KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

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Farm Security Lives Through Tories' Most Bitter Attack; Farm Programs Are Saved

Kansas Wheat Farmers Sold Out!

In Last Congressional Session, Congressmen Lambertson, Rees and Winter, Aid Farm Bureau in Removal of Agriculture's Gains

The Kansas Union Farmer
ls that the Kansas voter will
d very interesting the roll call
tes of Kansans in Congress,
recorded during the week end-
June 24.

Here, written plainly for all
see, is the record of those
presenting Kansas agriculture.
will be noted that in most in-
nces, the names of three Kan-
s Congressmen, Congressman
mbertson, Congressman Rees
d Congressman Winter, ap-
r as consistent voters against
measures of benefit to agri-
ture.

A measure to restore the crop
urance fund to the agricul-
al appropriation bill was re-
ted. Today it is surely not
prising that the farmers of
nsas expect, and should have,
p insurance in the hazardous
of wheat raising. The wes-
n half of Kansas has a long
ord of unproductive years—
farmer, if he accedes to gov-
ment's request to increase
wheat acreage, must hazard
entire year's income against
possibility of an unproductive
r. The Government has as-
ed industry a profit— why
t the farmer expect less?
l forms of protection have
n removed. Parity pay-
s, if wheat remained at
or less, have been removed.
p insurance, whereby the
mers could pay premiums
ed on the record of his farm
5 percent of normal yields, is
the process of being removed.
ngressmen Carlson and Hope
ed to retain crop insurance—
ngressman Lambertson, Rees
Winter voted to remove it.

When these same Congress-
against Soil conserva-
payment, they were in real-
rejecting not only parity pay-
nts (around 13 cents per
hel) but also CAP or crop
stment payments, which will
almost 10 cents per bushel if
Farmers Union succeeds in

ROLL CALL VOTES KANSANS IN CONGRESS

To restore crop insurance fund to the agricultural appropriation bill, rejected 208 to 160. For—Carlson, Hope; against—Lambertson, Rees, Winter.

To increase from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 rural electrification administration funds in the agricultural appropriation bill, rejected 193 to 167. For—Carlson; against—Hope, Lambertson, Winter; not voting—Rees.

On motion to agree with senate in restoring from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 the amount for soil conservation payments, approved 185 to 175. For—Hope; against — Lambertson, Rees, Winter; not voting—Carlson.

its legislative activities in behalf of this part of the bill.

The Congressmen voting against these items knew that the CAP crop adjustment payments are to come out of soil conservation appropriations. In this way, the first step to their removal was to cut soil conservation funds to be administered by Triple A down to $300,000,000. When the Senate restored the cut, making $400,000,000 available for the Triple A, these Congressional enemies of the Wheat producer, inserted in the bill an item stating that the fund could not be used for CAP payments.

These Kansas Congressmen have been partners with the Farm Bureau and political and industrial Tories, in a plot to wipe out Farm Security, Triple A, crop insurance, to end parity payments, soil conservation payments and incentive payments, to cripple Farm Credit and farm loans.

When will Kansas Farmers awake to the fact that their representatives in Congress should be their friends, and not their enemies?

$40 In Prizes Offered For F U. Label Design

All artists—amateur or professional— are invited to participate in a National Union trademark or label suitable for use on cans, sacks, or other packages of products of Farmers Union co-operative enterprises.

The NUF will pay $25 for the best design, $10 for the second best and $5 for the third place winner.

The winning designs will become the property of the National Union Service Co., and NUSC may acquire all rights to any submission upon payment of $5.

Ideas submitted don't have to be in "finished" form. Amateurs are urged to sketch their ideas, with assurance that the idea, and not the drawing, will be the basis of judgment. Professional artists will prepare the trademark or label finally used.

Judges have not been named, but will include a Farmers Union representative, an artist and a representative of consumer groups. Attractiveness of the finished design, and the thought behind it, will help determine the winner.

Entries should be sent to the National Union Farmer, 3501 E. 46th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

Extension Chief Halts Mail Abuse

M. L. Wilson Takes Action to Prevent Further Violations of Franking Laws

M. L. Wilson, federal director of the Extension Service, has ordered a stop to the franking of Farm Bureau organizational material by extension employes.

". . . we are confident that the action taken will be very effective in stopping further violations," the federal director said in a letter to the editor of the National Union Farmer, who had appealed to Mr. Wilson and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to prove he wasn't stupid in believing they would act.

"Under date of May 22, I addressed a letter to all state extension directors and requested them to take the following immediate action," Mr. Wilson advises:

"1. Address a communication to all co-operative extension employes under their supervision and instruct them that the federal penalty privilege they hold as co-operative extension employes of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was granted by the post office department solely for the transmission of matters relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States, and must not be used in the free mailing of the following:

(a) Announcement of meetings of farmers' organizations.

(b) Announcements of meeting of farmers called for the purpose of organizing a specific farmers' organization.

(c) Communications suggesting, either directly or by inference, that farmers join a specific farmers' organization.

(d) Receipts for payment of membership dues in a farmers' organization.

(e) Newspapers, periodicals, house organs, or other printed matter issued by a farmers' organization.

(f) Any matter that would in effect appear to promote the interests of a specific farmers' organization.

"2. Discuss this problem at the next meeting held with supervisory employes and take necessary action to insure that all new specialists, agents and clerical employees receive adequate instructions regarding regulations governing the exercise of the federal penalty privilege."

The Britishers are paying 60 per cent of their income for food, while Americans pay only 22 per cent—the lowest proportion of any country in the world.

Rockies F. U. Is Expanding

Locals Established in Wyoming and New Mexico; Co-ops Affiliate

The Rocky Mountain Farmers Union, a regional division being built around Colorado Farmers Union, is making strides.

These include establishment of seven new locals in New Mexico, 11 in Wyoming and the affiliation of 10 co-operatives.

New Mexico development started with establishment of locals in Taos County, which now has a county organization, and was climaxed in June by the affiliation of nine farmers purchasing and marketing co-operatives with the Farmers Union Marketing Association now operating in Colorado.

