



NATIONAL FARMERS UNION CONVENTION ISSUE

Collaborates With Organized Labor FARMERS UNION DELEGATES ADOPT VITAL PROGRAM FOR COMING YEAR

F. U. PLEDGES AID TO LABOR UNDER RESPONSIBLE LEADERS

James G. Patton, National President, States Position of Farmers Union In Regard To Labor; Carey Responds for C. I. O.

Widespread interest was aroused when the National Farmers Union in convention at Topeka, Kansas, on Tuesday night, through their national president, James G. Patton, announced by an exchange of broadcasts with the national convention of CIO that the Farmers Union was friendly to and would support labor under responsible leadership.

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Both speakers emphatically pronounced the patriotism of themselves and their organizations in supporting Hitler.

President Patton's speech follows: "Standing before this annual convention of the Farmers Educational

REINHART NEW SECRETARY KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Reuben Peterson Elected Chairman of Board at Meeting

The State Board of the Kansas Farmers Union, in session at Topeka, Kansas, elected George Reinhart, Parsons, Kansas, as State Secretary, and Reuben Peterson, McPherson, as Chairman of the Board. Ray Henry, of Stafford was former State Secretary, and William E. Roesch had been Board Chairman.

The position of State Secretary is not a full time job, as an assistant is employed in the State Office who does the day to day work in connection with the office. Miss Helen Tegmeyer is Assistant to the State Secretary, at Salina.

All correspondence to the Secretary should be directed to the State Office at Salina.

PATTON CONDEMNS SCARCITY TYPE OF ECONOMY FOR USA

WARNS OF POSSIBLE FARM ORGANIZATION BY GOVERNMENT EDICT

President Patton Insists That Industry Produce as Farmers Do

Topeka, Kansas, November 19.—The National Farmers Union convention was asked yesterday morning to condemn the "scarcity type of economy" by President James Patton, Denver, in his address to the meeting. The organization, he declared, should see to it that America chooses "the road of abundance production" in its defense effort.

"Farmers have always operated their production on abundance basis, while industry has operated on control scarcities," the union head asserted. "Only if we insist and make possible abundance for all in this country can we maintain our democracy."

Can Work for Future Now Patton charged that "willingness of industry to restrict its production of consumer goods and thus maintain a hungry market for the time when this present emergency is over is a very large vote for the same old kind of economy, which is scarcity, high prices and want."

"We can do a lot about the future if we will insist now that every possible effort during the defense period and regardless of the money cost, shall be made to produce consumer goods and services in adequate amounts as well as defense goods, and that industry be induced or required to produce production, insofar as supplies make that possible, upon the needs and consuming power of people—rather than upon dollar profit for the balance sheet through scarcities," the president continued.

A cry is being raised against "nondefense spending," Patton asserted, adding: "There is a movement definitely now under way by the American Farm Bureau Federation and certain economists to do away with the Farm Security Administration, the Surplus Marketing Administration and the National Youth Administration."

"Those who are doing this do not believe in the philosophy that says we must provide ways and means whereby low income people in the cities and on the farms may have a little better standard of living and an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves. There is a future of scarcity and want for many—or wealth and privileges for the few," he charged.

Patton said the most important single determination farmers are making now is "whether or not farmers shall organize voluntarily for independent action and for constructive criticism of the programs of Government, or whether they will be organized by edict into a pressure into a common front."

"If we organize ourselves we will be a powerful influence upon America for a future of security and abundance. If we are organized by edict, we shall be but cogs in a machine controlled by others, producing in abundance but (Continued On Page Six)

RE-ELECT MOST FARMERS UNION OFFICERS

With the exception of George Nelson, Milltown, Wisconsin, who was not a candidate for re-election to the board of directors, the entire slate of the National Farmers Union officials was re-elected.

The officers: Jim Patton, Denver, Colo., president; H. D. Rolph, Joplin, Mo., vice-president; J. M. Graves, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

Board of directors: Tom W. Cheek, chairman, Oklahoma City; Kenneth Hones, Coffey, Wis., who succeeds Nelson; Ole L. Olsen, Buxton, N. D.; Hans C. Hansen, Hemingford, Neb.; Dr. M. F. Dickinson, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Calls For Promotion of Legislation In Five Farm Fields—Parity Income, Farm Credit, Farm Cooperatives, Benefits For Family-type Farms and Postwar Abundance

THATCHER STATES PLEDGES MADE STILL UNFULFILLED

TRACES UNION FIGHT ON BEHALF OF SMALL FARMER

Half of Nation's Farmers Get Ninety Percent of Farm Income

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 19.—M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, chairman of the National Farmers Union legislative committee yesterday complained bitterly that the "pledges made by Henry A. Wallace" at the 1940 meeting of the Union "are still outstanding."

In his address to the convention here yesterday afternoon, Thatcher, in strong words, traced the Union's fight on behalf of the small farmer during the past twenty-five years and more particularly since 1933.

Climaxing his report with the story of the 1940 meeting in St. Paul at the time the Wheeler-Jones Bill on reorganization of Farm Credit Administration was before a congressional committee, Thatcher asserted:

"Union Bill at Standstill "Mr. Wallace made one of the greatest speeches of his life before those 22,000 farmers and he challenged all the forces opposed to the legislation (farm credit revision) which we were supporting. He gave the battle cry on behalf of us all and we went forward, intent on winning that battle for American agriculture."

Since that time, Thatcher declared, nothing has been done to push the Union-sponsored bill ahead. The congress has been occupied with defense measures "and the farm credit program to emancipate debt-ridden farmers has withered and almost fallen away. . . . The Farm Credit Administration, through Congressman Fulmer, has introduced a bill which none of the farm organizations approve and parts of which the Farmers Union violently opposes."

"The President, the Vice-President and the Secretary of Agriculture are busy men; they work day and night, but nevertheless, the pledges made by Mr. Wallace are still outstanding. . . . The Farmers Union will never let up an instant in this fight."

Made Record of Promises "We took pains to make permanent history of that meeting," Thatcher continued. "At great expense, moving pictures were taken and electrical transcription was made of the statements at that meeting. Those records are in our files and can be put on a machine and played over the radio whenever it is desirable. . . . we are going to stand by this fight until the pledges made have been fulfilled."

Thatcher traced the history of Farmers Union work in Washington over the past quarter of a century, and how it progressed through the McNary-Haugen Bill fight, to 1932, in December of that year, he said the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange got together and out of the meeting grew the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Farm Credit Association.

The "vested powers of industry" fought a hard battle and often the other farm groups opposed the Union but in the end, he declared, the Union came through with the worthwhile legislation passed.

Of, For and By Farmers There are three general farm organizations—the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the Farmers Union—so the question properly arises in the mind of the farmer which one of the three farm organizations should he support. I do not want to be critical of the Grange or the Farm Bureau, rather, I want to support the record of the Farmers Union and develop it here and now. It is fair to state that the Farm Bureau membership is composed of business people, as well as farmers. They take pride that the wealthy and big farm operators belong to their organization. For some reason or other, they find they have a common interest with the banking industry and the United States Chamber of Commerce. We, in the Farmers Union, believe that a farm organization ought to be composed entirely and only of farmers and that the business people, the bankers, the lawyers, what not, ought to affiliate with their own groups.

We have well-to-do farmers in our organization, but we also believe it is our responsibility to (Continued On Page Five)

UNION OPPOSES PRICE CEILINGS

Amendment Adopted To Change National President's Term To Three Years

The thirty-seventh national convention of the Farmers Union closed with a banquet Wednesday night, November 18th, after a full final day, ending with the adoption of a vigorous program for 1942.

The outline for Union action during the next year, approved by a delegate vote of 77 to 9, calls for the promotion of legislation in five farm fields—parity income, farm credit, farm cooperatives, benefits for family-type farms and post-war abundance.

Earlier in the day, the convention adopted after debate, a constitutional amendment giving the president a term of three years instead of the present one. The amendment must now be ratified by members of the union. A proposition to stagger terms of five directors into three, two and one year tenures, also carried.

Among the items mentioned under the division of parity income in the program for legislative promotion were (1) the enactment of the Farmers Union Income Certificate plan, (2) revision of AAA acreage allotments, (3) provision of commodity loans at 100 percent of parity, (4) increasing soil conservation payments, (5) extension of AAA programs to additional commodities, (6) extension of crop insurance to other commodities, including corn, (6) no ceiling upon farm commodity prices, and (7) condemnation of the 1941 "soak-the-poor" tax bill.

Stating that the union opposed any ceiling on farm commodity prices, in direct opposition to the appeal voiced before the convention Tuesday by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Glenn Talbott, chairman of the program committee declared:

Opposes Price Ceilings "We oppose a ceiling on farm commodity prices, since farmers shall produce an abundance of such commodities, thus assuring reasonable prices, but requiring now instead of ceilings, a new or higher floor under such prices."

"If, despite this assurance of abundant supplies, which other industries are not able or willing to make to the nation, and who have pursued through the years a monopoly policy of artificially high prices through enforced scarcity and restricted production, such ceilings are forced upon our record-breaking yields of food and fiber, then we insist that they be set at levels yielding living income and capital return comparable to those set for other products, and that all forms of income be also accorded exactly the same treatment, so that no individual shall succeed in escaping sacrifices equal to that which the farmer would then be making."

Wants "Soak-the-Poor" Tax Replaced "Turning to the so-called 'soak-the-poor' tax bill, Talbott asserted that it must "be replaced by personal income taxes based on parity of living conditions, the elimination of hidden excise taxes upon the necessities of life, and common man's luxuries, and a heavy-handed policy allowing loopholes to escape a tax upon all excess corporation profits."

Talbott said that any enforced defense savings program must be based on "parity of living standards and not mean a totalitarian bleeding of those of our people living now below a minimum of health and decency."

Under a farm credit division of the newly adopted program, the union will insist that (1) the FSA be provided with funds to complete work, (2) the Federal Farm mortgage lending system must be reorganized, and (3) a stop be put to "speculation in farm lands."

In the field of farm cooperatives, the delegates voted to (1) insist that the Government shall not invade the field of warehousing and marketing, (2) ask that Lease-Lend funds to add needed facilities for processing commodities to be shipped abroad be made available to cooperatives, (3) urge that cooperatives be given "preferential or at least equitable treatment" in awarding of priorities for needed farm supplies and other materials, and that "immediate steps be taken to correct 'vicious' control by the former agents of the private power trust now in OPM, to grant REA copper and other supplies."

Reading from the program for the family-type farm, Talbott said: "We ask the Congress of the United States to declare by firm directions that the policy of this Government is to maintain and establish only the family type farm in America, and that all Federal farm programs shall be co-ordinated to that end."

For Post-War Plans "The post-war abundance section asserts that the Government must now begin to plan for a post-war abundance. (Continued On Next Page)

WE MUST BEAT HITLER, SAYS SECY. WICKARD

CABINET OFFICER URGES FARMERS TO SUPPORT CONTROL OF PRICES

Praises Union's Efforts to Help Family-Sized Farm

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 19.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the National Farmers Union convention here that agriculture must play its "full part in the national crisis," and that its first task was to assist in the defeat of Hitler "and those who throw in their lot with him."

"Today (it is) under attack by forces which detest it," he declared in a strongly worded address to the convention's afternoon session. "These forces will destroy democracy if they can. For us and for all humanity, the future would be black if Hitler's ideas prevail. Our first job is to defeat him and those who throw in their lot with him."

Won't Pay Hitler's Price "We want peace," Wickard asserted, "but not at the price Hitler wants us to pay. We cannot yield our right to send our goods and bring in vital supplies. We will not tolerate interruption of the flow of incoming and outgoing goods in the Atlantic or in the Pacific."

The nation's "dirt farmer" Secretary urged farmers to favor effective price control for their own protection. He said that if "our plans succeed" there will be little use for it, "yet it is a good thing to have it in event of temporary shortages of farm products. It drives prices up after commodities are out of the hands of the farmers."

Furthermore, effective price control can furnish real protection against prices for the things farmers have to buy. Farmers don't want high prices. You don't have to tell them what they mean. They know from experience."

Union Takes Opposite View (In its reference to the union took a definite stand against price control.)

Some people fear that farmers may produce so much that they will depress farm prices. Wickard explained: "I've thought about that too—a great deal. It is a risk. But I've also thought about the risk of producing too little. To my mind that's a greater risk. Any industry that produces too little in this emergency will face the anger of America."

"Bear in mind that we are better equipped to deal with surpluses than ever before. The food stamp plan helps to dispose of surpluses, so that other programs developed in recent years."

"These programs help in a number of ways. They help the farmer and they build national morale, health and efficiency. They help give America strength for the task that lies ahead."

Protection Against Surpluses "These programs, however, aren't all the protection farmers have against too much. The commodity loan powers are being used now to put a floor under farm prices. They will be used for that purpose in the future, the prudent use of the way to build reserves of food that we're eventually going to need to help feed starving Europe."

"Then there is additional protection in recent legislation which gives the Secretary of Agriculture (Continued On Page Six)

SENATOR CAPPER APPROVES THE F. U. PROGRAM

CAPPER GETS AN OVATION

Farmers Union Program Should Be Attained Without Government Price Fixing

Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 19.—An address by Sen. Arthur Cappe, which strongly approved of the Farmers Union program for the family-type farm and prices which insure cost of production plus a reasonable profit ended the second day of the Farmers Union National gathering last night.

Senator Cappe, who arrived from Washington a short time before he appeared on the platform at the Municipal Auditorium, asserted that the goal of the Farmers Union program should be attained "so far as possible" without (Continued On Page Three)

Program of National Farmers Union-1942

Adopted by the Delegates to the 37th Annual Convention at Topeka, Kansas November 19, 1941

Amid world-shaking turmoil, war and revolution, the implications of which are too enormous and fast-sweeping to grasp, the accustomed way of life of every farm family in America is threatened by devastating forces—economic, political and social, from within and without that are, even now, at work. These forces will continue to operate regardless of the fortunes on the battlefield, America's role in that conflict, temporary war time prosperity or crop conditions.

To reckon with these forces and be able to seize the opportunity in the day of world and national reconstruction which must surely come, to build for abundance and security, is the purpose of this action program adopted by the 37th Annual Convention of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

We recognize that all our effort will be futile unless the great mass of farm families in the nation are aroused out of their complacency to the peril confronting them and are welded into a more powerful and militant Farmers Union than ever before.

American democracy has its roots deeply imbedded in the farm families of the land; it cannot survive unless those farm families are made secure on the land. We hold that the preservation of democracy and the preservation of the farm family home are inseparable, and that neither can survive unless democracy is extended to the economic sphere.

Farmers are able, willing and anxious to produce an abundance, not only to provide an adequate diet for all Americans, but also to feed the people struggling for freedom and all who are hungry after the conflict. We maintain, however, that the farm families of America cannot contribute to the defense against totalitarianism without losing their stake in democracy, unless they are assured security and a decent standard of living on the land during and after this emergency.

A NEW WAREHOUSE FOR FARMERS ELEVATOR AT GLEN ELDER

Guy Jones, Manager of the Farmers Elevator at Glen Elder, announces that his organization is building a new Warehouse, and installing a feed grinder and mixer.

