

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 37

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NUMBER 7

Land Boom Threatening Secretary Wickard Warns

A full-blown land boom will soon stalk the land if present inflationary tendencies in land values continue, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said recently on the National Farm and Home Hour.

He stated that a report made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed there had been "a further sharp rise in farm land values during the year."

"The number of sales in 1943 was higher than in any other year on record . . . even higher than in 1919. These facts are cause for genuine concern. They indicate to me, beyond the shadow of a doubt that the fever of rural land inflation has not only set in but has reached a point of danger in many important agricultural areas."

Secretary Wickard said the behavior of land values now is very similar to what it was in the last boom and traced the comparison to the tragic sequel, 2,000,000 farm foreclosures.

Describing a land boom as an insidious thing, he continued, "People don't seem to be able to see it or to recognize it until too late . . . I am thoroughly convinced that if we allow the price structure of this country to be whipped up in a storm of inflation we shall find in its wake economic wreckage that will be appalling beyond words."

War Effort Hurt

The secretary emphasized that a land boom now would hurt the war effort by diverting attention from the primary objectives of all-out farm production and named the main factors contributing to the farm land boom as record farm income, growing funds available for land purchases and the fact that a majority of the people who are buying land on credit are giving mortgages for more than half of the sales price.

Admittedly "alarmed about this land boom," he warned, "When the break in price comes it affects everybody. It affects not only the borrower and the lender, but also the people who depend on the community. Professional people, bankers, businessmen, people who have put their life savings into high-priced land, all feel the economic squeeze of a deflated land boom." He advised prospective land purchasers to refuse to pay a price that is too high. "Look at the earning capacity of the farm from the longtime viewpoint rather than just the wartime perspective."

Bill Prevents Boom

There is, however, a bill before Congress intended to stop a land boom. According to the provisions of the bill 90 per cent of the profits (increase in price) on land resold within two years after purchase must be paid in tax and 80 per cent if it is resold during the third year.

No extra tax would have to be paid on the normal sale of the land. This will permit farmers who wish to retire to sell their farms or others who have planned to sell. Only the speculators would be hit by the bill.

Shipping seeds to the allies and liberated nations is good economy according to the War Food Administration since fresh vegetables are both bulky and perishable. One ounce of tomato seed, is estimated will produce five tons of food.

See Page 4 . . .

NFU Recommendations
To Republican Party

Individual Contributions Strengthen KFU Continued Growth

Steadily, solidly, firmly the Kansas Farmers Union continues to expand, increase its strength and widen its influence. This is neither a spectacular growth nor is it based on burning issues that flare brightly to draw vast numbers like moths to the flame, only to be left with ashes of an issue and the memory of momentary greatness. Such and wisely is not the way of the union.

While the establishment and maintenance of cooperatives and the influencing of current legislation in the interest of working farmers are both essential functions of the Union the real essence, the heart or the lifeblood of any organization is the loyalty it first inspires in and then receives from its members.

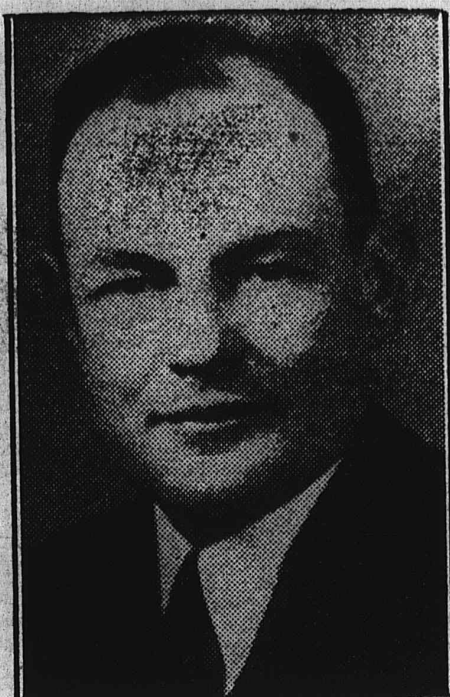
Many are the manifestations of this loyalty—faithful attendance of meetings, participation in activities, and developing an understanding of the program for which the Farmers Union works.

Concretely attesting that loyalty that has kept the Union growing over the years and arms it to continue and accelerate its battle for a better life on the land are the spontaneous, unsolicited contributions from individual members.

Recently received at the state office have been donations from the following:

Wheaton Slyter of Paola. Mr. Slyter along with paying his

Secretary



Claude R. Wickard

dues contributed to the National Farmers Union budget fund and the state expansion fund. He wrote that he not only figured it was a good investment to support the Union but that he considered it a bad investment to fail to do so.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ekblad of Leonardville, who said in sending a five dollar contribution, "In appreciation for the firm stand our officers are taking in fighting for laws protecting us farmers on the family-sized farm. Keep the ball rolling."

And A. J. Diers of Hunter who contributed \$10.

As these regulars strengthen their Union, others are attracted and new locals are formed or old ones become reactivated. Reports of two new recently organized locals are carried on the Local Page of his KUF.

Although the pace of expansion is not at present in keeping with the vigorous program drawn up by delegates to the state convention last fall, when recognition is made of the fact that farmers are busier than they've ever been, the difficulties physically limiting cooperative expansion and the fact that no organizers are available to put in the field, the continuous growth is yet remarkable and heartening.

'Not A Red Cent' Is Now Owed Any Bank By FUJA

By John Vesecky

General Manager, H. E. Witham of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association informs us that the last notes payable to the Wichita Bank for cooperatives were paid last week, so that with the building loan on the Topeka Terminal Elevator paid off before the close of 1943, the F.U.J.A. does not owe a red cent to any bank or banker, all its facilities are clear of debt and it has a substantial sum on deposit in the bank.

Manager Witham said, "The members of the F.U.J.A. can feel proud of the results achieved by patronizing their own regional cooperative. However they must not become complacent. What has been accomplished is just a good beginning of what should be accomplished in the coming years. The sound financial structure they helped build is but a good solid foundation upon which Kansas farmers can and will build an ever expanding sound cooperative structure through which more and more of their needs will be supplied and more and ever-better services rendered."

In accordance with its policy of sound expansion the F.U.J.A. is presently building an addition to its Topeka Feed Mill and warehouse which will double the capacity of the Topeka plant. The building is going up and the contractors say it will be finished before harvest.

All priorities have been cleared, the soy bean mill machinery ordered and the order accepted for the soy bean mill in Girard. Building of the needed additions will start as soon as building material is available. The contractor and manager Witham both say that the Girard soy bean mill will be completed in time to make meal out of the 1944 crop of soy beans.

dozen higher to 6 cents lower. This range of grades permits carlot dealers who sell to WFA to buy from farmers producing high quality as well as lower quality eggs.

WFA dried egg purchases for war uses are providing another means of supporting producer prices. Since January 1, WFA has bought the equivalent of nearly 12 1-2 million cases of eggs in dried form from about 100 egg drying plants throughout the country.

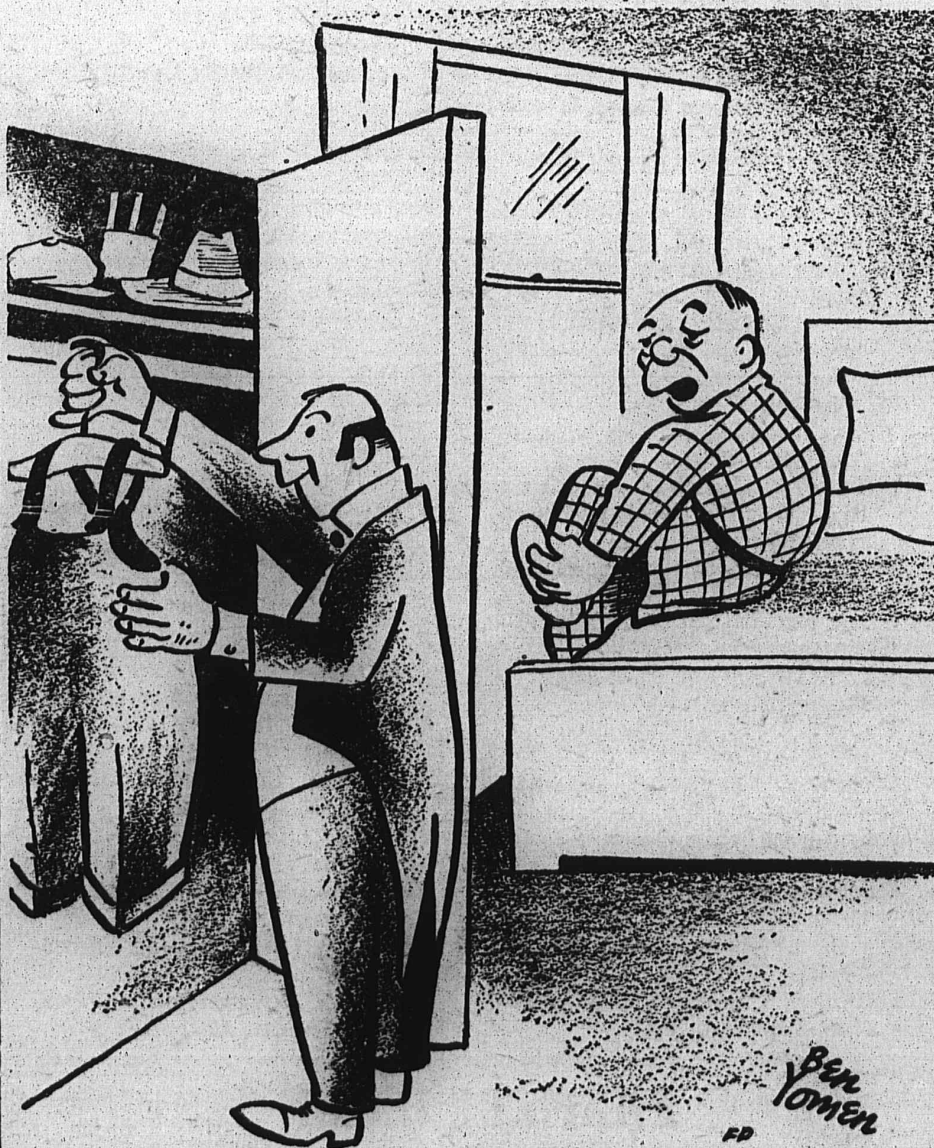
WFA has instructed the drying plants which have contracted to furnish dried eggs to WFA, but have no backlog, to step into the market immediately and buy eggs at no less than \$9.00 a case (30 dozen to a case) delivered at the plant, cases returned. All egg driers are required to certify each week the prices paid for shell eggs delivered to their plants.