Harvey Solberg is president of the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union. National Vice-President Herb Rolph has done field work in New Mexico and Herman in Wyoming.

Service Co-ops Set Up

National Union Service Co., an overall Farmers Union co-operative to aid other Farmers Union groups delevop enterprises, was made active at the National Board meeting, June 26, in Des Moines, by election of James G. Patton as president. M. W. Thatcher, Glenn Talbott, C. E. Huff and Tom Cheek compose the board.

Davis' Goals Upped Acres 37 Millions

The 1944 crop production goals which Former Food Administrator Chester C. Davis was "rounding out" and wanted to announce before retiring called for a 16 million acre increase in wheat planting.

It was proposed to jump wheat acreage from 52 to 68 millions.

Over-all, the tenative goals submitted to Triple-A regional conferences called for a 37 million acre increase in crops, with the largest increases in wheat, oil crops ,beans and other war-needed foods

An increase in cattle and a decrease in pork production were anticipated, although consideration was being given to large increases in corn acreage to provide more feed for hogs.

Fight Must Continue to Offset Harm

Farmers Union Members Urged to Insist Congressmen Support Adequate Basic FSA Legislation

By BOB HANDSCHIN
Farmers Union Washington Representative

Washington, July 1—An uphill fight led by the National Farmers Union has defeated forces which once appeared certain to kill off the Farm Security Administration and generally disrupt the nation's agricultural program.

Congress has retained the FSA, which the Farm Bureau proposed to hand Extension Service and Farm Credit, and has given it two-thirds of its budget askings with authority to continue at present levels of operation for four months while basic legislation is considered. It has retained crop insurance, crop payments, AAA and other features of the program which the Business Bureau wanted to kill off.

Senate advocates of a larger FSA appropriation, under pressure to settle the matter and permit a Congressional recess to start Wednesday, June 30, agreed to the compromise after they learned that Marvin Jones, who has often befriended small farmers, had succeeded Chester Davis as food administrator. The new Food Administrator will undoubtedly be asked to advise Congress on basic legislation and can ask supplmental funds for the agency.

Fight Goes On

The compromise means that the fight continues unabated for the interests of small farmers. Although Farm Bureau was defeated, damage was done. The Farmers Union national board has authorized, and President James G. Patton is ready immediately to start a campaign for the basic legislation which will continue Farm Security Administration as a permanent agency. Farmers Union members everywhere can help in the fight by visiting their Congressmen and senators when they come home for the Congressional recess and insisting that they support adequate basic legislation for Farm Security.

Many Congressmen are obviously anxious to adjourn and go home before the effects of their recent actions, overriding presidential vetoes, become apparent. They don't want to face the consequences either of their vote against American labor nor their vote against subsidies to control inflation, and hope to get out of Washington quickly.

Crop Insurance Saved

Crop insurance and crop payments for wheat farmers were continued through a last-minute compromise forced by the Senate, which refused to accede to the house Farm Bureau proposals to end crop insurance and limit all Triple-A payments to soil conservation practice payments. The Farm Bureau had sought to cut payments to $300,000,000 and limit them to soil practice payments, which would have prevented any payments for planting of war crops.

The Farm Bureau has won little popularity among real farmers by its fight; it has contribu-

(Continued on Page Four)

Farmers Union Local and County Leaders' Conference

Bethany College, Lindsborg

August 10-13, 1943

Gladys Talbott Edwards of the NFU, Instructor

All Local Junior, Reserve, and Juvenile Leaders, and
ounty Leaders are invited to attend the state conference
Bethany College, Lindsborg, August 10 to 13. Principal
structor and discussion leader will be Mrs. Gladys Tal-
ott Edwards, National Farmers Union Director of Ed-
cation. Esther Ekblad of the State Farmers Union is in
harge of arrangements.

The Conference will open with supper, Tuesday, Au-
ust 10, and close soon after breakfast on Friday morn-
g, August 13. Conferees will live on the campus at
ockhart Hall, and get their meals at the college cafeteria.

The conference will be a training school in methods
nd procedure of the Junior program and other educa-
onal work in Farmers Union communities. Room and
oard for all will be taken care of through the Junior De-
artment by courtesy of the Farmers Union Jobbing As-
ciation. Local and county Unions should assist leaders
ith transportation expenses.

If your local or county does not have a Leader, send
omeone to the conference who can take charge of that
ork in future months. Should it be that your Leader or
eaders cannot attend, send alternates.

WHILE THERE IS LIFE THERE IS HOPE

Gains Greater Than Losses for Farmers Union in Agricultural Appripriation Bill Battle

July 1.—Those who have paid small attention to the ebb and flow of battle between the conflicting houses might feel like saying: "It was a losing battle for the Farmers Union." They should wait until all the returns are in and the bill finally is passed.

* * *

At this writing the gains are greater than the losses. That is something to write home about, if the nature and extent of the opposition is considered: The farm bloc in the House with its triple play of Cannon to Dirksen to Lambertson in every inning; the O'Neal-Johnston coaching on the base lines; the strategy group of landlord and corporation farming with the American Bankers Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, was a tough combination to buck. Against that line-up of wealth and power stood the National Farmers Union and such men as M. W. Thatcher, practically alone. Not a word of backing or a helping hand from the private grain trade, the mills, the processors or from any other source which, because it derives its livelihood from the farmer, should be in there batting for him in such pinches. When he had a fight on his hands for a square deal, the farmer—as always—had to fight it single-handed. Certainly he got help from Senators Russell, Bankhead, LaFollette—but even that help might have been missing but for the insistence of the Farmers Union and the GTA on a last ditch battle for the family-type farm. The farmer got that help—but the fire department doesn't often come unless an alarm is sounded.

* * *

In spite of the long odds against them, the farmers won on the Soil Conservation appropriation, for it was raised to $400,000,000 as against the $300,000,000 the House granted. But, more than that, the restriction, put on by the House, limiting it to paying for soil conservation and drainage only, was wiped out and Crop Adjustment Payments were restored. The House receded from its stand by a vote of 197 to 174; the Senate standing pat on it by a vote of 68 to 2. That was a gain, and a good one. The crop insurance law, however, seems doomed to go out the window. The House stuck by its $3,500,000 appropriation and to its determination to wipe out and end crop insurance by the government. Whereat the insurance companies smiled broadly.