TELL IT TO McNUTT

Claude Wickard, the honorable secretary of agriculture, in an address launching his production campaign to mobilize American agriculture said:

"Of all the farm commodities in which increases are needed, the most urgent need is for more milk. We need to consume more dairy products in this country to improve health and increase strength in order to reach the production goals for 1942. The greatest efforts will be required in dairying."

May we humbly suggest that the honorable secretary tell this to J. A. McNutt as our dairy farmers do not need this advice—they have known it for years.

James C. Norgaard General Manager F. U. Coop Creamery Company Inc. Superior, Neb.

Again, as repeatedly in the past, we maintain that war is the inevitable result of scarcity economics of a profit motivated system and that when the end result forces finally break out in destruction they cannot be stopped by denouncing war, or by placing the blame on any race, creed or nationality. We hold, therefore, that during these times the Farmers Union must jealously guard and strengthen its organization, for the sake of our children and our ideals, to the end that we may use it to build more rapidly the cooperative way of life, which—if extended far enough, soon enough—will provide the only basis for a just and lasting peace and remove the causes which produce Hitlerism, here and abroad.

This call for tolerance of differing opinions, within the Union, opposition to all appeals to prejudice, and threats to curtail any civil liberties and democratic processes wherever found.

We call upon labor, business and industry to join us in a policy of national unity which will forever do away with the dying scarcity system by building the capacity to provide abundance for all when the conflict of destruction ends. We propose to use our power to produce food, so badly needed by the world, to insist that a policy of abundance for all be adopted and pursued as a major peace aim.

We call upon all farmers to join us in building an organization strong enough and informed enough to prepare now for the post-war period facing agriculture, as well as the whole nation and the whole world.

We propose a new land policy, the basic concept of which shall be that the working farmers of America shall live in security on the land.

To realistically achieve these objectives, we make the following specific proposals, recognizing that the sacrifice we are called upon to make, however great, will be insignificant compared to the disaster that will befall the farm families of the land if unorganized, they continue to drift in the current of chaos and destruction.

(Continued On Page Four)



One of the high lights of the national convention of the Farmers Union was on November 18 when James Patton, Denver, president of the Union spoke to the C. I. O. convention in Detroit over a two-way hookup via the Columbia Broadcasting Company. Patton is seen above as he addresses the labor organization. The reply of James Carey, C. I. O. secretary, speaking from Detroit, was broadcast to the farmers seated in the Municipal Auditorium's main arena.

at and Cooperative Union of America at Topeka, Kansas, it is my privilege as President of the organization to broadcast a message to labor representatives now assembled in the Congress of Industrial Organizations Convention at Detroit.

The working farmers of America—whether we are owners, tenants, share croppers or farm laborers—want industrial workers to know that a majority of us have come to understand that the interests of working farmers and of industrial workers is a common one. Inescapably we are dependent upon each other. The forces now threatening our institutions and our chosen way of life deepen our awareness of this mutual interdependence. We approach you with no thought of seeking aid for selfish factional or organizational purposes. On the contrary we come with the deep conviction that all sound elements in our national life will be benefited by mutual understanding and cooperation and offer you ours in a resolute effort to solve the extremely difficult problems which confront us all.

We proceed in the certainty that our two organizations are sincerely committed to the fact that the first necessity of this hour is to defeat that threat which we term Hitlerism and immediately to achieve our nation's full program of defense. This means all-out material aid to the nations bearing the brunt of military attacks against the menace to our civilization.

We ask your help in obtaining (Continued On Page Four)

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E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas, Editor
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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.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1941

FARM AND LABOR INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL

by E. K. Dean, President Kansas Farmers Union

The National Convention of the Farmers Union held at Topeka last Wednesday night, November 19th, was to me one of the most outstanding conventions that I have ever attended, both from the standpoint of an interesting program, and membership interest in the program. One found it almost impossible to be away from the meetings for even a few minutes, because every minute of the program was made up of something of special interest to our entire membership.

Aside from the adoption of a very aggressive action program, the high light of the convention to me was National President Patton's report and his unanimous election following that grand report.

The manner in which the Convention, adopted Mr. Patton's report and unanimously re-elected him as their National President meant more than just the adoption of a report and the re-election of their president. It showed their desire for and their willingness to rally around honest and sincere militant leadership.

Another high light of the Convention was the report of Mr. Thatcher, Chairman of our national Legislative Committee. Many of our Kansans for the first time had the opportunity to hear and get acquainted with Mr. Thatcher, who for the past 25 years has continuously labored in the interest of working farmers.

Among other high lights of the Convention, and perhaps outside interest one of the most important happenings during the convention, was the exchange of statements in a radio broadcast on Tuesday night by James Carey, National Secretary and Mr. James G. Patton, our National President of the Farmers Union. This in my opinion was outstanding because it was the first attempt publicly made to get working farmers and industrial workers to consider their problems together.

Clear down through history Capital and industry through the control of the Metropolitan Newspapers have successfully kept working farmers and industrial workers at swords' ends. There is no question in my mind but that many of the Metropolitan newspapers will make every effort possible to discredit the Farmers Union in the public's estimation, wherein, we pledge ourselves to the support of organized labor under responsible leadership.

It is not going to be easy for leadership in the Farmers Union and leaders in the labor organization to bring the members of both groups closely enough together that they will be able to sit down around the table and make plans for their mutual interest, because laboring men will be continually confronted with propaganda from the Metropolitan press to the effect that farmers are expecting too much for their products, and that the high cost of a pound of butter, or a pound of cheese, or the meat they have on their table, is due to unduly high prices being paid to the farmer.

They will be led to believe, if possible, that farmers are becoming wealthy out of the prices that they are receiving from their products which labor has to buy. Working farmers will be faced with the propaganda from the same sources to the effect that labor is expecting special privileges with no consideration of the producer of raw materials. The farmer is at the present time and will continue to be made to believe that the high cost and increased prices of products that he has to buy today are caused entirely by the increase in wages paid to labor.

The interest of the laboring man in the factory, and the interest

of the laboring man on the farm are identical when we stop to analyze them. Both groups all through history have been forced to toil and sweat for the benefit of capital and industry.

Neither the industrial labor group nor the farm labor group alone is strong enough to accomplish the things that must be accomplished in this country, if these groups are to secure economic equality.

I urge every member of the Kansas Farmers Union to read Mr. Patton's talk and Mr. Carey's talk which you will find published in this paper, and to study for yourselves the problems confronting agriculture and labor for your information and interest. I urge that you do this without prejudice and with an open mind, so that we might in some manner through the efforts of the Farmers Union bring closer together working farmers and industrial workers.

THANKSGIVING IN KANSAS
With the world going topsy-turvy, and the general upheaval beginning to affect our daily lives—Kansans still have many things for which to be humbly thankful. Let us be thankful for our beautiful climate—clean, pure air and wonderful sunshine; for the fact that we have room to live and work and play.

We are grateful, too, for the abundant crops of vegetables, fruits and grains grown in our native state, giving us wholesome foods from our own farms and gardens, at little cost. Thousands of Kansas cupboards and cellars are well stocked with canned fruits and vegetables that will be a valuable source of vitamins during the cold weather months.

With dairying, stock-raising and chicken raising among our important industries, we also have, right here in our home state, not only valuable sources of income, but other healthful foods easily accessible.

Let us give thanks that medical science has given us a sure way to protect our children from diphtheria, a disease which in former years took the lives of hundreds of Kansas children annually. Let us give thanks that 44 Kansas counties have offered free immunization to their children less than ten years of age. Thirty Kansas counties have also offered their children free vaccination against smallpox, another dangerous and loathsome disease that can easily be prevented. Thus we are experiencing constantly lowering case an death rates from these diseases. We are also thankful that not one case of typhoid fever followed the flood conditions in the state, due to prompt preventive measures.

Of all earthly blessings, we should be most grateful for good health, for the knowledge and intelligence that enables us to protect and maintain good health, through preventive and curative measures provided for us by medical and dental science and through clean, wholesome everyday living.—Kansas State Board of Health.

AAA WORKS IN REVERSE
Inequalities of the Triple-A program as outlined by M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers Union legislative committee, ought to make the New Deal planners stop and think of what they are doing to American agriculture. The fact that nine tenths of the billion-dollar appropriation goes to the upper half of the farm population that has nine tenths of the total agricultural income is a sad commentary for the AAA program.

The Farmers Union long has realized what the ultimate result of the AAA program would be, and has fought consistently to overcome the trend toward bankruptcy for the little farmers. Government money has enabled those already wealthy to buy or control more land, meanwhile pinching the less prosperous farmers. Coupled with the mechanization of agriculture, which requires fewer men to

produce crops, the allotment system is rapidly depleting the farm population.

Insurance companies and other corporations or individuals owning large blocks of land, in many instances, receive sufficient Government money to hire farmers to operate their holdings. The wages paid are woefully inadequate, and in effect reduce the actual farm workers to a state of peonage. By taking big profits from the AAA, the corporations are defeating the very purposes of democracy and economic stability. Every farmer crowded off a family-sized farm decreases purchasing power for everything industry produces—and that includes insurance policies as well as automobiles, radios and other necessities.

Chairman Thatcher magnanimously gave Senator Capron credit for helping the Farmers Union in laying before Congress the legislative proposals, which if enacted into law, would go a long way toward remedying the evils existing in the AAA and other farm programs.

Every economist, banker, railroad man, industrial executive and investor knows, or ought to know, that the economic and social salt of this country depends upon a prosperous agriculture. This cannot be brought about by creation of a "landed gentry" which saps the lifeblood from that between the mill wheels of adversity. And if the Government continues its present course, which is crowding families off the farms, the time will come when the taxpayers of the nation will arrive at a square deal in lieu of the New Deal that is shuffling the whole economic system into a state of confusion—and bankruptcy.—Topeka Capital.

WICKARD ADVISES FARMERS

In his speech to the Farmers Union national convention Secretary of Agriculture Wickard minced no words in urging the farmers of the nation to increase production of vital food products—meat, eggs, dairy products, vegetables and other essentials to a balanced diet.

"Our first task is to defend democracy," Mr. Wickard declared. "Today it is under attack by forces that detest democracy and all it stands for. They will destroy it if they can."

The farmers' share in the defense effort, as outlined by Secretary Wickard, is to produce more and more to be content with parity prices and not to kick if the Government sees fit to place ceilings on what the producers receive. He warned against "reaction and its after-effects." In his opinion, he said, "farmers not only should favor effective price control legislation, they should work to help enact it."

The Department of Agriculture goals for 1942 call for more food and fiber than this country ever has produced in any one year. Commenting on the fear of some farmers that too much production might depress prices, Secretary Wickard admitted the risk was great, but he believes that there is a greater risk in producing too little.

"Any industry which deliberately produces too little in this emergency will face—and it should face—the anger of America," he emphasized. This significant statement might well be applied to non-agricultural industries now lagging in production of badly needed products.

In his press conference Secretary Wickard said he didn't believe a ceiling on wages for labor in the defense industries was desirable, and that it wouldn't even if enacted into legislation. Men cannot be made to work unless they want to, hence laws prohibiting strikes would be useless. But the farmers of America must dig in and produce more of everything, except wheat and tobacco, or face the anger of America, Secretary Wickard stated.

FARMERS UNION DELEGATES ADOPT VITAL PROGRAM FOR CO-OP. YEAR

(Continued from Page One)

emerging in which agriculture in America will be dedicated to abundant production of the necessities of life.

The section goes on to ask that in negotiating reciprocal trade treaties, the American farmers' products not be put at a disparity in order to give advantages to American industry. Other parts of the section commend the department of justice for its and non-populist cases, promise continued support of legislation for extension of cooperative rural electrification, favor extension of the sugar program, support the St. Lawrence Seaway (a project farmers need), support for Government-insured loan as the most practical method of funding a large scale program to make owners of tenants, urge a unified Federal forestry program, increased marketing service, affirmation of the Union's position that administrative personnel of Federal farm programs should be persons who understand farm organizations and cooperatives, and Federal funds for rural health service, and support for continuance of the NYA.

A model constitutional amendment to allow a graduated land tax and homestead tax exemption to be presented by state unions to their legislatures was recommended.

A "deep expression of appreciation" was extended to labor for "support in the Congress behind farm legislation, and again offer our fullest support to all groups of organized labor in their fight for legislative justice to wage workers."

Other program reports dealt with future work for the cooperative, education, and organization committees of the union.

One resolution was offered from the floor. The Union was asked to endorse the passage of House Resolution 1410 (Federal old-age pensions) now before Congress, and to oppose abolition of the WPA until "all able-bodied men are employed." The resolution passed, 85 to 1.



The two principal speakers and the two busiest officers at the Farmers Union national convention met during the convention. Sen. Arthur Capper, chief speaker on the Tuesday evening program; Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who spoke during the afternoon; Mrs. Gladys Edwards, Jamestown, N. D., national educational director who had charge of the evening educational program; and James Patton, president of the Farmers Union, who capped a full day of presiding and reporting with an address to the C. I. O. convention in Detroit.

gram it was declared that democracy cannot survive in the United States unless farm families are made secure on the land.

"We hold," it continued, "that the preservation of democracy and the preservation of the farm family home are inseparable and that neither can survive unless democracy is extended to the economic sphere."

Labor, business and industry were called upon to "join in a policy of national unity which will forever do away with the dying scarcity system by building the capacity to provide abundance for all when the conflict of destruction ends."

"War," the preamble said, "is the inevitable result of scarcity and the economics of a profit motivated system and when the end result forces finally break out in destruction they cannot be stopped by denouncing war or by plucking the blame on any race, creed or nationality."

The entire program, as adopted by convention delegates, is printed on page 3.

Governor Ratter Speaks

During the afternoon program which preceded the program by Gov. Ratter brought to the convention. The Governor had been scheduled to speak on the opening day, Monday, but was forced to postpone his appearance.

"At this time," the Governor asserted, "when we are facing a period of crisis equalled only by the Revolution and the Civil War, we look to the independent farmer on a family-sized farm for our salvation."

The chief executive said that two tasks face the United States people today as they are threatened by "Hitlerism trying to make slaves of us all." First, he said, we must build an impregnable defense, and second, we must maintain all phases of Americanism in America.

"What would we gain," he asked, "if we saved the world from the oppression of democracy, and then lost it at home?"

Gavel to John Vesecky and C. E. Huff

The banquet, held on the Hotel Jayhawk's roof garden, to the two presidents of the Union, John Vesecky, Tinkin, Kansas, and C. E. Huff, Denver, Colorado.

Vesecky, who was the Union's national president during the year 1937-1940, was called "one long and made a lasting contribution," by President Patton.

Huff, a native Kansan, was president of the national farm group from 1928 to 1930. His record and services were also praised by President Patton.

The remaining past presidents still alive, E. H. Everson, St. Charles, South Dakota, will be presented with a gavel at the next convention, Patton said.

Both Vesecky and Huff are also past presidents of the Kansas Farmers Union. Huff served between the terms of office of John Tromble and Cal Ward, and Vesecky served between those of Cal Ward and John Fengel. Both men resigned from the presidency of the Kansas Farmers Union, when they were elected to the national office.

Award to Juniors
"Torchbearer" award, highest distinction in the union's Junior organization, were presented by Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, national educational director, to the following:

Keith Peterson, McPherson, and Raymond Groene, Winfield, for Kansas; Ransom Brown, and Le-Vaughn Gilbertson, of Montana; Donny Greene and Joe Starbuck, of Colorado; Delonides Oving and Thomas of South Dakota; Art Johnson and Andy Kovash of North Dakota; and Norbert Korgor and Evelyn Leirimo of Wisconsin.