The War Food Administration previously has announced that it will support prices to producers for eggs at 90 percent of the parity price to help get the necessary production. This support is provided through the dried egg and shell egg purchase programs. Purchases are not made directly from farmers. To do so would mean, in effect, duplicating or taking over the Nation's entire egg marketing facilities. The prices paid by WFA for shell eggs in carlot quantities naturally varies by markets and by the 14 different grades of eggs bought. These prices have been announced for the period March 5 thru April 15. They are such as to reflect to producers the support prices. For instance, at Des Moines, Iowa the WFA is paying to carlot dealers from 29 to 35.7 cents a dozen for various grades of eggs of 45 pounds average weight per case. These prices should permit dealers to pay farmers not less than 26 cents for current receipt (nest run) eggs.

WFA is now buying daily all shell eggs offered under its price support program. This nationwide program provides for purchases on a carlot basis from dealers anywhere in the United States.

The WFA carlot buying prices for all parts of the country for U. S. Wholesale Nos. 1 to 2 Extras range from 30.9 cents to 35.5 cents a dozen depending upon location. Prices for thirteen other grades and sizes have been announced with carlot differentials ranging from 3.5 cents a

Congressman Dripp by Yomen



"I'LL WEAR THE OVERALLS--I'M LOBBYING FOR THE FARM BLOC TODAY."

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

Judge Recalls Tough Times Weathered By Parsons Co-op

Thursday evening Mar. 23, your reporter attended the annual stockholders meeting of the Parsons Farmers Cooperative Co. The meeting was held in the assembly room over the warehouse. Presumably because of rush of farm work and bad roads only about 30 of the about 300 members of the Cooperative attended the meeting. Anyhow we want to believe that was the cause of so much absence, since every member should have been at the meeting to hear the splendid report Manager O'Hara and the board had to present to the meeting.

Judge Aldrich, of the Southeastern Kansas District Court read and thoroughly explained the Auditor's report. It is our remembrance that he has taken part in the annual meetings of the Parsons Cooperative for the last 15 years or so, and has always been ready to help in every way he could in making it a success. In commenting on the strong financial standing shown by the report he read, the Judge compared it to one read in the same room to about 300 members some 15 years ago. He said that at that meeting, conditions, shown by the audit, were so bad that he stood up in one corner of the room and said, "Gentlemen, you are broke, if you don't take voluntary bankruptcy some one will throw you into one." In the other corner of the room stood up a farmer and said, "We may be broke but by gosh, we ain't going bankrupt. We are going to dig out of this and build up a business we will all be proud of." That Farmer said the Judge, "is Carl Wilson whom you have for the 15th year elected as director of the Parsons Farmers Cooperative Co."

It is stalwart, courageous farmers like Carl Wilson, Eddie Volmer, Geo. Reinhardt and others at Parsons and farmers of the same kind in other farm communities that are the bulwark of our Cooperatives. As long as farmers have faith in the cooperative way of doing business and the courage and daring to assert that faith and support it with their patronage, no outside clique or group can

stop the growth of our cooperatives.

At the close of the meeting Manager O'Hara served coffee and doughnuts. The doughnuts were OK, but we can't say much for his coffee except that it was black as sin and as strong as an elephant.

Meriden Farmers Union Co-op Holds Annual Meeting

March 29th your reporter in company with Joe Seaman, Manager of the Topeka branch of F.U.J.A. attended the Annual Stockholders meeting of the Meriden Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. Manager Leo Becker and the board of directors certainly know how to get a good crowd out to the annual meeting. The meeting room was filled with long tables, which groaned under the load of good things to eat. Every seat at the table was occupied. Not only with men but with whole families attended the meeting. After everyone had his fill, the meeting was called to order by President Jensen, roll was called, minutes read and all out going members of the board were re-elected. Then Ben Barr of the Farmers Union Auditing Association read and explained the Audit.

The Meriden Association had

CORRECTION

Your reporter wishes to correct an error he made in reporting the annual stockholders meeting of the Menlo Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n. The report says that Mr. Stanby is the manager of the Menlo Cooperative. The manager's name is Livingston. He is too good a manager and cooperator to be given an alias even through error. We humbly offer our apology to Mr. Livingston and assure him it will not happen again.

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR CO-OP ELEVATOR AND STORES



For
VICTORY
and
VARIETY

But Don't Vary the Flour

Always Use

— **RUSSELL'S BEST** —
ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR

RUSSELL MILLING CO.

RUSSELL, KANSAS

HANDLED BY THE FUJA
FEED WAREHOUSE IN TOPEKA

FOR 1944--GROW MORE WITH F. U. HYBRID SEED CORN

REMEMBER—there is no need to pay more than the Farmers Union price. We can prove by official records the superiority of Farmers Union Hybrids.

Our single cross grower, besides winning the Grand Champion Trophy over large and small companies alike, has won first in three of four sections of the official state tests in Iowa.

Our Seed Corn is GROWN in Kansas, by and for Kansas PRODUCERS.

OUR PRICE

\$7.75 bushel, flat kernels
\$6.25 bushel, round kernels

These Prices Include Re-Plant Agreement.

HELP YOURSELF AND YOUR ORGANIZATION—buy your hybrid seed corn this year from a Farmers Union Seed Corn dealer. The following co-operative stations have handled our seed corn last year or will handle our product this year. The list is not complete because we have not been able to contact all of our Farmers Union stations, due to lack of time—the names of other stations at which this seed corn is available, will be added later.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN THIS CORN through your Local Co-op, then order direct from: The Farmers Union Service Company, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Co-Op Seed Corn Dealers

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Manhattan, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morganville, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Glen Elder, Ks.
The Riley County Farmers Union Co-op—Leonardville, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Ellsworth, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Cawker City, Ks.
The Farmers Co-op Elevator—Waterville, Ks.	Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Hanover, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Hunter, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Grain Company—Blue Rapids, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Bellaire, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tipton, Ks.
The Winifred Farmers Co-op Elevator—Winifred, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Aurora, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Scottsboro, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Villets, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Agenda, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon Rapids, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Centralia, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Courtland, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burdick, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randolph, Ks.	Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Barnes, Ks.	Willbur F. Larson—Concordia, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Store—Olsburg, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Greenleaf, Ks.	Farmers Union Jobbing Association—Maple Hill, Ks.
Farmers Union Produce Station—Clay Center, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lancaster, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Alta Vista, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Denton, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op—Alma, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lindsborg, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Leona, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Osawatomie, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Marquette, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Robinson, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Olathe, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Udall, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morrill, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Erie, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kellogg, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Sabetha, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kimball, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Winfield, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Parsons, Kansas	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Burlington, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Arkansas City, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Walnut, Kansas	Lorraine Grain, Fuel and Stock Co.—Lorraine, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burns, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—South Mound, Ks.	Holyrood Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Holyrood, Ks.
Marion Co-op Elevator—Marion, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Pauline, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Beeler, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Lehigh, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Overbrook, Ks.	The Independent Co-operative Grain Co., Stafford, Kansas.
Farmers Union Co-op Produce Station—McPherson, Kansas.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Collyer, Ks.	Wakefield Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Wakefield, Kansas
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lincolnville, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Wakeeney, Ks.	Dodge City Co-operative Exchange Dodge City, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Tampa, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tescott, Ks.	Farmers Union Elevator—Girard, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Ramona, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—LaHarpe, Ks.	Farmers Union Elevator—Bremen, Ks.
Farmers Co-op Elevator—Bennington, Ks.	Farmers Elevator Company—Abilene, Kansas.	Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Herkimer, Ks.
Farmers Elevator Company—Minneapolis, Kansas.	Farmers Union Elevator—St. Marys, Ks.	Farmers Union Elevator—Beattie, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randall, Ks.	Dennis Co-op Elevator—Dennis, Ks.	Farmers Elevator Company—Seneca, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lebanon, Ks.	Farmers Co-op Elevator—Altamont, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator—Carlton, Ks.
Clyde Co-op Elevator—Clyde, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—McCune, Ks.	Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Dilling, Ks.
Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Clifton, Ks.	Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Beloit, Ks.	

FARMERS UNION SERVICE COMPANY

Box 296

Salina, Kansas

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21

Junior Reserves 8-15

"He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

APRIL

April said she would;
Then she said she wouldn't.
Vowed she would be good,
Then declared she couldn't.
Blushed a rosy hue
Dropped a tear behind it;
Hid a violet blue,
And sent the sun to find it.

April said she'd mend,
Then decided not to,
Promised smiles to send,
Afterwards forgot to,
Fickle little thing,
Who can believe her?
Though she laugh and sing
She's a gay deceiver.

But a whisper sweet,
One can't help but love her,
Grass beneath her feet;
Blue, blue skies above her,
Though she often chides;
Make a vow to mock it—
Well we know she hides
Spring within her pocket.

The Three R's

Estimates are that next fall Kansas will short 2000 teachers. In the state all elements for teacher training is 40 per cent than normal. In the light of adequate education for Kansas boys and girls these facts are alarming.

In many communities there is need for consolidation of rural schools having six pupils or less. There is need for more inter-community cooperation in combining nearby schools, and arranging for adequate responsible transportation service. Consolidation can be one answer to the shortage. Most certainly one thing cause for the shortage is low salaries. Wages have increased some since the war but in the eight and nine month working period salaries are still not attractive. Capable teachers finding well-paying occupations elsewhere.

