

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME 35

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1942

NUMBER 22

New War Cabinet Streamlines The National Farmers Union

1943 PROGRAM

Adopted By Delegates at the 38th Annual Convention of
The Farmers Educational & Cooperative
Union of America

The world of yesterday is gone. A new world is being shaped in the course of the present conflict, long predicted as the inevitable end of the cruel and outmoded system based upon unbridled exploitation. That new world, the People's Century, can be born alive or dead. It will be born alive, in victory, freedom and hope, if we prove ourselves worthy of the new free world we seek.

We renew our profound commitment to the basic Farmers Union principle: the security of the farm family on the land in an economy of abundance brought about by a free exchange of goods and services.

We pledge ourselves and our entire membership, whom we here represent, our labor, our resources, and our very lives, if need be, to the task of achieving in war and in the peace to follow that total victory which is

the prerequisite to the century of the common men and women of this earth.

To guide the executive officers of the National Farmers Union in the year ahead, we, the democratically selected delegates to the 38th National Convention at Oklahoma City November 19, 1942, do lay down the following principles:

(1) Total victory requires concrete plans to win the war and the peace to come. Post-war and wartime planning are inseparable; the energies we bend toward winning the war can also be directed toward winning the peace. We want decisive military victory as quickly as possible. We believe concerted and unified action will get it. We recognize that, while military action must convince these peoples that overthrow of

(Continued on Page Seven)

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. Holds A Stockholders Meeting

MEETING CALLED FOR PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING THE CREATION OF A LIVESTOCK MARKETING SALES AGENCY.

Credentials Committee Reports There Were 514 Members Present Either By Proxy Or In Person—Held At Alladin Hotel In Kansas City, November 20

The special stockholders meeting of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company was held in Kansas City, Mo., at the Alladin hotel Friday, November 20, as scheduled. According to the credentials committee report there were 514 members represented by proxy and in person.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the creation of a joint livestock marketing sales agency, between the Kansas Farmers Union and the Missouri Farmers Association, for the pur-

pose of handling the operations of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company.

In this manner it will be possible to operate on a 100 percent cooperative basis, thus becoming eligible for income tax exemption. The joint sales agency will have no capital stock, the only requirement for membership in this agency will

(Please Turn to Page Six)

DEAN TO ATTEND CLAY CO. MEETING

President Dean will attend the Clay County Farmers Union meeting at Clay Center, Kansas, on Thursday night December 10. Every member of the Clay County Union is urged to attend. The discussion in this meeting will be of great interest to each and every member. President Dean will discuss the Farmers Union's position on appropriations for the Farm Security Administration also the Farmers Union position on the feed wheat program and further use of government owned stocks of grain for livestock feed, to increase production of much needed meat products. Watch for word from your county officers as to where the meeting will be held.

In This Issue

PAGE TWO

Farmers Union Urged To Adopt Eight-Point Program by M. W. Thatcher
A Discussion on Rationing
Retiring National Secretary Honored
National Farmers Guild Refuses to Endorse Lewis
A Marker For the Grave of O. F. Dornblaser

PAGE THREE

Laval Acted As Counsel to I. G. Farben
Referendum Ballot

PAGE FOUR

Day by Day—a page of cooperative news by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Chain Store Paper Condemns Radio Gaging of Co-ops

PAGE FIVE

The Junior and Juvenile Section by Esther Ekblad, Kansas Junior Leader
Torchbearers Report of 1942 National Convention

PAGE SIX

Nebraska Woman Winner of NFU Essay Contest
Neighborhood Notes

PAGE SEVEN

News of Activities in Livestock Markets by The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City

PAGE EIGHT

Editorial on Farm Bureau Serves Who?

Convention Delegates' Approval of Plan Is One of the Highlights

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET SCHEDULED TO BE NAMED AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING—EMIL LORIKS REPLACES J. M. GRAVES AS NATIONAL SECRETARY

The New Program Declared To Be One of the Most Sweeping Ever Adopted By Any Farm Group—Creation of Cabinet Necessitated By the Wartime Duties of the Farmers Union—Adopt Eight-Point Program As Outlined by M. W. Thatcher

BY E. K. DEAN

Creation of a "war cabinet" to facilitate quick action on the national front was approved by the National Farmers Union convention at Oklahoma City, Thursday, November 19, in one of the highlights of the three-day session.

The change is one of the most far-reaching in the organization's 40 years of history and is expected to make possible rapid mobilization of talent and ability on a moment's notice.

The cabinet was recommended by President James Patton, and its members were scheduled to be named at the close of the convention.

In the election of officers,

there was only one contest. Emil Loriks, Arlington, S. D., defeated J. M. Graves, Perkins, Okla., as national secretary. D. Rolph, Johnlin, Mont., was re-elected vice-president, K. W. Hones, Colfax, Wis., and Wisconsin State President, was named to the board. James Patton, National President, was elected in 1941 to fill a three year term, so there was no contest for that office.

The Farmers Union program was one of the most sweeping ever adopted by any farm group. It not only enunciated that the membership was prepared to lead the way in a program of action to win the war and the peace to follow, but laid down a specific farm program, which in its broadest outline em-

braced every phase of agriculture from the issues of national legislation to co-operatives and the need for protection and giving greater benefits to the family-type farm.

The national board will continue to function as it has in the past, but it has conveyed executive authority to the war cabinet between board meetings. This means that

(Please Turn to Page Six)

CIRCULATION

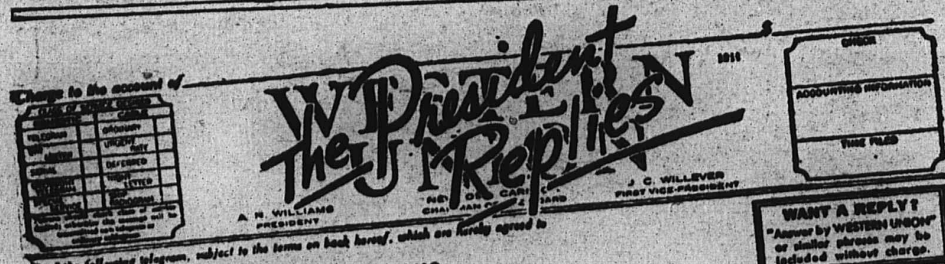
December 3, 1942

12,008

Delivers Keynote Address



President James G. Patton is pictured above as he delivered the keynote address of the 38th annual convention of the National Farmers Union, held in Oklahoma City, Okla., November 16-19.



KW10 151/150 GOVT SHOW PGHS

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC

19 244P

JAMES PATTON ESQ

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION HOTEL SKIRVIN

PLEASE DON'T INTERPRET, OR LET ANYBODY ELSE INTERPRET, WHAT I SAID ABOUT LONG-RANGE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS HAVING BEEN LAID ON THE SHELF. MAY I SUGGEST THAT YOU MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WE ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO THOSE SELFISH FORCES IN EVERY AMERICAN GROUP WHO ARE SEEKING TO USE THE WAR IN ORDER TO REPEAL OUR GREAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GAINS? SUCH PEOPLE PUT THE WAR SECOND BY TRYING TO TAKE SELFISH ADVANTAGE OF IT.

WHILE THE WAR LASTS WE CANNOT RIGHTLY START GREAT PUBLIC WORKS FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER AND NAVIGATION BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT ENOUGH STEEL OR MANPOWER TO DIVERT TO THEM IN THIS EMERGENCY. WE RECOGNIZE THIS, BUT WE ARE COLLECTING A VAST NUMBER OF PROJECTS WHICH CAN AND SHOULD BE STARTED THE MOMENT THE WAR IS OVER, IN ORDER TO CUSHION THE RETURN TO PEACE CONDITIONS AND IN ORDER TO MOVE FORWARD ON OUR PROGRESSIVE PATH-

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Farmers Union Urged To Adopt 8-Point Program

M. W. THATCHER URGES CONVENTION TO TAKE LEAD IN CARRYING OUT THE "COMMON MAN'S" PROGRAM FOR WINNING THE WAR AND THE PEACE

Calls for Fulfillment of the American Promise and Declares That "With the People, Winning the War and the Peace" Are the Same Thing

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The National Farmers Union convention was urged to take the lead in carrying out the "common man's" eight-point program for winning the war and the peace to follow, by M. W. Thatcher, of St. Paul, chairman of its National Legislative Committee, and general manager of the Grain Terminal Association, nation's largest marketing organization.

Thatcher, who for the past decade has been spokesman in Washington for the Farmers Union and grain co-ops on legislative matters, addressed nearly 1,500 Farmers Union delegates and visitors representing 33 states in the Oklahoma City Municipal auditorium Tuesday night.

Must Be Positive War

He called for fulfillment of the American Promise and declared that "with the people, this war and the winning of the peace are one and the same thing. To the people, post-war and war-time planning are inseparable. They know that what it takes to win the war, it takes, also, to win the peace."

This war, he declared, "must be a positive war to achieve a decent way of life and to fulfill the American Promise, which for nearly 200 years has settled the people of the world on our land. . . . It represents a home in which we live, a place to raise a happy and healthy family, and a job to earn the decent things of life. A home, a piece of land, and the free air to breathe, these represent the aspirations of every man."

In urging that the eight-point program be carried out, Thatcher said that "we told our government to spend freely to win the war. Let's be willing to do as much to prevent the recurrence of war as we are willing to do to win it."

Chart to Win War and Peace

"The times call for a chart to win the war and peace. It must include:

1. Full production, now for the war—in peace for the needs of man. This means full employment—no closed factories, idle farms, now or after the war. This means government control of monopolies and patents in peace as is now urged in war.

2. Full political democracy through elected representatives. This means active participation of all citizens in politics to assure

the rule of the people instead of government by selfish interests. This means, among other things, abolition of evils such as the poll tax.

3. Full economic democracy; the right of an individual to participate in decisions affecting his economic welfare through farm organizations, farm programs, and other public programs, labor unions, business men's organizations, co-operatives, and similar democratic organizations. In this instance, agriculture which represents only 25 percent of the national population must be prepared to associate with other organizations with similar general, broad interests in the general welfare.

What Wealth Really Is

4. Full recognition that our national wealth consists of natural resources, our productive plant, and our people; their health, literacy and resourcefulness. Money is merely a medium of exchange, a measure of value, a system of bookkeeping. Interest, therefore, must not exceed the cost of administering credit; anything beyond that is usury. We must brush off the antiquated misconceptions of yesterday. We must recognize that gold is no longer a standard of value. Even the government recognized it. The government has closed down all the gold mines in the nation. It did not make sense to dig gold out of one hole—only to bury it in another. It was much cheaper to leave it in the first hole. Wisely, the government has now put gold miners to digging copper and zinc and lead and other vital war metals. Now, we measure money by such valuable things as wheat and livestock and wool and shoes and clothing. We cannot let any outmoded economic theory again shackle us in planning for the full world of tomorrow.

Aid for Family-Type Farm

5. Full protection of our national resources. Our national resources not only consist of soil, minerals, forests, and waterways,

but more important, the lives of the people. Conservation programs must not only preserve and build up the soil, but must guarantee to every person adequate food, medical care and education.

6. Full use of our land and machines to cover rural America with sturdy farm families operating their own family-type farms. To preserve the family-type farms, we must provide needed credit at cost, a graduated land tax, sound crop insurance, fair income tax, parity prices, planned production according to needs, extension of co-operative practice in the field of distribution and the use of costly farm machinery.

7. Full participation in the councils of the nations, to the end that we may live in a world that is policed and governed by law. This means that we cannot return to isolationism, but must participate in world affairs to protect our promised American way of life.

8. Full adherence to world trade policies. This must permit all peoples everywhere a chance to make a living. But we must recognize that the war is giving us a self-sufficient, continental economy, and this war-time trend toward self-sufficiency already is creating large vested interests which will insist upon controlling business after the war ends. We must be prepared to champion the exchange of goods and the privilege of peoples the world over to exchange their surpluses with other nations who have products which they lack, without intervention of international profiteers. We cannot permit high tariff isolationism to sow seeds of another world war.

Program of Action

These eight points can be achieved, Thatcher declared, only by immediate and complete reorganization of the war administration along the following lines:

1. Dismissal of all dollar-a-year-men, as being inconsistent with democratic principles.
2. Creation of over-all War Board composed of proven public servants, staffed with full-time public servants to all key, policy-making points.
3. Greater representation of working farmers and industrial labor, as well as industrial management, in advisory circles.
4. Consolidation of all wartime governmental functions under the over-all board.