* * *

Parity payments, to the extent of almost 15 cents a bushel, were retained, in spite of the House and Ed. O'Neal. Add that to the Crop Adjustment Payments and the total is about 25c a bushel—on this year's crop. But what M. W. Thatcher is keeping the wires to Washington hot about is: This only applies to the grain now in the ground. It chops off, unless late action is had, with the 1943 crop. The farmer who plants this fall for 1944 will have to take a chance on the 85 per cent loan value as a floor for his price next year. Nobody at Washington seemed to have grasped that slick trick until Mr. Thatcher's wire hit them—and then they were a bit dazed and uncertain.

* * *

The F. S. A. was saved in part, but so mangled that Sen. Bob LaFollette got up on the floor of the Senate and said: "I wish to state for the record that I think the amendments, to which the conference committee has agreed, are crippling in character. I should prefer to see the Farm Security Administration killed and given a decent burial, rather than have it strangulated over a period of time." Considering the tremendous fight put up against the FSA by the landlords who need serfs and want no man to own a farm, it is amazing that FSA was saved even in its emasculated form. Surviving, it can come back to serve the down and out; dead, it could never be revived. While there is life there is hope and next time the farmer, now aroused to the treachery of his foes, will be alert and get what he must have if agriculture is to remain what it was in the history of our country—a provider of homes for millions and food for the nations.

Co-optimist of FUGTA

Big Firms Get Farm Cream

Big firms — not farmers — draw a majority of the top conservation and parity payment checks, emphasizing how America's farms are slipping away from real farmers.

A tabulation shows that insurance companies drew the largest checks in Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Land banks got the big checks in Nebraska, Illinois and Minnesota.

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Producer to Pay Cost of Subsidizing Consumer

State Vice-President Goeckler Says "Government Meddling" Has Not Been Successful

In a recent letter to State President E. K. Dean, William Goeckler of Clay Center vice-president of the Kansas Farmers Union, has this to say about subsidies:

"In regard to your letter to Senators Capper and Reed and your wire to Kansas Congress members, let me say I think you are right in saying that the cost of subsidizing the consumer will fall on the producer if the price roll-back program is continued. I do not believe that money paid to processors would ever reach the producer. For example, the Government has been paying a subsidy on pork for several weeks, yet hogs have been making new lows nearly every day.

"Wages and income being high as they are now, the consumer can afford to pay prices in line with cost of production. Incidently, how about the spread between producer and consumer?

"'Government meddling not been very successful as w ness the corn-hog situat which, in my judgment, wi sult in a pork shortage twelve months.

"With personal regards, I main,

Sincerely yours,
William Goeck

State President Dean wo like to urge Kansas Farm Union members to write to h explaining their views on question of subsidies chan planned in the agricultural propriation bill, which will considered when Congress gins its fall session, or any m ters of legislative interest which their particular comm ity is interested.

Letters of this kind recei direct from the membership, in making the Farmers Un what it is—a real "grass-roo organization.

The Farmer Fights for Justice

Co-Operative Movement Outgrowth of Struggle for Place in Economic Lif

This article is abstracted from the first of a series of broadcasts by Farmers Union GTA, on the Food for Freedom program, dedicated to the farmer's historic struggle to improve the marketing system—and win a more secure place for himself in the nation's economic life.

There is much more to the story of the fight being waged in Washington to win a decent, a fair and an adequate appropriations bill for the farmers of America, than first reaches the eye.

Farmers know how the cotton and plantation interests of the South, in alliance with the big farmer-business-banking combine, conspired and won against the famly-type farmer in the House. The progressive farmers won in the Senate. Now the bill is back in the House.

Money Not the Real Issue

The real issue is not the millions of dollars involved, important as they are. The real issue centers around the conflict between two philosophies.

This struggle in Congress over the kind of a place American agriculture will have in the economic sun now and when the war is over, is not a struggle which began yesterday or will end tomorrow.

Out of this struggle farmers have built their co-operatives, have secured sound legislation and have protected their homes. They did not begin just yesterday.

Farmer Paid for Them

The story of American agriculture is the story of free men who settled on free land and cultivated the land, and grew crops and went into debt. The farmer went in to debt because with what he raised, he built flour mills and grain elevators, and banks, and huge mansions for other people.

All these monuments represent the debt on free land. The farmer paid for them whether they were taken out of crops by high interest or by short weight, or by dockage, or by failing to pay on protein, or by freight rates.

First, the farmer hoped that by his own industry, his own frugality, and his own patience, he could work himself out of debt.

When the economic pinch became tighter, and hopes began to fade, farmers began to look about to see where the trouble lay. The nearest thing was the local grain buyer. And the farmer felt that the local grain buyer was not giving him a square deal.

Seven Times Higher

It was eighty years ago that an Illinois farmer happened to pick up a copy of a Boston paper. It was an old copy, wrinkled and torn. But the one item that paper which caught his was that the price of corn Boston was seven times as h as the price of corn in Ilinois

Out of that farmer's m out of the indignation that generated by that small a came the first farmers' grain elevator. Necessity led the building of other co-ope tive elevators. But this a was not the solution. The lo co-ops were weak and scatte and were boycotted, and discri inated against. And the rulers the grain pits did just as t