Entertainment was provided by students from Haskell Institute, Lawrence, who danced and sang several numbers. A trio of singers from WIBW appeared during the dinner.

National President Patton presided at the convention arrangements, which were made by Mrs. Helen Denney, Publicity Department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Mrs. Denney was introduced to the banquet guests, and was presented with a gold compass in appreciation of her services.

Appreciative mention was made of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, and its manager, H. E. Witham, who spoke briefly. President Dean and the Kansas state organization were also

Tom W. Cheek, Chairman National Board, Makes Report

Mr. President and Delegates:

As chairman of the Executive Board I am pleased to report to you that the National officers have cooperated and worked together in harmony and have displayed real team work throughout the past year.

You have heard the report of the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, which I am sure was pleasing to you and which substantiates what I now say to you.

It will not be necessary for me to make a long extensive report. We held four regular quarterly meetings and one special meeting. The first meeting was at the close of the Convention at Denver, last November, at which time the Board took such action as was recommended by the Convention, and set salaries and budget estimates for Secretary's Department, Secretary's Department, Organization Department, Educational Department and the fund for printing the National Union Farmer.

The President appointed, as authorized by the Convention, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Organization, a Committee on Legislation and a Committee on Cooperatives, which the Board approved and confirmed.

The chairman of each of these Committees will report the activities of their work during the year, which I am sure will show that some progress has been made even though only a small amount of funds were available with which to do the job.

We have all worked as ambassadors of good will to the many Government Departments with which farmers have to deal. In this undertaking we have made much progress. We believe the National Farmers' Union is much

more favorably known at this time than at any time in the history of the organization. We have made a host of friends and have not relinquished our fundamental principle of this great organization.

ASKS LAND BANK TO SAVE SMALL FARMS
FSA Would Sell Land Only to Persons Residing Thereon

TOPEKA, Kansas, November 18.—The Kansas advisory committee of the Federal Farm Security Administration yesterday petitioned the Wichita Federal Land Bank to restrict sale of farm properties acquired by it to people who will reside thereon.

Condemning what it termed "creed handshakes on the small farm," the committee adopted a resolution asking the Land Bank and commissioners of the eighty Kansas counties in this FSA region to sell land now owned or to be acquired by them in "family-type farm units."

Sales, the resolution stated further, should be made "only to families who will reside on these units, such sales to be restricted on terms similar to provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act."

The committee said it submitted its proposal "wholly in the interest of farm home owners, traditionally recognized as the very foundation of our nation whose democracy, freedom and liberty are imperiled by continued shrinkage of its farm population and by the making destitute literally tens of thousands of American families."

Arthur A. Hunter of Parsons is chairman of the advisory group. Other members participating in yesterday's meetings here were Elwood M. Brooks, Atchison; Joseph Buchman, Paola; Frank George, Lebo; Frank Motz, Hays; William P. Noone, Jennings; Reuben W. Vetter, Beloit; and Irtis L. Ward, Preston.

"That is, if we can have wartime prosperity, we should also have peacetime prosperity."

Right now, he believes, the most important farm problem is preservation of the family type farm, and keeping the family on the farm. In thirty years, the number of farms in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas decreased 100,000.

"If that trend goes on," he added, "cities like Topeka will have very little business ten years from now."

"I spent three months this year in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, observing the corporate farms there. They have no small business towns."

Next most important task is proper distribution of the farm income. About 80 percent of the farm income is going to 50 percent of the farmers, Patton illustrated.

His greatest criticism of the AAA is its basis on "property rights in terms of land."

On Human Rights
"I think farm policy should be based on human rights," he declared.

He is opposed to "destroying social mechanisms like NYA, Farm Security Administration, and other rehabilitation agencies under the guise of cutting domestic spending."

"If we can spend six billions for goods to send abroad," he said, "we shouldn't begrudge \$100,000,000 or so to make for better living here."—Topeka Capital.

LIVING STANDARD MUST BE REDUCED ECONOMIST SAYS

EXPECTS PRICE ADVANCE OF THIRTY-FIVE PERCENT

U. S. Citizen Will Get More Guns, Less Butter

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 18.—Dr. T. W. Shultz, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Iowa State College spoke tonight to the assembled delegates to the annual convention of the National Farmers Union.

Dr. Shultz declared in his address that today agriculture has three tasks to perform:

(1) To facilitate the best uses of agricultural resources (2) to administer the nation's food needs, and (3) to provide for the welfare of the American farm people.

Nearly New Program

"Too much emphasis has been placed on resources," the noted agricultural economist averred. "We must realize that development of resources no matter how thoroughly, will not provide an adequate income for the American farmer. Social machinery, provided by Government, must be completely and no matter how shift in agricultural policy."

Dr. Shultz said that during the past year the defense program has brought about a tremendous shift in agricultural policy—"we have today a nearly new farm program"—and that more changes were to be expected in the future.

"Up to the present time," he asserted, "our vast supply of untouched materials has been brought into play and hence scarcity has not been made a noticeable condition. The standard of living in the United States has gone steadily upward, and will probably continue to do so for at least the next year. After that time, however, Americans will begin to get 'more guns, and less butter.'"

Prices Up Another 35 Percent
Inflation, Dr. Shultz said, "is upon us." He predicted that prices would probably go up another 35 percent before "we learn to check it."

POTAWATOMIE COUNTY PLANS MEETING
The 4th quarterly meeting of

the Potawatomie County Farmers Union will be held in the High School Auditorium at Olsburg, Kansas, on December 2, 1941 at 1 p. m.

The various county locals over the county are requested to send delegates as this is the annual meeting when the County officials will be elected.

R. D. Samuelson, County Secretary.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS INTERESTED IN COOP. BUYING TO CUT COSTS

Ask Lincoln to Meet with Executives to Discuss Methods of Organization

By John Carson, Washington Representative, The Co-op League

Washington, D. C.—Twenty great railroad labor organizations this week expressed "deep interest in cooperative buying organizations" and invited Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League, to the USA to appear at the next meeting of their executives' association to tell them how to express their interest by action.

The railroad brotherhoods, with approximately 1,000,000 members, acted in response to a telegram sent to them as well as to the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Congressman Jerry Voorhis. Norris and Voorhis sent their appeals to labor leaders because they said they realized that wage increases alone would not solve the problems of urban consumers, and what was more important, because through consumer cooperatives city wage earners and farmers might be drawn together in common, peaceful, understanding, rather than encouraged to engage in conflict and war.

The railroad labor groups have machinery already organized to encourage the publication and development of cooperatives. Many members of their various groups live in railroad centers in every state, and in many cities of every state. The organizations have a national newspaper, "Labor," which has gained recognition in Washington as one of the best educational mediums directed to government servants. They have fine magazines which go to all their members. And in their newspapers and in their magazines, these railroad editors have urged their readers to become interested in the cooperative movement.

FRESH FRUIT IN SEASON



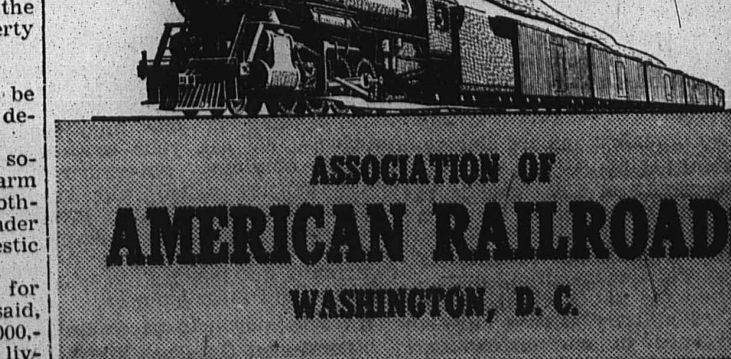
THANK the railroads for that addition to the grocer's sign. It is the swift, efficient movement of perishable crops by rail that makes it possible for every village in America to enjoy the benefits of vitamin-rich fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the year.

Rail movement makes the market for perishables national instead of local.

Orderly marketing by rail makes possible specialized crops grown in sections where soil and climate are favorable. And this has led to marketing associations, grading standards, stabilized price structure, a more adequate return for the producer and assurance of quality and abundant supply for the consumer.

The prosperity of every business in the country is intimately tied up with the prosperity of the railroads, and this is particularly true of farming. Nothing else could supply the efficient, economical mass transportation that is necessary to bring farm products to market.

SEE AMERICA BY RAILROAD—SPECIAL RATES FOR GRAND CIRCLE TOURS... Ask your local ticket agent



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Junior and Juvenile Department

ESTHER EKBLAD, Director

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

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH

Hold High the Torch!
You did not light it glow—
'Twas given you by other hands,
You know,
'Tis yours to keep it burning
bright;
Yours to pass on when you no
more need light.
For there are other feet that we
must guide,
And other forms go marching by
our side;

Their eyes are watching every
smile and tear
And efforts which we think are
not worth while,
Are sometimes just the very help
they need.
Actions to which their souls
would give most heed
So that in turn they'll hold it high
And say, "I wish they'd hold it high
And carry it this way."

If brighter paths should beckon
you to choose,
Would you small gain compare
with all you'd lose?
Hold high the torch!
You did not light it glow—
'Twas given you by other hands,
You know.

I think it started down its path
bright,
The day the Maker said: "Let there
be light."
And He once said, who hung on
Calvary's tree:
"Go, shine—for me!"

TORCHBEARERS ARE HONORED

"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." So begins
the pledge that Farmers Union
Torchbearers make as they
receive the gold torch badges from
the National Farmers Union.

The Torchbearer Ceremony took
place Wednesday evening at the
convention banquet. Mrs. Edwards
led in the giving of the pledge,
and Mr. Peterson, National Presi-
dent, presented the badges. This
ceremony was the last thing on
the convention program; a fitting
close for an inspiring convention,
and also appropriate organization
expansion. Only with more and
more young people carrying the
torch of education and organiza-
tion can we be assured of future
progress.

Juniors Visit F. U. Terminal

As a climax to the Sunday after-
noon tour, Juniors and others in
Topeka a day early, enjoyed see-
ing the Farmers Union Terminal
Elevator, the pride of Kansas
Farmers Union cooperators. Mr.
Bicknell, Manager, took the group
through the warehouse and to the
very top of the Elevator. At the
top all had an "Empire State"
view of the city that evening
by the time that point of the
trip was reached, and Topeka was
brilliant with lights.

Just before leaving the Ele-
vator, Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell ser-
ved hotdogs and a delicious
sightseeing. Yum, Yum? but
that treat did taste good!

BADGES MEANT BUSINESS

Torchbearers and other Juniors
boys were enlisted as pages and
ushers at the National. They
were busy in putting it mildly. Their
badges were certainly no mere
decoration.

The girls were also busy. Max-
ine Zimmerman left school work
at K. S. A. C. to supervise the work
of the pages and ushers, and Betty
Peterson laid aside her book-
keeping at the Lindsborg F. U.
Elevator to be chief of registra-
tions. Assisting her were Marg-
aret Reading, Mary Pat Immenschuh,
Mary C. Lenherr, Regina Penhler,
Violet Eckstein, St. Marys, and
Dorothy Clark of Topeka. Offen-
times those who do the chur-
ges get very little thanks, but such
persons really deserve a great deal
of praise.

REPORTS NEXT TIME

Keith Peterson and Raymond
Groene are writing detailed re-
ports of their experiences at the
National Convention. These will
be published in the December 4
issue of the KUF. Keith and Ray-
mond were on deck all of the time
and they have many interesting
things to tell Junior Department
readers.

CORSAGE FOR MRS. EDWARDS

The orchid that Mrs. Edwards
wore the evening of the Education
Department program was given
to her by Kansas Juniors. We in-
cluded all Juniors even though
some of you were not with us in
Topeka.

ROLL CALL OF JUNIORS AT NATIONAL CONVENTION

From St. Marys—
Margaret Reading, Mary Pat Im-
menschuh, Violet Eckstein, Regi-
na Lenherr, Mary C. Lenherr,
William Coffey, Jim Pearl, Kent
Pearl, Tommy Immenschuh, Bill
Bode, Carl Bode, and Mrs. Bern-
ard Immenschuh, Junior Leader,
McPherson.

Ruby, Dorothy and Burdette

KANSAS TORCHBEARERS

Raymond Groene, Winfield, and
Keith Peterson, McPherson, repre-
sented Kansas Juniors at the Na-
tional Convention and were award-
ed gold torch badges by the Na-
tional President. Twelve Juniors
from six states took part in the
Torchbearer Ceremony Wednesday
evening.

RECEIVES MINUTEMAN AWARD



William Bode, St. Marys Junior,
at the State Convention, Linds-
borg, became the second Kansas
Junior to receive the Minuteman
award. To attain the ranking of
Minuteman a Junior must give
eight talks before local and coun-
ty groups. A final or a ninth
speech is then given by the Junior,
which must be ten minutes in
length, and after which the Ju-
nior must answer questions from
the audience. The insignia on the
badge given Minutemen is that of
a lighted lantern.

Larson, Richard Spence and Mrs.
Dan Borth and Mrs. Charlie Ol-
son Junior Leaders.
Margaret Carlson and Venetta
Mae Carlson.
Kansas University—
Niles Gibson (McPherson).
Kansas State College—
Maxine Zimmerman (Belle
Plaine).
Topeka—
Dorothy Clark.

IN COWLEY COUNTY
The Juniors of the Kellogg
Local closed their year the last
of October, with a party and wel-
come roast at the home of our lead-
er, Mrs. Ruth Craig.

A short business meeting was
held before the roast. Shirley
Craig was elected president for the
next three months, Francis Groene,
vice-president, Francis Payne, sec-
retary, and Tommy Groene, re-
porter.

Hallowe'en games were played
and several prizes. Later we
had our welter roast in a grove of
persimmon trees in the front
yard. After this we walked to an
old dilapidated house and had a
spooky time as the day was dark
and gloomy.

Those present for our fun were
Martha Nixon, Shirley Craig,
Virginia Craig, Kathleen Groene, Pa-
sy Groene, Francis Payne, Tom-
my Groene, Francis Groene, and
our leader, Mrs. Craig—Tommy
Groene, Reporter.

FOOD IN PEACE AND WAR

In the present war emergency
over-confidence should be given
a holiday. For the few people ap-
pear to be fully aware of the ex-
treme difficulty of reaching the
objective apparently agreed on—
to break Hitler's tyranny.

We came out of the First War
flushed with confidence—and we
are still satiated with it, despite
the fact that the situation now has
more dissimilarities than similar-
ities to the World War situation.

Then there was a definite Western
front where our Allies were un-
bowed when we entered the con-
flict. Then the great German gen-
tles for military organization had
not blossomed as it has. Hit-
ler's military successes are with-
out parallel; the Kaiser's victories
are insignificant by comparison.
Territory already gained by Hit-
ler, the difficulty of flanking him,
friends—all these and more show
that the situation is far more
serious than in 1917-18.

It is true that in this country
our productivity, farm and indus-
trial, had to be increased greatly
for this "World War" needs.
But the rise from the pre-war to
the full emergency level was not
as great then as that which we
face now. Change in the type of
warfare is a factor accounting
for this—the vastness of the po-
tential war theater is another.

