought out by Mr. Wickard.

Monsignor L. G. Ligutti, director of the National Catholic Rural Conference, stressed the fact that the farm family should get the first benefit out of the farm. His talk was entertaining as well as educational, as he held everyone's interest with adding a bit of humor now and then.

Jonathan Daniels, executive assistant to President Roosevelt, talked of the TVA program, which made everyone feel even more the need of such a program in our Missouri Valley.

Others' Problems

At our Junior supper which was held in the Brown Palace Hotel, we Kansas Juniors found out that our state was not the only one that had recreation problems, along with the problems of membership and leadership in the county and local unions. We also learned of the special projects that other states have had, which will be of much help to us in planning future projects.

On Wednesday morning the state leaders attended a breakfast, which was led by Marguerite Bredehoff, chairman of the Leaders Council. The topic for the meeting was, "Peace of the River." This was very inspiring and interesting. Nora Barny, Evelyn Witt and Marguerite Bredehoff gave short talks on lines of the song "Peace of the River": "From the hills I gather courage," and "Strength to lead and faith to follow."

Program Debate

Adopting the 1945 program started out in some very good discussions, which were even more exciting than the ones at our own state convention. One thing that I got in on, and sticks, is the word "capable." The discussion on what is a capable farm worker. What I believe, and a point on which I agree with most of them, is that no one is more capable of farming land than the one who lives, or has lived, on the land and knows how to farm it.

The visit to the National office was another highlight of the trip. I had always thought the office was a large building and held a large number of offices. Now I can see how they get so much accomplished: the offices are small, with the exception of the main office in which were many girls working away at top speed, well-lighted and very efficient.

I enjoyed very much going to the convention and it is an experience I will never forget. I hope that more members can attend in the future and meet the many people, both men and women in the national office and from the state organizations, who have accomplished so much for the Farmers Union.

Pleasant View Ok's By-Laws

A large group of Pleasant View Local members and their families gathered at the schoolhouse near St. Marys, Friday evening, Nov. 17, for their regular meeting.

Committee reports were given and the three delegates to the state convention gave reports on the meeting.

The referendum ballot to the constitution and by-laws was adopted. All members present voted in favor of the revised copy. Plans were made for a Christmas program in December.

The program chairman, Mrs. Stanley Fields, had an interesting program. Several visitors, including Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, were with us. Clara Grieshaber, Secretary.

Daily Papers Start Cracking F.B.-Extension "Daisy Chain"

Press Research Exposes Illicit Member Work

Agency Serves Large Group of Dailies; Says Rules Are Violated

The National and Kansas Farmers Union exposures of the illicit relationship between the Extension Service and the Farm Bureau Federation is beginning to get results.

The daily press and magazines are taking up the relationship of the Land Grant College agency as one of the major "oddities" (to put it mildly) of the day.

PRESS RESEARCH, which does special research jobs for a large group of daily newspapers, has just issued a story on the relationship which describes it as "BETTER THAN A DAISY CHAIN."

We recently reprinted a Fortune magazine article which commented unfavorably on a lobby organization being supported by federal funds.

Here is the Press Research story, as it is appearing in dozens of daily newspapers:

Biggest Farm Lobby Works Both Ends Against the Middle

Better Than a Daisy Chain

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is among other things one of the most powerful lobbies in the country."

"The Federation claims 828,486 paid up farm family members as of Nov. 30. It figures three to a family, so its influence would be that of nearly 2,500,000 individuals. But for the most part it speaks for the larger farmer, 'the factory farm,' and its membership drives in many places are helped by the Extension Service, which is about half supported by federal funds."

Daisy Chain
"The net result is that the Farm Bureau benefits from these Federal funds to increase its membership; the increased membership gives it more authority in Washington; the Authority in Washington helps it expand the scope of the Extension Service. It is a spiral that makes ordinary lobbyists blink enviously."

"The Extension Service was created in 1914 to 'aid in diffusion' among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics.' It is supported about half and half by Federal and local or State funds—in the current fiscal year \$18,996,840 Federal and \$18,839,424 in the States including \$1,200,829 from private sources, chiefly farm organizations."

"Once the State Directors are appointed, and they are often political nominees from the states although approved by the Department of Agriculture, control of the service by Washington is virtually impossible. The Department of Agriculture has in the past, notably in the cases of Oklahoma and Louisiana, withheld the Federal funds but it is reluctant to do so unless abuses are flagrant. One reason is the row kicked up in such cases by Congressmen under Farm Bureau influence."

Helping the Lobby
"In some states, although not in all by any means, Extension Services have been virtually arms of the Farm Bureau. Impressive evidence of how Extension employees aided

Kansas Extension Continues To Violate the Regulations Despite Proof of Misconduct

"As they are public teachers . . . they (Extension Service employees) may not properly act as organizers for farmers' associations; conduct membership campaigns; solicit membership . . ."—From the U. S. Department of Agriculture Regulations governing Extension Service.