He struck out at the attempts to divide the people to pit labor against agriculture, the attempts to stir confusion in the minds of people, and to choke off social and economic gains as a recurrence of the forces of the last war who sought to place the burden of transition from war production to peacetime production on the common people.

Rationing

Five Steps Announced in Auto Program: Farmer and city drivers should become familiar with the five steps in the Government's plan for keeping passenger cars rolling in both urban and rural areas for essential mileage with a minimum use of rubber.

These five steps have been announced by OPA as follows:

1. Rationing of used tires and recaps, and new tires now in stock.
2. Control of each car's mileage through rationing gasoline.
3. Compulsory periodic inspection of all tires.
4. Denial of gasoline and tire replacements to violators of the national 35-mile-an-hour speed limit.
5. Capacity use, through car-sharing, of every car.

The whole plan is designed as an over-all control to insure for the nation continuing use of those of its 27 million passenger cars which are a vital part of its economy and transportation system.

A national stockpile of all idle passenger car tires in the country is to be created under a plan now in progress through Government purchase of tires not in use and in excess of five tires per car. The complete mileage rationing program was put into operation when gasoline coupon control started on December 1.

Under the tire plan replacements will be authorized for passenger cars on the basis of the minimum grade of tire that will serve for the mileage granted in the gasoline ration book. Those who use their cars but little will get certificates for recaps, or if their worn tires cannot be recapped, they will get recaps or new tires of the various grades now in the dealers' stocks, according to OPA.—National Union Farmer.

A Marker for Grave Of O. F. Dornblaser

National Farmers Union Appoints Committee To Properly Mark Site of Grave—Contributions To Cover Expense To Be Accepted From Farmers Union Organizations or Members

At the third quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union, information was received that the burial site of O. F. Dornblaser, (Uncle Dorn) was not properly marked and cared for.

Mr. Dornblaser was among the group of men who organized the first local of the Farmers Union on September 2nd, 1902. He helped organize the Texas State Union in 1904, and the National Union in 1905, and served for many years as a Director of the National Union and as an organizer. He did organization work in nearly all states that received a Farmers Union Charter.

After the Board was informed in the matter, it was moved by Mr. Hones, seconded by Dr. Dickinson, that the President appoint a committee with authority to put up a marker at Mr. Dornblaser's grave, at an expense not to exceed \$100, the National Union to be reimbursed by contributions from Farmers Union organizations, Members, or others, who may wish in that way to show their appreciation of his services to the Farmers Union.

President Patton appointed Tom

W. Cheek and Z. H. Lawter, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and H. C. Hansen of Hemmingford, Nebraska, as members of the Committee.

The committee was instructed that State Unions are to be advised of the action taken and ask that they forward any contributions they may receive to this office, for the purpose stated. It is pointed out that this is not a direct solicitation or a demand for a contribution, but is to afford an opportunity to those who wish to contribute to the cause, in memory of the services of a faithful worker.

In connection with contributions for this purpose, there are in the possession of the National Farmers Union, a few less than one hundred copies of a very nicely planned booklet published by Mr. Dornblaser, when he was over ninety years of age. Official permission is being asked to give a copy of the booklet—until the supply is exhausted—to everyone who contributes as much as \$1.00 for the purpose.—National Union Farmer.

RETIRING NATIONAL SECRETARY HONORED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 30—Special.—J. M. Graves retiring Secretary of the National Farmers Union, was the honored guest at a luncheon held here today. Attended by his Oklahoma Farmers Union official family, Secretary Graves was presented a beautifully engraved gold watch, the gift of the National Farmers Union.

The ceremonies of presenting the watch were presided over by Tom W. Cheek, Chairman of the National Farmers Union Board and president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. Ralph L. Williams, editor of the National Union Farmer, represented President James G. Patton at the ceremony.

The engraving upon the watch given to Secretary Graves said:

"Presented by the National Farmers Union to J. M. Graves for his years of splendid service—1942."

The honor to Mr. Graves was ordered by the Board of Directors at their recent meeting in Oklahoma City. It is presented to him in behalf of the entire membership of the Farmers Union.

A profitable investment WITH A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE from your government. BUY WAR BONDS.

NATIONAL FARMERS GUILD REFUSES TO ENDORSE LEWIS

PEORIA, Ill.—The National Farmers Guild meeting in convention in Peoria, November 17-18 refused to endorse John L. Lewis' United Dairy Farmers of District 50. Despite the fact that Coughlinite E. E. Kennedy and Charles Sheppelman, president of the United Farmers of Illinois and organizer for the United Dairy Farmers, were all set to sell the farmers out, and despite the bragging of Ralph Marlatt, District 50 organizer, that Lewis had \$6,000,000 and that the miners were "voluntarily" assessing themselves to raise \$3,000,000 more, the farmer delegates responded to a leaflet handed out by the Farm Equipment Workers (CIO) which pointed out Lewis' dictatorial methods and anti-war policies. The leaflet congratulated the farmers on their record breaking Food for Victory production campaign and urged farmer-labor cooperation to "provide the guns, tanks, planes, and the machinery and labor essential to produce the food for men in North Africa and Guadalcanal, and to carry the offensive to Berlin." Only two of the approximately 35 delegates voted for the Lewis outfit.

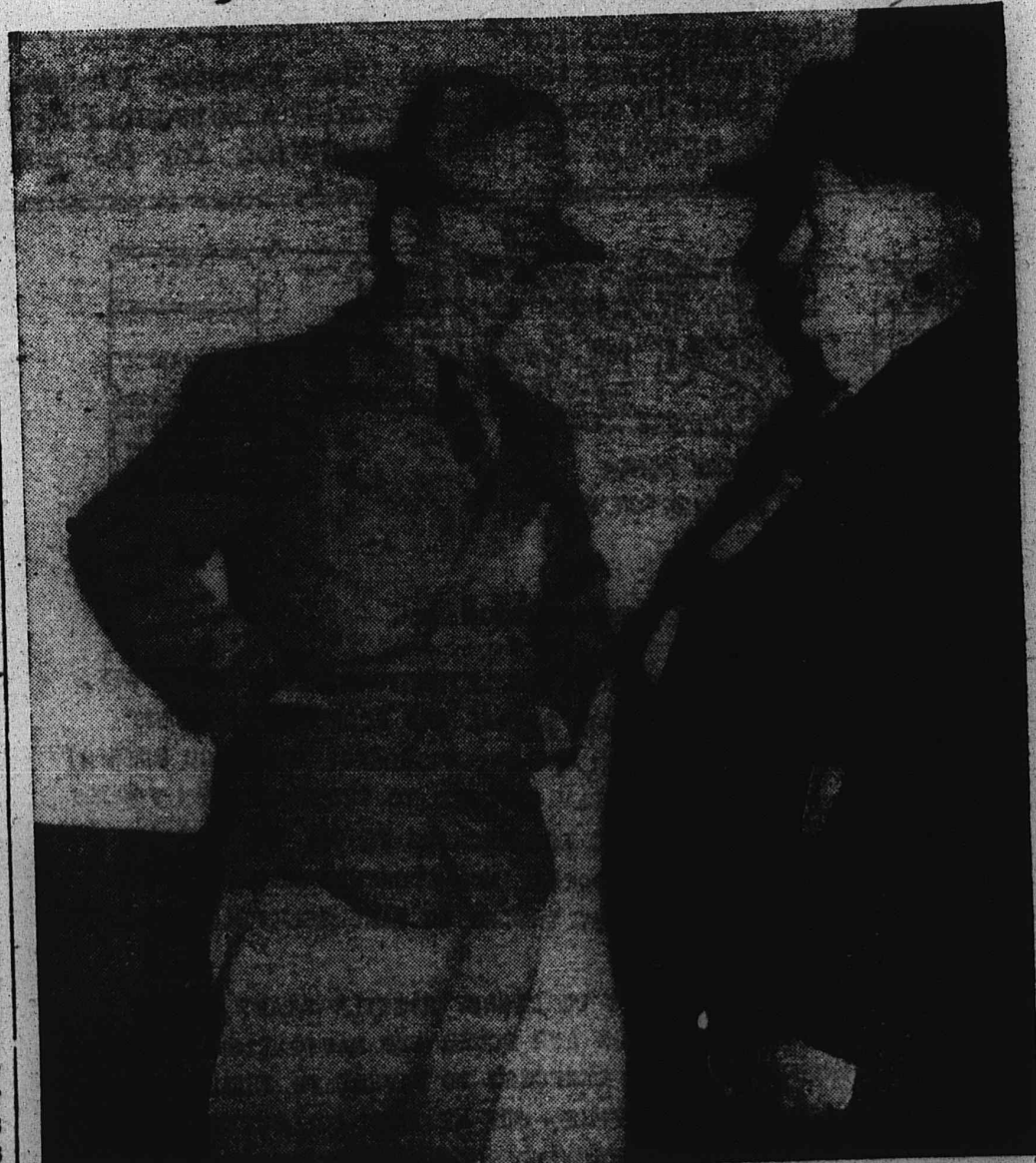
Rev. Perkins, Farm Research Illinois.

Two Great Leaders in the Cause of the Working People



James G. Patton, left, National President of the Farmers Union and James B. Carrey, right, National Secretary of C. I. O., the speeches of these two great leaders before the delegates and visitors to the National convention of the Farmers Union at Oklahoma City, will long remain in the minds and hearts of those present to hear them. Highlights of both speeches will be found in the next issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Congratulates New Secretary



J. M. Graves (right) former secretary-treasurer of the National Farmers Union, congratulates his successor in office, Emil Loriks, of South Dakota. This picture was taken at the national convention of the Farmers Union held in Oklahoma City, November 16-19.

Laval Acted As Counsel To I. G. Farben

Frenchman Acted For Germans 10 Years Before War

(Editor's Note: This is the ninth of a series of articles by S. F. Porter, depicting the inner working of the German I. G. Farben trust and its operations in America for the Nazi government.)

Poland and France

In Poland, Farben followed the Nazi conquest by acquiring 51 percent of the stock in the rich coal mines of the Fuerstengrube corporation at Katowice. Thus did it gain a hold over Poland's key industries and guarantee to itself and independent source of coal.

And then came France—where Schmitz gained the biggest prize of all, Establissemments Kuhlmann the primary chemical company of the nation.

The story of this operation begins with the November 20, 1940 order of the Nazi Military Governor of France, requiring the appointment of a "special German delegate to supervise all French factories and industries."

The "delegate" that went to Kuhlmann was an agent of "Buero I. G., Berlin NW7"—the center of Farben's world-wide intelligence service which played the crucial role in Farben's conquest of the industries of all nations which Hitler invaded. Again, at this point, the importance of "Buero I. G." must be stressed, for without the preliminary work of Farben's commercial agents, the seizure of so many industries, factories and plants would have been impossible.

Kuhlmann's Financing

Kuhlmann's records showed that it was largely dependent on bank capital for financing. So Rene Duchemin, president of Kuhlmann, was ordered before the Nazi commissar in charge of the Banque de France et Pays Bas, the major creditor of Kuhlmann before the Nazi invasion. And he was told that all loans and credits must be repaid immediately!

The next step was obvious. Kuhlmann couldn't repay the loans, of course, so it was told that with Farben it could float a new issue of stock and repay Kuhlmann's bank loans. The operation went through. Kuhlmann retained a slight majority stock ownership, for the sake of appearances, but Farben actually obtained practical control of the French production of dyes, chemicals, fertilizers, nitrates and of the French processing of glue and gelatin.

Up Pops M. Laval

And here's a significant addition. During the decade preceding the second World War, Pierre Laval

was Parisian counsel for I. G. Farben.

It was Laval's pressure that allowed this transaction to go through. And it was Laval who helped Farben engineer its industrial conquest of the Balkans.

In Yugoslavia, Farben "bought" the Mines de Bor, one of the richest sources of copper in all Europe. Before the Nazi invasion, the Bor Mines exported two-fifths of its copper production to Germany.

After Farben took over, two-thirds of the copper from the Bor Mines went to Germany and the other one-third was used by Farben in Yugoslavia to supply Farben-controlled war industries working for Hitler!

It's the identical story as each Balkan country's industrial set-up is examined. And in this story lies the explanation for that seemingly insoluble problem: "How does Hitler get the industries of nations whose citizens hate his domination to work for his machine?"