On the whole teachers are given little special consideration in the community. Organizations on them now and then when an easy answer program is needed. At least the school can perform. A teacher's living expenses run high as it is frequently necessary to be away from home, furnish transportation, and often, for diplomatic reasons, make financial contributions in the adopted community. Summer and specialized teacher training courses are "on their own," paid for by the teachers themselves. These things are seldom taken into consideration when salaries are determined.

We suggested in a recent letter to Leaders at local school teachers be made special guests April Farmers Union meetings, and that they be introduced and tribute paid their contributions to the community. A little recognition and appreciation surely will do no harm, and

it may encourage teachers to stay in the profession.

Education is the citizens' responsibility. Too frequently school problems are neglected. Issues are passed off with the thought that education was better back in the days of the simple three R's and it is not considered as an instrument which must be carefully adjusted to 1944. The educational job today is to teach boys and girls how to live and to live fully NOW, and how to begin NOW the process of conquering the problems that face the men and women of today. "Education—A debt due the past to future generations."

Reserve Speeches

For readers of the Leader's Letter I wish to make two corrections in Reserve Speech Project rules. In the March-April Letter it was stated that Reserves may enter the Speech Project at the age of 10. That is an error. A Reserve must be 12 before starting the project. The other correction to make from the Letter is that the qualifying speech is to be 3 to 4 minutes in length, and not 4 to 5 minutes. Complete rules of the project are in this KUF.

Spring Plowing

The constant rain and snow of March delayed much of the spring work on the farm, and I fear that it may also have caused some delay in Farmers Union activities. Let's review for a second and find out what is yet to be done before summer.

First of all, look at the membership list. Is it one hundred per cent of last year? Is there any reason why there shouldn't be more members than before? A rarity is the community that doesn't need a membership drive every year. If in your local nothing on membership has been done, make arrangements by which every farmer will be asked to join before another month rolls by.

Have you had an average of a meeting a month throughout the winter? No? Well, what can be done about it now? In the way of a hint I'd surely enjoy a special session out-of-doors in the light of a roaring fire. A program of singing, simple stunts, charades and extemporaneous talks would be easy to handle and appropriate for such an evening. And strangely, right now I can taste that delicious burnt weiner and the hot coffee slightly flavored with ashes.

I know of one local that has a homemade ice-cream social for its May meeting. Everyone is out for that, even though many a member's bones creak from the long hard day in a dusty field.

Then there are the Juniors and Reserves. Of course they haven't been neglected during the winter, but have they had full opportunity to "strut their stuff," and to earn points for their achievement awards? From one of our counties a Leader reports that the Juniors and Reserves will put on the entire local meeting program either in April or May. There will be speeches, demonstrations of Units, and some excellent entertainment.

clear enough for identification purposes, perhaps these two books on drawing will do the trick.

"Anyone Can Draw" is by Arthur Zaidenberg, published by World Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York, and sells for \$2.00.

"It's Fun To Draw" is edited by Alan D. Bogorad, published by the Knickerbocker Publishing Company New York City, and sells for \$1.00.

Cartooning illustrating, lettering and color are all covered. Excellent books for the very beginner, as well as the advanced student.

At Your Service—\$5.00

\$5.00 will go to the Reserve, to the Junior and to the Leader who writes the most helpful suggestions on the subject of the Junior age grouping.

The question is: Should the Junior age for study (not voting) be brought down to fourteen? Would this cause difficulty for the leaders? Can fourteen year-olds and twenty year-olds study the same things? Can these ages do the same kind of work on co-operative? with recreation?

On the other hand: Aren't they doing the same work in some of the high school study clubs? Will there be many eighteen-year olds in the community?

The National Education Council needs to know what Reserves, Leaders and Juniors think about the age grouping.

Send your suggestions to Mrs. Edwards, 3501 East 46th Ave., Denver, Colorado, by May 15th.

Be sure to include your name, address, Local, and whether you are a Leader, Junior or Reserve.

THE TRIANGLE

A reprint of "The Triangle" has just been completed. This is the paper bound edition, copyrighted 1941, which sells for 25 cents. These, as well as the Triangle packet, may now be ordered from the National Education Service. The study packet sells for 50 cents.

Speaking Practice Develops Leaders

New Rules Open Reserve Speech Project To Twelve-Year-Olds

The Minutemen Speech Project for Juniors has been outstanding, and Juniors have received valuable training through it. For some time it has been thought that opportunity for special speech training should begin at an earlier age than 16. The answer for that is now being given in the Reserve Speech Project. Never in our locals should the importance of training the youth for leadership be underestimated. Frequently as farm people we are slow to forge ahead because of timidity and lack of practice in speaking publicly. Youth is the time to conquer the fears of speech making, and here is the tangible method for our own Reserves.

Rules

1. A Farmers Union Reserve may enter the Reserve Speech Project at the age of twelve years. The Reserve must be a Farmers Union member and active in Reserve work.

2. Three speeches are to be given at local meetings; each speech not to be less than two minutes or more than three minutes in length.

3. Two speeches are to be given outside of the local, not less than two or more than three minutes in length.

4. One qualifying speech of not less than three or more than four minutes in length must be given before a county meeting or other Farmers Union gathering larger than one local. A member of the State Education Department must judge the qualifying speech.

5. After each speech, time should be allowed for the audience to ask questions relating to the topic.

6. Each speech is to be made on a different topic. The topic should be related to the Reserve Unit being studied, or should be on some phase of Farmers Union activity, such as "Why My Father Belongs to the Farmers Union."

7. Every speech given in the Project must be timed and judged by the rules given on page 27 of the blue Local Leaders Manual. Keep a record of the time, grade, and subject of each talk so that a complete listing can be sent to the State Education Department.

8. A Reserve may have two years to complete the Project.

9. As in the Minutemen Project for Juniors, an appropriate award will be given by the State Farmers Union.

Black Wolf Juniors

Thirteen Juniors, the Local Educational Director, Mrs. Fred Mog and the class teachers, Mrs. Joseph Shantles and Hubertine Mog, met at Black Wolf, Monday, April 3.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Fred Mog. Roll call was answered by reading some quotations from the Program Service. Several songs were sung, one of which was the action song "John Brown's River." Everyone enjoyed it immensely. At the business meeting the check project and plans for a county camp were discussed. Everyone was in favor of having a county camp early in June. The business meeting adjourned and the Juniors went to their respective classes. The Reserves are studying "Everyday Insects." Some of the children have very fine notebooks started. The Juniors are studying "Over All the Land." Hubertine Mog.

Books

That Matter to You

Checking the books in the Farmers Union Library, a few are noted that hold special significance at the present time. These books should be on the current reading list of every Farmers Union member. All can be borrowed for a period of three weeks. There is no rental charge.

ROOTS IN THE EARTH is an "earthy" book written by two Pennsylvania farmers, P. Alston Waring and Walter N. Teller. These men are "dirt" farmers who live on farms and they, in language that farmers understand discuss 1944 agricultural problems.

DOLLAR A SHARE by Adam Allen is an exciting narrative of a highschool cooperative project. Juniors and Reserves will enjoy the book, especially those who have been members of summer camp cooperatives.

THE FARM BLOC by Wesley McCune. In late months much has been said and written about the Farm Bloc? What is it and whom does it represent? We can't answer these questions and truly interpret the radio and news paper stories, until we have the information this book gives.

The LORD HELPS THOSE written by Bertram B. Fowler is on the must list for every person who is anxious to know more about cooperatives. This is a story from Nova Scotia. It is a story of how Nova Scotia fisherman went about solving their problems through cooperation.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS by Barron B. Beshoar is the true story of a Labor Leader, John R. Lawson, and of the organization work among Colorado coal miners in 1913-14. Do we wonder sometimes why labor strikes? Some of the answers are given in the stories of bloodshed, suffering and lawlessness told in this book.

UNDER COVER by John Roy Carlson. This is an amazing revelation of the Nazi Underworld in America. "Under Cover" has been one of the most talked of books in recent months. It is one that every thinking American should read.

Attends Series Of Local Meetings In Clay County

Esther Ekblad is this week churning up the roads in Clay County for a series of local meetings with a county meeting at Clay Center climaxing the week on Friday evening, April 14. George Mauch, Manager of the Cooperative Association will report on his trip to Chicago where he attended a meeting of Farmers Union Co-operatives from all over the country.

Also at the City Hall Miss Ekblad will conduct a special meeting for Reserves and Juniors. Time: 8 p. m. Her schedule for the week follows:

Wheeler Local, Monday evening, April 10.
Olive Hill, Tuesday, April 11.
Broughton, Wednesday, April 12.
Dimon, (A new local near Industry), Thursday, April 13.
County Meeting, City Hall, Clay Center, Friday evening, April 14.

The Clay Center meeting is the monthly county meeting. In February and March the county school was held in place of the regular meeting.

At Broughton on Wednesday, motion pictures of the F. U. grain marketing and camp shots were shown. Much of the discussion centers around the new Action Guide for locals.

The huge flying boat, Mars, has flown the largest mail load in history from the Pacific war area to the U. S. by carrying 800,000 letters from servicemen to the folks at home.

At Your Service

Monthly Service To Farmers Union Papers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado.

GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, Director

"Education . . . A Debt Due from the Present To Future Generations"

LET'S FOR THE LOCAL

Do you want something to discuss in the local? There have been a number of requests for this type of material. In the May issue of the Monthly Program Service there is an outline of the Baruch Plan. This could make excellent discussion for a local meeting. In the National Office there is a one-Night Discussion Packet on a number of subjects. Do you know all about the Farmers Veterans Plan? Do you know what UNRRA means? (UNRRA means United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) It is one of the most vital topics before the public today. Write for the One-Night Discussion Packet on it.