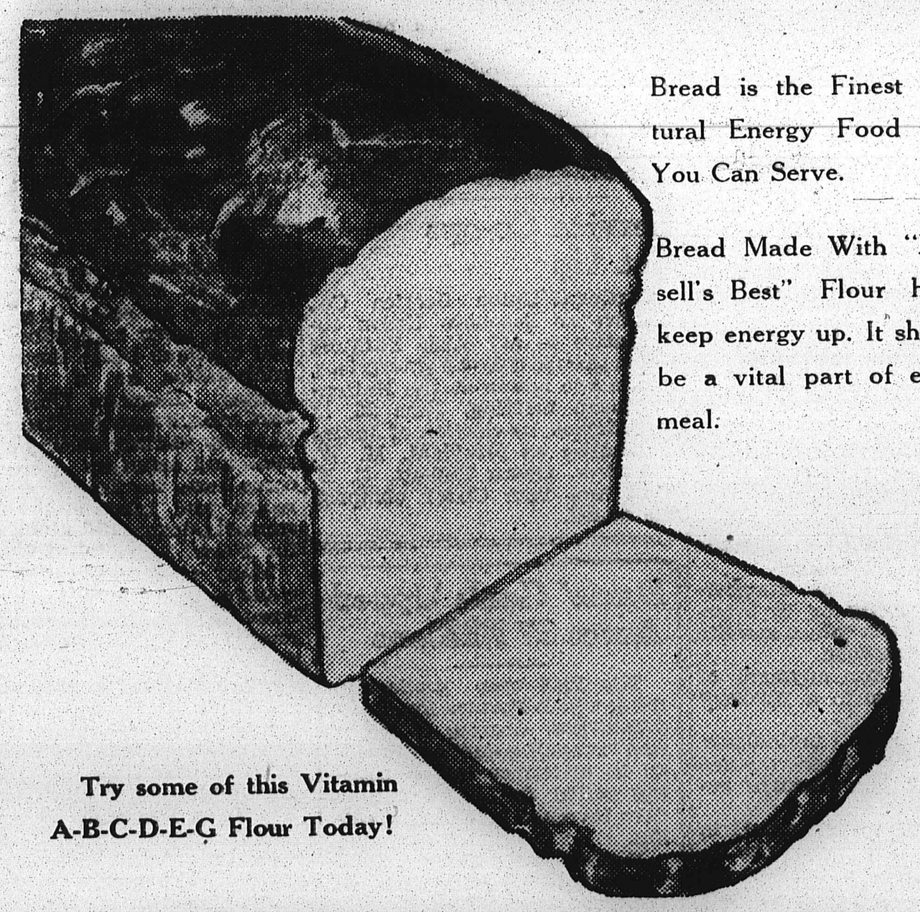
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How Coal Dispute Affect the Need for Scrap

It is an historical fact tha coal strikes cause the use more scrap and less pig iro in steel production. Becaus of present uncertainties the nation's coal situatio and the possibility of mo walk-outs, the farm salvag activities must be stepped so that by the use of sc during a fuel shortage, steel mill blast furnace op tion may be by-passed if essary, thereby saving a proximately 75% of coal co sumption. This is becaus scrap is not used in the bla furnace, it is fed into the ope hearth furnace with pig i In order to by-pass the b furnace, the mill must dra upon existing stocks of "pig and raise the percentage scrap in the mixture so th the supply of "pig" will n be completely exhausted.

It is a general practice i the manufacture of steel t use 50% "pig" and 50% scra However, there is no limita tion in the percentage of scra which can be used. In man cases, the percentage ha gone as high as 75%, and the need should arise, 100 can be used. To give you a example of how critical th present situation is, if the co miners should walk out f even one week, our steel pr duction schedule would completely disrupted. If the should walk out for tw weeks, many blast furnace throughout the country woul not only be knocked out the production picture, bu would grow cold through la of fuel. When a blast furna becomes cold, the brick crack, which means that th whole furnace has to be r built from the foundation u This takes about a year.

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WAACS & WAVES Are Valuable Part of America's Armed Forces

Due to the fact that there been in our opinion, un- ed criticism of the women ed forces recently in ious editorial comments made m time to time, The Kansas ion Farmer is printing a let- from Lieut. O. D. Hassinger, h a accompanying editorial m the Carroll County Demo- t of Huntington, Tenn., in er that the other side of the e may be presented.

hese women who have given civilian life "for the dura- ," are entitled to the highest ise and cooperation from all ericans. Attempts to describe ir activities as amusing or ecessary, are written because lack of complete information the subject, or prejudice, it is by the Kansas Union Farm-

To the Editor:

The editorial, "Let's call he Whole Thing Off," which as published in the Salina ournal on June 23, has just een called to my attention nd, in typical American ashion, I write to present the other side of the ques- n."

The editorial says, in part, hat WAACs, WAVES, PARS, and women Marines have not lived up to the dvanced billings." Yet, it so says, "Commander Paul Harkenstein of the Naval ureau of Personnel . . . aid women would have to e conscripted for fighting ervice auxiliaries in the ery near future unless ere are more volunteers."

It seems to me the Com- ander's statement, in it- elf, is an excellent answer o the unsupported assertion hat women in the armed are accomplishing ttle. If they were not doing aluable work and doing it ell there would be little ason to speak of drafting em, if necessary, to get ore.

Today, 17,000 WAVES are n duty—by the end of the ear, 48,000 are wanted—to erve as radio operators, storekeepers, aerographers, viation metalsmiths and achinists, parachute rig- ers, pharmacists, control ower operators, and instruc- rs on link trainers and er synthetic devices.

There are numerous in- ces where the legal re- trictions and personal whims of civil service em- loyees do not permit the rmed forces to shift their omen members, at will and once, to the job and loca- n where their abilities can e of greatest use. Further- ore, they need women, hysicaly fit and emotionally rained, who will be at their osts day or night, for certainty.

With respect to "that ther angle which Mrs. oosevelt so emphatically enies," I hope you will read nd publish the attached ditorial from the Carroll ounty Democrat, Hunting- on, Tennessee.

Speaking for the Navy De- artment, let me say we ant more WAVES right now — thousands more!

O. D. Hassinger
Lieutenant, USNR
Officer-in-charge

WHAT ABOUT WAACS AND WAVES? WHAT SORT OF MEN ARE OUR SOLDIERS?

By Vida J. Williamson
(In the Carroll County Democrat, of Huntington, Tenn.)

These questions have been heard by everyone. They are, to put it bluntly, dumb questions.

Our soldiers are the same sort of people as our American youth and young men—because they ARE these; and almost all of them at that! They are good, they are bad, they are indifferent. Mostly, through a long period of propaganda, we kind of idolize them in a way — but that doesn't make them any different; they are still just ALL of our American men.