Although the Kansas Union Farmer has exposed flagrant violation of the regulation above under which Kansas Extension Service gets federal funds, the violations are rolling merrily along—as shown by clippings reproduced in this article.

In August, Kansas Union Farmer began consistent publication of articles and evidences directing attention to the federal regulations—and to violations of them generally throughout the state.

Neither Extension Director Umberger or President Milton Eisenhower (both on the mailing list) have taken any cognizance of them to us.

Violations Go on as Usual

Instead, the fact that they have been ignored (along with the U. S. Regulations which, in decency, should be followed) is evidenced by the fact that County Extension workers continue to violate the standards which were set up to maintain decent educational standards in the Extension-Land Grant College system.

The two clippings reproduced herewith, from papers which appeared in October, illustrate what occurred in many counties in Kansas three months after KUF started calling attention to improper conduct.

Here are Extension agents running membership campaigns for a now notorious, as well as notable lobby. The County Agents announce the meetings. They obviously plan and carry on the campaigns through their own offices, which are tax-supported, for in one of the clippings farmers are urged to mail or bring their dues to the County Agent's office.

Tell Untruth About Sponsorship

A new technique appearing in a number of such announcements indicates that the style of announcement may well have come from a state office.

In more than

one story a line has appeared saying that the Farm Bureau is provided for by state and federal laws.

That is grossly untrue.

State law provides for county farm bureaus—but not for lobby organizations which Extension Service has permitted its county organizations to grow into.

Federal law does NOT provide for any sort of a farm bureau or Farm Bureau.

"As they are public teachers . . . they may not properly act as organizers for farmers' associations; conduct membership campaigns; solicit membership . . ."

That is the federal regulation.

Read the clippings—and see how Kansas "educators," supposedly following one of the highest callings, follow standards of decent conduct.

Farm Bureau membership drives, gave the impression that the Service was part of the Farm Bureau and aided Farm Bureau policies as against those of family farmers was collected by the National Farmers Union, particularly in Louisiana, Arkansas and Iowa. (The Kansas Farmers Union has done the same job in its own state.)

"Regulations to prevent that, objected to as favoritism to one group of farmers as against all others, have been promulgated in Washington. and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard in a speech at Chicago in October warned:

"Extension workers must not be subject to any pressures which will interfere with their presentation of all the facts. . . . Extension Service must not be used as a sales or promo-

tional agent for any particular commercial, political or farm organization."

Still at It

"But the ties between the Farm Bureau and the Service are strong. The confidence of the Bureau that it can use the Service for its own ends is indicated in the strength with which it lobbies for extending the Service's authority into the administrative rather than the educational fields for which it was designed. Ed O'Neal (Edward Asbury O'Neal III), the ready spokesman and president of the Federation, reminded the Service in 1941:

"I certainly fought your battle when you didn't have a damn fool to fight it down in Washington."

That attempt to enlist the personnel of the Service for Farm Bureau policies has been partially successful. It is a formidable

group, too, for the Extension Service has more than 10,000 workers, including those entrusted with the emergency farm labor program and the emergency war food program.

The interest of the public other than farmers is that the Extension Service, where it has been gathered in by the Farm Bureau Federation, is furthering the aims of O'Neal's organization. These are promoting the factory farm at the expense of the family farm.

The Atlanta chapter of the American Red Cross has been asked to allocate and disburse all money received in the Heroes Phone Fund, a local campaign sponsored by two Atlanta newspapers, the Constitution and the Journal. The project is to provide funds to enable wounded servicemen at hospitals in the Atlanta area to telephone home.

ABC's of Scapegoating

By Mary Pat Immenschuh, Sandy Hook Local Junior, Sept. 1944

Probably everyone is as puzzled as I was about this new word scapegoating. But then it really isn't a new word, you will find out when you read, as I know you have or plan to, "The ABC's of Scapegoating." Beyond a doubt this pamphlet is an effort to familiarize the public with the dangers of individuals or groups "scapegoating," being or without being aware of so doing, resulting from predilection, prejudice, and discrimination.

It is said everything we do has a motive to it, and likewise scapegoating. This pamphlet is a push-over for a self-analysis; it will give a reader a push and a half on how we came by our opinions and attitudes. Scapegoating is an instrument of forcing opinions. It can be directed by parents, personal contacts, ready-made attitudes, teachers, contemporaries, pressure groups and so on.

The victim, as it so often happens, is one who is in a sense an innocent bystander. This victim usually has distinguishing characteristics as color of skin, religious belief, or other dominate cultural peculiarities. He has little possibility for retaliation because forces stronger than he are at work.