What other topics do you want to discuss in your local? Tell about them and we shall do our best to prepare material for you.

The Packet contains several leaflets which can be distributed to members. It contains an outline for discussion procedure which will help the discussion leader. Its cost ten cents. Write your National Office for the packet. Send us your suggestions.

Porky Porky Goes Co-op You know the story of the

three little pigs? Well, here's a new one. Its about three other little pigs, and it's a honey. Belongs right with The Little Red Hen and Her Co-op

It's the story of Riff Raff and Rorky, three little pigs who sought their fortunes—Riff and Raff in far places, Rorky right at home with the folks.

This 24-page cleverly illustrated booklet is one everyone will enjoy. It may be ordered from the National Education Service.

"Strange Fruit"

This is a terrific story, laying open the deep-seated prejudices of the southern community a story of racial conflict in a small southern town.

"Strange Fruit" lays open the heart of a Southern town, reveals the hidden fears and prejudices, superstition, unreasoning love and hate that shape the lives of its people.

The author, Lillian Smith, is a Southerner, whose paternal ancestors were hard-working plantation pioneers in the flat, featureless country of Ware County, Ga.

The price is \$2.75.

On Drawing

Do you doubt the old saying that everyone has at least one talent? If yours hasn't become

Basic Agricultural Objectives Defined by NFU

Following is presented the proposals drawn up by the National Farmer Union for recommendation to The Republican Committee on Agriculture which met April 3 in Chicago to consider platform suggestions of and to consult with leaders of the major farm organizations of America. Printed on this page is but one of six sections of the inclusive statement of our organization's general position with regard to governmental and legislative matters. Other sections of the brief which will appear in future issues of the Kansas Union Farmer are headed: Specific Agricultural Policies and Proposals, Market and Distribution, Improved Family Living, Disposition of Military Land and Supplies and General Policies.

Forward

The National Farmers Union is an organization of 400,000 voting members. We are a non-partisan organization in politics. We are strongly partisan on issues which involve the welfare of people, and particularly the working people within agriculture who constitute our membership.

The members of the National Farmers Union are farmers. Processors, food distributors, bankers, lawyers, merchants and other non-agricultural groups are not eligible for membership.

Our organization stands unequivocally in support of certain basic and attainable objectives for American Agriculture. We are happy to lay those objectives before every group which influences public policy. Those fundamental objectives have been, and will continue to be, those which our members determine to be for the best interests of agriculture and the nation as a whole. They have been, and will continue to be, placed before all parties, all creeds and all races. They are not the trading points of a selfish pressure group. They are the long-standing tenets of our organization, applied to the problems of today and tomorrow. They are objectives on which we take our stand—objectives which we will not compromise.

1. The Family-type, Owner-operated Farm Must Be Preserved and Improved.

Our Nation's Constitution establishes a government of, by and for the people. Agricultural programs which undermine and destroy people within agriculture weaken our nation and subvert the constitution purpose of our government. We believe that American agricultural policy should be built on the solid foundation of the family type farm, operated by its owner. Existing large-scale, factory-type farming units must be required to cease exploitation of human beings and the sacrifice of human welfare and security by which they make a fictitious claim to "efficiency;" they must be required to meet wage and working conditions that will permit the workers they employ to live at decent, American levels. There is a place for part-time farms in areas where off-farm employment is commonly available, or as homes of semi-retired farmers; but our basic policy must be to create and protect farms of such size and type as to furnish full employment for the working members of the family.

We do not propose a Ghandi-like return to primitive methods, but the use of the most modern machinery, methods and devices, including co-operation, to promote the security and welfare of the farm family. Family-type, owner-operated farm must not become the barren homes of a rural peasantry. They must afford adequate incomes for a decent level of family living after farm operating expenses and fixed charges have been met. They should be served by the most modern form of energy (electrical or other), equipped with modern machinery and tools, and have upon them healthful and attractive buildings. The families operating these farms must have the best social and community services, such as roads, schools, health programs, an recreational facilities that our demonstrated ability to produce abundantly can offer.

2. The Full Production and Full Employment Achieved in War Can and Must Be Continued in a Peacetime Economy of Abundance.

Maintenance of democracy requires that our economic organization function at capacity levels of production, and that it distribute this production widely. Future American citizens, be they rural or urban, will not tolerate the non-sensical paradox of idle workers, idle factories, and idle acres. Poverty in the midst of "surpluses" must be banished from our society. There must be real Freedom from Want, for we have demonstrated our capacity to produce. That is the most practical

advice that can be given those who would return to an economy of scarcity. Time will prove them tragically, if not fatally impractical, should they fail to heed it. The democratic processes cannot be maintained in a society so beset with monopolies, trade barriers and favoritism to selfish interests that restricted production, want, starvation and disease result. Only Force can maintain such an order.

We reject proposals to let our national income fall to 100 billion dollars per year, because, at this level, agriculture's net income would fall from the 1943 level of 12 billion to 7 billion, leaving 1,000,000 members of farm families unemployed and destitute, 500,000 farm laborers unemployed, and a million farm war veterans without opportunity to find security on the land. They would drift from farm to city and back, competing with each other for more and more of less and less.

The war has demonstrated to the American people that abundance is upon us. They will not tolerate a return to scarcity. We are going to learn to live with abundance and like it.

The National Farmers Union insists upon the full use of all our human and material resources for production. Nothing less is enough to save the Peace.

3. Our Nation Must Participate, as a Strong and Vital Member, in an Organized Family of Nations.

We believe the day has long since passed when each and every nation of the world can exercise the full and absolute powers of national sovereignty without regard to their effects on other nations. Within one generation the world has been engulfed in two devastating wars, each more murderous, more costly, more devastating, than anything ever before witnessed in the history of man. If we are not to make a pure mockery of civilization, then our country—the most influential in all the world—must accept cheerfully and eagerly its share of the responsibility for peace and freedom. The United States must abandon the policy of isolation, and henceforward assume a sound, constructive, realistic and co-operative role in shaping the future of the entire world.

4. Special Privilege Must Be Replaced By Wider Economic, Social, and Political Opportunities.

Our society, in prosperity and in depression in peace and in war, has long been handicapped by concentration of wealth, opportunity, economic power and by the narrow distribution of education, recreational, and social opportunities; too much political power gathered into the hands of a few; and too little opportunity for all citizens to participate effectively in our democratic processes.

Cure does not require taking away the wealth and material well-being of the rich to divide it among the poor. The cure lies in permitting abundance to continue, distributing it so those who have too little will have enough to protect their own and the national welfare. This can be done with expanding opportunities if the greedy and gluttonous are held within limits, while the great mass of people for whom this government was formed are served.

5. The Interdependence of Agriculture, Labor and Industry Requires Co-operation in the Public Interest.

The continuing spectacle of a three-ring circus, in which agriculture fights labor, industry and labor fight each other and all three are incited to mistrust their own government, can lead only to national suicide. We must have a \$175 billion national income or all will fail. They must meet, through their government, and by democratic process achieve a \$175 billion national income; otherwise this nation and each of these groups will slip into Fascism which has only contempt for political parties, legislatures and the peoples' will expressed at democratic assemblages such as this. We are producing at a rate in excess of \$150 billions this year, with ten million of our most productive men and women engaged in war. A \$175 billion peacetime goal is easily attainable. Our government must see to it that this goal is met. The public welfare must not be subverted by concentrated economic and/or political power presuming to mould and plan public policy to selfish ends. We prefer abundance, publicity planned, to scarcity, privately planned.

6. Reconversion Policies Must Be Expansionist, Not Restrictive, To Create Opportunities for All People and Particularly War Veterans.

Determination of the nature of the peace

begins with first transitional steps from war production, months or years before the final military collapse of our enemies. The U.S.A. is entering that period. We must decide now that we shall have an expanding, not a restrictive economy. That must be a public decision, finally made by our government. Reconversion policies must be geared to that decision. Jobs, homes, land to farm, capital with which to start new business, training and education for peacetime pursuits—all must be awaiting war veterans upon their return. Those now employed must have jobs also. This can be achieved only as our nation maintains present productive levels and expands them, continuously creating and producing new goods and services for the people. Plant capacity and existing wealth must not be destroyed to permit industry to engage just in timid replacement. There is a danger of identifying the driving force of "the free American spirit" with the production policies of a few established big business enterprises grower fat and greedy on war contracts yielding more than \$42 billion in net profits after renegotiation and after taxes.

To assure this expansion, investment in new enterprises—small farm machinery units, television, air flivvers, plastics, air conditioning, new industrial uses for farm wastes—must be encouraged, along with total meeting of the needs of people for standard conveniences.

Agriculture will have to be expanded to meet the total nutritional needs of all the people. A good diet for everyone requires an additional 40,000,000 acres in cultivation, putting perhaps 500,000 of our returning war veterans on family type farms to add their production to that of all present farm people.

7. Agriculture Must Be Permitted to Achieve a Parity of Welfare with Other Segments of Society.

Because of the very nature of farming, the national interest requires that agriculture receives due consideration in the way of public policies. Farmers as a group do not want special privileges in the sense that they want to benefit at the expense of other groups in society. It will be wise for government to recognize the nature of agricultural production and adapt government policies and programs to fit the needs of agriculture.

Farming is a process by which men enter into a partnership with nature—a partner who is largely unpredictable and uncontrollable in day to day behavior. The maintenance of our soil, water, and forest resources—the physical plant of the agricultural industry—is of vital significance, not only to its present operators, but also to all elements of society and to future generations. This physical plant of agriculture can not be moved around from areas of unfavorable climate, high freight rates, or labor shortages, to areas where such factors are more conducive to profit-making. It must be used and maintained and improved where it is, under the natural conditions which prevail. Moreover, its production is affected by the weather, not by unfilled orders in the sales department. If we are to maintain this plant—our natural resources of soil, water, and forests—it is imperative that government assume responsibilities with respect to agriculture which are adapted to the peculiar conditions of farming, and directed toward giving long-time stability to farmers' income and security of tenure to farm operators.