Then what about the WAACS and the WAVES? Well, the same holds true; they are our American women. Not what women used to be—they are modern American women. Better? Worse? Well, who knows? But whether better or worse, they are still our women, and NO DIFFERENT IN UNIFORM THAN OUT, except that they have more careful training there, more careful supervision, and MUCH harder work.

"But I heard—" — "You know they say—" "Have you heard—-- "buzz-buzz-zzz."

Yes, we've heard; and yes, we know they say—. We also know that all such sayings and rumors should correctly close with a clock of the heels, an outstretched arm and a guttural "Heil."

Women of known bad character are not accepted in these organizations—but then neither are women of known bad character accepted in our clubs, schools, or colleges—yet in all of these there are the circumspect, the careless, and even the daring—the good, the bad and the indifferent.

THESE SAME WOMEN ARE IN OUR COUNTRY'S UNIFORM; that you or I—any of us —should repeat a rumor that would besmirch the honor of that uniform is thoughtless treason. That any of us who are women should do this is double treason—treason against the uniform of our country and treason against our sex.

Certainly there will be isolated cases of indiscretion; I don't personally know of any and have not personally heard of any except the "propaganda type" described above; but, to quote our own editorial of a couple of weeks ago: the WAVES and WAACS "are not God A'mighty." A woman must be 21 years old to join the WAVES. If you want to know what sort of women belong, then look about you at the women 21-year-old and above; vision them with a little more energy, a little more vitality, a little more ambition, a little more love of country perhaps than most; add a lot of training; a lot of discipline; the effect of a lot of daily hard work on character, and you'll know what sort of women make up our "Women in Uniform."

Did you stop last week and pick up a soldier boy, ask him about his folks, and think: "Such a Fine Fellow, so far away from home; I just want to do something for him." If you did, that was fine.

Did you see a lovely young woman in uniform walk down the street last week, and did you step back a little, stare curiously and whisper to your companion— maybe snicker a little? If you did that—especially if you yourself are a woman — then SHAME!

Most of us in Carroll County have seen only a few women in uniform—occasionally at a patriotic meeting; in a railroad station, a bus station, or some eating place—but, have you noticed the dignified bearing, the orderly appearance, the correctness of behavior that always characterizes them?

That's training — it's good training. We could stand a little of it for ourselves.

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Probers May Get Probed

WASHINGTON.—The Farm Security Administration may get some temporary relief from almost continuous investigation while Congress takes time out to investigate some of its own investigators.

The release of materials held confidential even from members of Congress to Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau Federation by Congressman Everett Dirksen of Illinois during the recent appropriations fight has stirred condemnation even from foes of FSA.

The House Appropriations Committee recently got authority to investigate the departments of government. Congressman Dirksen immediately enlisted FBI, Extension and other federal employes to help him conduct an investigation of FSA. No facts were released to anyone. Dirksen told the House of Representatives during its first consideration of the appropriations bill that he had grave evidence against FSA, but he regretted that it was confidential and could not then be released.

Within a few days, Ed O'Neal appeared to testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and submitted a long list of complaints against FSA which he attributed to Dirksen and his investigation.

The Senators were amazed that O'Neal—a non-member of Congress—should have been given materials by Dirksen which had not been released even privately to the members of Congress.

Senator Clyde Reed, Republican of Kansas, immediately called at the House Committee and asked for a copy of the committee's findings. He was refused permission even to examine the materials confidentially, even though Ed O'Neal had previously had them supplied to him.

Charges of invisible government—with the millionaire-banker interests obtaining data for their associated Farm Bureau improperly — have been heard both on the hill and in the eastern press.

President of Grange Opposes Killing FSA

Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, one of the so-called "big four" farm organizations, told the Senate subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture that it would be a mistake to "kill off" the Farm Security Administration.

Opposing a House appropriations committee proposal to transfer functions of the embattled FSA to the Farm Credit Administration, Goss declared:

"Making large sums of money available without a clear definition as to how it should be used invites bad administration. In our judgment, the remedy is not to kill off the institution, which has a worthwhile purpose to serve, but to define clearly the purpose for which it was created and the purpose for which appropriations can be expanded."

Dinwiddie Committee Aided FSA

Did Splendid Job Presenting Public Views in Congress; FU Board Lauds Its Work

WASHINGTON — Co-operation with other groups in national affairs in areas of agreement, directed by the last Farmers Union national convention, proved a mighty weapon in the battle to save Farm Security Administration.

Aware that the American Farm Bureau would again seek to assassinate the agency, President James G. Patton early in the legislative fight assisted in setting up the Emergency Committee for Food Production. Courtenay Dinwiddie, on loan from the National Child Labor Committee, was chairman of the Food Committee and under his experienced leadership the committee brought home to the public, the press and congress the important work of the FSA.

The National Farmers Union board of directors, meeting in Des Moines on June 26, passed a resolution warmly thanking Mr. Dinwiddie and the organizations and people, who joined the Farmers Union in it, for their splendid work and support, and gave them great credit for helping save FSA.

An Uphill Fight

At the outset of the FSA fight, the prospects of salvaging any part of it seemed remote. The Farm Bureau was riding nigh. Many friends of FSA feared the fight would be wasted energy. But the Farmers Union was determined to make a last ditch fight and it found Mr. Dinwiddie of like mind. As head of the Child Labor Committee, he had made a survey of the condition of children throughout the country. He knew that the FSA was the only hope for a decent environment, and health, or adequate nutrition for thousands of small children in homes which could not afford adequate diets and never had known security. The survey proved conclusively that the children of FSA were healthy—and that the health of the next generation of farmers, and of children who would grow up to become soldiers and war workers, would be affected by congress' decision on FSA.

While the Farmers Union spoke before congress on behalf of small farmers themselves. Dinwiddie lobbied in the best tradition on behalf of labor, consumer groups and welfare groups. He visited congressmen. He talked with them and educated them by bringing to Washington people from every walk of life to testify of what they knew about FSA's operations back home. He brought a bank president from Wisconsin, doctors from Wyoming and New Jersey, business men from Missouri, Minnesota and North Carolina, a minister from Tennessee, a priest from Louisiana, prominent women from Texas and Georgia, a newspaper editor from Georgia and farmers and officials from all corners of the nation.