In rapid succession, Farben "bought" subsidiaries in Zagreb, in Hrastnick, in Domzale, in Belgrade. It invaded the electric light and power and the oil and coal fields, in addition to the chemical and synthetic industries of these nations.

And in Spain, through the aid of Foreign Minister Serrano Suner, it obtained the Union Espanola de Explosivos Soc. Anon. of Bilbao and Madrid, largest producer of natural nitrogen in Spain. Neither force nor "legal" manipulation was essential in the case of Spain, for Serrano Suner had been saved by Farben agents from a Loyalist firing squad during Spain's Civil war.

Serrano Suner was willing, in fact, eager to cooperate with Farben's representatives. His brother-in-law is Francisco Franco.

The statistical and corporate reports tell some part of this story. The records indicate to some degree how Farben has grown to a monstrous trust in just a few short years.

But only when the details are given one by one does the full meaning of this tale of conquest become apparent. And that meaning is so terrible as to be almost beyond belief.

3—FARBEN IN SOUTH AMERICA

There was an I. G. Farben blueprint for the economic conquest of Europe. In previous articles, it has been shown how this blueprint worked out to a point equal to and maybe beyond the Napoleonic dreams of Karl Duisberg, Hermann Schmitz and Max Ilgner.

There is an I. G. Farben blueprint for the economic conquest of North and South America. Already, some parts of the program have been put into effect.

Whether the whole program will be completed or not depends upon how the nations of this continent fight this menace—which is

as formidable as that of Hitler's armies—and considerably more subtle.

In considering Farben's penetration of South America, there are three points vital to understanding the rapidity with which the trust obtained supremacy in all Latin - American pharmaceutical markets, dominance of the heavy chemical and dye markets and an underground political control.

Agents in Every Land
(1) Long before the second World war broke out, "Buero I. G., Berlin NW7" sent Farben representatives and agents to all the countries of Central and South America to build up business and social connections along the lines of the fundamental policy of Max Ilgner.

(2) After the war began, this organization took on two additional wartime jobs: It became the center of German propaganda in the nations south of the Rio Grande. And the men working for "Buero I. G." formed the personnel of the German secret service.

(3) The supplies for the Farben organization in South and Latin America—namely, Agfa, Bayer and Anilinas Alemanas—came from Farben-controlled or their associate companies in the U. S. The supplies were Agfa-Ansco, wholly owned subsidiary of General Aniline & Film Corporation; the Bayer Company, Inc. of New York, wholly owned subsidiary of Sterling Products, Inc. and General Aniline Film Corporation, itself the American subsidiary of I. G. Farben.

After the war broke out and the British blockade became effective, this became the life-line of German activities in Latin America.

Country by Country

The story of Farben's activities in South and Latin American countries is so big that it cannot be told in a few paragraphs. To indicate the extent of its activities here are a few of the details, as of the beginning of this year:

In Colombia, Farben's chief centers of operations were Anilinas Alemanas, Quimica Bayer and Agfa.

Among the principal directors of Anilinas Alemanas was D. A. Schmitz, brother of Hermann Schmitz and until recently president of General Aniline.

Among the chief directors of Quimica Bayer was Walther H. Duisberg, son of Karl Duisberg and until recently vice-president and treasurer of General Aniline.

Supplies of these companies came from Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, affiliate of I. G. Farben, and for Fezandie and Sperrle, a small export company, an affiliate of General Aniline, now headed by General Dyestuffs' former export manager, Gerhard Neisser.

In Brazil, the main centers of Farben activity were Allianca

Commercial de Anilinas Ltd. and A. Quimica Bayer Ltda. Director of Farben's activities in Brazil is Herr Hameres, who also

is reported a high-ranking member of the Nazi intelligence service (Concluding article of this series will appear in next issue.)

Referendum Ballot

Instructions

The following amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were approved by the delegates at the state convention in Beloit, Kansas, October 29, 1942, and are hereby submitted to the membership for their approval or rejection.

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the Local Unions and returns forwarded to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 286, Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1943.

The total number of votes FOR and the total number of votes AGAINST each amendment must be recorded in the squares at the right of each amendment.

Amendment No. 1

Page 6, Division B. Article 1, Section 2, amended by striking out all of said section up to the words, "the expenses," in line number 20 of said section "the expenses," in line number 20 of said section and substituting therefore the following: Each local, in good standing on the books of the state Union, shall be entitled to one delegate for all locals up to twenty members and one delegate for each additional twenty members, and each county and district Union in good standing on the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union and each local and county organization of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Kansas Farmers Union in good standing on the books of the Auxiliary shall be entitled to one delegate to the state Union, who shall be elected each year prior to the annual state convention. Each chartered bona fide Farmers Cooperation, Business Association, which checks off the dues of its members into the Farmers Union or pays 5 per cent of its net earnings into the educational funds or shall have paid into the educational fund of the State Union, a minimum equivalent to the state and national dues for five members, shall be entitled to one delegate to the state Union. The Managerial Association and the Ladies Auxiliary shall be entitled to one vote and one delegate each to be selected by those organizations.

Votes
For

☐

Votes
Against

☐

Amendment No. 2

Page 7, Division B. Article 1, of Section 3, amended by striking out the entire Section and adopting in lieu thereof, the following: "A quorum of the State Union shall consist of twenty-five duly accredited delegates from the Locals, County Unions, District Unions, Ladies' Auxiliaries, the Managerial Association and Business Associations. This quorum shall be determined by a report of the Committee on Credentials after all credential certificates have been examined and approved."

Votes
For

☐

Votes
Against

☐

Amendment No. 3

Page 34, Division C. Article 4, Section 1, amended by striking out the entire section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following section: "The dues per adult member shall be \$3.00 per year, payable annually in advance; provided, however, that the minor male members of the Union are exempt from paying state and county dues when there are one or more dues paying members in the family to which they belong, but where there are no adult dues paying members in the family, one of the minor male members of said family must pay the regular state dues that all adult male members are required to pay. The dues of all dues-paying members shall be divided as follows: 50 cents to the local secretary-treasurer, 50 cents to the county secretary-treasurer, \$2 to the state organization, of which 40 cents shall be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, as national dues, 60 cents to the publishing account of the Kansas Union Farmer, and the balance of the dues shall go to the state Union. The State Secretary-treasurer shall remit the money collected as national dues to the national secretary-treasurer quarterly in accordance with the National Farmers Union constitution and by-laws."

Votes
For

☐

Votes
Against

☐

The above is a true and correct return of the vote of

Local Number in County..
Kansas, on the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Local President.

Local Secretary

(SEAL)

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

JOIN UP NOW!

With America's Number One Farm Organization —The National Farmers Union

The National Farmers Union and its 33 state organizations are on the march—It's America's Number One Farm Organization. Daily the prestige, power and influence of the National Farmers Union are being felt in state and national affairs. Evidence of this fact becomes apparent when one analyzes the amount of news space which the leading newspapers of the nation are giving to the only real champion of the family type farmer.

National recognition has been accorded the National Farmers Union because it is the only farm organization

which is waging a realistic and aggressive fight on the social, economic and legislative fronts for the underprivileged farmer. In the final analysis, the National Farmers Union and its state organizations are receiving consideration and recognition because they are doing something constructive for the farmer.

We urgently request every thinking farmer to join with us in our fight to win social and economic security for the family type farmer. We say now is the time to join up with America's number one national farm organization.

Join With an Organization That Is
Going Places and Doing Things
For the Farmer!

Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

Get 'Em To Eat It!

"Starving the hens is a sure way to catch an early train to the poorhouse," observed Uncle Eph, who never owned a pullet in his life, but found time to keep well up on the subject. Uncle Eph should have drawn pay as a poultry expert for he passed out much good advice without charge.

But it isn't enough to say "don't starve the hens." There are many "reasons why" to be explored.

This feed intake business has been figured right down to a gnat's eyebrow. For instance, 100 White Leghorns, housed but not laying, will need 22 pounds of feed a day to maintain their "girlish figure" and keep in trim for a hard day's work. If you keep any of the heavier breeds, that figure increases to 25 pounds a day.

As soon as they start laying they need more feed—an extra pound a day for each 10 percent increase in egg production. But that extra feed is well worth what it costs. Just think a moment! The 100 pullets which need 25 pounds of feed a day to keep them healthy and just hanging around will demand only six pounds of feed extra a day when they are daily handing you sixty eggs. Now what poultryman isn't interested in such a swap when he understands how it works?

That swap does require a little head work and attention to details. But the poultryman who is on his toes will tell you that the hens will give you better than an even break in this matter of feed intake.

And remember this: no feed is made so good it will properly take care of the birds' nutrient requirements unless they eat enough of it! Low feed consumption will make the best ration a deficient ration.

One quick result of underfeeding is a moulty flock. And will that make you stay awake nights? Without question it's easier to keep 'em out of a moult than to get 'em out once they're in.

Fellows in the Eastern States Feed Service—they get around a lot—believe it's best to fill mash hoppers rather late in the day.

And there is definite proof that it is not wise to put more mash in a day. The leftover of yesterday's mash does not attract birds. Stale mash is a bad sign in any poultry house. With a fresh supply—full of eye and nose appeal—to work on, your birds will be really tempted to eat heartily. With scratch—and pellets or wet mash is needed—served later, you give birds opportunity to have full crops when they go to roost. If you hooper-feed scratch be sure to have enough hoppers so that all birds can eat together. Mash placed in hoppers in late afternoon will still be in a fairly attractive condition for the next morning.

Have you tried hanging a bucket of scratch in each pen and scattering a small handful each time you greet your biddies? They'll love you for it. Just like giving Rover a friendly pat whenever he brushes against your leg! Be sure to have this "made friends" scratch a part of the weighed amount each pen gets every day. Layers never should get more scratch by weight than mash when using the mash-scratch method. The all-mash feeder can obtain this same affection with pellets. Scratch should never be fed to birds on the all-mash system.

Nearly every pen has a few shy pullets that spend some daylight time on the roosts. A mash hopper there can help them get all the feed they need to maintain production.

Plenty of space at drinking fountains is important, too. Try eating a few handfuls of something dry—crackers for instance. Tastes pretty good, doesn't it?—but how long before you trot to the water faucet? Ah ah! Well, the pullet's whistle gets as dry as yours if there are half a dozen ahead of her at the faucet, what encouragement does she have to eat and eat—as 100 of them must to stow away that 32 pounds a day necessary for 70 percent production! You may have plenty of room around the water fountain during the day—but the rush hour is late in the afternoon. Check them to learn if a "waiting line" shows a need for added drinking space.

FUJA EMPLOYEE DIES

Employees of the Kansas City office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association were shocked to learn of the sudden death of Allen D. Goosey on Friday evening, November 20. Leaving the office in good spirits and apparently in good health at five o'clock, Mr. Goosey suffered a stroke at about 8 o'clock that evening, paralyzing his left side. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital immediately, but physicians there were unable to help him and he passed away about 11 o'clock without having fully regained consciousness.

Mr. Goosey had a wide acquaintance among managers of elevator patrons of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association as he had been with the Association for about fourteen years and for the last several years had been in charge of the financed elevator department. Funeral services were held in Kansas City on Tuesday, November 24. Mr. Goosey left a wife, three sons, a daughter, two grandchildren besides his mother, a brother, and two sisters, and a wide circle of friends.

CRAWFORD COUNTY LIKE "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

With corn trucks lined up for two blocks at the Farmers Union Elevator in Girard, it seems like "the good old days" have returned momentarily in that town as well as at Farlington and Monmouth. Custom grinding of home grown grains to be used to fatten out the hogs that will come to market later in the season keeps the grinder busy all hours of the day. Manager Frey is kept on the jump these days, and Beulah will be added to the three stations already in operation in Crawford County under his management just as soon as suitable help can be found.

The big warehouse at Girard has proved of great value to farmers in the territory, as it has furnished storage facilities for many who had soybeans but couldn't

market them at this time. These beans will be marketed ultimately through the permit system now in operation. The soybean has become an important item in our modern world, as the following indicates:

Little soybean, who are you From far off China where you grew?

I am wheels that steer your cars I make cups that hold cigars I make doggies nice and fat

And glue the feathers on that hat I am very good to eat,

I am cheese and milk and meat. I am soap to wash your dishes I am oil to fry your fishes;

I am paint to trim your houses, I am buttons on your blouses, You can eat me from the pod,

I put pep back in the sod. If by chance you're diabetic, The things I do are just prophetic,

I'm most everything you've seen —And still I'm just a little bean!