Policies and programs must be of such a nature as to permit our agricultural population to achieve a parity of welfare with all other groups. Parity of welfare cannot be attained by a mere manipulation of prices. Rural people should have the same opportunities as other people to live decently, produce abundantly, and to participate effectively in our schools, churches, communities, and similar democratic institutions. There must be less inequality of welfare within agriculture itself. Disparities in living levels and opportunities among the various groups of farmers and farm laborers are as great as those between agriculture and the rest of our economy. Here, too, national interest requires a raising of the lower incomes, not by sharing the markets, prices and subsidies of artificial scarcity, but by equal access to the two-way markets of abundance, in terms of full productive and consuming power.

These general and fundamental objectives of the National Farmers Union are goals which can be attained. Abundance is upon us now. We have only to accept it and not be worked into a frenzy of fear by the multi-million dollars propaganda campaigns of selfish interests and scarcity advocates who, after three strikes, demand one more.

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Local Talks of Produce House and Creamery at Lucas

The East Wolf Local No. 726 met at the Hall Friday evening March 31. The meeting was called to order by President Harry Chard. Discussions were given on Farm Security Administration and Farmers Union Insurance.

Some discussion was given on a Farmers Union Produce House and Creamery to be established in Lucas, which is to be decided on later.

At the close of the meeting, songs popular at the time of World War I were sang. Bingo was enjoyed the remainder of the evening. A lunch of doughnuts, celery, sandwiches and coffee was served. Plans are being made to have a Leap Year Dance to be held sometime in April.

At Winfield

The Kellogg Local in Cowley county met at the Farmers Union Hall, Wednesday evening, April 5. Some forty members were present to enjoy the entertainment planned and directed by the Payne family. Refreshments of coffee and doughnuts put the final touch on a fine evening.

Headquarters Dance, April 14

Headquarters Local's second dance this year will be Friday night April 14 in Solomon instead of on the previously announced date of April 10. Some sections of the Paul Jones Band in Salina have been engaged for the dance. Rex Lear, chairman of the committee, reported to the local meeting April 1 at the home of Dorothy and Ernie Dean in Salina.

Little other business to be brought before the local, Phyllis and Kay Broman and Diane Dean presented a program which included a didactic drama designed to defend domestics from domineering dames.

Missing and missed were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer who were in Kentucky to see their soldier son. Mr. and Mrs. Art Riley who were also out of town.

New Local At Wakeeney

E. K. Dean Tuesday went to Wakeeney to aid in the organization of a new local there. Six members had already paid their dues in March and wanted to begin functioning as an active local. Mrs. Anna Broomfield extended President Dean the invitation to come to Wakeeney.

New Members In Cargy Local

The meeting of the Cargy Local was called to order by the President, Murlin Hoover. The minutes of the last meeting were read by our secretary, Chester Bryson.

The business and future plans of the Local were discussed. Two new members were taken into the Local.

All made plans to attend the meeting in Overbrook the next day, which was a very successful meeting. Miss Esther Ekblad of Salina and Miss Esther Erickson of Denver and Mr. John Vesecky of Kansas City were the guest speakers for the day. It was a very good meeting and future plans were made and all expressed the hope of having more educational meetings soon.

We had a good meeting at Cargy, in spite of the bad roads and some sickness which prevented some from coming. The meeting was adjourned and the group was served doughnuts, and coffee for refreshments.

Cicero Local Reorganized

(This is a report sent to the local paper on the reorganization of a Farmers Union Local at Cicero just south of Belle Plaine.)

At a meeting at the Cicero community hall, Farmers Union Local 1624 was reorganized with a sufficient number of members having paid their dues. The following officers were elected: President, H. H. Zimmerman; Vice-President, Ralph Dick; Secretary - Treasurer, Miss Schiffbauer; Conductor, Earl Cline; and Doorkeeper, Joe Erwin.

Some matters of local interest were discussed. Joe Erwin gave a report on the accomplishments of the Farmers Union and had the Secretary read an article on the Centennial Anniversary of the Rochdale plan for cooperatives. This article is by Mr. Ricker of the National Farmers Union and shows the tremendous growth of cooperatives throughout the world. The war has practically eliminated cooperatives in the axis countries but the cooperatives have expanded extensively in this country and rightly so for they are democracy in action in the economic phase of life. Mr. Erwin is president of the Kansas Farmers Union property insurance and a members of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. He gave his report in an interesting and masterly manner.

It was decided to meet again at the same place March 24 and on the second and fourth Fridays of each month thereafter. President Zimmerman wrote the state office saying that he hoped to obtain a moving picture projector so that he could show some educational films.

Sandy Hook

The Junior Reserves of the Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie county met Saturday, March 25. After the study of "Destroy Weeds," folk games were played, and all had a very good time. The next meeting will be Saturday, April 15.

—Mrs Paul Lenherr

Mankato Local

Mankato Local 1348 met March 15 at Rebekah Hall. Because of the bad roads, many were not out for the meeting. Sammie Scribner was a visitor and we always enjoy having him with us.

We held no business meeting so the time was spent visiting and talking. Pie, sandwiches and coffee were served.

Our next meeting was planned for April 5 at the Rebekah Hall. On the eats committee were: Dick Neilson, Geo. Nichols and C. M. Davis. Members were asked to bring pie and doughnuts.

Mrs. George Wharton, Reporter.

Creamery Dates Set

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Company on March 24, it was decided to have our regional meeting in Fairbury on Thursday, April 27. We shall try to have a dinner like we had last year if we can get the chickens.

Our annual meeting is set for May 25, the last Thursday in May. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the City Hall in Grand Island.

JAMES C. NORGAARD, General Manager.

Attend Conference On Co-ops In Chicago

George Mauch, manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n at Clay Center, Pat Nash, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op in Ellsworth and Kansas Farmers Union President E. K. Dean attended the Co-op conference in Chicago April 5 and 6.

Report of this conference will be carried in the next issue of the KUF.

Day by Day

With Vesecky

(Continued from Page 2)

a good year in 1943. And under the management of Leo Becker has come, from a deficit position a few years ago, to one which is apparently in shape to weather whatever may come after the war and at the same time still increase its services to its farmer members. Several outside visitors were present and spoke at the meeting. Among them were Manager Vernon of the Pauline Farmers Elevator and the secretary of their board whose name we do not recall, and Preston Hale, County Agricultural Agent of Shawnee County. At the Meriden meeting, the same as at the Parsons meeting, your reporter spoke briefly on the history of modern cooperation, the need for cooperatives, what we can hope to accomplish through them and the dangers that best them now and will especially threaten them in the post war period.

Thatcher Spikes Lies Against Co-ops

We hope that the G.T.A. Digest of St. Paul, Minn., will pardon us for borrowing the message from M. W. Thatcher, General Manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, Minn., published in the March issue of the GTA Digest.

You are acquainted, I am sure with Hitler's technique of repeating and repeating a lie. That is the strategy of the foes of your cooperatives. They have revived the old story that Co-ops do not pay taxes. That falsehood is being aimed not only at your Farmers Union G.T.A., but at all other cooperatives.

Here are the facts. Use them as bullets to defend your cooperatives.

Every Co-op pays taxes. They pay a property, a real estate and nearly every other kind of important tax that any privately-owned corporation pays. They carry their share of the tax load. There is no favoritism shown Co-ops.

Your Farmers Union G.T.A., and other Producer Cooperatives, however, do not pay an income tax on savings which they return to patrons. They do not pay an income tax for the very simple reason that these savings do not belong to G.T.A., but to its members.

Any corporation or private business can enjoy the same privilege simply by passing out all of its net earnings among its customers. No company will be compelled to pay an income tax on net earnings that are so distributed.

Now you see the difference, don't you?

The net savings which a cooperative distributes to its members do not represent a net income for the cooperative. These savings represent in reality, a reduction in the cost of services

and goods to members of that cooperative.

So when anybody says that cooperatives are destroying free enterprise because they do not pay their share of taxes, you know full well that this is a dishonest statement.

After all, what is free enterprise?

It is the right to go into business for yourself. That is what a Co-op does for a farmer. It puts him in business for himself. It is owned by the people who use it. A cooperative such as your G.T.A. is a free enterprise that can exist only in a free country governed by free men. You find no Cooperatives in Nazi Germany.

Your G.T.A. offers the farmer a reward for his thrift and hard work. It offers the farmer an opportunity to save and invest and build his own institution.

I say with deep conviction that cooperatives are the life blood in many small communities. They contribute to raising the farmers' standard of living. And they definitely are helping to preserve the American way of life.

That is why farmers here in the Northwest are fighting so hard to make sure they won't be destroyed.

Interlocking Directorates

The old question of Interlocking Cooperative Boards of directors has bobbed up again. The question is, "Shall the members of the board of one state-wide or regional cooperative be permitted to hold membership on other state wide cooperative boards or on the board of a state or National Educational organization such as is the Farmers Union?" This question was widely and at times heatedly discussed by the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union several years ago. The result of that discussion was an amendment to the By-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union forbidding any officer or member of the state board of the Farmers Union to hold membership on any state wide or regional cooperative board.

Experience in Kansas indicates that total separation of the management of the Educational organization from management of state wide or regional cooperatives does not work out so well as some of the pro-

ponents of separation claimed it would. It seems that while it is not good to have the cooperatives controlled by the Educational organization or to have the educational organization controlled by the cooperatives still it is good to have close working relationship and close cooperation between the Educational organization and the cooperatives. A survey of farmers cooperatives seems to indicate

that where there is close contact and cooperation between the Educational organization and the cooperatives the Educational organization puts far more stress on cooperative education and the building and safeguarding of cooperatives and the state wide or regional cooperatives seem to be more cognizant of the primary purpose for which they were built, namely, the good of their farmer members. Where there is very little or no contact and cooperation between state wide or regional cooperatives and a Grass Roots Farmers Educational organization, the cooperatives sometimes tend to become merely farmer owned corporations, with all stress placed on the balance sheet and very little on service to the farmer member. It seems that there should be a middle ground with some interlocking of boards or officers. At least enough to assure close cooperation between the cooperative and the Farmers Union so that working together they may safeguard the interests of each other and especially the farmer members of both.