Had it not been for the committee, few, if any, of those witnesses would have testified.

The committee was an outstanding group of agencies and people. In additions to Farmers Union, it included the following representatives for organizations:

Homer Folks, chairman National Child Labor Committee.

William Green, president Amercian Federation of Labor.

Elizabeth Herring, secretary Rural Work, National Board YWCA.

Monsignor L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Julius C. Luhrsen, executive secretary, Association of Railway Labor Executives.

Elizabeth S. Magee, general secretary National Consumers League.

Philip Murray, president, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Lillie M. Peck, secretary National Federation of Settlements.

Rev. Clifford L. Samuelson, assistant secretary Domestic Mission, Protestant Episcopal Church.

In addition, the following persons served on the committee as individuals: Dwight J. Bradley, director Council for Social Action, Congregational Church. Alice W. Brimson, executive secretary Women's American Baptist Home Missions Society.

Mark A. Dawber, executive secretary Home Missions Council of North America.

Mrs. Hiram Elfenbein, chairman National Committee on Social Legislation, National Council of Jewish Women.

Mary Ethridge, editor Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president Jewish Conciliation Board of America.

Professor William S. Hopkins, Economics Department Stanford University.

Benson Y. Landis, association secretary Federal Council of Churches of America.

Edith H. Lowry, executive secretary Home Missions Council of North America.

Thelma Stevens, executive secretary Board of Missions and Church Extension of Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Allen White, editor Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

R. Graham Wilson, general secertary, Board of National Missions of Presbyterian Church.

Fighting Farmers Say:

USE IT OR SCRAP IT!

300,000 Tons of Steel Have Been Set Aside for New Farm Machines

Now the scrap drive comes even closer home. For during the next quarter, 300,000 tons of steel have been earmarked by the War Production Board for farm machinery.

This action recognizes the importance of the farmer in supplying the food without which the war cannot be won. It makes available to you the new equipment which you must have to keep your farm going.

With this in mind, take another look around your farm for scrap. Organize the family . . . give everybody a section to cover. Look especially in ditches, grass-covered gullies and along fences. Don't miss a pound of old, broken junk. Experience has proved there's always more than you think!

So start today . . . and talk it up among your neighbors. Get started right away!

Here's How to Turn in Your Scrap

FIRST pile up every piece of scrap metal on your place.

NEXT sell it to a junk dealer. If you can't find one who will come and get it, call your Local Salvage Committee or your implement dealer, or your nearest newspaper. And by all means donate your scrap free if you want.

FREE—Send for these booklets, "Scrap and How to Collect It," and "National Scrap Harvest."

FARM PRESS SCRAP COMMITTEE

Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

"Common Guy" Forbidden Privileges of Wealthy

WASHINGTON.— So far as the United States Congress is concerned, America is on the double standard.

Entirely different rules are being applied, at least, to common people on the one hand and wealthy business interests on the other.

Farmers have been denied incentive or subsidy payments, but a whole assortment of industries get them.

Labor's wages have been limited through stablization, but no $25,000 limit has been put on incomes after taxes.

Labor unions are being forbidden to contribute to political campaigns, but eastern millionaires are still allowed to pour thousands into the west to control elections.

Money to South Dakota

The political campagin situation was called to the attention of the Senate recently as Senator Bushfield of South Dakota urged a prohibition against labor unions making political contributions.

Senator Guffey of Ohio called attention to the fact that the Millionaire Pews (Sun Oil) of his own state (Pennsylvania) and some others contributed nearly $40,000 to the last South Dakota political campaign.

The Congress has voted out subsidy payments for agriculture, although heavy subsidies are going to processors and industrial products. Senate hearing records show that these subsidies are now being paid:

Some Established Subsidies

Petroleum and petroleum products, to cover increased freight and other costs	$448,000,000
Bituminous coal, to cover increased transportation costs	55,000,000
Copper, lead and zinc, incentive payments to create more production	25,100,000
Sugar, payments to cover freight losses caused by transshipment	30,000,000
Various imports, to cover war-risk insurance	63,000,000
Soybeans, cottonseed and peanut oils, payments to refiners to absorb rising prices	17,000,000
Hanequin, to absorb freight and insurance costs	5,900,000
Coffee, to absorb transportation and higher insurance costs	7,000,000
Chilean nitrate, to absorb increased freight, insurance and shippers prices	6,000,000
Cheddar, payment to processors to buy extra milk	30,900,000
Canning crops, payments to processors to get bigger supplies from farmers	10,000,000

Farm Securities Lives Through Tories

(Continued from Page One)

ted nothing to food production, but has helped to keep agriculture in a turmoil to force inflationary price increases which would largely benefit large farmers and the Bureau's associates in banking and insurance fields who have tremendous land holdings they would be glad to unload at bloated prices in an inflation period.

The Farm Security Administration will be handicapped in administration by restrictions placed on the appropriations given it.

F S A Restricted

It was allowed $60,000,000 in loan money instead of $97,500,000 asked, and $20,000,000 administrative money instead of more than $30,000,000 asked. It is forbidden to make loans except to increase food production as determined by the food administrator, and they are forbidden to make any sort of co-operative loans except for medical care. They are required to dissolve land leasing associations.

The commercial farm interests and large planter groups managed to write an amendment into The Tenant-Purchase provisions to prevent subdivision of large farm holdings into family-type farms. It is a limitation on the number of loans which can be made in a county. This will prevent the creation of 20 or more farms out of a single large plantation by prohibiting that many loans to be made in one county.