WARREN SMITH INTO U. S. ARMY

Warren Smith, of the Quaker Fertillium Co. of Omaha, is now in the United States Army. His present address is Private W. H. Smith, Company C, 79th Infantry Training Bn., Fourth Platoon, Camp Roberts, California.

Mr. Smith has called on many of our members throughout the state, and always had helpful suggestions to make on their sales program.

Chain Store Paper Condemns Radio Gaggling of Co-ops

"Chain Store Age," monthly magazines of the chain store industry, spoke forth vigorously this month to defend the right of consumer cooperatives to buy time on the air.

Godfrey M. Lebbhar, editor, says in a signed editorial in the November issue of the trade paper for chain store organizations that the action of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System in refusing to sell the co-ops time will do more harm to the old order than it will to the cooperatives.

"Assuming that the broadcasting companies are acting in good faith," the Chain Store Age editorial declared, "and are merely following established policies which rest on a sound foundation, their action in this case is nevertheless, to say the least, most unfortunate. It is bound to create the impression that our present distribution set-up, which the co-ops would supplant, must be in a bad way if it is necessary to keep the co-ops off the air in order to protect it."

"Obviously the best way to protect our present system is by demonstrating its underlying merit and not by gagging those who believe in consumer cooperation or any other rival system. Whatever else may be said against the cooperative movement, certainly there is nothing unlawful about it, and its exponents are entitled to promote its growth in every legitimate way."

The editorial then describes the present status and rate of growth of the American cooperatives and concludes, "But whether their growth to date has been slow or fast, they are entitled to whatever place they can legitimately make for themselves. Keeping them off the air is apt to harm the existing order more than the co-ops."

TRAINING DEAF TO BECOME EXPERT CHICK SEXORS

The Interstate Chick Sexing Institute of Boone, Iowa, is offering a special six weeks class for the Deaf and Deaf Mutes beginning December 14, according to W. E. Schultz, Managing Director. This Special Class was requested by the various State Supervisors of Vocational Rehabilitation who are sending Deaf students to Boone, Iowa for farming as Export Chick Sexors. The tuition may be paid by the State, by the student or may be paid out of his earnings next spring. Instructors who use the sign language will assist in their training.

Because of their nimble fingers, keen sense of touch and sight and their intense desire to learn the

National Farmers Union Cooperative Conference

The cooperative conference sessions at the recent National Farmers Union Convention in Oklahoma City were lively meetings well attended by cooperative leaders from Colorado, Texas, Montana, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Ole Olson, president of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and National Farmers Union Director, was chairman at these conferences, and H. E. Witham, general manager of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, acting secretary.

One of the first problems discussed was that of rural medicine during the war when so many doctors are being called into the service. A clause regarding the necessity for immediate steps to be taken to prevent the further drain of doctors from rural areas was written into the program presented to the delegates for their approval.

Some of the other topics under discussion during the two sessions of cooperative leaders and upon which there was a general agreement were:

That our cooperatives, without the National Farmers Union behind them, were comparatively weak units, but tied together within the Farmers Union through the

Accredited Membership plan or an established service organization jointly owned and controlled by National Farmers Union and its cooperatives, each cooperative would then become a link in a chain of power through which cooperative members might accomplish many objectives otherwise impossible. That Farmers Union Cooperatives should support the Farmers Union by payment thereto educational funds set aside from net earnings.

That cooperatives, which are so vital to a war and post-war period, must not be weakened in the war economy. Operation on a cash basis, building up of reserves; and the addition of other lines of merchandise, were considered basic necessities for the avoidance of failure of cooperatives during this period.

That Farmers Union meetings should have as a part of every program, reports on cooperatives and time for consideration of the cooperative philosophy. The Farmers Union members should work toward increasing the patronage of their cooperatives, and that cooperatives, in turn, should endeavor to build membership and interest in their farm organization. That only by working in close harmony can members hope to meet the common enemy of exploitation, poverty and insecurity.

art, the Deaf and Deaf Mutes are especially well suited for this work. They become very adept in a short time and become very accurate, reliable and dependable Chick Sexors. The Interstate Chick Sexing Institute has more openings for its graduates than can possibly be trained with the next few months. Chick Sexors can easily earn \$1,000 to \$1,500 during the

Spring months besides the cost of their training.

The Chick Sexing profession was formerly dominated by the Japanese but most of them are now interned for the duration. This field is now left wide open to the Deaf. They can "take over" for themselves this profession which was controlled by the Japs prior to Pearl Harbor.



That's all a hen lays, but the wise poultryman knows every hen will lay, day in and day out, for weeks and months when she's properly housed, properly cared for and properly fed. Housing and management is up to you—for your feeding program we suggest...

KFU EGG MASH OR PELLETS

Manufactured and distributed cooperatively by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City Topeka WaKeeney

Every minute counts

Beating the Axis is no small job, and even the lowly hog must perform at peak efficiency if victory for the United Nations is to come quickly. Armies need pork products, so why waste a single minute getting your hogs ready for market. Get the most from your own grain by feeding it along with...



KFU Hog Supplement

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR LOCAL FARMERS UNION DEALER

Manufactured and distributed by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Kansas City WaKeeney Topeka

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas
Junior Reserves 13-15

Juniors 16-21

Juveniles 8-12

"He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"—Junior Motto.

THE TORCHBEARER

The God of high endeavor
Gave me a torch to bear,
I lifted it high above me
In the dark and murky air;
And straightway with glad hosannas,
The crowd proclaimed its light
And followed me as I carried my torch
Through the starless night.
Till drunk with people's praises
And mad with vanity,
I forgot 'twas the torch they followed
And I fancied they followed me.
Then slowly my arm grew weary
Upholding the shining load,
And my tired feet went stumbling
Over the dusty road,
And I fell with the torch beneath me.
In a moment the light was out,
When lo! from the throng a stripling
Sprang forth with a mighty shout,
Caught up the torch as it smoldered
And lifted it high again,
Till fanned by the winds of Heaven
It fired the souls of men.
And as I lay in the darkness,
The feet of the trampling crowd
Passed over and far beyond me,
Its paeans proclaimed aloud.
And I learned in the deepening twilight,
The glorious Verity:
'Tis the torch that the people follow
Whoever the bearer be.

FARMERS UNION—1902—1942

Forty years of achievement were commemorated at the Farmers Union National Convention held in Oklahoma City, November 16-19. "Hats Off to the Past—Coats Off to the Future" was the fitting convention slogan. We need to pause occasionally to take cognizance of the past, but always the important work in the future. May we join with the Torchbearer Juniors and make a pledge for the future.



TORCHBEARER PLEDGE Esther Ekblad
I accept my responsibility as a Torchbearer of the Farmers Union and I pledge myself to bear that Torch with clean hands and a courageous heart.

"I unite with my fellow Juniors in a pledge to

work unceasingly for the cooperative movement—to practice tolerance and brotherhood—to keep my torch ever one of those which shall light the way to a warless world."

THE GLOW OF TORCHES

Eight states, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, and Kansas reported Torchbearer Juniors this year. All were present at the convention except Louella Bourassa of Montana, Ellsworth Smogaard of Minnesota, and Dallas Crawford of Ohio. In the impressive Torchbearer Ceremony each Junior was given the gold torch badge by National President Patton.

Long before the Junior Program on Wednesday evening, delegates and visitors became acquainted with the Torchbearers. They and other Juniors were on hand at all times paging and ushering. Their work did much toward the smooth movement of convention procedure. As a further contribution to the convention, the Torchbearers met during breakfast one morning and prepared a set of recommendations on Farmers Union education. These recommendations were given to the Education Conference. We hope to print them later.

KANSAS JUNIORS ARE VISITORS

McPherson county young people, Dorothy, Ruby and Burdette Larson, McPherson, Venetta Mae Carlson and Robert Larson, Marquette, attended National Convention. Besides being faithful and interested visitors at all sessions, they were the usual willing workers, helping with the folk dance demonstration and other Junior Program numbers.

LEADER-JUNIOR BREAKFAST

A special Breakfast was held the last morning, November 19, for all Leaders, Juniors, and women of the convention. Again "Hats Off to the Past, Coats Off to the Future" was the theme with the program directed toward the dedication of hands, hearts, and minds to Farmers Union service. The Breakfast hour closed with a candle lighting ceremony and the song "We Shall Not Be Moved."

FLOWERS FOR LEADERS

Where did the Leaders get those lovely corsages? Three guesses—it was the Torchbearers who gave their State Leaders corsages for the Convention Junior Program. Bill and Richard gave me red roses, and this is one person who was very pleased and thrilled. Mrs. Edwards was the proud receiver of an orchid.

Torchbearers Report On 1942 National Convention

By the votes of Juniors and Leaders Bill Bode and Richard Spence were elected as 1942 Torchbearers to the National Convention. Bill is 19 years old, is an employee of the F. U. Jobbing Association in Kansas City, and a member of the Heart of America Local. He was a 1941 winner of the Minuteman badge (speech project), and has had two pieces of writing, a feature story and a book review, accepted in the Writer's Project during the current year. Richard Spence is 17 years old and a Junior member of the Scandia Local in McPherson county. He is a student at the McPherson College; is a part time employee at the McPherson F. U. Produce Company, and for two years has been bugler at the F. U. Camps.

By BILL BODE
Kansas City

Mrs. Denney and I boarded the Rocket Sunday morning, November 15, 1942. The hours and the miles flew and by 6:00 that evening I had already been in two hotel rooms. The hotel was very crowded so we were reshuffled. Richard and I found ourselves settled in a room with Norbert Dougherty, of Montana. Sunday evening the Torchbearers and Leaders met at the Skirvin Hotel. Several Torchbearers and Leaders were yet to arrive, but those there became friends quickly and enjoyed themselves. Mrs. Edwards spoke to the group and introduced each one present. After some singing led by Chester Graham, the meeting closed.



Bill Bode

At the Hall of Mirrors

Monday morning at 8:00 we were busy at the Hall of Mirrors, the convention meeting hall, hanging flags, putting up exhibits, and a million and one other odd tasks. I fear that my accounts of the programs are rather inadequate. A Page at the National Farmers Union Convention has little time to sit and listen. Between telephone calls, wires, and countless errands most of the Juniors and Torchbearers were busy. Betty Lownes of Iowa was our captain, and a good one, too.

Each meal we ate was a picnic; there was always a crowd and we

did have a good time. Mr. Patton's Annual Address to the Convention on Monday afternoon was a rare treat. The message emphasized the things that need to be done now. We are fortunate in having the leadership that we have, both national and state.

Torchbearer Dinner

A Torchbearer Dinner was held in the Blue Room of the Skirvin Hotel Monday night. Mrs. Edwards and Orpha Soine, a member of her staff, dined with the Juniors. After making a few brief comments, Mrs. Edwards left the room. Miss Soine remained at the Torchbearers' request to take notes of their meeting. Bill Bode was selected chairman and the group proceeded toward drawing up recommendations which were presented to the Educational Conference the following afternoon. After committees were appointed to draw up the recommendations and to send greetings to the three Torchbearers—Dallas Crawford of Ohio, Ellsworth Smogaard of Minnesota, and Louella Bourassa of Montana, who were unable to attend the convention, the Torchbearers' Meeting of 1942 was adjourned, but the memory of those few hours have been imprinted on the eleven minds.

Immediately after the meeting, the Torchbearers joined the rest of the convention at the Hall of Mirrors of the Oklahoma City Municipal Auditorium for the talk of brilliant James Carey, Secretary of the CIO, and the following reception. Could anyone suggest a better way of getting acquainted

then through folk dancing? It proved very successful. A welcome "pick-me-up" of doughnuts and coffee found even the most reserved ready for more circles. The Oklahoma Farmers Union can be justified in sticking another feather in its hat for this kind of an evening.

Conference Groups Meet

After a morning of reports the convention broke down into conference groups Tuesday afternoon.

Bearing in mind the gravity of the day, the educational group met with the conviction of drawing up a program not only for 1943 but one elastic enough to serve for the duration—not knowing whether or not a National Convention would be possible next year.

The question: What is the greatest need in the rural home and community for developing a culture adequate to meet the pressure of the war and post war period, was asked in relation to the nine pertinent topics of the Education Conference outline. It was decided that the National pattern of education be used in every possible instance; thus having unity of purpose and action. Much emphasis was placed on the local as a medium of education. It was decided that the opportunity for adult educational groups and Junior classes will be unparalleled when restricted travel prevents people from seeking entertainment at a distance. The old "help-one-another" spirit may be revived to a great advantage for the educational purposes.