And not only is there scapegoating, but many forms of said scapegoating, such as environmental circumstances, inner conflict, intensity of accumulated attitudes, fear of retaliation. An endless list of methods of scapegoating is available. Upon reading this little eye-opening pamphlet one can see that EVEN HE probably has been guilty of a type of scapegoating, be it keeping rumors circulating, repeating jokes against our officials, unjust accusations, teasing, threats and physical or personal violence.

Near the end of this pamphlet are given helpful methods of combating the malevolent power of scapegoating. Each and every one of us need the suggestions and more so to apply them to our day life.

CATTLE HOGS SHEEP

You will benefit by the experienced and sound selling judgment of our SALES FORCE and the personal attention given to all consignments . . . large or small

When You Ship to

Farmers Union Live Stock Co-operative

Kansas City Wichita
Parsons



AROUND THE TRIANGLE

By Esther E. Voorhies
KFU Education Director

JUNIOR AIMS Reaffirmed for 1945

TO BUILD . . .

1. A better world, by building better citizens—ourselves.
2. Tolerance and understanding in ourselves to insure liberty and justice to all.
3. An understanding of the problems of agriculture which we must face as we grow older.
4. A strong, militant organization which will help us to solve these problems.
5. Co-operatives, that the wealth of the farms may not be centralized in the hands of a few.
6. Economic democracy, that we may safeguard political democracy.
7. Love of our fellowman, whatever his race, creed or color.
8. A warless world.

▲ ▲ ▲ Dues Are Due

January is the month for every member of the family to get a membership card. But here is a catch—if father doesn't pay his dues early, other members of the family must do without cards also. Juniors, how about organizing a pressure campaign on your Dads, using a slogan something like this: Be a Farmers Union member in good standing; pay your 1945 dues in January!

▲ ▲ ▲ Ellsworth Promotes Recreation

A flooded skating rink has been proposed to Ellsworth city officials by the Farmers Union Juniors. This news indicates that the recreation study is being taken seriously, and that action for good and safe fun is the result.

▲ ▲ ▲ Sold, A-Merican!

I have just been in Hopkinsville, Ky., for a Christmas visit with my husband. Hopkinsville is in the great Burley tobacco region of Kentucky, and Gene suggested that I attend one of the auctions. That sounded like a good idea, so I did.

Being a stranger, I first went in search of information on where and when to find an auction. Fortunately, I wound up in the office of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association. There the folks were the kind you find in co-operatives, and they set about making me a little more wise about tobacco marketing, and located a floor where there was a sale on that afternoon.

A government inspector took me to a Hancock-Cooper Warehouse Sales floor, showed me around, and answered my questions. The auctioneer was hard at work—sounding very much like the radio version—and following him up and down between the rows of trays of tobacco were the buyers—buyers for R. J. Reynolds, American, Liggett and Myers, and other big companies and independents.

The Growers Co-operative Association is a pool. If a member's tobacco offered for sale does not get a ceiling price bid—the Association will pay him a part of the price bid, and hold his crop for a higher price later in the year. That way, the farmer is not left entirely at the mercy of the buyers.

It seems to me that the next step is for the farmers to own the warehouses. The warehouses compare in the type of service with our grain elevators' and lacking co-operative competition, the handling charges are making fortunes for the warehousemen.

Crops that farmers in various sections of the country raise are different—yes—but it seems to me that the marketing problems run a close parallel. To be specific, Kentucky farmers need a Farmers Union just as Kansas farmers do.

Peace Must Be Based on God's Moral Law, T. J. Ryan Writes

Acceptance of "the moral law that comes from God as applying to states, nations and the whole world society as well as individuals must be one of the first tenets of a lasting world peace, believes T. J. Ryan of St. Marys.

In a letter to the Kansas Union Farmer he asserts that belief in God and His Commandments should be taught in home, church and school. His letter follows:

POST WAR PEACE

"Fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends are fighting and dying on land and sea and in the air all over the earth, and our souls yearn day and night for lasting peace.

"Many suggest plans for lasting WORLD PEACE. The Catholics, Protestants and Jews have met to plan for peace in all the world and have suggested seven points as a foundation. Here is No. 1:

"The organization of a just peace depends upon practical recognition of the fact that not only individuals but nations, states and international society all are subject to the sovereignty of government and to the moral law that comes from God."

Here is the solid, and only,

foundation for lasting peace on earth. This will be a good slogan for all nations that join for WORLD PEACE: WE BELIEVE IN GOD AND PROMISE TO OBEY AND TEACH HIS COMMANDMENTS TO YOUTH IN OUR HOMES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. Then old and young will know that God reads their thoughts and sees their every action when parents, teachers or policemen do not see them.

"Hitler and all tyrants ignore God, train youth for War and Hate and thus make Hell on Earth. Nations that reject the Ten Commandments should keep their war material; they will need it in a few years.