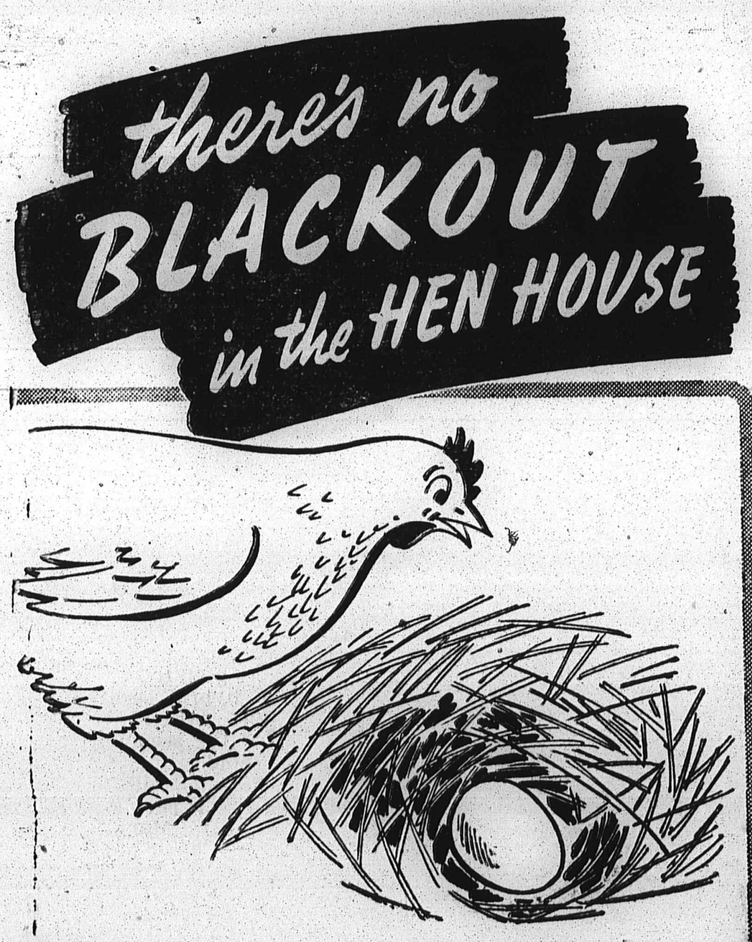
Parity Status Unchanged

Friends of Farm Security and real farmers now anticipate prompt proposal of basic legislation to Congress when it reconvenes on Labor Day and anticipate that Food Administrator, Jones will ask for supplemental legislation to offset at least the reductions in FSA which would be required if the present limited appropriations are not increased.

Senate conferees gave in to the House on 1943 and '44 parity payments, agreeing to let parity authorizations run two years behind as at present instead of authorizing payments for the crop now being harvested.

A twenty million dollar budget for REA was accepted.

—National Union Farmer.



Blackouts Interfere With Production

Uncle Sam expects maximum production from every laying flock in the country. Neglect of your hens will cause a "blackout" on their laying records. Give them every chance to lay by sound management and good feed. For complete, balanced rations, we recommend . . .

KFU and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH and PELLETS

Manufactured and Distributed by
Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas City—Girard—Wakeeney—Topeka

Agents Poor Guessers

County Extension agents are recognized to be the nation's poorest crop reporters, according to Dr. John D. Black, an outstanding national agricultural economist at Harvard university.

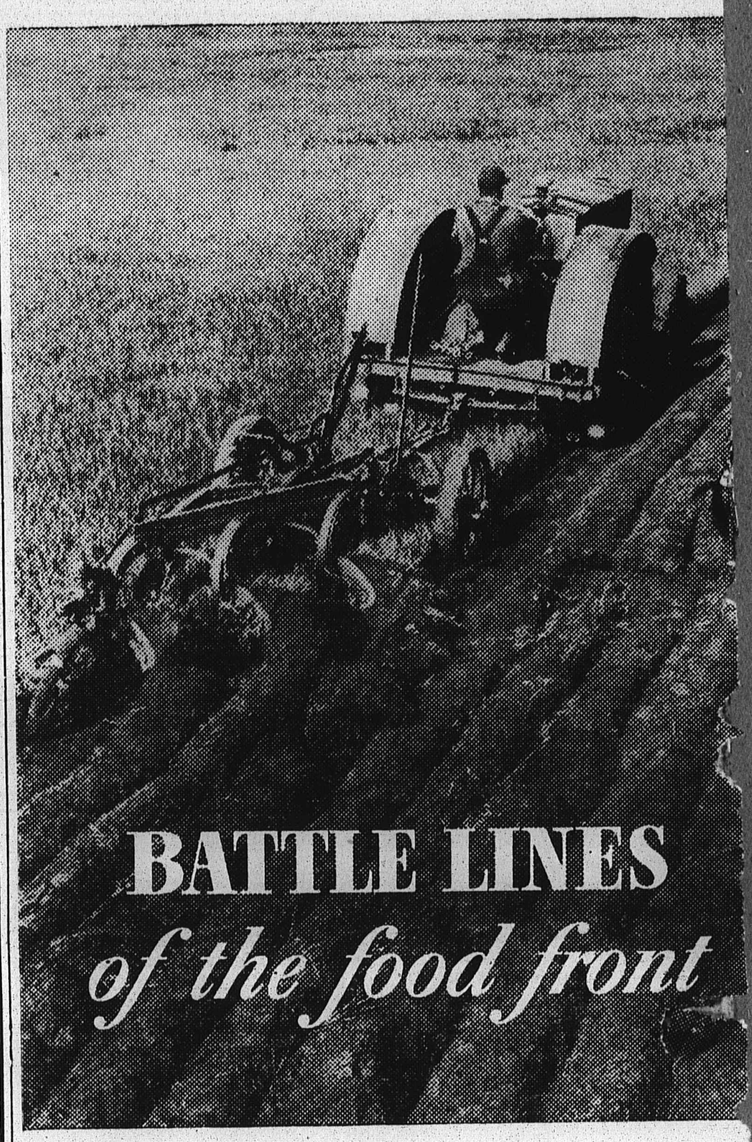
"It has been common knowledge in the Department of Agriculture for many years that county agents make poor crop reporters" he says, "Almost invariably they overstate changes. If there has been a shift toward dairying in an area and you ask the county agent about it, he commonly will report twice what occurred. Conversely, if some disease attacks cattle in his county, he commonly will report twice the amount of it. This, of course, is because his attention is called to the most pronounced examples of the phenomenon.