The talks of M. W. Thatcher, National Farmers Union Legislative Committee Chairman, and of C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administration head, proved a high point of the convention Tuesday evening. Tuesday was a busy but a very pleasant day.

Essay Winners Announced

Wednesday morning we heard the reports of H. E. Witham, Chairman of the Co-op. Committee, Tom Cheek, Chairman of the National Board, A. W. Ricker, Fiscal Director, and J. M. Graves, Secretary-Treasurer of the Farmers Union. The prize winning essays on "How to Live on \$25,000 a Year" were read on a radio program originating from the Hall. We enjoyed each essay and from one very sarcastic one, we got some good hearty laughs.

Junior Program

Wednesday evening was the

main event for the Torchbearers and Juniors attending the convention. Mrs. Edwards, the chairman of the program, presented the State Directors of Education. Some of them had lovely corsages from the Torchbearers of state. The Reception Ceremony for the Junior members into the local was interesting and well presented. A clever skit, "Ten Little Farmers," was very entertaining. Chester Graham was at his best in the role of a farmer turned politician. Richard Spence received quite an ovation for his trumpet solo. A Minuteman talk on American Youth was given by Norbert Dougherty, Montana. Everyone enjoyed the talk as well as the manner in which Norbert presented it. The address of the evening was given by Dr. Eveline Burns of Washington, D. C., whose topic was Post-War Planning. In her talk, Dr. Burns stressed the point that the solutions of our problems must come from the people and not from Washington. Bill Bode read a poem entitled "The Guard at the Bridge" which was entered in the Writers' Project by Mrs. Eisenberger of North Dakota. The climax of the evening was the Torchbearer Ceremony. Its simplicity must have impressed everyone; its seriousness must have moved them. The poems, "Hold High the Torch" and the "Torchbearer" were read by Esther Erickson and Junice Dalen. After President Patton had presented the Torchbearers with their torch pins, the youths gave the Torchbearers' Pledge and sang their own song, "Hail Our Union."

Education Breakfast

Thursday morning at 7:30 a group of Educational and Junior Leaders met with the women, Juniors, and Torchbearers attending the Convention in the Crystal Room of the Skirvin Hotel. After eating, the group sang several songs. Recitations of the poems, "To the Past" and "To the Future" were given by Mrs. Frances Butts and Mrs. Jerome Evanson. These beautiful poems well expressed the theme of the breakfast and of the whole convention, and our motto for the coming year, "Hats off to the Past, Coats off to the Future." A talk of James Patton, "Our Union Past and Present" was read by Esther Ekblad. Mrs. Edwards spoke to the group; her talk based on the theme of the Breakfast. After a candle lighting ceremony the singing of "We Shall Not Be Moved" closed the brief but entirely significant program. Orchids, indeed, to Mrs. Butts and Esther Ekblad for making this breakfast a high light of the 1942 National Farmers Union Convention.

1943 Program Adopted

Thursday morning the 1943 program was read and adopted. One sees a true example of democracy when the suggestions he makes in a conference appear in the program for the coming year. After lunch Mrs. Denney and I again packed our bags and were homeward bound.

The convention was great and I know no other way to thank the Juniors who made my trip possible than by wishing each Junior to be a Torchbearer and witness a National Convention as I have. Every day should be Thanksgiving Day, and for me it is to Mrs. B. P. Immenschuh, Mr. Julius Immenschuh, Mr. Clarence Yocum, Miss Esther Ekblad, Mr. E. K. Dean, Mr. Harry Witham and numerous others who have been so kind and generous.

By RICHARD SPENCE
McPherson

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of those who had any part in bringing about my election as one of the 1942 Torchbearers. I am sure that there are other much more capable and deserving of this honor than I am. I will do the best I can trying to bring about a better Union and a better world.

Paging Was Work

Upon registering at the National Farmers Union Convention at Oklahoma City, each Torchbearer girl received an usher's ribbon; while each Torchbearer boy received a page's ribbon, also due to a shortage of boys the other Junior Boys present were made pages. This gave each of us an experience which I am sure we will never forget. The mass meetings were held on the second floor of the Municipal Auditorium, in what was called the Hall of Mirrors, which was capable of seating about 600 or 700 persons. There was a buzzer on the first floor that buzzed four times when a page was wanted at the manager's office. Usually when the buzzer buzzed there was a note at the manager's office for a certain person, telling him a telephone number to call or telling him that someone wanted to see him; however there were also a great number of telegrams to be delivered. In the outer hall there was a telephone that rang occasionally, so we had to keep one ear that way. Just to keep us from forgetting the speaker there was a red light on the speaker's desk. This red light blinked when the speaker wanted something. Paging didn't stop when the mass meetings adjourned but continued right on through the conference sessions keeping one or more on the job all the time during the various meetings.

On Monday evening there was a reception for all of those who were at the convention. The main purpose of this reception was to get acquainted with everybody. One thing I noticed, and which I have always found to be true in all Farmers Union meetings was that no one thought they were any better than anyone else.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoon conference sessions were held. The Torchbearers attended the Education Conference; however, most of the conference sessions were missed by the pages because of the buzzer, the telephone, or something of that sort. The officers of the Education Conference were: Chairman, Mrs. Gladys T. Edwards; Vice-Chairman, Harry Miller, Wisconsin; and secretary, Mrs. Mildred K. Stoltz, Montana. In this conference group we discussed the educational program for 1943 and to a certain extent the program for 1944.

Address on "Post War Planning" On Wednesday evening the program was given by the Juniors. Dr. Eveline Burns gave a very instructive talk on "Post War Planning." After this program the "Torchbearer Ceremony" was given. There were 11 of the 13 Torchbearers present for the Ceremony. I think that the 1942 convention will go down in records as a real success. I know that the remembrance of the city, the friends I made, and the convention of 1942 shall always be with me.

I would like to again thank all of those who had any part in bringing about my election as one of the 1942 Torchbearers.

ADDRESSES OF BOYS IN THE SERVICE

Cpl. Julius A. Gibson Jr.
37011774
Co. "B" 34 Engrs. APO 957
Care Postmaster,
San Francisco, Calif.

Pvt. Gilbert Bengtson
A. A. F. T. D.
Boeing Aircraft Factory
Ft. B-28, Box 128
6600 Ellis Avenue
Seattle, Washington.

Pvt. Bernard Schafer Jr.
207th Signal Depot Co.
Camp Crowder, Mo.

P. F. C. Verner A. Johnson
Btry "B" 69th C. A. (A. A.)
San Diego, California.

Pvt. Bernard Lee Gibson
476 S. S. A. G. S.
Harlingen, Texas.

GREETINGS FROM HAWAII

Cpl. Julius T. Gibson Jr., Hawaii, has sent Christmas Season greetings which he requests be relayed to all his Farmers Union friends. Julius Jr. writes that he is busy in the Service, but that these many months so far away from home make letters very welcome. He receives the Kansas Union Farmer and enjoys the Farmers Union news it brings him.



Richard Spence

Winner Of \$25,000 Contest Is Named

Nebraska Woman Winner of NFU Essay Contest

FRED D'AVILA OF BALTIMORE
SECOND PLACE WINNER; W.
H. OLDENBURG, MONTANA,
IS THIRD

Mrs. J. L. Hoffman of Goodland,
Is the Only Kansan Placing in
Contest, Receives Honorable
Mention

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Mrs. Ben Hutt of Anselmo, Nebraska, is the winner of the nation-wide essay contest "HOW TO LIVE ON \$25,000 A YEAR" conducted by the National Union Farmer, it was announced recently. Judges were J. C. McNeel, Denver Post reporter, Paul Sifton, NFU Labor Relations Director, and Ralph L. Williams, Editor of the National Union Farmer.

Names of the winning contestants were announced in a special broadcast at the start of the third day of the National Farmers Union Annual Convention held here.

Mrs. Hutt, who signed herself "a farmer's wife from Nebraska," will receive \$25 in cash.

Second prize of \$10 was awarded to Fred d'Avila, editor of the Aircraft Beacon, published at Baltimore, Maryland.

Third prize of \$5 was won by W. H. Oldenburg of Bozeman, Montana.

Two prizes of \$2.50 each were won by Claudia Lightner of Huron, South Dakota, and Noah Liebman of Pillston, Michigan.

The texts of the winning articles, which are published in the National Union Farmer, Dec. 1, are given on the following sheets, and may be printed with credit to the National Union Farmer.

The judges gave honorable mention to J. S. Samps, of Seymour, Iowa; Pvt. Martin Kamine, Lowry Field, Colo.; Mrs. J. L. Hoffman, Goodland, Kansas; Mrs. Clifford Burck, Camden, Delaware; and Scott N. Swisher of the Bayport Herald, Bayport, Minn.

Most of the essays submitted showed clearly the inability of most Americans to imagine the details of spending a net income of \$25,000 a year. As previously noted, most contestants were unable to figure out how to spend that much money, let alone reducing a larger expenditure to that limit. Although the essays may be of slight practical value to high income individuals and families who are now right up against this problem, the National Union Farmer hopes that the winning essays will impress upon them the sacrifices which the great majority of Americans expect them to make.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER

By Mrs. Ben Hutt, Anselmo, Neb.

1. Use only that part of your home that is absolutely necessary for the comfort of your family.
2. One car for entire family.
3. Housewife gets the thrill of remodeling last year's clothing, doing own cooking, laundry and cleaning. Your great grandmothers did, so can you. Plenty of cookbooks and your part-time maid can teach you the rest.
4. Eliminate entertaining. You will find you are so busy doing your own work, you don't have time to worry. The exercise, both of mind and body, will do away with many doctor bills. You will

get the feeling of really doing your part to win this war and money spent on "bridge parties" or other unnecessary entertainment will seem silly and belong in the past, idle useless, soft way of living.

6. The men can and should do away with their liquor and tobacco habits. Put the money you spend for both into "War Bonds" and help your country as well as your minds and bodies. Do your own office work. Most of you could get along with much less "office help" if you really knew how to work, and were willing to put forth a little effort on your part. Laziness and passing the work on to "the other fellow" is going to lose this war for us, unless we, all of us, wake up, quit living this easy, useless way.

My brother was a "gunner" on a bomber at Clark Field on Bataan. I wonder if he thinks it's necessary to have \$25,000 a year? A farmer's wife from Nebraska.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER

By FRED D'AVILA
Baltimore, Md.

We're awfully sorry for the poor, poor millionaires who may have to learn to live on \$25,000 a year—and what's more, may have to learn to like it. In the interests of preventing starvation among these people (We'll simply have to live in rags, my dear), we herewith offer a sensible budget which should keep them in coffee and cakes and provide for an occasional flop some place else except a park bench.

Herewith, the figures, assuming that the \$25,000 is net income after Uncle Sam has collected the taxes:

Rent—air-conditioned apartment at \$200 a month	\$2,400
Food—\$1 for breakfast \$2 for lunch, \$3 for dinner for family of four	\$8,760
Clothing—includes one mink coat for wife every year (at \$1,000)	\$5,000
Medical and dental care, insurance, etc.	\$2,000
Recreation—movies, plays, drinks, Vacation in Maine or Florida	\$2,000
Incidentals—upkeep of cars, razor blades, tooth paste, etc.	\$2,000

The grand total is \$22,160 a year (add it up yourself) and that ain't hay! Out of the \$25,000 this poor man's budget allows \$2,840 a year to stack away in government bonds or the nearest savings bank.

Personally, we feel we could learn to live on this. How about you?

THIRD PRIZE WINNER

By W. H. OLDENBURG,
Bozeman, Montana

Since this is a directive for the war period, and patently a provision for winning the war in the shortest time, we hold that budgeting this amount in such a way as most effectively to contribute to the end of defeating the axis and winning the war is the heart of the matter on how to live for this period on \$25,000 per year.

Hence first, we would budget to the Chinese \$10,000 toward the purchase of an airplane with which to bomb Japs.

Second, since the Russians are returning 80 percent of their wounded to fight again, we would budget another \$10,000 for Medical Aid to the Soviets.

Third, since our sons and brothers are also now and must soon in greater numbers fight and bleed for those who stay at home to live a sacrificial life at \$25,000 per year, budget another \$2,000 for the American blood bank.