PUPPY LOVE

Betty Barker, a very young girl, Once thought she loved A boy named Earl, But soon she met Another named Fred, And thoughts of Earl Soon left her head. Now Fred was handsome, And he was charming; The way she loved him Was very alarming. Yes, he was nice And he was gay, But he sailed for England The thirteenth of May. Then she met Wayne And at once she knew She had only liked Earl And, of course, Fred too.

—Loleta Hall, 13
From THE SCHOLASTIC

FARMERS IN 1944

What will the answer of America's farmers be to the crucial issues now facing us —

- Forward to Abundance or Backward to Scarcity?
- A Lasting Peace or World War III?
- Security or Inflation?
- Continuous Full Production or the Ruination of American Agriculture
- Sound Markets at Home and Abroad or Post-War Contraction?

This pamphlet should be read by every farmer, so that we may all go forward together. We hope that you will order extra copies for your friends and neighbors and for sale at your local cooperative or farm meeting.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

39 Cortlandt Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Please send me copies of "Farmers in 1944."

I enclose \$..... (Cost is 10c each or 15 for \$1.)

Name

Address

Emphasis Should Be Placed On Farm People Rather Than Crops

—PATTON

The following is an address by National Farmers Union President James G. Patton on the topic RURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION. The speech has been transcribed and records to be used for direct broadcasts may be obtained from the National Farmers Union, 3501 E. 46th Ave., Denver 16, Colo. President Patton's words should be heard or read by every farmer in Kansas. Where possible local or county unions can sponsor a broadcast. At least pass this copy on to a friend.

I want to talk to you now primarily about the Rural Extension Service, and how it, and other government agencies, can be improved to help provide a better and richer life for all those on our farms, and for their children. And I want to talk about a better America—for these two subjects go hand in hand.

We cannot build a better America—the America that our songs celebrate, the America that lifts our hearts, the America we are defending against foreign foes in the greatest war of history, and the America that we mean to have tomorrow—we cannot have such an America, I say, on the basis of any town proletariat or any rural proletariat!

We cannot build a sound social structure as America's House of Tomorrow if its basement is rotten, and if people have to live down there.

We cannot have a better America unless the sublime words "equal opportunity" are made to mean exactly what they say.

I know that they are often used by people who think they mean exactly what I do NOT conceive them to mean. Such people think these words mean what Anatole France, the great French writer meant to deride when he sarcastically said that the laws of France gave the rich and the poor exactly the same right to sleep under bridges. Of course, that applied to France only! But we could well consider it in America.

In the farm field in America we have the Extension Service which is intended to bring knowledge and know-how, to all farm dwellers in America.

OR, it is suppose to do so. It operates chiefly through the county agents and the other extension service employees, who are employed by the public, and presumably bound by law to serve all the public.

But it is perfectly recognizable, and has been for a long time, that county agents, and the extension service generally—with some honorable exceptions in North Dakota and a few other parts of the country—too often assume that their duties lie in serving only one group of people and one class of farmers.

In some states they do serve all the people. In most states, they have been too often encouraged, encouraged, do I say? rather they have been too often led to believe that their very jobs depended on serving one class of farmers, and more specifically the ends and aims of one so-called farmers organization, the Farm Bureau.

On the surface, and according to the law, and according to repeated directions by the people who supposedly have the power to direct the Extension Service, this practice is frowned upon. Yet we of the Farmers Union have repeatedly found, and proven, and published, the fact that some county agents work assiduously for the Farm Bureau, building up its membership, taking its orders, acting in all respects as if they were employees of the Farm Bureau, a private organization, rather than employees of the whole people of the United States.

I am sorry to say that this hookup is not only condoned, but virtually encouraged, by laws of some states, under which those states participate in the benefits of the Extension Service.

I am sorry to say that, so far, no appeal either to public decency or to the law itself has proven adequate to end this practice.

Let us consider what this means—for just a moment as I want to hasten on to happier subjects and to the theme of a more hopeful and constructive program of rural education for a future America.

It is a pity that some of us in the farm movement should have to spend so much time and en-

ergy in grubbing out old and rotten—and illegal—special privileges which have been engrafted on the Extension Service, rather than working in harmony with all farm elements, for the mutual good of all.

Yet such special and illegal privileges must first be grubbed out, and I will tell you why.

The most terribly wrong concept in the history of America and the history of the world, is that some special group, in any field, must be given special privileges; and that once it flourishes and its members grow rich and powerful through such privileges, they will not forget to pass some of the gravy down to the second table—down to the rest of us.

What happens in actuality—every time!—is that these favored special groups get the chicken and the rest of us the feathers. And feathers are not very nourishing.

In the farm field this concept has been of the plantation-owner, the master-farmer, the corporation-owned farm. The theory has been that the proper way to develop American agriculture was to place it in the hands of a very few—a powerful few.

This means that ultimately we should have a few farm owners, a few overlords of vast farming "plants" or factories; and that we should have many farm hands, and many farm tenants, and the lives of all these are under the direction of, and largely at the disposal of, these few powerful overlords.

No one has ever dared utter belief in that theory aloud—it is too alien to the American spirit and the American dream—but large sections of American agriculture have operated under it with the help, willing or unwilling, of large segments of the Extension Service.

You can see what that means!

If we are not to have family type farming, each family on its own farm, but are rather to have large plantations or immense groups of farms run by renters, then the interests of the masterfarmers demand that the farmhands and the renters not get too much education or learn too much about how to run a farm. Such education might render them discontented and make them dream of owning farms of their own, which would be very bad—from the standpoint of people who want to keep farmhands and renters.

It is that thing, that concept, that rottenness at the heart of rural education, which we of the Farmers Union have been fighting with all our skill and resolution and all our soul; and which we shall continue to fight until the rotten practices are abandoned everywhere.

Why talk and dream about democracy, if we actually have it not, and are not to have it, in that field of American life where democracy must have its deepest expression as a way of life? Is mere talk of democracy to be used as an opiate to lull the people to sleep?

But I believe we can have it, and I want now to turn to the happier theme of what rural education—all rural education—

should mean, and must mean if we are really to have democracy in future America.

What kind of agriculture do we want anyway?

We want an agriculture which produces effectively for the nation, and is composed of self-respecting, independent citizens who can bring their children up in adequate security and with freedom from fear, equipped to play their part as citizens of the Great Democracy.

We want first a rural education system which is designed from the start to meet the needs of country children and is not merely the cast-off clothing of city education. It should teach them thoroughly as citizens of a great country; It should teach them thoroughly in all the technical knowledge that today's farmers need and that tomorrow's farmers will need more.

What do we need?

We need first that this rural education shall be entirely free to serve the purposes for which it is all-important; and that means it must be free from any pressure-group. It means adequate pay for adequate teaching; and adequate housing for rural schools.

Second we need a rural education that shall be improved and implemented to the single end of making better farmers; and of making better people of those farmers and their children.

Such an education would mean, ideally, the revision and the codifying of all our laws relating to rural education, so

that there should be a single way to accomplish the single purpose. In other words, all federal and state programs of rural education should be joined up and integrated so as to provide a single machine to do a single job.

It is should mean a new character of liberty, not more restrictions for the county agent for the land-grant college teacher, for the experiment station faculty, and for the vocational agricultural teacher.

But we must not stop there. We need an educational system that will make instantly available to these people all their lives the latest information and the latest methods they need to make a living on the farm; and to make a living with leisure for rest and time to read and observe and reflect—to be all-around citizens, in other words.

But we must not stop there. We need an educational system that will make instantly available to the farm wives all the most modern devices and comforts and satisfying places for the human soul.

But we must not stop there. I am saying that the kind of people you grow on the farm is immensely more important to the future of the nation than the kind of crops you grow on the farm. The virility, the strength, the independence, the culture, the all-around quality of farm folk is all-important to the future of America.

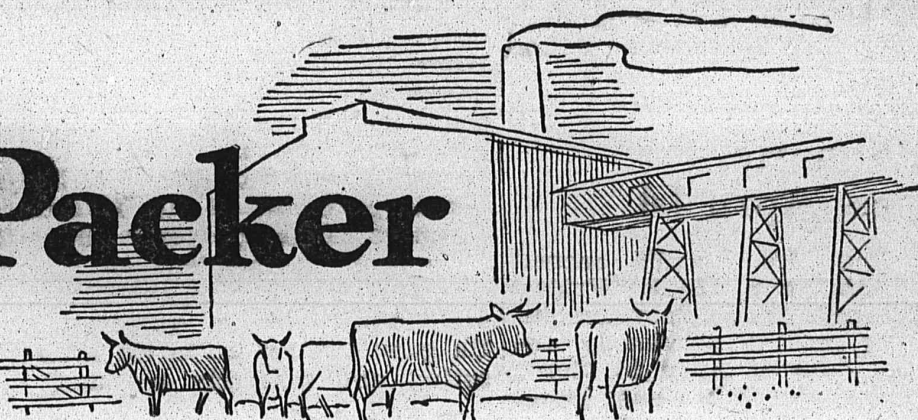
Above and beyond the technical education to produce the kind of crops we need, there is

education to help produce the kind of people we need.

Here is where I think our present system of rural education falls down, even more than the way it distributes its technical service to those who need it least, on the apparent theory that "him who has, gets".

As the first step toward such a program, it should be put foremost on the agenda of the post-war planning committees of the Secretary of Agriculture. Those committees are presently planned, as I understand it, to include representatives only of the farm organizations. The farm problem is much broader than that. We are considering the future building not only of farmers, but people; and such a committee should have upon it able representatives not only of the land grant colleges, the farm services, and of Congress, but also of consumers, of the rural life organizations of the churches of rural teachers of country storekeepers, and bakers—of everyone, in short, whose stake in a future America means not only a stake in an improved and richer and more virile and more and more thoughtful, and more vocal, rural people in America!