From Address by Roy F. Hendrick-
son, Administrator, Surplus Mark-
eting Administration.

PROTEST NYA CUTS

From Washington comes
the report that a drastic re-
duction in appropriations for
"non-defense" NYA ac-
tivity has been proposed.
In Kansas, Miss Anne
Laughlin, state NYA ad-
ministrator says that if the
slash in funds is made, a
fifty percent cut in the out-
of-school work experience
program and in the high
school student work pro-
gram would be cut twenty-
five percent.

This number of regular partici-
pants is very small when we think
of the total state. Definitely, we
have just made a start. However
our numbers increase as we add
attendance at county meetings,
special programs, committee
and project meetings, and as we find
more members of Farmers Union
families taking part by reading the
Union Farmer and other Farmers
Union literature. We can be in-
deed hopeful. We do have young
people, below dues paying age, to-
day in the Kansas Farmers Union
who are well aware of what it
takes to be an active and useful
Farmers Union member.

WRITE to your Congress-
man today and protest any
reduction in funds for NYA
"non-defense" projects. DO
NOT DELAY.

ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Junior Educa-
tion, Esther Ekblad,
Director

In the foreword to the recently
published "Farmers Union Tri-
angle," we quote the following para-
graph: "Our youth movement
(meaning that of the Farmers Union)
is just as distinctive in the
realm of education as is the Farmers
Union organization in the
realm of legislation. Our youth is
being taught to understand and
face the realities of life in an age
where the machine is slowly but
surely supplanting human hands."

In these few words Mr. Ricker
has explained the true service, and
the desired direction of the Ju-
nior program in the Farmers Union.
A great farm movement in our
country can only be built as
fast as people, both young and
adults, understand the realities of
an economy that so rapidly changes
from day to day.

The year that we are just clos-
ing has been a very difficult one,
and the days just ahead promise
even graver situations in domestic
and international affairs. Since
our last convention young boys
from every community have been
drawn into army service. Yes,
since we last met in convention
the theme song of peace has changed
wording and now we say de-
fense. We cannot escape feeling
keenly the degree of war prepara-
tion and defense as we reach down
into our pockets to pay new and
heavier taxes, and higher prices
for the things we buy. And as
we listen to our radios, we find
word battles becoming bitter and
more bitter, and more bitter, and
tolerance of opinions and beliefs
less popular.

We are treading on new and
strange ground. As American citi-
zens and as American farmers we
find this is a time of fast move-
ment. For us, along with the
battleships and bomber planes,
must come modernized and ex-
tremely effective organization and
action. We in agriculture
are being called upon to produce
the food to strengthen our own na-
tion and also fighting Britain.
Abnormal conditions now in our
time, that is a post-war period
that will come, surely mean that
we in agriculture must be better
prepared than ever before, both
in old and new mechanisms, to
fight for our place in the economic
world.

In this convention we are writ-
ing resolutions and programs. We
are planning legislative and co-
operative development, and it is
encouraging to know that in our
1942 program there will be defi-
nite recommendations for the ad-
vancement of Junior and adult ed-
ucation in our own state organiza-
tion. It is good to know that we
are not forgetting one of the sur-
est kinds of artillery, an alert,
thinking and cooperative-minded
membership.

In this day we as an organiza-
tion have a responsibility, not
only of having an informed mem-
bership for our own purposes,
but from the outside our thinking
is being needed and is being
sought. As Mr. Ricker stated,
educational program has become a
well-known because we have been
teaching youth to face problems
realistically and to seek systematic-
ally for the solutions.

We have responsibilities of
pointing the directions for groups de-
signed to serve us. My own expe-
riences in the past few months
have clearly demonstrated for me
that people at the top of any pro-
gram, that agencies with services
to give are helpless and their work
is often ineffective unless there
are demands and advice from the
people who are to be served.
I wonder if at any other time
in the history of our country, we
have had so many agencies of
government and also of private
organizations, all of which are de-
signed for some specific service,
and yet we are not sure of the
merits of any agency but we can point
to responsibilities we have toward
them.

Our government, our educa-
tional institutions, and our organ-
izations, all of which are de-
signed for some specific service,
and yet we are not sure of the
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merits of any agency but we can point
to responsibilities we have toward
them.

In a convention report it is cus-
tomary to give a little time to
looking back over the trails we
have traveled; to note the things
that we might term accomplish-
ments; to admit our shortcomings
and from past efforts to gain vi-
sion, courage and knowledge for a
new start.

In 1941 we have had classes and
services for Juniors, Juniors Re-
serve and Juvenile class meet-
ings in the following coun-
ties: Clay, Cowley, Ellis-
worth, McPherson, Nemaha, Pot-
tawatomie and Wabaunsee, and a
start has been made in Jewell and
Labette counties.

Locals in these counties held
an average of fourteen Junior,
Reserve and Juvenile class meet-
ings in a year's time, with an av-
erage attendance of ten. In seven
counties, then, approximately one
hundred boys and girls between
the ages of eight and twenty-one
have regularly attended Farmers
Union classes. These boys and
girls have given talks and reports
through their study units have
gained knowledge of Farmers Union
history and principles, and
have become acquainted with co-
operative philosophy and business
practices.

This number of regular partici-
pants is very small when we think
of the total state. Definitely, we
have just made a start. However
our numbers increase as we add
attendance at county meetings,
special programs, committee
and project meetings, and as we find
more members of Farmers Union
families taking part by reading the
Union Farmer and other Farmers
Union literature. We can be in-
deed hopeful. We do have young
people, below dues paying age, to-
day in the Kansas Farmers Union
who are well aware of what it
takes to be an active and useful
Farmers Union member.

WRITE to your Congress-
man today and protest any
reduction in funds for NYA
"non-defense" projects. DO
NOT DELAY.

A luncheon honoring the visiting women members of the auxiliary and wives of dele-
gates to the Farmers Union convention was given at the Chocolate Shop Tuesday, Nov. 18.
Mrs. E. K. Dean, wife of the president of the Kansas Union, was in charge of arrange-
ments. Upper picture, left to right, standing—Mrs. Mildred Stoltz, Great Falls, Mont.;
Mrs. Gladys Edwards, Jamestown, N. D.; Mrs. K. Hones, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Mrs. Tom
Cheek, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. E. K. Dean, Salina, Kan.; Mrs. James Patton, Denver,
Colo.; Mrs. S. P. Martin of Michigan and Mrs. Glenn Talbott, North Dakota.

development of three new Junior
Projects. These are projects for
which the State Junior Depart-
ment takes no credit; they have
been developed entirely on the
initiative of the counties.

McPherson County Live Stock Project Association

At convention time last year Mc-
Pherson county was working with
plans for a Junior Live Stock Pro-
ject. Finally after numerous meet-
ings of Juniors, Junior Leaders,
and a senior advisory committee,
the project was organized. Assist-
ing all through this period was the
Farmers Union Live Stock Com-
mission Company. Mr. Alkire of the
Wichita House met with the boys
times with the Juniors and assist-
ed them in drafting the proper
by-laws for the cooperative
through which the project func-
tions. A detailed report of the Pro-
ject was given later by a Ju-
nior member.

To date no attempt has been
made to organize the project in
any other county. McPherson has
been the experiment station.

After a post-war period
there have been to promote the
study of the buying, selling and
production of live stock in a
commercial way; to study the var-
ious marketing practices in Kan-
sas and their effect on the gen-
eral price paid producers for live-
stock in Kansas; and in general
to promote the welfare of the Kansas
Farmers Union and the Junior
Department.

Last spring the Farmers Union
Cooperative Association of Ellis-
worth cooperated with the county
Farmers Union in sponsoring a
chicken project. All Juniors, Re-
serves, and Juveniles, whose par-
ents were members in good stand-
ing, could get thirty chicks and
ten pounds of chick starter
through the project. The boys
received \$1.00 for the chicks when
their poultry was marketed.

This project illustrates a good
way in which a local cooperative
can work closely with Juniors and
Juniors Reserve and support of
the young people growing up
in the community. A full re-
port of this project will also be
given later.

County Mimeographed Magazine

The Kellogg Local in Cowley
county for the second time enter-
ed a Farmers Union Junior booth
in the Junior Division at the Cow-
ley County Fair, at Winfield, Oc-
tober 7 to 10. This booth was in
competition with those of 4-H
Clubs, Future Farmers, and the
Rural Life Associations. It is salu-
tary to note that the Farmers Union
booth attracted most attention from Fair
visitors.

County Chorus

Much sociability and enjoy-
ment and cooperation in the
Kellogg Local in Cowley county
Juniors are now discovering
much pleasure in chorus practices,
and Farmers Union meetings are
given added life through the con-
tributions the chorus can make.

Minuteman Project

Several Juniors are now mak-
ing inquiries about the Minuteman
Project, and this evening we have
for the second time, a Junior
Minuteman Project. A qualifying
speech on the conventions' Junior
Program, William Bode of St.
Marys is the second Kansas Ju-
nior to strive for that speech
award.

Torchbearer Juniors

One of the highest honors with-
in the Farmers Union toward
which Juniors may work is that
of being a Torchbearer Junior,
the National Convention. Nom-
inees for this rank are those Juniors
who with the current year have
earned two or more achievement
pins. From that list of nominees
all Juniors who have one or more
pins vote for the two Torchbear-
ers.

This evening we will introduce
to you the 1941 Torchbearer Ju-
niors. One of the boys has been
in Junior work ever since the pro-
gram was started in his local four
years ago. And we may add, that
was the first local in McPherson
county to have active Juniors. We
have known Keith Peterson, sal-
utary to note that the Farmers Union
booth attracted most attention from Fair
visitors.

Locals in these counties held
an average of fourteen Junior,
Reserve and Juvenile class meet-
ings in a year's time, with an av-
erage attendance of ten. In seven
counties, then, approximately one
hundred boys and girls between
the ages of eight and twenty-one
have regularly attended Farmers
Union classes. These boys and
girls have given talks and reports
through their study units have
gained knowledge of Farmers Union
history and principles, and
have become acquainted with co-
operative philosophy and business
practices.

This number of regular partici-
pants is very small when we think
of the total state. Definitely, we
have just made a start. However
our numbers increase as we add
attendance at county meetings,
special programs, committee
and project meetings, and as we find
more members of Farmers Union
families taking part by reading the
Union Farmer and other Farmers
Union literature. We can be in-
deed hopeful. We do have young
people, below dues paying age, to-
day in the Kansas Farmers Union
who are well aware of what it
takes to be an active and useful
Farmers Union member.

WRITE to your Congress-
man today and protest any
reduction in funds for NYA
"non-defense" projects. DO
NOT DELAY.

Locals in these counties held
an average of fourteen Junior,
Reserve and Juvenile class meet-
ings in a year's time, with an av-
erage attendance of ten. In seven
counties, then, approximately one
hundred boys and girls between
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have regularly attended Farmers
Union classes. These boys and
girls have given talks and reports
through their study units have
gained knowledge of Farmers Union
history and principles, and
have become acquainted with co-
operative philosophy and business
practices.

This year we have watched the

F. U. EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR HAS BUSY CONVENTION WEEK

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES AT CON-
VENTION SHOW SPLENDID
DEVELOPMENT

Gladys Talbott Edwards' Book,
"Farmers Union Triangle" an
Authentic History

Ever on the job at the National
Convention was our National Di-
rector of Education, Mrs. Gladys
Talbott Edwards. As chairman of
the Education Committee, she
played an important role in plan-
ning the convention program, and
of the convention her duties in
chairing the Education Torchbear-
ers, and in directing Torchbear-
er activities, and the Education
Night program, kept her time con-
stantly in demand.

Edwards for the splendid develop-
ment and the standards of the Ju-
nior educational program of the
Farmers Union. Largely through
her efforts it has attained a re-
spected position in the organiza-
tion.

One of Mrs. Edwards' special
1941 contributions has been the
"Farmers Union Triangle," an au-
thentic and beautifully written
history of the Farmers Union. In
this book Mrs. Edwards not only
has given an accurate historical
story, but she has also woven
into the lines the aims and philo-
sophy of the Farmers Union, and
Cooperative Union through-
out its years of growth.

SENATOR CAPPER APPROVES THE F. U. PROGRAM

(Continued From Page One)

out "Government price fixing."

Senator Capper stated that "We
must not only preserve the fami-
ly-size farm, but also work toward
replacing the large corporation-
owned farm and the entirely too
large absentee farm ownership
with family-owned and family-
operated farms. If we can do this,
I believe our form of Government
can stand under the stresses and
strains under which we are labor-
ing today. Otherwise the battle
very likely is lost."

"I am opposed," the Kansas sen-
ator said emphatically "to
price fixing on farm commodities.
I believe we need a floor, not a
ceiling for farm prices." A tre-
mendous burst of applause greet-
ed this statement, equalled only
when Capper asserted that the
Government must guarantee that
"farmers will not be left high and
dry with vast surpluses after the
war is over."

"The problems of greatest im-
mediate gravity to the American
people," said the senator, "are
those of tremendous increasing
debts which cannot produce any-
thing other than the wildest in-
flation, and the burden of stag-
gering debt which will be shouldered
on the American people. By 1943
—maybe sometime next year—
this country will be spending 50 to
60 billion dollars a year. There is no
way to provide a tax policy which
will currently meet that new debt.
So an uncontrolled inflation must
certainly follow. To meet the new
spending policy, an annual tax of
\$500 for every man, woman and
child would be required—or about
\$2,000 a year for the average fami-
ly. Relatively few families could
absorb that burden."

"What are the probable cam-
paign issues for 1942?" was asked.
Taxation, particularly as
public protection of our do-
mestic markets against import-
ation of cheap foreign com-
modities from foreign coun-
tries.

Senator Capper views the de-
fense strike problem as a matter
almost wholly in the hands of the
president.

"Our president has more power

than ever was given an executive
of the United States," he said. "He
has ample authority to deal with
the problem of strikes in defense
industries, even to the calling of
troops. The situation is viewed
with deep concern in Washington
and should the president desire
additional legislation, he is in a
position to secure very promptly
any enactments desired."

Senator Arthur Capper expressed
hope that the crop producers
might attain their goal with-
out government price fixing.
The Union had previously gone
on record against price levels es-
tablished in Washington, although
Claude R. Wickard, secretary of
agriculture, had gone before the
convention with an assertion that
price control was to the advan-
tage of the farmers. Capper,
though, went the route in support
of the policy of the Farmers Union.

"I am opposed to price fix-
ing for farm commodities," he
told the convention which
gave him a ringing greeting.
Capper added that congress-
ional action must be taken to
insure farmers that they "will
not be left high and dry with
vast surpluses after the war."

The senior senator arrived in
Topeka shortly before his speech
to remain in Kansas until early
December, if possible.

Senator Capper and several na-
tional state officers of the
Farmers Union were luncheon
guests Wednesday, November 19
of Governor Rattner at the execu-
tive residence.

Darrel Kvasnicka Dies
Darrel Kvasnicka, sixteen years
of age, of Lucas, died November
18 at the Ellsworth Hospital. Fun-
eral services were November 20
and interment was in the Lucas
Cemetery.

He was the son of Henry Kvas-
nicka, who is manager of the
Farmers Elevator at Lucas.