Our distressed citizen would now have left what the bulk of middle class people generally have to spend for food, clothing, shelter, charities, namely, \$3,000. But if he should still feel some shame as a patriotic American to be living as a middle class plutocrat in these distressful times, he could join that rather considerable army of farmers who live, begot and serve their country on an annual income of \$1,000, thus releasing another \$2,000 for the essential war effort.

Well, it is too bad there are only \$25,000 to spend when there are so many urgent needs to be supported.

"FOR INSURANCE"—BUY BONDS!

Neighborhood Notes

NOTICE OF LOCAL QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Riley County

The fourth quarterly meeting of Riley County Union No. 45 will be held in the Walsburg schoolhouse Saturday, December 5th, 1942 at eleven o'clock a. m. Locals are requested to send delegates and all Farmers Union members are cordially invited.

J. A. Amnell, Secretary

Pottawatomie County

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie Farmers Union will be held in the Olsburg high school building Thursday evening, December 3, at 8:30.

R. D. Lamuelson, secretary

PLEASANT VIEW IN REGULAR MEETING

Pleasant View Local No. 1843 at St. Marys held its regular meeting Wednesday evening, November 18. Twenty-seven members responded to the roll call, a record breaker for the year. Voted our approval on all three of the amendments to the constitution which were up for approval or rejection. Heard convention reports from our delegate, Mr. Yocum. It was voted to have a covered dish supper and Christmas treats at our next meeting. After the business session a nice program and lunch was enjoyed by all.

Clara Grieshaber, Secretary-Treasurer.

MANKATO LOCAL HAS AN OYSTER SUPPER

An oyster supper was enjoyed at the Mankato Local meeting, held Monday evening, November 16, at the Paul Heiman home. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heiman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Proctor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Will Pair and Keith, Mr. and Mrs. George Wharton and Frank Zenger.

The Local extended sympathy to the family of George Larson whose death is mourned by many Kansas friends in the Superior, Nebraska, Farmers Union Creamery area. A bouquet of flowers was sent to the funeral with the following message: "Our sympathy goes to Mr. Larson's family. We all miss him as he was a kind-hearted man who had a good word for everyone he met."

Discussion at the meeting showed a desire on the part of members that Secretary Paul Heiman be deferred from military service since his farm makes his work valuable to the war effort.

The next meeting will be held at the Legion Hall in Mankato, November 28.

Mrs. George Wharton, Reporter.

NEW WAR CABINET STREAMLINES THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

(Continued From Page One) the president will work at all times with a mobile cabinet which can be summoned at a moment's notice.

The wartime duties of the Farmers Union have become too big for any one man to handle and this will mean that there will be a tight highly-trained group of persons ready to act at all times.

Unity of spirit was demonstrated at the convention, which means that the delegates from 33 states were in high accord with the change of administrative setup such as was created by the war cabinet.

Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union and chairman of the Program committee, did an outstanding piece of work, both in his detailed report on the legislative record of the Farmers Union for the year and in formulating a farm program for agriculture.

The program as finally adopted is likely to go down in history as an outstanding piece of work, if not one of the greatest programs for agriculture ever presented by any organization. It was largely his work which made this program possible.

Glenn Talbott pointed out the significant role which the Farmers Union could play in winning the war and the peace, particularly in securing a new land policy.

Other speakers whose talks were highlights of the convention included those given by C. B. Bald-

win, farm security administrator; Patton national president; and M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal association and chairman of the national legislative committee.

Patton warned against forces of reaction which seek to divide labor and agriculture, declaring that this was Hitler's formula to conquer the world. Patton urged, as a means of aiding agriculture, an extension of credit for land, equipment and supplies; greater growth of co-ops, heavier production of goods.

Baldwin said that the war has struck a death blow to the policy of scarcity. He urged the Farmers Union to join in a policy "which forever will do away with the dying scarcity system by building the capacity to provide abundance for all when the conflict of destruction ends."

Thatcher urged adoption of an eight-point program to win the war and the peace, which was incorporated as part of the National Farmers Union program.

The eight-point program called for "full production now for the war and the peace to follow. This means full employment, no closed factories, no idle farms, now or after the war."

"There must be full use of land and machines to cover rural America with sturdy farms. To preserve the family type farms there must be provided needed credit at cost, a graduated land tax, sound crop insurance, fair income tax, parity prices, planned production according to needs, and extension of co-operative practice in the field of distribution and the use of costly farm machinery."

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO. HOLDS A STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

(Continued From Page One) be membership in the Missouri Farmers Association or the Kansas Farmers Union. Membership in either of these organizations will entitle any patron of the Livestock Commission agency to full membership privileges in the agency. This will eliminate the problem, which has been getting greater each year, of a large stockholders list scattered all over the United States and Canada, many whose addresses were unknown and could not even be reached with notices for a meeting.

The stockholders voted unanimous approval of the creation of the joint sales agency. The proposal had to be approved by the directors of both the Kansas Farmers Union and the Missouri Farmers Association which was done by unanimous vote of both boards. Minor details in the agency agreement are still to be worked out and same approved by the Packers and Stockyards Commission.

Enjoys Nice Business Increase
The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company has been enjoying the best year's business the association has had for a long time. Each of the three houses, Parsons, Wichita and Kansas City have shown nice increases in volume of business, with substantial increase in net earnings for the whole organization.

Vote To Declare Dividend
The directors at their meeting before the stockholders meeting, voted to declare a patronage dividend out of this year's earnings. It was not decided definitely just what the percentage would be, this will be announced later. Those who have been shipping their livestock to the Farmers Union Livestock Commission will be reminded when the patronage checks go out, of some of the benefits of doing business with your own organization. These earnings could have been much greater if all the members of the organization had been patronizing their own firm.

Making Steady Progress
Under the able management of W. G. Bernhardt general manager and his assistants, Bill Accuff, at Parsons and L. J. Alkire at Wichita, along with the cooperation of all the employees and the directors, the organization has been gaining in volume of business from the members. Volume of business and good sound management, is a combination that is bound to bring results in any cooperative organization. That is the reason for the steady progress that has been made in the Farmers Union Livestock Commission company under the management of Mr. Bernhardt. Further success and growth in the Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative will depend entirely upon the support given by the members of the organization.

FORMER F. U. AUDITOR DIES

Fred Troutman, for many years associated with the Farmers Union Auditing Association, died on November 17, in Kansas City. Starting to work for Farmers Union co-operatives about thirty years ago as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Beloit where he worked closely with John Tromble, Mr. Troutman later went to work as bookkeeper for the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association which was then under the management of H. E. Witham. From there he went to work for the Farmers Union Auditing Association and during his many years of service he made many friends among the cooperative business associations in Kansas.

As a young man, after finishing school in Beloit, Mr. Troutman attended Bethany College where he proved to be one of the real threats on the "Terrible Swedes" football team. Until the last few years he led a busy, active, happy life, content in his work and proud of his family. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Fred Troutman, and daughter, Dorothy, of Kansas City, Missouri; his son Rex, formerly of Salina, Kansas, where he was secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer, now of Harrisburg, Pa., grandchildren, Betty Lee and Freddie Troutman; and one sister, Miss Olive Troutman, who is cashier at the Kansas City office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Funeral services for Mr. Troutman were held in Kansas City on Thursday, November 19, and on Friday, November 20, in Beloit, Kansas.

Other Deaths

Fred Schwartz, who was secretary of the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. of Gorham, passed away on Monday, November 16, and was buried in the Winterset Township Cemetery on November 18.

Funeral services for Mrs. C. B. Thowe, of Alma, Kansas, were held there on Thursday, November 19. Mrs. Thowe was the wife of C. B. Thowe, manager of the Alma Farmers Union Cooperative Association and treasurer of Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

Another loss which made of the week ending November 21, a sad one indeed to those in the Farmers Union, was N. A. Bessing of Covert, Kansas, former secretary of the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association.

FOR THE BEST SERVICE

Sell and Buy
Your

LIVESTOCK

Through

Your Own
Firm

A Friendly Expert
Heads Every
Department

Farmers Union
Livestock
Commission
Company

Kansas City Parsons Wichita


We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard
Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union
Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets,
Stationery.

Office Equipment,
Printing

the  **CONSOLIDATED**
printing and stationery co.
SALINA • KANSAS

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fat cattle market for the last two weeks is probably 25c lower on all classes of fed steers. Our short fed and plain quality kind of cattle are selling from \$12.50 to \$13.50, with the best kind of cattle selling from \$14 to \$15. Stockers and feeders around 25c lower. Most of these choice Whiteface feeders selling from \$13 to \$13.50, with the plainer kind selling anywhere from \$11.50 to \$12.50. Good red feeders selling up around 12c a pound, few choice loads bringing \$12.50. Stockers selling right along in line with the feeders, anywhere from \$11 to \$12.50. Jerseys and Holsteins selling from \$8 to \$9.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The past two weeks we have had very uneven butcher cattle markets. Week before last the market was very druggy and generally 25c to 50c lower for the week on fed heifers, mixed yearlings and killing cows. Last week the bulk of this loss was regained but with a heavy run of cattle here on Monday of this week our market is fully 25c lower again. Choice heavy cows continue in good demand, all the way from \$10.50 to \$12.50 while canners and cutters have been hurt quite a bit. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings are lower this week and the demand very limited. Stock cows and heifers show prices about in line with two weeks ago. Bull market is just about at the high point of the season.

Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Calf market steady to slow with last week, veals selling from \$12 to \$14, with a few choice to outsiders at \$14.50. They are cutting these inbetween veals 50c to \$1 lower than last week.

Medium weight calves a little slow with last week's market, selling from \$10 to \$12.50. Heavy calves steady, with the best kind bringing \$12.50, with the inbetween kind selling down to 10c. Junk selling a little lower, with the best heavy kind at \$9, with the plainer kind down to \$7. Stock calves steady to slow. Best light weight steer calves selling at \$14.50 down to \$12.50, with the heifers selling \$1.00 lower. Shorthorn calves are selling steady with last week with the best kind up to \$13.50 for the steers, \$12 for the heifers, with the plainer kind selling from \$10 to \$12.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. There were a few more hogs marketed the past two weeks than usual and the hog market continued to show a little weakness. Today's top was \$13.30 paid rather freely for weights above 200 pounds. Practically all weights are selling within a very narrow price range as desirable kinds of 140 to 300 lbs. are selling from \$13.20 to \$13.30. Packing sows continue to sell very well as compared to butcher hogs. Better grade packing sows \$13.10 to \$13.20 for all weights. Stock pigs very scarce and hardly enough coming to test values. Choice quality kinds quotable around \$13.50.

With prospects of a sharp increase in receipts, the government last week indicated that they would support the hog market by continuing to buy the product at present ceiling prices which should warrant hogs selling on the Chicago market around \$13.25. This is very little under present hog prices and we feel as though that considering this we are likely to see very little change in hog prices.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market steady to 10c higher. Top native truck-in lambs \$14.50. Top carload Western fed lambs \$15. Medium fleeced natives \$13 to \$14. Cull natives \$10 to \$12. Fat ewes \$6.25 to \$6.60. Cull ewes \$5.50 to \$6.

tives at the peace table. Peace aims should be clearly stated now so that the peoples of the United Nations and neutral nations will be spurred on to victory, and the oppressed peoples of the conquered and dictator nations will thereby have new hope that will inspire them to revolt.

WAR AND POST-WAR ACTION

The time calls for a chart to win the war and win the peace. It must include:

(1) Full production: now, for war; in peace, for the needs of man. This means full employment—no closed factories, no idle farms, now or after the war. This means that monopolies and patents shall sary in war.

(2) Full political democracy through elected representatives. This means active participation of all citizens in politics to assure the rule of the people instead of government by selfish unrepresentative and exploiting minorities. Among other things, it means abolition of the poll tax.

(3) Full economic democracy—the right of an individual to participate in decisions affecting his economic welfare—through farm organizations, labor unions, cooperatives, civic groups, and similar democratic organizations.

(4) Down payments on the Four Freedoms. There must be no black-out of the basic civil liberties guaranteed to all by the Bill of Rights. Persecution of and discrimination against minority groups violates the Bill of Rights and prevents full mobilization of our strength.

(5) Full mobilization of Credit for the People. Recognition that our national wealth consists of natural resources, our productive plant and out people, their health, literacy and resourcefulness. Money is merely a medium of exchange, a measure of value, a system of bookkeeping. Interest, therefore, must not exceed the cost of administering credit.