"All Hail to Catholics, Protestants and Jews. This trio believes in the Ten Commandments and if all put that belief into action we will have LASTING WORLD PEACE."—T. J. Ryan, St. Marys, Kansas.

Molded cranberry salad is always a holiday favorite. This year serve it with a mustard mayonnaise dressing and hear the murmurs of praise. About one tablespoon of prepared mustard to one-half cup mayonnaise does it.

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

PAGE SIX

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1944

JUNIOR AND RESERVE HONOR ROLL 1944

The following Juniors and Junior Reserves earned the required or more points in the 1944 achievement records and have received the yearly Service Awards given by the Farmers Union Department of Education.

Juniors

1st Year Junior Pin—
Garold Carpenter, Lois Porter, Harold Munsey, James Weidenhaft and Billy Weidenhaft, Bunker Hill Local, Mitchell County.
Mary C. Lenherr, Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County.
Loyola Mog, Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth County.

2nd Year One-Star Bar Pin—
Marjorie Tennant, Ethlyn Parry and Max Soupen, Elbow Local, Pottawatomie County.
Lucille Soelter and Irene Soelter, Kaw Valley Local, Wabaunsee County.

3rd Year Two-Star Bar Pin—
Anna Mae Rodenbough and Lucille Rodenbough, Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County.
Vance Arnold, Smoky Hill Local, McPherson County.

4th Year Three-Star Bar Pin—
Mary Pat Immenstuh and Regina Lenherr, Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County.

Reserves

The Junior Reserves are listed in the order of the year of work completed, but the same award, the new Reserve pin, was given to all.

1st Year Reserves—
F. B. Bumsted, Bruce Bumsted, Lorce James, Lois James, Ione James, Warren James, Clayton James and Leon Stromire, Fourmile Local, Clay County.

2nd Year Reserves—
Donald Meenen, Dora Meenen, Delores Mauch, Phyllis Weiberg, and Ione Weiberg, Sherwood Local, Clay County.

3rd Year Reserves—
Alberta Greishaber and Sheila Prior, Pleasant View Local, Pottawatomie County.

4th Year Reserves—
Jerry Pearl, Billy Wild, Pat Pearl and Francis Stockman, Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County.

5th Year Reserves—
Wanda Larkey, Hilda Larson and Howard Harris, Fair View Local, Allen County.

6th Year Reserves—
Patsy Kebert and Donald Kebert, Corn Valley Local, Stafford County.

7th Year Reserves—
Max Moyer, Robert Oakley, Robert Weidenhaft, Winifred Carpenter, Joy Munsey, Freddie Weidenhaft, Joan Porter, Charles Moyer, Joyce Neifert and Gail Weidenhaft, Bunker Hill Local, Mitchell County.

8th Year Reserves—
Barbara Jean Foote and Joey Toman, Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth County.

9th Year Reserves—
Joe Conley, Karleen Wild, Josephine Lenherr, Letitia Lenherr, Marjorie Rodenbough and Regina Erbacher, Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County.

10th Year Reserves—
Arnold Paulson and Lloyd Ray Hanson, Smoky Hill Local, McPherson County.

11th Year Reserves—
Frederick Mog, Dorothy Foote, Tommy Foote, Franklyn Steiner, Bill Toman and Gladys Toman, Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth County.

12th Year Reserves—
Merle Knoche, Verle Knoche, Eunice Heyen, Marian Hearn, Melvin Hearn, Evelyn Meyer, LeRoy Meyer, Joan Meyer and Terry Rex Knoche, Corn Valley Local, Stafford County.

13th Year Reserves—
Myron Parry, Bonnie Hofman and Kay Hoffman, Elbow Local, Pottawatomie County.

14th Year Reserves—
Lloyd Norberg and John Richard Paulson, Smoky Hill Local, Stafford County.