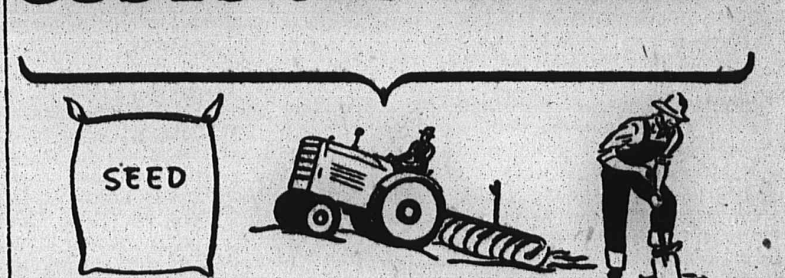
IRTS WARD'S STOP IN SALINA
Returning to their home in
Stafford, from the National Con-
vention meeting in Topeka, Mr.
and Mrs. Irtis Ward stopped in
Salina and stayed overnight at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. K.
Dean.

Ward is County President of the
Farmers Union of Stafford Coun-
ty.

For the
"High"
Dollar
Ship
Live Stock
to the
Terminal
Market

Consign Them to
"YOUR OWN FIRM"
FARMERS UNION
LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION CO.
Kansas City—Parsons—
Wichita

PHOSPHATE
COSTS the LEAST...



...AND CAN DO THE MOST TO INCREASE YOUR RETURN!

When you spend real money for seed, equipment and labor—it's just good business to be sure your soil can produce the kind of yield you want.

Yields on 162 test fields of winter wheat showed increases of over 10 bushels per acre when superphosphate was applied.

NOW! THE NEW IMPROVED 2 IN 1 Anaconda 45% TRIPLE SUPER PHOSPHATE
is ready to make your work even easier—results even more certain.

DISTRIBUTED BY Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City Topeka Wakeeney

Program of National Farmers Union-1942

(Continued From Page One)

ORGANIZATION

Working farm families on family-type farms now, more than ever before, must have the organized strength which can be attained only at the national level. A greatly enlarged membership is our urgent need. A prerequisite to such enlarged membership is funds. We therefore, recommend the adoption of the budget-raising program proposed by the Executive Board and the National Committees of the Farmers Union.

The broadest possible participation must be had in the campaign for raising funds. It is essential to carry out, in full, the program we have adopted. This means planning by, and contributions from, regional cooperatives and from all farmer-controlled and local cooperative affiliated organizations sympathetic to the program.

We invite every cooperative that is dependent upon farm families and largely upon the cooperative patronage of Farmers Union members, to contribute by means of a percentage of its earnings, or other plan, to this National fund. We further recommend that every local and county cooperative, in sponsorship of its National Union and supervision of the State Unions, conduct a local campaign to raise funds by means of a box office, entertainment, or some other equivalent, to be given on a uniform date and a national basis, the funds thus raised to be turned in to form a part of the National budget. We recommend that the National Board designate a local date when such fund-raising campaigns shall be held in every community where there are Farmers Union members.

We urge greatest possible activity on the part of the National Farmers Union in organizing new states and areas.

We recommend the institute school method of training officers and members in organization work, and that such institutes be sponsored by the National State and county unions. Literature prepared by the Department of Education should be used.

By this and other means trained organizers should be developed and thus be available in the field of organization.

Organization work in all states should be done in accordance with the full program of the Farmers Union, namely: Education, legislation and cooperation, as adopted at the foundation of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and as amplified by succeeding national conventions of the organization.

We recommend that membership dues in unorganized states which the National Union undertakes to organize be fixed at not less than \$3.50.

We recommend that a plan be perfected by the National Board, conferring with the groups affected that will give direct representation in the affairs of the National Farmers Union to affiliated cooperatives and to the Department of Education, and that such plan be formulated for the consideration of the 1942 convention.

EDUCATION

1. There shall be a uniform study topic for the year of 1942 on Land Use Policy, with emphasis on tenure and the protection of the family-type farm, for the farm family in an economy of abundance. This study shall include a nation-wide study of farm organization history, with the Farmers Union Triangle as a text. Emphasis shall be placed on maintaining a high level of agricultural and industrial production after the present crisis, to the end that all people, both producers and consumers, may have a fair and adequate standard of living. Continued emphasis will be placed on the study of the Cooperative Movement in all of its ramifications.

2. A project to ascertain whether the cooperatives in each locality are following the principles and objectives of the state cooperative law, under which they are organized, is a part of the action program for 1942. This program shall include a study as to whether the National Farmers Union educational fund is being used for educational purposes or as a promotional medium. This program shall work to the end of making a pattern whereby Farmers Union educational funds shall pay an educational fund of 5 percent of their net earnings into the parent organization or State Union to be used in furthering both adult and junior education.

3. There shall be held, as early as possible in 1942, a National Conference for state officers, boards of directors, and persons engaged in education work at the state level, this conference to be sponsored and conducted by the National Union organization.

4. There shall be a program developed on charts, slides, placards, and motion pictures, by the National Department of Education in collaboration with the National office and other agencies. It is imperative that these educational aids tell the story of the Cooperative Movement from a narrative and educational rather than from a promotional angle.

5. An intensive campaign of educational work, based on the national pattern of education, must be carried on in every state where and this national pattern of education must be presented and developed immediately following all organization drives. The mechanical set-up of this educational work shall follow the national pattern, consisting of local leader, county leader, and state leader, with class-work developed in every local for all age groups.

6. There shall be continued and extended effort to organize study groups on the national pattern, to conduct county and state camps, county schools, cooperative institutes, state-wide and national officers conferences and national camps.

We reaffirm our historic stand that there be no separation of the

the National Farmers Union program, more time and effort be devoted to carrying on an educational program which will bring more farm families into every branch of the cooperative movement as represented by cooperatives presently bearing a Farmers Union name or which are identified with the Farmers Union in any manner.

We recommend that the National Farmers Union devote a specified amount of space in the National Union Farmer each issue to cooperative news which will have a tendency to encourage more farm people to support cooperatives with their patronage in the field of marketing and purchasing.

We recommend that in the monthly radio programs of the National Farmers Union, more mention be made of the need for development of the cooperative movement in all its branches.

We recommend that the National Farmers Union set up a department within the National Organization, which will be devoted to the interests and the advancement of the cooperative movement, within the Farmers Union.

We recommend that the cooperative members of the National Farmers Union be given representation on the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union with the same privileges as other directors. The director to be elected by the cooperative members which are recognized as accredited cooperatives by the National Farmers Union.

We approve of the plans as adopted by the National Farmers Union Directors on August 24 and 25, 1941, which has as an objective the expansion of the National Farmers Union so that it may be more effective in the field of Legislative, Educational, and Organization; and, we recommend to the cooperatives in all of the areas where there is an organization of the National Farmers Union that the cooperatives participate in the total budget of \$75,000.00 for the year 1942 so that these plans may be given a fair opportunity of being successful.

In addition to the recommendation in respect to the budget of \$75,000.00 for the year 1942, and, in order to make possible the establishment and maintenance of a cooperative department within the National Farmers Union organization, we recommend that the National Farmers Union be instructed to work out a plan, whereby cooperatives may become accredited members of the National Farmers Union and that the annual dues of the cooperative members be worked out on a basis where such dues do not become burdensome; and, further, we recommend that when those plans have been worked out that they be made available to the members of the cooperative committee for study and further discussion with the National Board before they are to become effective.

COOPERATIVES

For the past several years, the very life and vitality of the Farmers Union in the field of education, organization, legislation and the expansion of the cooperative movement have rested almost entirely upon finances, and that such finances be sponsored by the National State and county unions. Literature prepared by the Department of Education should be used.

By this and other means trained organizers should be developed and thus be available in the field of organization.

Organization work in all states should be done in accordance with the full program of the Farmers Union, namely: Education, legislation and cooperation, as adopted at the foundation of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and as amplified by succeeding national conventions of the organization.

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LEGISLATION

ENHANCE FARMER'S INCOME

(a) Enact the Farmers Union Income Certificate Plan, providing self-financing, full parity price on domestic consumption of all commodities for which it is practicable, the benefiting the family-type farm by awarding it graduated preference in the American market.

(b) Revise AAA acreage allotments now based upon cutting the small farm the surplus percentage of the land hog, regardless of ability to absorb that cut, and which is burdening the small farmer to the point of extinction. Require farmers in areas able to shift production to defense-needed production to abandon commercial production of grains to those producers in other areas who cannot make such adjustments and are now suffering from having a large part of their farm plant stand idle.

(c) Provide commodity loans at 100 percent of parity and require all government purchases for Lend-Lease exports of commodities not eligible for loan under the National Food Administration until such time as 100 percent loan policy goes into effect or until the permanent, self-financing Income Certificate Plan of the Farmers Union is adopted, whereby sufficient parity payments to make up the difference between the loan rate and parity.

(d) Provide increased soil conservation payments to family-type farmers for the acreage actually carried out and eliminate the present unwarranted payments to large farm operators for diverting acres from surplus crops and for conservation practices they are carrying out without government subsidy.

(e) Extend the AAA programs to additional commodities.

(f) Continue sufficient appropriations to the Surplus Marketing Administration to guarantee that its beneficial aid in removing burdensome surpluses and widening farmers' markets be not eliminated in the name of false economy while any child, or baby in urban or rural America is unable to obtain a full minimum diet, and so that it may remain available for post war needs.

(g) Extend crop insurance to corn and other commodities, and provide coverage on the first 75 percent of losses rather than on the last 75 percent with administrative expenses to be assumed as a federal obligation for those special risks to which agriculture alone is subjected.

(h) Place no ceilings upon farm commodity prices, since farmers shall produce an abundance of such commodities, thus assuring reasonable prices but requiring no, instead of ceilings, a new or a higher floor under such prices; if, despite this assurance of abundant supplies, which other industries are not able or willing to make to the nation, and who have pursued through the years a monopoly policy of artificially high prices through enforced scarcity and restricted production, ceilings are forced upon our record-breaking yields of food and fiber then we insist that they be set at levels yielding living income and capital return comparable to those set for other products, and that all forms of income, whether dividends, interest, profits, salaries, rent, or wages be also accorded exactly the same treatment, so that no individual, no matter how

highly placed, shall succeed in escaping sacrifices equal to that which farmers would then be making.

The unfair levy upon low-income groups as provided in the 1941 tax bill passed by the Congress after contrary instructions from the President of the United States, came as a great shock to our farm people, historically the most patriotic class in America. How in this hour of need the Congress can continue to submit to the shameful domination of federal tax policies by big corporations, high salaried individuals, and their hired lobbyists is incomprehensible to farmers. The "soak-the-poor" tax bill must be replaced by personal income taxes based upon parity of living conditions, the elimination of hidden excise taxes upon the necessities of life and common man's luxuries, and a heavy-handed policy allowing no loopholes to escape a levy upon all excess corporate profits; any enforced defense saving program to assist in avoiding inflation must likewise be based upon parity of living standards and not the means of a totalitarian bleeding of those of our people living now below a minimum for health and decency.

II. CREDIT

To provide sound and adequate credit to aid in defense production and enable farmers to stay on their land and take a toll-free part in such production, with interest rates on a parity with those made available to other businesses:

(a) The Farm Security Administration must be provided with money to complete the job they have so competently carried on so far.

(b) The Federal farm mortgage lending system must be completely reorganized so as to refund outstanding, and eliminate any further, compulsory "cooperative" stock or membership fees; furnish money to farmers at the cost of the government; place appraisals upon the earning capacity above the family living needs of the farm; and guarantee to the farmer the right to scale his production to the productive value of the farm;

(c) Stop speculation in farm lands and refuse government credit to absentee investors now gobbling up choice lands.

III. FARMER COOPERATIVES

To protect farmers' cooperatives so that farmers may more effectively take part in the national defense effort:

(a) We insist that the government, through the CCC, shall not invade the field of warehousing and marketing and that the CCC should not destroy our marketing cooperatives, in the name of imaginary savings;

(b) We ask that Lend-Lease funds to aid needed facilities for production of defense materials abroad be made available to cooperatives and solely to cooperatives on the same terms as private defense plants have been financed by the government and that adequate steps be taken to assure a fair share of such needed additional facilities for cooperatives;

(c) We urge that cooperatives be given preferential or at least equal treatment in awarding priorities for needed farm supplies and for other materials and for services necessary to conduct cooperative activities; and in particular we demand that the CCC, in its refusal to grant REA copiers and other supplies while furnishing them to private users, thus making the position of public trust to destroy a great farmers' cooperative movement much needed for defense production, and which Congress has directed shall have funds for farm plant stand idle.

IV. FAMILY-TYPE FARM POLICY

We ask the Congress of the United States to declare by firm explicit directions, after such investigations as are necessary, that the policy of the government in the future through its appropriations affecting farmers, is to maintain and establish only the family-type farm in America and no other class of farming operation; and that the federal program shall be coordinated to that end, with such additional aids as are necessary being created, to the purpose that human needs of America's farm families may be replaced by a variety of property value preference in the workings of our agricultural economy and of many of our federal programs.

V. POST WAR ABUNDANCE

Our government must begin now to plan a post-emergency America in which not only agriculture but all other industries will have abundant production of the necessities of life, but also industry, business, finance and labor will be required to produce without selfish restraint or restriction, only upon such a basis as the people of this country who work in factory, field, and office know with certainty that they are now defending what will be a democracy after the end of this emergency. We extend to all farmers, whether organized or not, and to labor and to all other citizens our promise to work with them in demanding such a national guarantee and in taking adequate steps, now, before it is too late.

We demand that in the negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties that the farmers' products not be placed at a disparity in order to give advantages to American industry.

2. In these days of industrial loot it is indeed refreshing to see farmers to find the United States Department of Justice making an earnest and determined attempt to apprehend and stop the exploitation and restricted production through monopolistic practices, and we wholeheartedly support the government-insured loan as the most practical method of funding a large-scale program to those set for other products, and that all forms of income, whether dividends, interest, profits, salaries, rent, or wages be also accorded exactly the same treatment, so that no individual, no matter how

as the defense requirements warrant and permit.

5. We favor the extension of the federal sugar program with appropriate changes to give needed protection to family-sized growers and field labor.

6. We support wholeheartedly the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project as a long-standing farmers' need, which is now urgently needed for national defense.

7. We urge a unified federal forestry program, such as recommended by the President's joint committee on forestry, and we are strongly in favor of continuing the shelterbelt program in the Great Plains area.

8. We favor increased marketing information services, continued research for new uses for farm products, continued efforts to remove interstate trade barriers, and the protection of our domestic market from American agriculture.

9. We reaffirm our position that the administrative personnel of federal farm programs should be farmers democratically elected insofar as legally possible all other persons who understand, particularly farm organizations and the cooperative movement.

10. We favor old age pensions and federal funds for the elderly based on age and citizenship. We favor the improvement and extension to our farm people of present Social Security programs.

11. We wholeheartedly support the federal government's efforts for rural health services, especially that cooperative hospitals be approved agencies for securing financial aid. We are strongly in favor of the maintenance of a continuing rural program.

12. We shall continue to support legislation for adequate funds for aiding rural young people both through education and through such programs as the NYA. In addition to this defense training, we endorse programs to make available vocational training preparatory for defense employment and special training courses open to all in farm machinery repair now being conducted or proposed by the vocational agricultural teachers.