(6) Full protection of our human resources. Our national resources consist not only of soil, minerals, forests and waterways, but most important, the lives of the people. Conservation programs must not only preserve and build up the soil, but must assure to all persons adequate food, clothing, housing, medical care, education, and the free communication of information.

(7) Full use of our land and machines to cover rural America with sturdy farm families operating their own family type farms. To preserve the family-type farms, we must, among other things, provide needed credit at cost, a graduated land tax, sound crop insurance, fair income tax, parity prices, planned production according to needs, extension of cooperative practice in the field of distribution and in the use of costly farm machinery.

(8) Full participation in the councils of the nations, to the end that we may live in abundance in a world that is governed by law based on justice. This means that we cannot return to isolationism, but must participate in world affairs to protect the way of life we are determined to achieve.

(9) Insistence upon world trade policies that will give all peoples everywhere the chance to earn a decent living. Trade barriers lead to wars. Trade in this war is a weapon used by the government for the best interests of the United States and the United Nations. When peace comes we must continue to exchange our surpluses with those of other nations without the intervention of international profiteers. Groups adversely affected must be provided with economic and technical assistance to bring about a sound adjustment.

IMMEDIATE STEPS

(1) Dismissal of all dollar-a-year men.

(2) Immediate passage of the Tolman-Pepper Bill which creates an over-all Office of War Mobilization under one Director and a Board to be composed of proven public servants, representatives of working farmers, labor, and industry, the Office to be staffed at all points and levels by persons paid entirely from public funds. This Office shall consolidate and administer all wartime governmental functions under the direction of the President, our Commander-in-Chief.

(3) Extend the protection of

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company KANSAS CITY

HOGS

C. E. Feltner, Osage, Kansas, 9 hogs	265	\$13.60
S. D. Heimer, Coffey, Kansas, 35 hogs	190	13.60
E. M. Ball, Grundy, Missouri, 13 hogs	268	13.60
Loyd Zentner, Anderson, Kansas, 11 hogs	234	13.60
H. J. Tubbsing, Henry, Missouri, 16 hogs	215	13.60
H. Tubbsing, Henry, Missouri, 9 hogs	232	13.60
J. Tubbsing, Henry, Missouri, 13 hogs	217	13.60
H. Simmons, Franklin, Kansas, 27 hogs	230	13.60
A. C. Polley, Harrison, Missouri, 20 hogs	234	13.60
Howard Boehm, Johnson, Kansas, 7 sows	570	13.35
C. W. Boon, Greenwood, Kansas, 82 hogs	282	13.35
C. W. Boon, Greenwood, Kansas, 3 sows	425	13.35
C. W. Boon, Greenwood, Kansas, 16 hogs	238	13.65
J. M. Shipman, Grundy, Missouri, 15 hogs	257	13.65
John Braun, Henry, Missouri, 15 hogs	194	13.65
Coy Smith, Sullivan, Missouri, 24 hogs	234	13.65
E. L. Montgomery, Sullivan, Missouri, 15 hogs	159	13.60
Alva Wheeler, Henry, Missouri, 20 hogs	256	13.65
M. J. Watson, Washington, Kansas, 10 hogs	265	13.40
B. I. Hughes, Johnson, Kansas, 21 hogs	230	13.40
Ora Holt, Grundy, Missouri, 15 hogs	210	13.40
R. I. Boehm, Miami, Kansas, 10 hogs		

CATTLE

L. C. Gatten, Anderson County, Kan., 19 heifers	852	\$15.25
H. W. Brandt & Sons, Pettis County, Mo., 20 steers	952	14.25
J. Q. Adams, Jr., Anderson County, Kan., 10 steers	948	13.75
Lawrence Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 217 steers	970	13.35
Lawrence Oberle, Osage County, Kan., 15 steers	1033	13.25
W. C. Breckheisen, Anderson County, Kan., 12 heifers	820	13.25
O. V. Davidson, Lane County, Kan., 25 steers	885	13.00
Albert Oberle, Osage County, Kan., 29 steers	961	13.00
Orville Fisher, Douglas County, Kan., 50 steers	671	13.00
John L. Davis, Osage County, Kan., 24 heifers	742	12.75
Albert Miller, Ford County, Kan., 16 steers	836	12.50
M. E. Worcester, Graham County, Kan., 34 steers	840	12.50
W. R. Grace, Livingston County, Mo., 10 heifers	781	12.50
Lawrence Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 18 steers	837	12.25
Geo. Ross, Johnson County, Kan., 18 steers	760	11.85
J. R. Fixon, Shawnee County, Kan., 16 heifers	807	11.00
Geo. Ross, Johnson County, Kan., 24 heifers	860	10.50
J. F. Taylor, DeKalb County, Mo., 17 steers	655	10.00
H. E. Wrenn, Clay County, Mo., 19 heifers	707	10.00
G. E. Force, Jackson County, Mo., 27 cows	1101	9.90
V. E. Smith, Ellsworth County, Kan., 16 cows	866	9.00
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 23 cows	870	8.40
J. R. Dixon, Shawnee County, Kan., 19 cows	866	8.35
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 34 cows	601	6.75

SHEEP

Emma Coop-Elev. Co., Lafayette, Mo., 16 lambs	81	\$14.00
A. E. Nichols, Allen, Kan., 18 lambs	79	14.00
Elmer Strickler, Anderson, Kan., 27 lambs	85	14.25
T. E. Fuller, Linn, Kan., 9 lambs	83	14.50
J. M. Shipman, Grundy, Mo., 22 lambs	89	14.50
Chas. Hance, Rooks, Kan., 89 lambs	80	14.00
Harold Mooney, Linn, Kan., 17 lambs	74	14.25
Fretz Meenen, Clay, Kan., 23 lambs	80	14.50
G. P. Mattingley, Clay, Kan., 12 lambs	97	14.50
Harrison Shobe, Sullivan, Mo., 14 lambs	75	14.50

1943 Program of the National Farmers Union

(Continued from Page One)
their self-appointed rulers means an end to suffering of common people everywhere. As an evidence of this intent, we commend the prompt action of our Commander-in-Chief in providing food for the liberated peoples of North Africa.

(2) A disciplined democracy can wage total war. We pledge our unwavering support to our elected Commander-in-Chief; we reject defeatist talk that necessary wartime controls in a disciplined democracy means inevitable dictatorship.

(3) Total mobilization and utilization of all our resources, including men, money and machines, are essential. This includes the manpower and land resources of agriculture. Determination must be made for their most effective use. The sabotage of our war effort by special interests functioning through their dollar-a-year men in the agencies of government must be stopped now. Every day's delay means more thousands of lives sacrificed on profit's altar. Experienced manpower in agriculture must be recognized as essential to the war effort. It must be conserved, allocated and assisted to achieve maximum production.

(4) Real national unity can be achieved only through full examination and frank discussion of policies before adoption, followed by wholehearted cooperation among all productive groups. With this must go vigilance to ferret out and prosecute those who, consciously or unconsciously, for private gain, prostitute and delay the war effort.

(5) To achieve the required maximum production from agriculture, we recognize that, while some must sacrifice accustomed living standards, the present living standards of the lowest income working farm families must be increased so as to raise their health and efficiency to the point where they can contribute their utmost productivity. All scarce

goods must be rationed to insure fair distribution and maximum production efficiency. Food stamps must be valid for all rationed goods. Food is ammunition. It must be handled as such. Pass it to those who need and can use it to the best effect.

(6) We call for parity of sacrifice for the entire population. The common people must be vigilant to protect whatever economic rights they have. The nation must have more economic and political democracy to win this war.

(7) We demand a parity floor for farm products during the war and assurance now of parity in the post-war period. We demand parity; we ask for no more; we will accept no less.

(8) The security of farm families operating their own land is a necessary prerequisite to the preservation of democracy. Therefore, in all plans for mobilizing agriculture, the working farmer must be protected against the encroachment of the industrialized or factory-type farm. Human erosion in agriculture must be checked.

(9) Cooperatives are the engines of economic democracy. We insist that the right of farmers, and others, to organize and expand cooperative enterprise shall not be denied. We demand for our cooperatives equal access to government-financed war production.

(10) Assured the necessary manpower and equipment, the family-type farmers can and will produce the food to win the war and write the peace, unmindful of their long hours of labor and all other necessary sacrifices they are called upon to make.

(11) The right of farmers, and other groups, to voluntarily organize is a distinguishing mark of democracy. In wartime it becomes their patriotic duty to organize so that they may be effective in determining policy as it affects them and their country. It is likewise the duty of government to give representatives of working farmers a place on all boards which make decisions affecting the lives of farmers and the welfare of their country.

(12) Organized working farmers and organized workers must have their responsible representa-

government programs to all farm out the intervention of international-

(4) Sufficient funds for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to mobilize agriculture for total war. Particularly, must there be great expansion of all programs of the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Marketing Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

(5) Open wide our ever-normal granary for the needed increases in livestock products.

(6) Revise acreage allotments to expand production on small farms and to require farmers to shift from commercial production of less essential crops to war-vital crops in areas where it is economically sound; to eliminate big payments to large scale operators; to make incentive payments to stimulate production of deficit commodities.

(7) Extend crop insurance to additional commodities, including corn and flaxseed; nationalize its premium structure; coverage of the top 75 percent of loss, federal government to bear administrative expenses in recognition of those special risks to which agriculture alone is exposed.

(8) Reorganize the Farm Credit Administration to provide credit at cost; to adjust excessive debts; and to give first consideration to the needs of the farm and the farm family.

(9) We repeat our request for a Congressional declaration that the National policy is to maintain the

family-type farm as the pattern of American farming and that such policy be established and enforced now to insure maximum production and protect our democracy.

(10) Replace the 1942 tax law with its soak-the-poor, spare-the-rich provisions with a new tax law based wholly on the ability to pay; establish uniform cost of accounting for all war contractors; take all war profits from corporations; remove taxation on low income families; abolish exemption on government securities; enforce the \$25,000 maximum net personal income; oppose sales taxes and other taxes upon the minimum living needs.

(11) Extend Social Security protections to every group of our people, including farmers and farm workers; provide as a war need whatever aids are necessary for the health and education of producers' families, including immediate steps to prevent further drain of doctors from rural areas.

(12) Continue the work of those important congressional special investigating committees which have speeded the war effort, such as the Tolman Committee, the Truman Committee, and the Murray Small Business Committee.

(13) Oppose all efforts which weaken or destroy the rights of working farmers and working people generally, especially those efforts to deprive the workers of this country of hard-won protection. (Please Turn to Page Eight)

CLASSIFIED ADS

Per Word, 1 Issue 3c
Per Word, 4 Issues 10c

COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

Help Wanted
AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MEN, women (including deaf mutes) for \$1000 to \$1500 Chick Sexing jobs next spring.—Interstate Chick Sexing Institute, Boone, Iowa.

ALADDIN HOTEL

1213 Wyandotte

Kansas City, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Rates—\$2.00 Up

H. C. KYLE, Manager

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

Published the first and third Thursday of each month at Salina, Kansas by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 218 Journal Building, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 12, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

Subscription Price, Per Year \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

James G. Patton, President Denver, Colo.
Herbert Rolph, Vice-President Joplin, Mont.
J. M. Graves, Secretary Oklahoma City, Okla.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President Salina, Kan.
William Goeckler, Vice-President Clay Center, Kan.
George Reinhart, Secretary Parsons, Kan.
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director Salina, Kan.
John Tommer, Conductor Waterville, Kan.
John Scheel, Doorkeeper Emporia, Kan.

DIRECTORS

Bert Harmon, First District Ellsworth, Kan.
C. L. Hance, Second District Stockton, Kansas
George Reinhart, Third District Parsons, Kan.
Reuben E. Peterson, Fourth District McPherson, Kan.
Ray Henry, Fifth District Stafford, Kan.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, 218 Journal Building.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager; T. C. Belden, Manager Merchandise Department; Roy Crawford, Head Grain Salesman; A. T. Riley, Manager Salina Grain Office; Merchandise Warehouse: Central and Water streets, Kansas City, Kan., Harry Neath, Manager; Wakeeney, Kan., M. M. Gardner, Manager; Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, Santa Fe and Union Pacific tracks, North Topeka, George Bicknell, Manager.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Parsons, Kansas.—W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., E. C. Broman, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Live Stock Exchange Annex, South St. Joseph, Missouri, Paul Steele, Manager

FARMERS UNION DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Don Wilcox, Bennington President
Emil Samuelson, Randolph Vice-President
Merle Tribbey, Kellogg Secretary



FARM BUREAU SERVES WHO?