Leaders

Local and County Education Directors and class teachers who have served for one year receive the lithographer poem, "The Harvest"; two years, "I Teach"; three years, "Creed for the Courageous"; four years, "The Vision"; five years, "Pioneers"; six years, "Where Lives Democracy"; seven years, "The Vision"; eight years, "Pioneers"; nine years, "Where Lives Democracy"; ten years, "The Vision"; eleven years, "Pioneers"; twelve years, "Where Lives Democracy"; thirteen years, "The Vision"; fourteen years, "Pioneers"; fifteen years, "Where Lives Democracy"; sixteen years, "The Vision"; seventeen years, "Pioneers"; eighteen years, "Where Lives Democracy"; nineteen years, "The Vision"; twenty years, "Pioneers"; twenty-one years, "Where Lives Democracy"; twenty-two years, "The Vision"; twenty-three years, "Pioneers"; twenty-four years, "Where Lives Democracy"; twenty-five years, "The Vision"; twenty-six years, "Pioneers"; twenty-seven years, "Where Lives Democracy"; twenty-eight years, "The Vision"; twenty-nine years, "Pioneers"; thirty years, "Where Lives Democracy"; thirty-one years, "The Vision"; thirty-two years, "Pioneers"; thirty-three years, "Where Lives Democracy"; thirty-four years, "The Vision"; thirty-five years, "Pioneers"; thirty-six years, "Where Lives Democracy"; thirty-seven years, "The Vision"; thirty-eight years, "Pioneers"; thirty-nine years, "Where Lives Democracy"; forty years, "The Vision"; forty-one years, "Pioneers"; forty-two years, "Where Lives Democracy"; forty-three years, "The Vision"; forty-four years, "Pioneers"; forty-five years, "Where Lives Democracy"; forty-six years, "The Vision"; forty-seven years, "Pioneers"; forty-eight years, "Where Lives Democracy"; forty-nine years, "The Vision"; fifty years, "Pioneers"; fifty-one years, "Where Lives Democracy"; fifty-two years, "The Vision"; fifty-three years, "Pioneers"; fifty-four years, "Where Lives Democracy"; fifty-five years, "The Vision"; fifty-six years, "Pioneers"; fifty-seven years, "Where Lives Democracy"; fifty-eight years, "The Vision"; fifty-nine years, "Pioneers"; sixty years, "Where Lives Democracy"; sixty-one years, "The Vision"; sixty-two years, "Pioneers"; sixty-three years, "Where Lives Democracy"; sixty-four years, "The Vision"; sixty-five years, "Pioneers"; sixty-six years, "Where Lives Democracy"; sixty-seven years, "The Vision"; sixty-eight years, "Pioneers"; sixty-nine years, "Where Lives Democracy"; seventy years, "The Vision"; seventy-one years, "Pioneers"; seventy-two years, "Where Lives Democracy"; seventy-three years, "The Vision"; seventy-four years, "Pioneers"; seventy-five years, "Where Lives Democracy"; seventy-six years, "The Vision"; seventy-seven years, "Pioneers"; seventy-eight years, "Where Lives Democracy"; seventy-nine years, "The Vision"; eighty years, "Pioneers"; eighty-one years, "Where Lives Democracy"; eighty-two years, "The Vision"; eighty-three years, "Pioneers"; eighty-four years, "Where Lives Democracy"; eighty-five years, "The Vision"; eighty-six years, "Pioneers"; eighty-seven years, "Where Lives Democracy"; eighty-eight years, "The Vision"; eighty-nine years, "Pioneers"; ninety years, "Where Lives Democracy"; ninety-one years, "The Vision"; ninety-two years, "Pioneers"; ninety-three years, "Where Lives Democracy"; ninety-four years, "The Vision"; ninety-five years, "Pioneers"; ninety-six years, "Where Lives Democracy"; ninety-seven years, "The Vision"; ninety-eight years, "Pioneers"; ninety-nine years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred years, "The Vision"; one hundred and one years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and two years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and three years, "The Vision"; one hundred and four years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and five years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and six years, "The Vision"; one hundred and seven years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and eight years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and nine years, "The Vision"; one hundred and ten years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and eleven years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and twelve years, "The Vision"; one hundred and thirteen years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and fourteen years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and fifteen years, "The Vision"; one hundred and sixteen years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and seventeen years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and eighteen years, "The Vision"; one hundred and nineteen years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and twenty years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and twenty-one years, "The Vision"; one hundred and twenty-two years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and twenty-three years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and twenty-four years, "The Vision"; one hundred and twenty-five years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and twenty-six years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and twenty-seven years, "The Vision"; one hundred and twenty-eight years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and twenty-nine years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and thirty years, "The Vision"; one hundred and thirty-one years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and thirty-two years, "Where Lives Democracy"; 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one hundred and fifty-three years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and fifty-four years, "The Vision"; one hundred and fifty-five years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and fifty-six years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and fifty-seven years, "The Vision"; one hundred and fifty-eight years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and fifty-nine years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and sixty years, "The Vision"; one hundred and sixty-one years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and sixty-two years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and sixty-three years, "The Vision"; one hundred and sixty-four years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and sixty-five years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and sixty-six years, "The Vision"; one hundred and sixty-seven years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and sixty-eight years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and sixty-nine years, "The Vision"; one hundred and seventy years, "Pioneers"; one hundred and seventy-one years, "Where Lives Democracy"; one hundred and seventy-two years, "The Vision"; 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two hundred and fifteen years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and sixteen years, "Where Lives Democracy"; two hundred and seventeen years, "The Vision"; two hundred and eighteen years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and nineteen years, "Where Lives Democracy"; two hundred and twenty years, "The Vision"; two hundred and twenty-one years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and twenty-two years, "Where Lives Democracy"; two hundred and twenty-three years, "The Vision"; two hundred and twenty-four years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and twenty-five years, "Where Lives Democracy"; two hundred and twenty-six years, "The Vision"; two hundred and twenty-seven years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and twenty-eight years, "Where Lives Democracy"; two hundred and twenty-nine years, "The Vision"; two hundred and thirty years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and thirty-one years, "Where Lives Democracy"; two hundred and thirty-two years, "The Vision"; two hundred and thirty-three years, "Pioneers"; two hundred and thirty-four years, "Where Lives Democracy"; 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Day by Day with FUJA