DOUBLE HARVEST!
War Bond money will plant Hitler 6 feet under now and buy seed for new crops later!



The Packer

The Ledger

The C.P.A.



Every farm, city and town business should keep books. Swift & Company would have to whether it wanted to or not. It must make accurate reports to its 60,000 shareholders, must know whether it is making or losing money. And then, at the end of the year the company must make accurate statements of the year's results to the United States Government for income tax returns as well as for other purposes.

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Through many years, Swift & Company's net profits from ALL sources have averaged but a fraction of a penny a pound.

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LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, KANSAS CITY

and
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

Stone Webb, Jackson Co., Mo., 7steers and hefs.	1050	\$15.50
Carl Riekhof, Lafayette Co., Mo., 25 str. and hfs.	1043	15.25
H. W. Brandt, Pettis Co., Mo., 16 heifers	946	15.00
Henry Nothof, Dickinson Co., Kans., 14 steers	1162	15.00
John Smith, Lyon Co., Kans., 13 steers	1290	14.50
Arvid Dahlsten, McPherson Co., Kans., 14 steers	1290	14.50
Drew M. Rinne, Clay Co., Mo., 13 str. and hfs.	668	14.25
Alvin Richter, Marion Co., Kans., 11 str. and hfs.	872	14.25
Luther Larson, McPherson Co., Kans., 13 steers	942	14.00
Arvid Dahlsten, McPherson Co., Kans., 18 steers	1060	14.00
Herbert Campbell, Lafayette Co., Mo., 15 str. and hfs.	807	13.50
Elmer Bergner, Pratt Co., Kans., 26 steers	822	13.25
Bart Otto, Mitchell Co., Kans., 20 heifers	742	14.25
Lee Hodgson, Lynn Co., Kans., 12 str. and hfs.	700	14.25
C. E. DeVasher, Saline Co., Mo., 11 steers	117	14.00
R. T. Brennan, Grundy Co., Mo., 13 heifers	633	14.00
L. J. Lewis & Sons, Coffey Co., Kans., 19 heifers	812	13.50
E. A. Schagel, Ness Co., Kans., 16 steers	963	13.00
B. F. Peckner, Rush Co., Kans., 13 steers	826	13.00
Geo. Sill, Clay Co., Mo., 39 heifers	1117	13.00
V. T. Moss, Ray Co., Mo., 24 heifers	854	12.75
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kans., 27 cows	1122	11.75
Fred Gnadt, Wabaunsee Co., Kans., 14 steers	963	11.50
G. E. Force, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 21 cows	1015	10.85
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kans., 41 cows	618	6.50

HOGS

W. H. Doberer, Clay Co., Kans.	32	258	\$13.75
B. E. Flory, Cedar, Mo.	23	203	13.75
I. W. Reeder, Norton, Kansas	24	272	13.70
C. L. Myers, Republic, Kans.	21	271	13.70
Terry & Bennett, Sullivan, Mo.	45	221	13.70
Bernard Hamilton, Smith, Kans.	32	223	13.70
M. J. Watson, Washington, Kans.	21	260	13.70
G. Chamberlin, Pettis, Mo.	51	227	13.70
Carl Mathies, Wabaunsee, Kans.	40	246	13.65
Griffith Bros., Clay, Kans.	65	254	13.65
J. C. Poindexter, Franklin, Kans.	30	197	13.65
G. Chamberlin, Pettis, Mo.	26	216	13.60
Henry Barnett, Lafayette, Mo.	25	233	13.60
Glenn Sanders, Chariton, Mo.	24	214	13.60
Howard Boehm, Johnson, Kans.	30	243	13.60
D. L. Barrett, Miami, Kans.	22	160	12.25

SHEEP

J. F. McBoyle & Son, Dickinson, Kans.	92	111	\$16.15
Carl Peterson, Ottawa, Kans.	11	117	16.00
As Larson, Riley, Kans.	16	110	15.90
Francis Gwin, Livingston, Mo.	14	95	15.75
L. J. Lewis, Osage, Kansas	8	100	15.75
Don F. Gise, Mitchell, Kansas	25	89	15.75
Ophelia Lyons, Washington, Kans.	12	99	14.75
Herb Bollinger, Dickinson, Kans.	150	95	13.75
Chas. Brown, Jefferson, Kansas	12	70	13.50
Paul Crawford, Grundy, Mo.	16	62	13.00
Bill Clampet, Polk, Mo.	14	65	12.50

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Farmers Union Livestock
Cooperative, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE RECEIPTS 12,000

We had a light run of killing steers on today's market with prices fully steady on all classes. Good cattle are still selling from 15 to 15.50 with a top of 16.25 on some choice heavy cattle. Most between-ends are selling around 14 to 15. Plain cattle and dogies are bringing 12.50 to 13.00. Stockers and feeders are 25 lower. Butcher Market—The killing cow and heifer market was very draggy and generally weak to 25 lower than last week's very low close. Outstanding heavy cows were in good demand but all other classes were hard to move. This same condition seemed to follow few heifers and mixed yearlings. The bull market is very dull and 25 to 35 lower. Stock cows and heifers 25 to 40 under last week—the extremely bad weather being a big factor. Calf Market—Killing cal-

ves are a little lower with the exception of choice veal which is still holding a top of 14.00. Heavies are 50 lower than the close of last week selling mostly from 9.50 to 11.50 with a few of the best kind selling up to 13.00. Stock calves are very hard

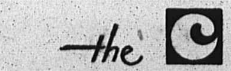
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SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

Market Letter

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

South St. Joseph, Mo.

April 8, 1943

Slaughter steer prices showed little net change from the week before although there was some strength apparent on well finished cattle. Shortfed offerings were inclined to drag up to mid-week but action became better late and such kinds finished mostly steady. Demand was broadest for light yearling cattle and she stock which measured steady to 25c. higher, extremes 40c or more higher on imbe-tween grade yearlings. Common grade yearlings selling below the \$12.00 mark were hard to move and eased off to finally stand weak to 25c lower. Bulls, calves and wealers went unchanged. Outlet for replacement cattle was narrow and prices declined 25-50c on top of a similar decline the week before.

New tops for recent months were paid for slaughter steers and also straight heifers. A load of 1399-lb. Iowa fed beeves well up in the choice grade brought \$16.35 Tuesday to establish a new peak since June last year.

To move. Car load lots—choice quality—sold 50c lower than last week.

HOG RECEIPTS—5,000

The hog market was fairly active and mostly 10 to 15 higher than last week's close. The extreme top was \$13.75 but was paid sparingly by yard traders and a small outside packer. The packer top was 13.70. Desirable 200-330 lb. weights sold mostly from 13.60 to 13.75. 170-190s 12.50 to 13.60. Fat underweight lights 140-160s 11.10 to 12.25. These weights in just stocker flesh selling around 50c per cwt. discount. The bulk of the better grade packing sows 12.75 to 13.00. Strictly choice stock pigs 8.50 to 9.50—others sharply below.

SHEEP RECEIPTS—7,000

The sheep market is strong to 15 higher with a top on fed lambs at 16.15. Medium fleshed lambs 13 to 14. Cull lambs 10 to

Two loads of choice 969 and 1027-lb. Nebraska fed heifers brought \$16.00, the highest since April last year and within 25c of the record high figure for nearly 16 years, or since September, 1928. Ten loads of choice 1115-1358-lb. steers brought \$15.85-16.00. Approximately 70 per cent of steers embraced good and choice grades at \$14.50-15.75, while about 23 per cent were lower grade shortfeds at \$12.00-14.35. Choice 1004-lb. heifers brought \$15.75, and a load of choice 901-lb. mixed yearlings \$14.00-15.35, including 6 loads of 777-875-lb. heifers at \$15.35. Some common and medium kinds brought \$10.00-13.50.

Bulk of common and medium beef cows turned at \$8.50-11.00, a few good fed cows \$11.50-12.50, occasional individuals up to \$13.00. Canners and cutters sold largely at \$6.00-8.50. Most medium and good bulls brought \$10.00-12.00, good heavy beef bulls topping at \$12.50; common light bulls down to \$9.50 or less. Good and choice wealers turned at

\$13-13.50; top \$13.50. A load of good 555-lb. whiteface stock steer calves scaled at \$13.25. Medium and good stockers at \$11.60-12.50 predominated.

Receipts of cattle and calves at 12 markets for the 4 days numbered 211,500, compared with 210,000 last week and 185,000 a year ago. Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

BUYING CATTLE?

Prices are high and markets fast moving. It is to your benefit to have an experienced man help you make your selections.

Our order buyers know cattle and markets—and will work for your best interest at all times.—Come in or send us your order.

FARMERS UNION
LIVESTOCK
CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita,
Parsons

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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There's Still A War To Win

Almost every day since the war began, the newspapers have carried the prediction of this person or that on how long the war will last. There is naturally a keen interest in the question and there is just as naturally no way of knowing.

Recently, however a new aspect of the war has become the fare of the prophets. Now the air is fouled with guesses on what the cost in American and British lives the direct frontal attack of Continental Europe will be. Last week a high ranking American officer stated that casualties would be very low and that soldiers should be eager to take the risk for the chance to see "the show."

Granting the dramatic qualities and not criticizing the military attitude that sees much of interest in what may well be the world's greatest display of martial might, we are more concerned with the optimism and subsequent complacency which the officer's remarks feeds in the home-front populace.

While devoutly hoping that Germany will fold soon after the invasion, there is yet much evidence that Germany is far from beaten. The Allied campaign in Italy is certainly not progressing according to plan. The Russian victories are inspiring but only recently and only at points has the Russian army been able to push back to where they were when the war started.