13. We favor an appropriate program to give credit to rural housing to clear our rural slums, with credit at the cost of the government, and subsidies where needed.

14. We strongly oppose requirements for payment of poll taxes as a condition for voting, whether in local, state or national elections, and urge prompt congressional action to outlaw poll taxes as a franchise requirement for federal elections.

15. The National Farmers Union is vitally interested in state legislation affecting agriculture and will, to the extent possible, support our legislative programs when these are not in conflict with the program of our national organization. We recommend that a model constitutional amendment be submitted to each state division for submission to its respective legislature if it so desires.

16. We reaffirm our resolution of our National Convention relative to cooperation with organized labor on legislative matters, and again express our deep appreciation for labor's support in the Congress of the United States both before and after the election, and our fullest support to all groups of organized labor in their fight for legislative justice to wage workers.

F. U. PLEDGES AID TO LABOR UNDER RESPONSIBLE LEADERS

(Continued From Page One)

governmental policies of benefit payments based on the human element of families and their needs rather than on acres and volume of production, so that present gross maldistribution of income among farm families may be overcome. We earnestly ask your support in the fight to stop the steady decrease of family type farming by privately or corporately owned "factories of the field." Your supplies of food and fiber are neither increased nor decreased by this change, the social cost of which will be heartbreaking to you and to us. You men and women in industrial employment know that a threat to hard-won labor standards is constantly being made by the multitude of disinherited farm families and how negligible a market for the products of your toil such a multitude provides. You and we recognize the intimate connection between income and industrial payrolls. You realize that farmers must receive equitable prices for their products so that they can purchase yours. We recognize the same correlation between the value of their products and the value of their labor. We have common ground in that we both have equitable wages in not merely hourly rates but on a basis of annual income so that you can buy more bacon, more milk, more bread, more eggs, more pounds of vegetables and more textiles.

We have common ground in recognizing that the best price-control mechanism is expanding production. Agricultural abundance is not automatically to limit inflation, but only a similar mass production of your industrial products at low unit costs will establish sound price controls for them and a sound economic relationship of agriculture to industry.

What we ask of you—and what we conscientiously believe to be the public's interest—is to work with us for these objectives, and while we declare our intention to devote every energy to expand the organization of working farmers for these purposes at the same time we pledge to you our full and active support in the assistance of labor organization under responsible leadership. We hope for your support in trying to thwart misguided attempts to emasculate or destroy the Farm Security Administration and Surplus Marketing Administration whose operations are of such value to farmers. The present crisis does not remove the need for them but rather increases the need.

As we work to extend our mem-

bership among working farmers, we shall also point out to the small business man and professional people—whose future depends on the farm family and the workingman's home and job far more than they realize that hindrances to production are much more those of avaricious financial and industrial management than to labor. We have an abiding faith in the men and women who work in our nation—in the great masses of common people.

We build the Farmers Union so that we like you are prepared to defend our democracy against military threat from without and socially evil forces within. In that we go forward, confident and unfraid.

Address of James B. Carey, Columbia Broadcasting Co., November 18, 1941 at 10:23 p. m. from CIO Convention at Detroit, Michigan.

On behalf of the CIO I wish to express our deep appreciation of the position so sincerely stated by President Patton of the Farmers Union. So far as I know this is the first time in history of organized labor that a national farm organization has formally and publicly voiced sympathetic understanding of labor's problems and their relationship to agriculture and has offered to make common cause with labor in striving to solve our mutual problems. We in the CIO have long urged that there should be a conference of labor and farmers and the government to meet our basic problems. Mr. Patton's radio address is not the only sign of his organization's earnestness in respect to this matter. I am advised that the Farmers Union plans to open an office in Washington for the single purpose of making the interest of working farmers in labor a matter of real operation and action. We in the CIO expect to fill that office with a man versed in both labor and agricultural problems soon after the New Year.

The CIO welcomes this move by the working farmers and will follow its words of welcome with action, so that our working together will become practical and thus be added force for the cause of the common man. Throughout this relationship we hope and believe the farm families who till the soil will soon come to see through the misrepresentation about labor flooding the press which has retarded since the selfish industrial and financial interest, resentful of labor's exposure of their willful denial and willful concealment of shocking shortages in basic defense materials, and in the face of Hitler's insistence on genuine expansion and speeding up of defense production, have sought to poison the public's mind against the whole of labor by blaming the main breakdowns in defense production upon labor. They have found valuable spokesmen in certain politicians who have directed their demagoguery especially at the rural areas.

The tenor of Mr. Patton's remarks shows that he, as spokesman for the country's working farmers, understands the obstacles with which labor has to contend in endeavoring to place its role in the defense of the nation and the democratic processes which it cherishes. President Murray has again and again stated CIO's unwavering determination to do all in its power to hasten the defeat of Hitlerism. The CIO, at its convention this afternoon, adopted a resolution pledging its support to the foreign policy of our government and all-out aid to the nations fighting Hitler. The CIO's organization on that most crucial issue of our lives is exactly that stated by Mr. Patton. But as we sweat and strain in mills and shipyards to turn out a swelling stream of materials for the defense of our country, we like the working farmers, see gross inequities operating to impede the defense program—iniquities sapping morale and constituting trends pointing to a further disintegration in the post-war years unless plans of action are put into effect to remedy them. We agree with the working farmers who are being relentlessly tractored off the land and year after year are being driven from their organization under dependable leadership is one of the most effective methods of tackling this and other inequities. The use of such organization to achieve the principle of equitable standards cannot justly be called an interference with defense since it provides the basis, psychologically and materially, for steadily expanding production. And we want to help obtain for the military struggle now racking the world, and for the years after the battle is won, so that the tillers of the soil and the industrial workers will not be left holding the bag as they always have been after wars in the past.

We are eager to have the working farmers become more intimately acquainted with labor's difficulties and all their ramifications. We are confident such acquaintance will lead to ever more active ties. For our part it is both necessary and wise to understand much more completely the problems of farm families. We recognize that nothing accomplished in the industrial phase of our society will be able to stand if the agricultural side does not make equal progress. We believe Mr. Patton's earnest analysis of the problems of his people in relation to labor is an accurate and telling one, of vital importance to the entire community. We members of the CIO assembled in convention at Detroit take his words very much to heart and give him our assurances that we will work with his organization in sincere effort to achieve the program he has outlined and have them adopted by our government.

In accepting this proffer of collaboration we appreciate that labor has an obligation so to conduct itself that the working farmers can at no point say with justice that labor's actions are against the best interests of the community as a whole. As I understand Mr. Patton's words at the close of his talk he was saying that our union and cooperative union effort must not and cannot be fairly interpreted as likely to squeeze any other

elements in the community. Quite the contrary. We agree thoroughly with him that the small business men and professional people of our nation—the middle classes—who are already being pinched by the defense program, have a greater stake in the fate of labor and the farmer than they realize and must be educated to see that. There is no conflict between the interests of the producers in the factories and on the farms—and the interest and well being of the nation as a whole.

In conclusion we join with the Farmers Union in faith and determination to see the defense of our country through to a successful outcome and, by the application of the highest intelligence we can summon, to help fashion a society out of this crisis in which the dignity and integrity of the individual will be cherished more than it ever has been in the past.

The Farmers Union end of the radio broadcast originated over Station WIBW. Carey's voice was heard over the public address system following Patton's talk. Other than Senator Capper's address and the radio hookup, the evening was given to an educational program under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, national educational director.

A round table discussion highlighted the program. Mrs. Edwards interviewed Mrs. N. J. Collins, Mrs. Jerome Evanson, Martha Hruska, Helen Holehan, Mrs. Art Riley and Mrs. James Patton on "Women's Place in the Farmers' Union."

MORE DAIRY EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDED FOR FARMS

The Department of Agriculture has recommended to defense officials that increased amounts of dairy equipment be made available to farmers next year, M. Clifford Townsend, director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, today (Nov. 24) told the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.

Speaking at Madison, Wisconsin, Townsend said the Department is "particularly anxious that all possible steps be taken to facilitate the expansion of dairy farming called for in the Food for Freedom program."

"We are convinced," Mr. Townsend said, "that dairy farmers should have adequate machinery and equipment both to assist in the increased production of milk and also to replace workers who have entered industry and the armed services. The Office of Production Management has already issued a special order to enable the immediate production of 1,340,000 milk cans."

FEEDING BRITAIN

Under the lend-lease act, the Agriculture department plans to buy enough food to feed 10 million people, or one-fourth of Great Britain's population. This is equal to about 8 per cent of our total food production.

ST. JOE LIVESTOCK REPORTS OCTOBER AS BEST MONTH

SERUM SALES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission County Reports Patrons Savings of More than Forty-Two Percent

The month of October in our commission business proved to be the most profitable of any thus far in 1941. Savings from the operation of the commission business totaled \$2,744.00 for the month of October, which is equivalent to a patronage savings of 42.69 percent. Our savings for the year to date in this activity now amounts to \$14,039.90, which equals a patronage savings of 29.75 percent.

The credit association had outstanding loans on October 31 of \$206,650.15, a loan increase of \$27,662.11 over the same period in 1940. The savings from the loan business amount to \$2,083.28 for the year to date.

Serum sales showed a continued increase during October. Net sales for the year to date amounting to \$6,902.41, on which a patronage savings has been effected of \$1,343.64, equivalent to a patronage savings of 19.46 percent.

If your members wish the best of service, highest prices and honest weights, we solicit their shipments to our house on the St. Joseph market and if they wish to effect a savings in the expense of marketing their live stock, this house should be remembered as the only firm that has ever refunded the shipper a single dime and we are, no doubt, the only business judgment and the cooperative spirit for farmers to market their live stock, and all other products for that matter, through their own firm.

Paul Steele, Manager
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
South St. Joseph, Mo.

FARM CO-OPS BORROWING AT DOUBLE 1940 RATE

Farmers' marketing, purchasing, and farm business service cooperatives borrowed nearly twice as much money from the banks for cooperatives in the first nine months of 1941 as they did in the corresponding period of 1940, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today. This is seen as reflecting both higher price levels and greater business activity.

This year the cooperatives obtained \$126,000,000 in credit from the 12 district banks and the Federal Reserve Bank in the first nine months, while in 1940 the total was \$67,000,000 for the same period.

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 Lindsborg, Kansas, October 31, 1941, 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, 700 S. Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1942.

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

Article V, Section 5, Division B, Page 17, be amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting in its place the word "forty" in order to comply with the provisions of the National Farmers Union constitution and by-laws increasing the national dues to 40 cents beginning with the year 1942.

Amendment No. 2

Article I, Section 16, Division C, beginning on page 28 be amended by adding to the same the following proviso: "provided that no new funds or property belonging to any county or local union whose Charter had been suspended, canceled, or forfeited shall be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Union, to be held in trust for the membership of the local union, if the local union is not reinstated or reorganized within three years of such suspension, cancellation or forfeiture of its charter; the trust funds and property shall be converted into the educational funds of the state union to be used in furthering Farmers Union Education."

Amendment No. 3

Division C, Page 34, Article IV, Section I, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore the following new section: "The dues per adult member shall be \$2 per year payable in advance, provided, however, that the minor members of the Union are exempt from paying 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 or more male members of said family must pay the regular dues that all adult male members are required to pay. The dues of all dues paying members shall be divided as follows: 40 cents shall be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farmers Union, 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. Provided that local and county Unions may assess local or county dues for their own use."

Amendment No. 4

Article IV, Section 2, Division C, Page 35, be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting therefore, the following new section: "All members shall pay dues for a full year in advance no matter when they join the union, provided however that the State board may by resolutions permit members who join the Farmers Union during the last three months of the fiscal year, to be initiated upon the payment of the full membership dues for the next succeeding fiscal year with all the privileges of membership for the balance of the current dues paying year."

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

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

Local Number in County

Local President

Local Secretary

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fat cattle market for the last ten days is about steady. Week before last we had a 50 to 75c lower market but this last week I think they put it practically all back on. We have had some long fed, light steers selling up from \$12 to \$12.50 with the short feds selling from \$9.50 to \$10.50. These good heavy weight steers are selling around \$10.50 to \$11. For the last 10 days stockers and feeders are 50c higher. Most of the good Whiteface feeders selling from \$10 to \$10.50 with the interbreeds selling from \$9 to \$9.50. Red feeders selling all the way from \$8.50 to \$9 with the poor quality kinds selling down around \$8 to \$8.50. Good light red cattle selling from \$8.25 to \$8.75, with the interbreeds selling down around \$7.50 to \$8. Jerseys and Holsteins \$6 to \$7.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. After a decidedly big break in killing cows two weeks ago trading has steadied down somewhat and most of the big decline has been regained. Canners selling mostly from \$4.50 to \$5 now with cutters up to \$6.25. Beef cows generally \$6.50 to \$7.50. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings barely steady for those selling under \$10.50. The ones that are good enough to bring \$11 or better show just a little strength for the past few days. Our bull market shows considerable improvement on heavy weights with a practical top of \$5.50. Stock bulls are extremely hard to move at very mean prices. We feel that our low time has been passed on killing cows and heifers and look for at least steady markets for the near future.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Hog prices showed a decided advance the first part of last week but considerable weakness developed on the closing sessions and this weakness was also evident in the market today with most sales today 10c to 25c lower than last week's close with an extreme top of \$10.15. Practically all weights of desirable kinds of butcher hogs weighing from 180 to 300 pounds selling within a very narrow price range of \$10 to \$10.15. Underweight lights, both killing grades and those in just stocker flesh, weighing from 150 to 170 pounds, bringing \$9.60 to \$10. Bulk of the best packing sows \$9.50 to \$9.85. Stock pigs receipts continue very scarce and hardly coming to satisfy country demand. Just odd lots of good kinds bringing \$9.75 to \$10. We feel as though hog receipts will undoubtedly show an increase the next several weeks and it is probable that hog prices

will not show any advance for a while. It is our opinion that there is much change in the market either way it will probably be a lower trend rather than any advance.

Calf Market

Russ Kemp, Salesman. Veal and calf market today is strong. Toy veals selling at \$12.50, however, bulk of veals are selling from \$8 to \$10. Canners \$5 to \$6. Heavy 300 to 400 pound calves mostly \$9 down. Whiteface stock steer calves steady to strong with some choice ones selling as high as \$12.50. Bulk of them selling from \$6.50 to \$11. Shorthorns selling from \$6.50 to \$9. Stock heifer calves \$10.00 under steer calves.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham and D. Thurman, Salesmen. Market generally 25c higher. Top fed short lambs with good fleeces \$11.25. Fed yearling wethers \$10 to \$10.25. Fat ewes \$5 to \$5.50. Medium ewes \$4.50 to \$5. Cull and canner ewes \$3.50 to \$4. Medium fleeced lambs \$10 to \$11. Cull lambs \$8 to \$8.50. Not enough breeding ewes and feeding lambs offered to test the market.

THATCHER STATES PLEDGES MADE STILL UNFULFILLED

(Continued From Page One)

look after the interests of those farmers money disadvantaged and burdened, because it is out of the budgeted farmers that arises the need for a farm organization. We are proud that we represent burdened farmers who do not have enough money to run their organization. We do not believe that the history of the National Bankers' Association, the National Manufacturers' Association or the United States Chamber of Commerce has any favorable record of seeking to alleviate the distress of these hard-pressed farm folks. In our years of experience before legislative committees at Washington, D. C., we have never seen any of these business groups appear once on behalf of distressed agriculture. We have run into their opposition as to appropriations for Farm Security Administration, the Stamp Plan program, our farm loan adjustment bill, commodity ties Exchange Act, Crop Insurance, and many other measures too numerous to mention.