By JOHN VESECKY

New Year's Greetings

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association Board of Directors are, reading left to right: D. O. Wanamaker, Joe Erwin, P. J. (Pat) Ash, J. G. Gregory, president; H. E. Witham, secretary and gen-



eral manager; Homer Terpening, vice-president; C. B. Thowe, treasurer.

The Board of Directors, Management and Employees of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, take this opportunity to thank all you farmer co-operators for the support that you have given your local co-operative and through it to your regional co-operative, the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. By patronizing your local co-operative you have built up its business and resources and its ability to serve you.

The increased business which you gave your local co-operative enabled the manager to buy more supplies and ship more grain to your regional, thus increasing its volume of business, its savings and its ability to serve you through your local co-operatives. The savings made by the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n, on the business furnished it by your local co-ops, will return to them as patronage funds and the added savings made by your local co-operative will be credited to you.

So, fellow co-operators, you see that the more you patronize your local co-operative, and the more your local co-operative patronizes your regional, the more savings you will make which will come back to you as patronage dividends or which you can use to increase and better the services which your co-operatives can render you.

Co-operation is like a fountain, the more of your patronage you give to it at its base, the local co-op, the more local co-operative can pass up to your regional co-op, the better service you will get and the larger savings you will make. The more we come to realize that the best way to help ourselves to a better living, happiness and security, is by helping our brother, wherever and whom-ever he may be, to get more of the good things of this life, the better for all.

So the Directors, management and employees of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association wish all the readers of this column and all men of good will, a Prosperous Co-operative New Year. We pledge you our full co-operation in an all-out effort to help our boys on the fighting fronts to bring the war to an early victorious conclusion. We ask you to join us in building co-operatives, so that through them we may assure our returning soldier and sailor boys a fairer chance to establish a home of their own and raise their families in security and peace.

NTEA Attention! Business Asks Billions Back

Our friend the enemy, NTEA, should have their attention called to some of the favors which the government proposes to grant their proteges the small business men, and to some big holes in the income tax laws through which the big brothers of little business are already starting to syphon off not millions but billions of income tax dollars which the government had already collected from them.

A movement, which seems to have the approval of some farm and labor representatives, proposes to have the government defer the payment of that part of the excess profits tax, which the small manufacturer working on government contracts might have refunded in case he has a loss in some early postwar year. The other is the use that is being made of Sec. 722 under which a business concern may claim refund of income taxes on the ground that because of some unusual circumstance in the basic

prewar years, the income base of the corporation for the beginning of excess profit tax computation has been set too low and that consequently the tax is too high.

While both of these provisions are proper if honestly applied, from reports thus far it appears that Sec. 722 of the internal revenue code will not be used as it was intended, to relieve hardship cases, but will be used as a loophole to permit the big boys to get refunds of the major portion of the excess profits taxes assessed against them.

Already it is reported that by Nov. 1 over 34,000 applications for refunds of excess profit taxes amounting to over \$12,000,000,000 have been filed, and the general guess is that applications for refunds may reach 32 billions of dollars. Of course all of the applications for refunds will not be granted. The treasury department is rather reluctant to make refunds of taxes once collected. It is probable that not over half of the amount applied for will be refunded, but it is to be expected that the refunds will go largely to the corporations or individuals employing the best tax

lawyers and able to exert the most pressure on the internal revenue department so as to get first consideration.

Public Shows It Wants New Medical Deal

About five years ago, as a counter measure to the growing demand for socialized medicine, the California Medical Association organized what they called the California Physicians Service under which the subscriber would get certain medical care for a small monthly fee. Because the services provided were very limited and because the doctors themselves sabotaged the Service by failing to support it, the effort failed.

When in 1942 a C.M.A. sponsored law (which would have required all practitioners of the healing arts to have training in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, bacteriology and pathology, which would have ruled out all Chiropractors and osteopaths), was turned down by the voters in California two to one, the leaders of the C.M.A. decided to find out what is the matter. They hired 24 public opinion experts to make a survey of public opinion in California as regards to the medical profession.

The report which was recently made public, indicated that California folks are preponderantly in favor of some plan of prepayment medical care. While 88 per cent of those questioned believed that the majority of the doctors are doing a good job only 35 per cent were in favor of the present medical system, and only 34 per cent of them were opposed to Federalized medicine.