The following article written for publication in the Des Moines Register, by a member of the Farm Bureau, is an indication that some farmers are awakening to the real intent of the Farm Bureau, as shown by Dale Kramer, in his book, "The Truth About the Farm Bureau." It is clearly shown by Mr. Kramer in his book, which is based on recorded statements and testimony of Farm Bureau Officials and Business executives, that the real purpose of the Farm Bureau was to get Farmers organized into a controlled organization to keep them from organizing themselves into an organization of their own choosing, controlled by themselves. The book relates numerous times where the leaders of the Farm Bureau sold their organization out to big business to further the selfish interests of various business organizations. This article indicates—and makes clear thinking people are of the opinion—that right now another page in the history of "Farm Bureau sell outs," is being written.

REBUKES EDWARD O'NEAL AN IOWA FARM BUREAU MAN

To the Editor:

Ed O'Neal made a talk in Des Moines a few weeks ago. A good many of us farmers who are Farm Bureau members think he is off the track. I have written what I hope is a mild and reasonable protest. I wish you would use it on your editorial page.—James Hearst, Cedar Falls, Ia.

(Editor's Note: The major part of Mr. Hearst's protest follows.)

To Mr. Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

The right of farmers to be heard in national councils is now taken for granted. The fact that

organized agriculture is now recognized as one of the great pressure groups in Washington seems incredible, when you remember the shut doors and brusque brush-offs that met the farmers and the farm problem 20 years ago. The farmer through his organization is now a powerful influence in national affairs.

Responsibilities

With this power, I think, go certain responsibilities. The usefulness of an organization largely depends upon how wisely it discharges its obligations not only to its members but to society at large, to the general welfare.

In the past, our organization has been scrupulous in its regard for these two major duties. Like a man who is sincere, diligent and self-respecting, the Farm Bureau had character.

It is because of this character that it has been respected by its opponents as well as its friends. Whenever the Farm Bureau has made a stand for the farmers on some crucial issue, it has always stood on substantial, well-proven grounds. Even when its action seemed most partisan, it could generally be shown that the sword was drawn in a public as well as a class interest. Never, so far as I can remember, did the Farm Bureau forget its social responsibility by prejudicing the accomplishments of some other group in order to give the farmer a greater advantage.

Policy Disavowed

I think that you no longer stand on such good ground. As a member of the organization of which you are president, I disagree sharply with your policy of indicting labor in order to make the farmer seem to stand in a more innocent light. The laboring man has never been an economic enemy of the farmer. In fact he is the farmer's best cash customer.

When the laboring man is well paid he is well fed and well clothed—and the farmer is the man who furnishes the food and clothing.

This is easily translated into dollars and cents. The relationship of farm income and factory payrolls has been shown so often that I am hesitant to mention it again. Instead of attacking the position of labor we should support it where we can and reciprocate the support that the enlightened labor leaders have given the farmer. These men, the laborer and the farmer, are the men who do the work of the world, and every inch of progress that labor makes is progress for us, too.

A Red Herring

You accuse labor of inflationary pressures. I think you are drawing a red herring across the inflation issue. Leon Henderson, in a speech several weeks ago, said that farm income has increased 76 percent, wages of labor have increased 75 percent, and corporation profits have increased 400 percent.

If your effort to point out the reason for inflation, why aren't you pointing your finger in the right direction? Why do you fail to mention the profits of these industries?

It has never been the policy of the Farm Bureau to take its fight into some one else's back yard. I am ashamed to see us farmers standing up beside the labor baiters, the Girdlers and the Weirs. If this is the "century of the common man," as Henry Wallace has said, then you are trying to arrest its progress by driving a wedge between labor and agriculture.

Toward Co-operation

I do not think the times will be patient with you, Mr. O'Neal. The policy of the common man will be toward a greater cooperation and understanding between the men and women who live by their own work. The world should have had enough of discord and antagonism after this war too last for a long time.

Insofar as the evidence for inflation can be determined, neither President Roosevelt nor yourself have presented all the facts. The statistics show that neither the farmer nor the laborer is yet receiving his proportionate share of the national income. Who then is receiving too much? Why doesn't the Farm Bureau find out who these secret profitmakers are?

Whereabouts Questioned

And where were you, Mr. O'Neal, when the treasury department introduced a tax measure designed to plow these profits back into the United States treasury?

You neither spoke in favor of this bill nor against the inadequate one that was finally passed. Even Phillip Murray begged the senate committee not to tax the workingman's bread and butter, but where were you?

The time may be approaching when the members of the Farm Bureau will ask whom their organization is representing. Does it represent some vested interest, a political party, only the big, well-to-do farmers? It will be necessary for the leaders of our organization to give a full and detailed account of their leadership.

What Willkie Said

Mr. Wendell Willkie said the other night that the people of the world are on the march. Farmers are people, too. I mean all the farmers, big and little, rich and poor, and share-cropper and the hired man—they are all people, all on the march toward economic freedom and social security.

What organization will help them attain it? I do not think they will be impressed by anti-labor speeches. I hope that they will be seriously concerned with good farming, good living, and good will.—From the Des Moines Register.

The members of the Farm Bureau will eventually learn that this sort of thing is all that can be expected of an organization whose beginning was largely dependent upon the finances furnished by Big Business.

field of warehousing, marketing, or processing farm products; and shall stop the favoritism now shown to certain commodities and certain areas.

(18) We demand that privately-controlled farm organizations be divorced from publicly-supported agencies.

(19) Continuance of our efforts to get immediate action to secure manufacture of alcohol and synthetic rubber from farm products.

(20) We urge steps to strengthen farmer participation and responsibilities in the administration of the federal farm programs.

(21) Total war brings cooperatives their greatest dangers and their greatest opportunities. Recognizing the fundamental interdependency of the Farmers Union and its cooperatives, regional and local, we recommend that the Officers and Directors proceed immediately to establish a Cooperative Department in the National Farmers Union and to secure a competent staff for service to our cooperatives in Washington and in the field.

(22) We recommend that the Officers and Directors proceed immediately to establish a service organization, jointly owned and controlled by the National Farmers Union and its cooperatives. Its broad purposes shall be to pool our available resources to meet our needs and to promote our historic objectives in ways otherwise beyond our strength.

(23) We approve the Accredited Cooperative Membership Plan worked out by the Cooperative Committee and already adopted by the Board of Directors. We recommend, however, that the Officers and Directors exercise care to grant accredited membership in the Farmers Union only to those who practice genuine cooperative principles and who support the Farmers Union program. The Board of Directors shall define standards for accredited members.

(24) We recommend that all our affiliated cooperatives support the Farmers Union by payment thereof of educational funds in amounts not less than 5 percent of their annual net earnings.

(25) Cooperatives must not be weakened in the war economy. All Farmers Union members, cooperative directors and employees must support cooperatives in every way if they are to play significant roles in the post-war world. On the local, regional, and national basis, all cooperatives bearing the Farmers Union name and all units of the membership organization must work in closest harmony to meet the common enemy of exploitation, poverty and insecurity.

(26) Knowledge is power. To achieve the goals set forth in our program, we must have an educated and informed membership. The National pattern of educational work shall be developed and set up in coordination and conjunction with the organization work in all new territory, since it is imperative that newly organized areas be made a part of the Union through understanding, as well as membership. The mechanical pattern of this work shall be that which experience has shown to have produced the most effective results. There shall be an Education Director and/or Junior Leader appointed in every local, county and organized state who shall be responsible for carrying out the National pattern of Education. A person serving in the Education work should be thoroughly acquainted with the Junior Manual, the Local Leader's Manual, and the County Leader's Guide Book. Training schools for such instruction must be the responsibility of the State and County organizations.

(27) We reaffirm our historic stand that there be no separation of the Junior members from the activity of the adult members in local, county and state units, nor in the National organization.

(28) There shall be a uniform study topic for the year 1943, with all locals participating. This topic shall be a continuation of the study of land policy, using as preliminary study "The Farmers Union Triangle," with an additional study of farm ownership, using the "Farm Ownership Packet" and current reference material. The National Education Council is empowered to select the 1944 study topic, this topic to be one which shall make a study of the place of agriculture in the post-war world and youth's stake in post-war planning. There should be continued emphasis on the study of the cooperative movement, its philosophy, and its relationship to security of tenure on the land.

(29) The following suggested educational material should be prepared:

(a) Additional material of interest and value to adult members.

(b) Up to date and current material on general and farm problems couched in simple terms that can be used in every local.

(c) Material for new members and prospective members.

(30) The National Union Farmer, being a medium of education, should reach every member of the National Farmers Union. We recommend the development of plans to effectuate this in each state.

(31) The project outlined in the Junior Manual for a survey of Farmers Union cooperatives should be emphasized and followed in every community.

(32) Greater impetus should be given to the development of a recreation program which will give to rural people a medium of expression and fellowship with their neighbors.

(33) It is urgent that locals continue monthly or bi-monthly meetings. The importance of the local as a community service must be so stressed that it will become a genuine community center. This can be done through a program of recreation, discussion group work and program planning. Taking into consideration restrictions on travel in areas where the local covers a wide territory, there should be developed additional discussion groups on a neighborhood basis.

(34) Radio is a most effective means to reach people with information and education. The National Farmers Union should use all possible radio time, with particular stress on the proposal now before the National Board.

(35) A National Conference of State officials should be held early in 1943, sponsored and directed by the National Farmers Union. Its purpose should be the development of a common cultural understanding, leading to a unified program of action.

(36) Field workers from the National Education Service shall be available to states wishing to set up schools, camps, institutes and discussion groups on the national pattern.

(37) For the purpose of establishing areas of agreement, we recommend the cooperation of the State and National organizations with other State and National organizations whose aims and objectives are not in conflict with our own.

(38) There shall be a continued, and extended, program to organize study groups within the Farmers Union, to sponsor county and state camps, county schools, cooperative institutes, state-wide and national officers' conferences and national camps.

(39) Organization is fundamental. Fast membership growth on a sound basis is a prime essential to the attainment of the program we have here set forth. We are conscious of the great responsibility that the times have laid upon our Union. Many thousands of working farm families, face to face with an uncertain present and a future filled with insecurity, today are waiting for leadership in a unity that will mobilize and multiply their strength. They must be approached and invited to join us now. Simultaneously, our present membership must rise to new devotion and practical loyalty to the tested ideals, principles and methods of the National Farmers Union. We pledge ourselves in Local, County, State and Regional Unions and in the National Farmers Union to an all-out membership drive that will make our organization the unquestioned leader and spokesman for the working farmers of America.

A. We approve the chartering of Regional Union organizations.

B. The National Farmers Union shall establish an Organization Department with a full time staff; such department to use patterns for membership building that will coordinate all phases of our program:

1. Organize in new areas and in weaker states and continue to work in an area until it can carry on without assistance.

2. Hold schools for qualified state organization fieldmen and give assistance to similar schools sponsored by state unions.

C. All states shall plan and conduct membership campaigns—constantly adjusting plans to the wartime situation—urging local and county units to carry their full share of responsibility for the success of the campaign.

D. Insofar as practicable, all departments shall be located at the headquarters of the National Farmers Union.

E. The National Farmers Union shall again plan and conduct campaign through Farmers Union units and cooperatives to, in addition to other income, a national budget of \$75,000.

1943 Program of the National Farmers Union

(Continued from Page Seven)
ions they now have. We pledge assistance to labor, including farm wage workers, in efforts to strengthen the war effort. We demand immediate passage of the Cey-Perper anti-poll tax bill.

(14) Draft deferment of all

farm men until a complete manpower program and machinery to carry it out are established; determinations of farm manpower needs and authority to direct farm manpower to be lodged with farmer committees responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the War Manpower Commission; enforcement of minimum protections for farm labor subsidized or stabilized by federal action.

(15) Granting of war-time powers by the President and the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of Agriculture. He should be the

Food Administrator if one is appointed.

(16) Recognition by the government in all its branches that democratic and bona fide farm organizations are essential to the war effort; mandatory action to place representatives of working farmers on all official boards or committees whose actions affect farmers as producers or consumers.

(17) We reaffirm our position that the government shall refrain from invading, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, the