There are many causes for optimism. The bombings of Berlin the Ruhr, etc. have been most effective. The Allies have licked the U-boats but this victory only serves to put us on the offensive.

Last fall Major General George V. Strong, assistant chief of staff and chief of military intelligence of the U. S. Army made public a report on the strength of our enemies to dispell the false optimism created by predictions as that made by Admiral William F. Halsey commander of the South Pacific fleet. Said Admiral Halsey on January 2, 1943 that there would be a "complete absolute defeat of the Axis" in 1943.

Two key statements in the Strong report may help us to understand the military realities which made themselves felt at the Moscow conference. "Our optimism for the future," General Strong says, "is based almost entirely on the ability of our Russian allies to keep nearly three-quarters of the German army occupied in the east, and on the ability of American and British aviators to keep up tremendous raids on German's European Fortress." At another point the head of our military intelligence notes, "If all the resources of the United Nations were pooled we would have a definite advantage over Germany in the European theater. However, were it not for the enormous sacrifices of our Russian ally, who is paying a heavy price for her magnificent victories, the odds would be roughly four or five to one against us."

After declaring that we have all been deceived by "highly optimistic publicity regarding relatively minor victories," the General gives a hard-boiled view of the power still at the disposal of our enemies. As against the twenty divisions lost at Stalingrad and the eight lost in North Africa, the Reich this year has raised more than sixty new divisions, each with six hundred machine guns and three hundred heavier weapons. "That gives you an idea," General Strong says "of how much German war industry is producing in spite of our aerial offensive." Their weapons include new models of tanks and guns "in some cases equal to and in some cases better than anything which the Allied armies have to place against them." One of these is a new rocket gun, weighing less than 1800 pounds but with fir power equal to

six heavy field howitzers weighing nine tons apiece.

Behind this war-production record is a steady increase in man power. Strong reports that in June, 1939, there were 23,000,000 persons employed in the Reich's essential war industries. Today there are 35,000,000, including an estimated 7,000,000 foreign civilian workers and prisoners of war. Germany's full potential can only be grasped if one considers that it controls a population of 325,000,000, all "contributing at least in some measure to the German war effort." Its position in material is good. It controls 42,000,000 tons in steel capacity today whereas it had but 25,000,000 tons in 1938. In 1942 its coal production was 186,000,000 tons, and "Axis Europe as a whole produced almost double that amount." Germany is nearly self-sufficient in rubber, thanks to synthetic production, and although there is a shortage of certain types of oil and lubricants, it "has sufficient high-octane gasoline for its air forces." Despite rumors to the contrary, "there is much evidence that the German railroad and transportation network is functioning efficiently and adequately."

Yes we still have a war to win against enemies who still retain considerable advantages.

Keeping the Bargain

"War breeds not only famine, pestilence and death; it also breeds reaction. The fourth horseman of this unholy apocalypse is today in the saddle in this country, ready to ride our people to disaster if not checked through united action by the common people. The menace of American business imperialism does not only endanger other nations; it threatens the existence of our people."

"To check this oncoming juggernaut—to destroy it and usher in not only the century of the common man but era of the common man—two general lines of action should be clearly laid down and vigorously and persistently followed. These two lines of action are organization and education. The people must come together in great numbers in liberal organizations, and they must extend and improve their services of information. We must all work tirelessly to build up and strengthen farm groups labor unions, liberal organizations, consumer groups and cooperative enterprises, and bring them into closer and more harmonious relations for united economic and political action."

This is the statement made by Representative Coffee from the state of Washington, a leader of the liberal bloc in Congress—a statesman among politicians. Representative Coffee knows what the people are up against. He frankly appraised the situation. He recognized that "the agencies which mold public opinion are completely under the sinister control of a selfish and unprincipled minority utterly without scruple or shame in using this power to deceive and mislead the public." He pointed out that "the broadcaster who tries to give the people the truth as he sees it is liable to be yanked off the air. At least five honest commentators have thus been silenced while two others too well entrenched to be removed, have been subject to censorship."

"Serious as the general situation is," declared Representative Coffee, "it nonetheless offers us a golden opportunity. While the forces of action are powerful and arrogant, the sleeping Gulliver of the common man is beginning to stir and to become conscious of his potential strength. Never before have the progressive forces in this country been so clear as to their aims or so hopeful of making progress toward achieving them."

This is the warning and hope held out by a voice in Congress where in recent months most of its members have been foundering in the dismal swamp of utter confusion. That is encouragement for cooperatives, at a time when groups who under the banner of private enterprise are gathering their forces for a great offensive against the cooperative movement. Tax away most of the saving that members make through their cooperatives and everything will be all right, they say.

Many of them, while attacking cooperatives on the home front, have also joined in the clamoring attack against the way the war is run by the Administration. They are the kind that whisper, "It's those regimenting Washington bureaucrats who are with you at every meal telling you what coffee, sugar, bacon and canned good you can consume. They prescribe the shoes you buy and the cut of your suit. They limit your tires and gasoline while lending it all to the world." That's the kind of stuff they whisper. And they say that a bungling government is messing up the food program by advising farmers what to grow and how much to grow, and by fixing prices.

There's a good deal more of this sort of thing. There are people who would lead you to believe that if they were in control there would be no need of war rationing of gasoline and tires shoe leather and food. They are the kind that hold out the will o' the wisp of inflation-profits. But we all know that if America is to win the peace as well as the war, and if World War II is to mean anything for the common people then whoever is in office must face the same problems.

Mistakes, of course, have been made. Mistakes that have caused inconveniences and actual suffering. But can any person of any political faith or proclivity honestly say that another government or administration would have made no mistakes? The Farmers Union is a liberal organization. Historically, it has stood in opposition to forces or individuals that bring hardships on ordinary people. Americans unflinchingly bargained to endure war time hardships that that greatest enemy of humanity, fascism, might be crushed. We cannot renege on that bargain.

The Wagner Bill

IV Illness Robs United States of Thousands of Planes and Tanks

Two million or more workers are taken off America's production lines on an average day because of temporary illness.

Think what that means in time of peace! In time of war it is even more striking.

The absence of workers in the United States from jobs because of sickness (disabilities of less than 6 months' duration) totals an annual loss of 600,000,000 work days. This is equivalent in production to 29,000 heavy bombers, or 144,000 fighter planes, or 375,000 light tanks, or 725 destroyers, or 86 battleships.

It Can Be Prevented

For every man or woman actually unable to report for work there are probably at least two with productive powers cut as much as 50 per cent by illness.

Adequate care could prevent at least one-third of this entire loss of working time and productive efficiency.

Premature deaths are another drain on our productive capacity, since thousands of lives are lost annually which might have been saved by prompt and adequate care.

I could go on citing figures on preventable illness and loss of life among mothers, babies, and school children.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, agitating for a keep-fit program, speaks of "the \$10,000,000,000 annual tax nobody gets"—the monetary burden which physical disability lays on America's war effort and national economy.

Recall some of those figures when somebody argues that the United States cannot afford to add medical and hospital insurance to its social security system.

It is obvious that distribution of medical care has not kept pace with the great strides of medical science in the United States. When the wage earner gets sick, staggering medical bills frequently hit the family at the very time its income is cut off. Debt and dependency is an all too frequent result.

A study by the American Medical Association submitted to a Senate committee in 1939 conceded that all families with incomes up to \$3,000 a year needed a varying measure of economic help to meet illness and hospital costs. On the basis of the national income at that time, this included 90 per cent of the population, and fully 75 per cent of those above the relief level.

This problem strikes home in the experience of most American families. The common sense way to meet it is to help the working population pay-as-it-earns for all needed medical and hospital care, under a national plan geared to private medical practice and combined with needed preventive and publicly supported medicine.

V Health Plan Would Eliminate Father Draft

The United States would not have been forced to draft fathers at this time, had there been in full operation a comprehensive pre-war national health program to take care of the remediable defects of those now of fighting age.

It was because Selective Service found so many IV-F's among single men and married nonfathers that it is now obliged to break up so many American homes.

From one-quarter to one-third or more of those classified IV-F, it is estimated, could have been made fit for general military service by proper and timely care and treatment over a comparatively short period of time.

Fifty Per Cent Registrants Rejected

These painful results from the accumulated health neglect of a whole population indicate why I am particularly interested in comprehensive national health legislation and in the medical insurance part of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to enlarge and strengthen our national system of social security.

From November 1940, through September, 1941, some 3,000,000 registrants were examined by local selective-service boards.

Health defects accounted for the rejection for general military service of about half of those examined.

The chance of reclaiming many of those rejected for health defects even at their adult stage of life was so clear and so startling that at various times plans for remedial treatment were advanced by such experts as—

Col. Samuel J. Kopetzky, chief of the medical division of the New York City Selective Service.

The Federal Security Agency's Commission on Physical Rehabilitation, headed by Dr. George Baehr, of New York City.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service System.

Says Bill is the Answer

What's become of all the plans? Why haven't they been carried through on a broad Nation-wide scale?

While I'm asking questions, let me answer one that is frequently asked me: Does the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill do anything concrete for returning servicemen?

It does. Broadly speaking, it provides paid-up benefit rights for the returning serviceman and his family for a full year after his discharge from the armed forces, under all phases of the enlarged social-insurance plan. It also protects them against loss of rights under existing programs.

In other words, the bill assures the serviceman that he will not fall behind in any civilian social-insurance rights to which other insured workers are, or may become, entitled.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barr of Salina (He's with the Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n) this month celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.



It Pays To Cooperate

Our Farmers Union Co-op Creameries at Superior and Fairbury will refund \$35,529.00 in patronage dividend to Kansas farmers for cream shipped in 1943.

Selling your cream to your own Farmers Union Co-op Creameries will net you more, so if you are not patronizing your Creameries now, begin at once!

Each of these 26 stars represents one employee of the Farmers Union Creameries in the Armed Forces of the Government.

Farmers Union Co-operative Creameries

Superior — Fairbury