The report contains many percentage divisions of public opinion in favor of or opposed to different phases of the medical service problem and also some suggestions as to the possible way to solve the problem. The general result of the survey seems to be that most California people prefer some form of prepayment medical and hospital service, and that unless the medical profession comes out soon with an equitable, workable and reasonably priced prepayment program, some form of socialized medicine is sure to come.

The growth of the Blue Cross medical service program and the popularity, in many sections, of the FSA medical service co-operatives, indicate that the public is ready for a change. For an easily understandable reason co-operative medical service was not suggested by the doctors. Under co-operative service the subscribers or members would have control of the hospitals, etc., while even under socialized or federalized medicine, the big boys in the medical profession would have sufficient pull to retain control, and dictate the terms under which service would be available.

Land Prices Up; Buyers Should Use Caution

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that the average value of United States farm real estate has increased 44 per cent above values prevailing in the 1935-39 period. Granting that values of many farms were too low in the 1935-39 period, still an average increase of 44 per cent ranging from 19 per cent in the New England states, to an average increase of 70 per cent in Colorado, Kentucky and South Carolina, should be cause for careful consideration before one buys a farm now, especially if one cannot pay a large part of the purchase price in cash.

A study put out by the Research Division of the Wichita District, of the Farm Credit Administration shows that the average net cash return, for labor and investment, of farmers in the United States during the past 35 years has been approximately \$500 per year, ranging from a low of \$26 in 1932 to a high of

\$1500 in 1943. The average cash family living expenses during the same 35 year span, from 1910 to 1945, according to the FCA study averaged about \$400, leaving approximately \$100 which could be used to pay interest, insurance, taxes and other expenses not included in family living expenses. After family living and the other expenses mentioned above are paid the balance would be the amount the farmer could use to pay amortization payments on his farm. Any one at all informed on farm expenses, outside of family living expenses, can see that there is very little left which can be used to pay for a farm during average years.

Any one contemplating the purchase of a farm or additional land, should contact the local FSA supervisor and have him help him figure out the average productive value of the farm according to the method used in the FSA Home Ownership program. That is the safest and fairest method yet devised for the appraisal of a farm. Land rises in cost more often because of temporary increase in price or in crops than because of a real intrinsic increase in productive value. Granting that Kansas farms are above the U. S. average in productive value, still Kansas has had four and in some sections five good crop years, and Kansas still being Kansas, we can-

be certain that the dry years will come again and may stay for several seasons. Prices of farm products are also more likely to go down in the post-war years than they are to stay at present levels. So all in all, it will be well to consider well before going in debt for a farm at present prices.

Steaming hot chocolate served with holiday cookies is a perfect refreshment for a chilly afternoon when guests drop in unexpectedly. A few drops of vanilla makes the chocolate taste ever so much better.

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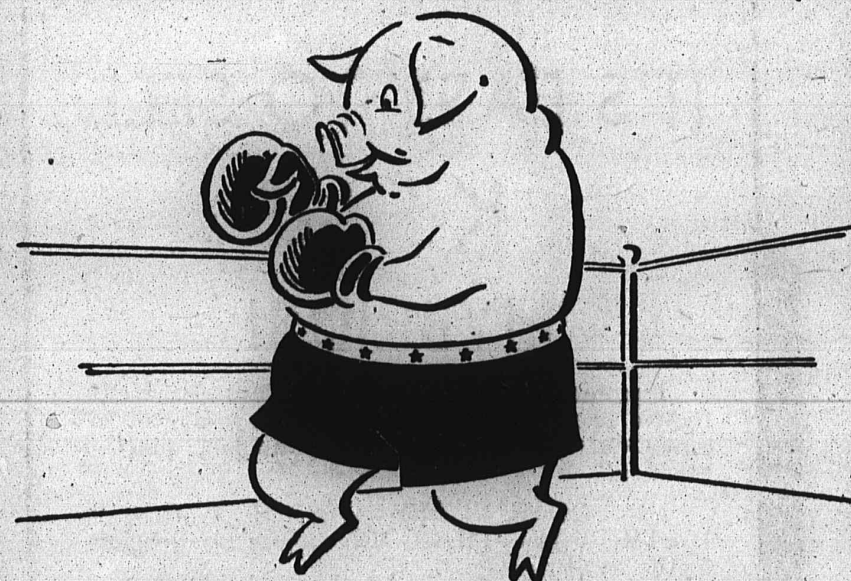
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LEAD IN PROFITS TOO . . .

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Hog Supplement

For Sale by Your Local Co-operative

Manufactured and Distributed by the

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NO MATTER WHAT
HYBRID YOU HAVE
PLANTED IN THE PAST!