To make the record clear So, it is our responsibility to make this record clear and available to the farmers of the nation and to the character of our organization.

ization and its history of effort to improve the lot of the disadvantaged farmers. Time is too limited to recount all the efforts down through the years, but to keep the history straight and to challenge some of the statements of that other major farm organization, which claims all power and credit for everything that has been done for agriculture in the past nine years, permit me to recount some of the measures that have been solely the responsibility of the Farmers Union to put through the Congress of the United States.

Must Organize for Power

Speaking of attainments during the past nine years, he said that "Farmers have grown up and have learned that without national legislation, they are sunk."

"Labor fought for over 100 years to attain what it now has become known how efficiently in their organized and self-regimented capacity, they can exact working conditions, number of hours of work, rate of pay, collection of dues, etc. They have organized a group such as the automotive industry, which down through a period of time cleaned out competition until only a few with gigantic financial structures remain. Farmers must be organized and it is the duty of farm organizations to organize them."

Abating Farm Foreclosures

Your organization can be everlasting money. In the past years in this farm credit field, first, we caused the introduction of an amendment to a bill in the United States Senate by Senator Wheeler, which reduced the interest rate on Federal farm mortgages to 3 1/2 per cent. After serious debate, the Senate supported our amendment. The House conferees accepted it and it became a bill, approved by Congress. The President vetoed it. Congress overruled the veto and after a few years, the farmers with mortgages carried in the Federal Land Bank system have enjoyed each year a cut in their interest costs to the extent of over 40 million dollars a year. That is some patronage dividend and it is great credit to the Farmers Union that we had brought lower interest costs to the farmers of the United States. The bondholders secured by those mortgages collect the bond interest rate and the Congress appropriates the difference—and that's over 40 million dollars a year. The sad part of this is, however, that we must get the interest subsidy appropriation each year and we will not have won the war for fair interest rates until Congress finally writes a permanent law, which gives the mortgagee a fair interest rate and represents the cost of money to the government under a guaranteed system, plus the costs of administration for running the mortgage system.

Last year, the other two farm organizations supported an attempt to prohibit the use of Farm Security Administration funds to enable bondholders to participate in and enjoy the advantages of cooperative enterprise. It doesn't

seem possible, but the record in the archives of the Congress shows this to be true. But we beat them in that legislative battle.

Let's go into another field—the Farm Credit Administration. The distress of agriculture was such that the Congress very appropriately set up an emergency organization to deal with the problems of those farmers who had mortgages on which they could not make payments and who were suffering foreclosures of their homes and eviction onto the road of despair. Congress set up the Federal farm families. The history of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was disclosed by the Farmers Union to the House Committee on Agriculture during the hearings of our Wheeler-Jones Farm Debt Adjustment Bill. The bulk of those hundreds of millions, appropriated for the Federal Farm mortgage Corporation, were used to bail out banks, mortgage investment corporations, and insurance companies who were loaded down with mortgages that looked worthless, or at least those institutions were not receiving collection on those mortgages.

The title of that bill for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation should have appropriately been written: "To Relieve the Burden of Farm Mortgage Investment Institutions."

Thatcher listed as Union victories the 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Farm Security Administration, the Wheat Crop Insurance law.

Tribute to Senator Capper

He paid tribute to agriculture's "greatest all-time, all-American friend," Senator Capper of Kansas. Discussing the FSA, Thatcher said:

"We helped set up the Resettlement Administration and in 1935, when its appropriations did not receive the support of the farm groups, the House Committee on Appropriations even refused to give them a hearing. The Farmers Union was called upon."

"Through the good offices of Senator Wheeler, eleven Senators congregated in his office where we related the story of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Appropriations to consider any request for funds for the Resettlement Administration which was supporting the low income groups in agriculture. The other two farm groups were against this. These eleven Senators divided to give the officers of the Resettlement Administration, which is now known as the Farm Security Administration, a hearing. A committee to the Senate Committee on Appropriations seeking a hearing."

"This effort was led by the late Senator Capper of Kansas, Arthur Capper, one of the greatest of all-time, all-American friends of agriculture. That the Congress of the United States and the people have been so glad to give me the privilege to say this word of appreciation on behalf of the Farmers Union here in his home state of Kansas, Arthur Capper, for whom the laws and the appropriations are supposed to be made available? And oh, what a mistake the top, fat group of farmers make when they think that agriculture is served by their program. More especially will this prove true when the impacts are to be sustained from this present world war in which we are now engulfed. There will be an uprising there will be a more courage and more happiness than we have had for relief, and the truth at last will rise above the statisticians' averages. Time will bring it to full play the faces of those who needed help and the faces of those who needed not but took the money. Never was the Farmers Union more needed for the great majority of the farmers of this nation than this day."

The chairman asserted that the AAA today benefits only the top 50 per cent of American farmers.

Such a policy he said would eventually drive the lower 50 per cent into oblivion.

Oppose Agricultural Acreage Act

He declared that 90 per cent of the nation's farmers get 90 per cent of the income. AAA policies increase income on a percentage basis, Thatcher said, so that of the gain in income from the AAA, 10 per cent goes to the top 10 per cent of the farmers and 90 per cent goes to the bottom 90 per cent of the farmers.

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As the National Farmers Union Convention began Monday morning, November 17, Glenn J. Talbott, right, General Program Committee Chairman for 1942; and E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Farmers' Union President, proceed to talk over the farmers' program for next year.

within our organization as to national agricultural programs and policies, and I am sure that every body feels a great satisfaction in the harmony which prevails today throughout our National Organization. Our former president, Mr. John Vesecky, made a real contribution in this matter.

Our Banner Year

This last year has been our banner year in relationship. To me, it has been the most enjoyable year, as to relationship, during the entire time in which I have worked with the National Farmers Union.

I know of no national organization which subjects its leader to more difficult problems of relationship than is the case with a national farm organization. We are very fortunate to have as our leader, young intelligent, able, personable Jim Patton. I have never known a president of a national farm organization so effective in the field of relationship and so capable in bringing into play full teamwork, than has been the case with President Patton. I am sure I speak for all of us in our national world when I say that he has a way of giving more courage and more happiness than we have ever before experienced. I hope I may have the pleasure of associating with him, and watching the development of our organization under his capable leadership, for many years to come.

Their Real Cooperation

Whatever has been accomplished during the past year by your National Legislative Committee, must be credited in large part to the able and cooperative service that has been given by my associates of that Committee—Messrs. Talbott, Doherty, Dickinson and Secretary Bob Hanson. On behalf of the members of the Committee, we want you to know that we consider it an honor and a privilege to serve you and we deeply appreciate the confidence that you have reposed in us.

(The complete text of Mr. Thatcher's speech is published in pamphlet form, and the State Office can furnish copies if requests are sent to Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.)

NOT SOLVED

The fact that farm income for 1941 will reach the highest total in many years, is being widely publicized.

However, that doesn't mean that all is well with agriculture. The farm's cost of labor, materials and taxes is also reaching record levels.

The upshot is that the farm problem is not solved. Farm organizations, such as the agricultural marketing cooperatives, still have a big job to do. The farmer remains in an unfavorable position in comparison with industry and labor.

FARMERS DISCUSS AGRICULTURE'S PROBLEMS



Above is Tom W. Cheek, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, expressing his views on the present agricultural administration at the legislative conference, national Farmers Union convention. At Cheek's right sits M. W. Thatcher, militant chairman of the committee.

The Co-optimist of the F.U.G.T.A.

A Five-Year Fight Started by a Spark So the Bill Passed Dividends and Dues Some Contribution!

Ending last week's release of this perpendicular pillar of co-operation, a promise was made that the next release, you would get a live story of the long drawn-out fight against the interest threat exacted from the farmer. How tough the going was for a man in town or country, to have and to hold a home was shown from the fact that one-third of the national income went to pay interest and the cost of crime. It was clearly indicated that cooperation had the effect of abating crime and its cost, because those having a decent income and a home escaped the pressure of desperation and the impulse to crime. It was at Tennessee's "Yorkshire Farm" expressed it:

"Isn't them as has money, as breaks into houses and steals."

But it took some doing by the Farmers Union Legislative Committee to bring down the over-load of interest under which the farm family has had to stagger. The farmers were "under contract" to pay 5 or 6 percent interest. Why? Because the bonds, issued and sold by the government to get the money, called for the high rate of interest. The Shylocks were alarmed and cried as did the merchant of Venice: "It is so nominated in the bond!" So far as history in the open is concerned the Farmers Union fight for parity of farm interest started with the public statement made by M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the Legislative Committee, on December 16, 1936. This bit of carefully prepared testimony was read and made a part of the record before the Farm Tenancy Committee, a body created by President Roosevelt, and of which Henry A. Wallace was the chairman. It was the little spark that created a great fire in the field of the interest-takers.

Back in 1935, Mr. Thatcher went to Senator Wheeler of Montana, and asked him to help the farmer. It was unfair and an imposition on the farmer to be forced to pay 5 or 6 percent interest on such real collateral as a farm, when other groups in the United States were able to borrow money at 3 1/2 as 2 per cent interest. He got the Senator to see that the farmer was entitled to a parity of interest rate. Then a legislative campaign was planned and Senator Wheeler, after a two-day battle on the floor of the Senate, was able to amend a bill, then in process of passage through the Senate, so as to provide for this cut in interest rates at least on mortgages held by the Federal Land Bank to 3 1/2 percent. The House concurred in the amendment, and the bill with the amendment went to the President, who vetoed it.

Congress over-rode the veto. That meant that the Congress, by more than a two-thirds vote, supported the Farmers Union stand. Every year since then, the Congress has appropriated more than 50 million dollars to pay the difference between the 3 1/2 percent interest rate and the 5 or 6 percent that the farmers had contracted to pay. The bondholders of the Federal Land Bank system to this day still collect the rate at which the bonds were sold—but the farmer only pays 3 1/2 percent. Forty million dollars a year would pay a lot of patronage dividends or annual dues of the F. U.

When, in August 1939, the so-called "Spermi-Lend" bill was introduced, designed to create employment, another chance came for the Farmers Union to help the farmer. The Farmers Union amendment was offered to the bill which would provide a huge reservoir of funds to be used to protect farmers being foreclosed by the Federal Land Bank system. Senator Wheeler carried that fight through the Senate and House, approved by a vote of 74 to 5. That vote put the Federal Land Bank on notice. Though the bill never passed, the scared Federal Bank, by administrative policy and ruling, actually created a moratorium on farm debts. Since then, it has been a rare thing to find the Federal Land Bank foreclosing a farm mortgage except with the voluntary consent of the farmer or where fraud was established.

It was some contribution to make in five years to the farmer who released him of an onerous interest rate and protected his home against foreclosure. Well, the Farmers Union made it—practically singlehanded. Better join a group that does things. The farmers of the nation will never forget Mr. Thatcher's work, which brought the interest rate on farm mortgages in the Land Bank system down to 3 1/2 percent and stopped a ruthless policy of mortgage foreclosure.

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MUST HOLD TO FAMILY FARM FOR SECURITY

FAMILY TYPE FARM CONTRIBUTES MUCH TO DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY OF NATION

C. B. Baldwin, Administrator of FSA Urges Farmers Union to Fight Collective Agriculture

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 17.—Efforts of the Farmers Union to insure the "right kind" of life for the small farmer were raised here tonight by C. B. Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, at the farm organization's 37th annual convention.

The ideal of the little grey home in the West is no longer a dream that will last forever, unless this country maintains what in principle is the family farm operation, Baldwin told national Farmers Union convention group tonight.

Baldwin defined the family type of farm principle as being "essentially effective protection to the families who live on and work the land," and asserted that "what ever is necessary to equip and train the small farmers of this country to compete in and contribute to our modern agricultural society must be done."

He emphasized that the family-type farm has contributed much to the democratic economy of the nation and that it is not a haven of refuge set off from the reality of the world. "It is a farm that is part of the community, that adapts itself to the need and methods of modern life and modern production, a farm that is drawn completely into the welfare of the nation."

In describing what has happened and what threatens the family-type farm, the FSA administrator pointed out that "to have was not enough" but "to hold is the crucial problem" and that it isn't a matter of "going back" but going ahead to the family type of operation that is called for today and tomorrow.

"In the struggle to hold against speculative farming, speculative buying, and speculative living, the farmer has found the soil, lowered his level of living, weakened his health, and in spite of it all, the burden of debt accumulated until he was unable to rise under it," Baldwin declared.

"Farmers have grown larger. Machinery—in the hands of others—has rolled forward, exacting credit has tightened its hold on the land and the small farmer's living, and capital has poured out of the land to keep the show going. The family-type farm, as an isolated island of independence, is dead. There seems to be a trend toward the corporate operation, the farm on which labor is a commodity to be bargained for but not bargained with. We can have this type of farming if we want to sit back and let it come. We can have the nation's best land, the one-time free commodity, concentrated into few and fewer hands with those who are needed to work it standing outside the gate waiting to be let in."

"The violent consequences of that type of economy are evident enough in the world today to supply their own dire warning."

Survival of the family-type farm, Baldwin said, depends upon increased efficiency—which calls for more cooperative effort among family-type farmers and upon sympathetic Government programs.

Baldwin warned that agriculture is no assurance of the welfare of the farmer who has little or no place in the commercial farming picture and that the temporary prosperity of defense has set loose forces which have speeded up the trend toward displacement of small farmers such as the rising cost of land.

"The achievement of parity in farm prices is in itself no answer to the inequality of income within agriculture," he observed. "It is not enough just for agriculture to get its fair proportion of the nation's wealth. Each of the many groups within the farm population should in turn get its fair part of the return." He pointed out in this connection that ten percent for the farm operators in 1929 got 49 percent of the nation's farm income, while the other 90 percent got only 51 percent of the income.

Nothing, according to the FSA administrator, can produce poverty so fast as ill distributed prosperity which can be worse than no prosperity at all since prosperity may either raise the level of living of all or increase the gap between those who get the benefits and those who don't.

"There are no farm leaders in America who are able or more farsighted than yours," he told the delegates. "And because of your leaders the Farmers' Union is now recognized as an aggressive champion of the rights of the operating farmer."

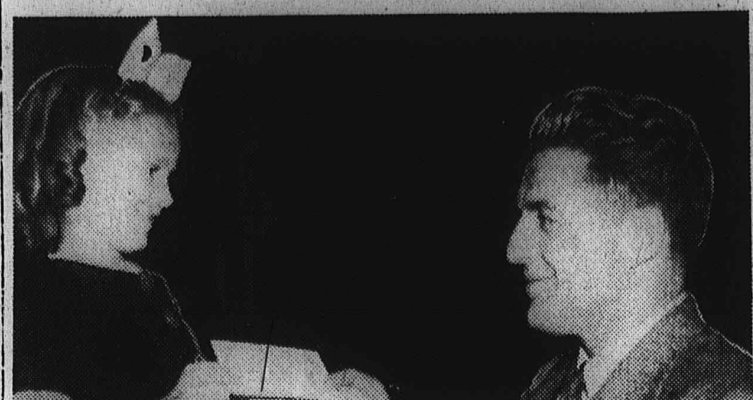
The FSA administrator also lauded the Farmers' Union for its contributions toward enabling American farmers to obtain parity prices in the national economy and the organization's efforts to bring about improvements in the credit system that will support and sustain the small farmer on a sound and efficient basis.