The Proven Performance
of
KFU Hybrids

ABILITY TO CONSISTENTLY YIELD AND
MATURE UNDER VARIED CONDITIONS

**MORE BUSHEL OF
CORN
PER ACRE**



Should Make KFU Your Seed Corn for 1945

Time and time again farmers report that KFU HYBRIDS have outyielded other hybrids they have planted as much as 5... 10... and even 15 bushels per acre.

WHAT WILL IT DO ON YOUR FARM?

**IT'S EASY TO SELL
KFU
HYBRIDS!**

Farmer-salesmen, to take orders for KFU hybrid seed corns, are wanted. If you wish to make extra money at a pleasant job, qualify at once!

IN COMMUNITIES WHERE A CO-OP DISTRIBUTES THE CORN, make application to the local manager.

IN COMMUNITIES WHERE THERE IS NO CO-OP DISTRIBUTOR, make application to Farmers Union Central Co-op., Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Both the local co-ops, in their distribution area, and KFU Central Co-op, want farmer-salesmen. There is consequently an opportunity for profitable and pleasant spare time work in every community in Kansas.

1. DEPENDABLE It has the unseen quality given it by a reliable, conscientious organization doing everything possible to make their hybrids the best there are!

2. PROPERLY BRED From inbred lines produced by the most reliable breeders and certified by them to be absolutely true to strain.

3. WELL DETASSELLED So the hybrid delivered to you will be a perfect cross. Not even the one per cent of tassels permitted by state inspection stay in KFU hybrid fields!

4. UNIFORMLY GRADED With the finest equipment so that it plants properly. We guarantee our select flats, when planted with proper plates, to fall 95 per cent accurate.

5. PROVEN PERFORMANCE Not only in field tests, but in hundreds of Kansas farm fields, these hybrids have proven themselves. See letters and testimonials in this and following editions of this paper.

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WE CAN OFFER . . .**

KFU 100 (U.S. 13)

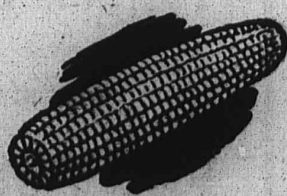
US 13 which is designated by our number of KFU 100, is perhaps the most widely grown hybrid in the United States. It is grown extensively in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and West Virginia. The main reasons for its popularity are: Stiff stocks, and strong root system, large thick ears, and good yields under a wide range of conditions. This corn is early to medium season in maturity and especially adapted to north eastern, east central, and north central Kansas. It is one ear variety, with occasionally two ears. It is a heavy producer on all kinds of soil but is especially adapted to rich soil.

KFU 200 (U.S. 35)

This corn is very similar to KFU 100 (US 13), but is slightly earlier in maturity, maturing in approximately 115 days. The steady increase in popularity of this hybrid speaks well of its performance. Livestock farmers like the deep, soft kernels of this hybrid for feeding their livestock. Cash grain farmers like it for its high shelling percentage and heavy yields. Has stiff stocks and strong roots. It is a splendid producer on either up land or rich bottom land. One ear variety with occasionally two ears.

KFU 300 (ILLINOIS 201)

This corn runs about 120 days maturity and is especially adapted to soils of high fertility. On soils of this type KFU 300 (Ill. 201) grows sturdy stocks of good height with ears at a convenient level for harvesting. It is good feeding corn. It is a medium rough eared hybrid. Kernels contain medium soft starch, making it a desirable type of corn for feeding and marketing. A good husking corn by hand or machine. Reports we have received from all growers this year indicate this is a splendid ensilage corn.



KFU 500 (ILLINOIS 200)

This corn is similar to KFU 100, 200, and 300. High yield, resistance to lodging, ease of hand husking, dark green foliage, and ability to yield well under rather adverse conditions are the more outstanding characteristics of KFU 500. This very popular hybrid is slightly later in maturity than KFU 100, 200 and 300 and is recommended for use in all sections in the eastern half of the state. This corn is a good producer on either up ground or rich bottom land. It is also a good ensilage corn.

KFU 600 (IOWA 939)

This corn is the earliest maturity of the KFU hybrids. It has proven itself to be a very popular variety with all types of farmers in the northern part of Kansas. Year after year it has proven itself to be an outstanding all around hybrid in wet or dry years, on light or rich soil. While it makes a good showing in any year its advantages seem to be more outstanding in years of droughts and unfavorable crop conditions. It matures in from 90 to 95 days, making a splendid corn for early maturity and replanting purposes.

**RETAIL PRICES
ON FARMERS UNION
HYBRIDS**

KFU No. 100-200-300-500-600

Large Flats	\$8.00
Medium Flats	8.00
Small Flats	8.00
Short Large Flats	7.50
Short Medium Flats	7.50
Regular Round	6.50
Semi-Round	6.50
Large Round	5.75
Medium Round	5.75

Farmers Union Central Co-operative Exchange