In describing the ways in which FSA is contributing to cooperative organization and participation, Baldwin pointed out that "the whole purpose of cooperative organization is to create strength from within rather than from without."

He professed to be in agreement with Farmers Union leaders that the most fundamental problem rural America is up against is a surplus of underemployed farm people both in large farm areas and in those where natural resources are poorest.

Before his address, FSA Administrator Baldwin presented master tenant awards to eight families brought to the convention

DIANE DEAN HELPS NATIONAL PRESIDENT PATTON AT CONVENTION



Diane Dean, small daughter of President and Mrs. E. K. Dean draws one of the winning numbers for the door prize, which was offered three times daily at the National Convention. Prizes were donated by various Farmers Union cooperatives.

by Tom Cheek, Oklahoma Farmers Union president. A memorial service, and several musical selections completed the evening's program.

PATTON CONDEMNS SCARCITY TYPE OF ECONOMY FOR USA

(Continued From Page One) buying and living in scarcity," the president declared.

"The convention in which we are here assembled may well prove to be the most crucial and most important convention the National Farmers Union has ever held," Patton stated at the beginning of his convention report.

"I am making my report in two sections," Patton continued. "First, a report on my activities during the past year, and secondly in following the conference plan of convention I wish to state the present situation as I see it, what we can do about it and how we can do it. Before and since I became President of the National Farmers Union, I have had a deep conviction about ridding the organization, insofar as possible of the spirit of defeatism and to substitute an unflinching conviction that we can and must meet the challenge of our times. Among the problems I faced as President of the Farmers Union were the following: (1) A very intense interest on the part of every one in war and preparation for war; (2) The lack of a well defined Farmers Union program and pattern, totally; (3) Too limited personnel and finances; (4) A spirit of defeatism and a feeling that it can't be done; (5) Inadequate membership and lack of geographic spread of membership."

The first job necessary to put a national organization program into effect was to set about raising some funds and for this organization purposes. I visited the joint stockholders meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, in December where the stock holders of the Farmers Union Central Exchange, the Farmers Union Grain Terminal and the Farmers Union Livestock Commission were in session. The Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Central Exchange voted to pay \$50 per month into the organization fund. The Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal voted to do the same; and the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission voted to give five per cent of their net earnings last year to the National organization fund. Following this meeting we put on an organization fund campaign.

Following the St. Paul meeting the Cooperative Insurance Group in Colorado and the Colorado Farmers Union agreed to put \$500.00 a month into the organization fund; the North Dakota Farmers Union and other organizations have likewise made some contributions to this fund. Mr. Rieker, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Graves and myself, with some others, started a move for personal contributions and totally we raised a fund this year of two thousand dollars.

In addition to the above funds the three business activities in St. Paul furnished the money for organization work in Minnesota. The Farmers Union Service Inc. of Colorado furnished \$1200.00 to supplement the fund of the National Farmers Union to do organization work in Texas. I have been working all year to get underway a real campaign for raising organization funds.

Believing that it would be necessary to secure some outside funds in addition to what we could raise from our own members and organizations, I set about early in the year to find out if there were any trust funds or foundations created by the individuals where we might secure money for building the Farmers Union. I learned that the late Robert Marshall, who was a high official in the Forestry Service, had created upon his death a trust fund to be used by labor and other organizations for the purpose of bringing about an understanding among laboring and other classes of common people of the possibilities of self-help, protection-for-use methods to improve their economic position. Early in April I filed with the trustees of the Marshall fund an application for a grant to the National Farmers Union for the purpose of carrying on organizational and educational work and to develop effective relationships between our organization and organized labor. Through the splendid services of Mr. Gardner Jackson, who is a member of the board of trustees, who has taken a very active interest in the Farmers Union, and by the vote of the other members of the Board of Trustees the Marshall fund recently made a grant of thirty thousand dollars for the

coming year to the Farmers Union with the understanding that more would be made available if we could show results. The purposes for which the fund was created and the program of the Farmers Union are in agreement. Substantial results will follow.

At the August meeting of the National Farmers Union Board we invited the members of the standing Cooperative Committee, Harry E. Witham, Kansas; Fred Hagge, Nebraska; Z. H. Lawter, Oklahoma; and Emil Syftestad, Farmers Union Central Exchange, and with the Chairman of the Standing Committees on Education, Legislation and Organization to attend. At this meeting the Cooperative Committee voted to recommend to Farmers Union Cooperatives over the nation that they give the National Farmers Union financial support. This also promises success.

On the side of developing an organization I met in several states with officials of the Farmers Union, some of their cooperatives and with outside agencies to develop concrete plans for an organization drive. Some of these plans are just getting underway at the present time and should result in some real organization activity during the coming year. We can enlarge and extend the Farmers Union if we determine to do so.

A National Farmers Union Organization Handbook was developed and made available to all our state organizations. The National Board in its February meeting adopted my suggestion that we concentrate our efforts for this year in Texas as a new state and give whatever assistance we could in some of the middle western states. The Secretary of the Organization Committee will no doubt tell you about our specific action in relation to the Organization Committee's efforts. The adoption and implementation of a national education program, although it has a long way to go because of lack of personnel, has progressed during the year. The National Farmers Union Education Committee has done a most excellent piece of work.

We need the cooperation of every state with the National Farmers Union. In the adoption of a legislative fund-raising campaign, realizing that many states did not recognize the significance of raising a national legislative fund, we endeavored to get every state to make at least a token contribution of \$50.00. I believe the records show that every organized state has not only signed a pledge to support the legislative program, but has contributed to the fund-raising campaign. In Kansas a very novel plan was followed in which President Dean and the other officials of the organization put on a State-wide program of box socials which was very successful.

The Northwest Legislative Committee which has raised the major portion of legislative funds expended this year, voted that their efforts would be a part of the National Farmers Union Legislative fund-raising and this has been carried out.

In Oklahoma a large number of county and local organizations contemplated the legislative fund-raising campaign. We still have a long way to go in the matter of getting full support in financing the legislative program.

The coordination of the work of cooperatives bearing the Farmers Union name and their cooperation in a national way to render more effective the efforts of our members, on a national basis has made some progress. The regional cooperatives in the northwest have rendered many services which have contributed to the welfare of the members in the Farmers Union by making members of their staff available and by contributing to their funds.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City made it possible for example, for the Arkansas Farmers Union to sell three carloads of binding twine to members of the Farmers Union to thus increase its membership and provide a new service.

The Oklahoma Farmers Union Fire Insurance Company has made reinsurance available to the Kansas Farmers Union Fire Company. The cooperative insurance program in Colorado has assisted in financing the Texas organization work.

The membership of the National Farmers Union has not increased as all of us had hoped. We have increased membership in Texas from no membership in 1939 to a little more than one thousand this year. The Arkansas Farmers Union, the Iowa Farmers Union, the Oklahoma Farmers Union, the Wisconsin Farmers Union, the Colorado Farmers Union, and the Minnesota organizing committee have shown increases in

membership. The Louisiana Farmers Union which reports one thousand members last year has reported practically none this year which means the loss of one thousand members. Some of the well organized states have under the circumstances been able to hold their own and in one or two instances substantial losses in membership in those states have been reported. In other words while we have been getting membership in some states we have been losing it in others. There is only one point in this whole matter of organization effort about which we can feel good. That is that in Texas where we spent a thousand dollars, we do have one thousand members and don't have any last year.

That in Iowa where the Farmers Union Grain Terminal contributed through a 5-man Board is a plan for a mechanism in which the hope that Government and the Farm Bureau will be synonymous. Such a mechanism under such controls, in a field of farm necessity provides organization by edict in the guise of self-organization.

The Farm Bureau proposal for administering all agricultural credit through a 5-man Board is a plan for a mechanism in which the hope that Government and the Farm Bureau will be synonymous. Such a mechanism under such controls, in a field of farm necessity provides organization by edict in the guise of self-organization.

It is therefore extremely necessary at this time that Farmers Union clarify its thinking and state more specifically its objectives and its proposals as to its stated principle of family-sized farms. The Farmers Union has been able to do too little about it.

To give the members of the Farmers Union a great deal about the family-sized farm. Two of them seem fairly content to have as members mainly those who still hold a semblance, at least, of farm ownership. To hope for the best in the race of conditions which make that best impossible. The Farmers Union has been able to do too little about it.

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by edict we shall be but cogs in a gigantic machine controlled by others, producing in abundance but buying and living in scarcity.

The Farmers Union believes that farmers must organize now—voluntarily, rapidly. The National Union must have more funds with which to aid groups to organize—NOW. We further believe that when a farm organization comes to fight for the rights of the underprivileged—when it becomes more concerned with mechanics than with principles—when it becomes an institution and not a crusade—that it can then become a device for the organization by edict.

The Farm Bureau proposal for administering all agricultural credit through a 5-man Board is a plan for a mechanism in which the hope that Government and the Farm Bureau will be synonymous. Such a mechanism under such controls, in a field of farm necessity provides organization by edict in the guise of self-organization.

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very fine workers in behalf of the lower one half of agriculture and such federal agencies as Farm Security Administration have little pressure or support from organizations which believe in our objectives and philosophy. Some of these men of course believe in commercial agriculture themselves and believe that if the total income of agriculture is taken care of all the farm problems will be taken care of.

In order to have any effect upon the congress of the United States it is absolutely necessary that we develop the organization in a lot more states so that we can have pressure upon congress. Based upon my experience in the past five years as a Board member and as President of your National Organization and after many conferences with leaders in the National Farmers Union and in effective state organizations it seems to me that if we are going to do an all-out job of saving the family type farm in America, we must establish an effective system of protecting our cooperatives in this crucial time, and of adopting a policy of abundance in this country, rather than scarcity; we need to seriously consider and adopt some of the following plans:

1. If we are to be effective in Washington, where big decisions are being made now and where the congress is thinking primarily of defense and international affairs and giving relatively little attention to domestic problems, and where other farm organizations, industrial groups and labor groups have very large staffs of people, we must establish an amazing number of things for our organization on a part-time basis. Bob Handschin has done an amazing number of things in our behalf; however if we are to be fully effective, I believe that those of us who are familiar with the situation agree that we must have an economist who can give us technical information regarding the effects from both the short and long time points of view on decisions in the making, new administrative orders and new legislation coming up.

In the field of education it seems to me that we should not only employ a National Director of Education, but that every effort should be made to hire at least one educational field representative on a full-time basis.

President Patton urged the F. U. membership to work for more equitable distribution of the farming population on the land; keep land prices and rentals consistent with the use value of the land as contrasted with the speculative value; distribute federal benefit payments and subsidies to encourage and help family-type farming; rapid expansion of cooperative farm purchasing associations; and an adequate credit system.

WE MUST BEAT HITLER, SAYS SEC. WICKARD

(Continued From Page One) authority to support prices in instances when increased production of a commodity is encouraged. As I said, the farmers have more production than they have ever had against surpluses. I'll admit they haven't any iron-clad guarantee. We've got to protect our interests. But I think if we protect our consumers by producing plenty they will see that we are not penalized for our efforts.

Isolationism Must Die "That's the idea I've been trying to put across. I don't know how much success I've had but I'm still trying."

"This is the idea—the best guarantee of abundant production is fair prices to farmers."

The Secretary emphasized the last point and was greeted by a tremendous ovation from the audience which filled the lower floor of the Municipal Auditorium's main arena.

Wickard advocated a planning

At the present time one who owns 10,000 acres of land receives ten times as much from Triple A as one who owns 1,000 acres and one who owns 100 acres receives only one per cent of the amount which is received by the person owning 10,000 acres. Such an arrangement puts property above people—money above men.

To get away from speculative land values and to set up a trend toward breaking up large holdings, we should adopt and work in every state for a graduated land tax system which levies progressive taxes on the basis of the value of the land. We should set up a trend toward breaking up large holdings, we should adopt and work in every state for a graduated land tax system which levies progressive taxes on the basis of the value of the land. We should set up a trend toward breaking up large holdings, we should adopt and work in every state for a graduated land tax system which levies progressive taxes on the basis of the value of the land.

It is futile to adopt objectives and to set up mechanisms in Colorado which assume the Farm Security Administration if we are not going to have the distribution of all federal benefit payments and subsidies made in a way which will encourage and help family type farming. In this connection it seems to me that we in the Farmers Union should demand minimum annual benefit payments to families tilling the soil of not less than \$500, provided, of course, the family has an economic farm unit and devotes full time to efficient farming.

We are not moving nearly rapidly enough in the tenant purchase program. The rate of increase in this connection is not as fast as it should be. We should set as our objective the reduction of farm tenants in the United States from the present figure of about 2,300,000 to not more than 1,000,000 during the next 25 years. To do this the present tenant purchase program would have to be enlarged to where we converted tenants at the rate of about 50 to 60 thousand per year net.

We in the Farmers Union, since we aren't going to succeed in having all of those who are now tenants become owners in the next twenty-five years, should very definitely adopt the principle of long-term written leases and should fight for state and federal legislation along that line.

As rapidly as experience makes it safely possible to do so, cooperative farm leasing and cooperative farm purchasing associations such as the Farm Security Administration is now undertaking should be increased.

The Farmers Union has long insisted that the farmers of this nation be given an adequate credit system and although some improvements have been made we have yet a long way to go. In this field there is scarcely a name better way of providing funds for farmers to seed and work their crops than is now in use.

What We Do About It The first need we have is to be a much larger Farmers Union. I do not mean by this that it is merely sufficient to build a larger Farmers Union in places where we already have an organization, but just as important, is the need to develop organizations in states where there is no Farmers Union at the present time. In the Farmers Union fight for specific legislation the determination of whether or not we succeed revolves largely around the congressional delegation from the South. Those men, several of them

of post war economy with the idea that "isolationism is dead." He asserted that there need be no crash following the war if we can win the peace too."

"Now is the time to start planning for peace," he averred. "We must start our planning with the assumption that isolationism is dead. If we turn isolationism we abandon the world to dictatorships and eventually we will turn totalitarian too."

Wickard praised the union's work to help the "family-type farm" asserting that "the Department of Agriculture must be directed more and more to the end of fortifying and protecting the family-sized farm to insure its continued dominance in our pattern of agriculture."

The Cabinet member also declared that he would support the union's efforts for a reorganized system of farm credits.

Returning to prices, Wickard

observed that "already shortages are beginning to develop in many lines. Without effective price control, prices of many manufactured articles are likely to rise sharply. Unless some way is found to prevent this we may not be able to prevent inflation."

"In my opinion farmers not only should favor effective price control legislation they should work to help enact it." A stony silence greeted this declaration.

Wickard asserted that Britain needed U. S. food commodities badly and that it was getting the 250 tons per month.

In his press conference the Secretary explained that there is no immediate program for stabilization of farm prices after the war, but indications are that conditions will be better than they were in 1920-21.

Speaking to newsmen, he said he favored cooperation between agriculture and labor and thought that last night's exchange of greetings between the meeting here and the CIO convention in Detroit was a good thing.

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE

AUDITING ASSOCIATION