"I had occasion last winter to ask for reports on the losses in last year's crop from a large number of people in agriculture in which many county agents were included. The county agents' reports exaggerated losses greatly as compared with other reports and as compared with the final official reports on production. Their reports of farm labor shortages are even more exaggerated as judged by the same standards. The only farmers who bother the county agent are those who are short of labor. Also these commonly are the larger farmers, who, naturally, have had the most difficulty finding needed labor."

Soldier Groups Not Availabe for Farm Work

To correct an apparently widespread impression that soldiers will be released in groups to harvest crops and do general agricultural work, H. M. Dixon ,acting in charge of the Extension Farm Labor program for the War Food Administration, has sent the following telegram to State Extension Directors:

"From the number and the nature of the requests being made to military authorities and the Office of Labor, War Food Administration, for use of soldiers in farm work, there appears to be a general misunderstanding that groups of soldiers can be obtained to harvest crops. So far the use of groups of soldiers as farm labor has been confined to rehabilitation work in the flooded area. No groups have been used for ordinary farm work and it is not expected that permission will be given for the release of soldiers in groups to do general agricultural work. Under War Department Regulations individual soldiers may apply to their Commanding Officer for passes to engage in farm work of an emergency nature. After the Commanding Officer decides that there is an emergency such passes will be approved provided that such action will not interfere seriously with training or customary employment of local civilians in farm work."



EVERY day our Army buys nearly three million dollars' worth of food.

Every day five million dollars' worth of food sails away on lend-lease.

And every day 126 other million Americans at home must be fed.

So it's easy to see the job that faces the farmers – and one of the jobs that face the railroads.

Food, war goods, ore, coal, oil, everything – it all adds up to a total of 1 1/3 million tons being moved a mile every minute.

To do it the railroads are starting a loaded freight train on its run every four seconds.

They are also starting special troop movement ev six minutes of the day a night.

New equipment and need materials are next to im sible to get. And there limit to the load which ca carried by the railroads w what they now have.

That's why coaches are s times crowded, why trains sometimes late, why you c not always travel as comf ably as in the past.

Like the farmers on the fo front, however, the railro are devoting every bit of th experience and initiative provide the transportati needed to keep our bat lines strong.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Juniors 16-21 Junior Reserves 13-15 Juveniles 8-12

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

REVIEW OF THE YEAR BY 1942 CAMPERS

Continued from Kansas Union Farmer, July 1

Education Leaders' Conference To Be at Lindsborg August 10-13

Gladys Talbott Edwards, National Farmers Union Director of Education, to Be Discussion Leader and Speaker — Transportation is Only Expense of Those Attending Conference

It is expected that the Farmers Union Local and County Leaders' Conference, planned for August 10-13, at Bethany College, Lindsborg, will be attended by all of the Local and County Education leaders in Kansas, who can possibly make the trip and give the time.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is paying for rooms and food for those attending, so transportation will be the only expense incurred and Local and County Unions are asked to assist Education Leaders with this item.

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, our National Farmers Union Director of Education, will be principal instructor and discussion leader. Those who have had the privilege of attendance at any of Mrs. Edwards' classes will welcome the opportunity to meet her again and obtain the inspiration which is always felt by those who are her pupils.

State Education Director Esther Ekblad will be in charge of arrangements for the conference. The meetings will begin with supper, Tuesday, August 10, and will end after breakfast on Friday morning, August 13. Those attending the conference will live on the campus at Lockhart Hall and will have meals at the college cafeteria.

The conference will offer a training school in methods and procedure of the Junior program and other educational work in Farmers Union communities.

The quiet lovely atmosphere of the old town of Lindsborg will furnish a welcome change to those at the conference, in contrast with the haste and confusion of the wartime world.

The State Farmers Union feel that this is a real opportunity that will be long remembered by those fortunate Farmers Union Leaders who will attend these meetings.

It Was Grand

McPherson, Kansas
May 13, 1943

Dear Miss Ekblad:

I received your card and I couldn't overlook a card from you. I'm for you 100%. I surely won't ever forget the grand time I had at camp. I have made quite a few changes since then. We moved to a farm 4 miles north of McPherson in September so I have been going to school up here. I worked for a while in a lovely home for my board, room, and a small amount a week as it was too much driving to go back and forth each day.

Now we have gotten us a house in town and I am staying with my folks, going to school and working from 4 to 6 and all day Saturdays at the fountain at Duckwall's. I will work steady every day when school is out the 19th.

I see quite a few of the '42 campers up here. I'm in school with Helen Johnson and Betty Lindblade. Also Lavina Johnson, Dorothy, Ruby and Burdette Larson, Ida Mae and Mrs. Olson, Russell Peterson are all around here and I was neighbor to Homer Spences'.

Well I guess that is about all I can think of. I'll be watching for your article and wish you gobs of luck.

A '42 Camper
Elvera Ahlstedt

Wears F. U. Pin

Manhattan, Kansas
May 25, 1943

Dear Esther:

I received your card. I have been intending to write you sooner, but school examinations have kept me busy studying.

After camp I went to high school and I went to the meeting (one day F. U. School) in St. Marys. On Saturdays and holidays I help my father carpenter. And I planted corn after I got home from school at night I attend the Farmers Union meetings and wear the Farmers Union pin I bought at St. Marys.

Yours truly
Max Soupene

New Friends and Memories

Stafford, Kansas
June 3, 1943

Dear Miss Ekblad:

In response to your card of May 7 for a story or letter, I will try tonight to write a few lines.

Since camp last August I think here are a few things we might have done: Made a garden with straight rows, planted seeds and watched them grow. Planted a tree in warm soil, a promise of shade for those who toil. Stored rich fruits and vegetables in glass jars; made jelly and jam for winter use. Raised chickens with success; milked and churned with willingness. Dusted, swept, mothered children in a home-y fashion; cooked meals with knowing art. Made fancy dishes that win someone's heart. Been a friend to a neighbor, kept our courage and faith in the sod. Glorified our work and glorified God.

At camp we meet many new friends with memories never forgotten. With camp houses here and there; a morning whistle and everyone rises with a happy "Good Morning."

The beautiful trees, birds singing, and snakes climbing trees; a wonderful world to be sure. Our study— First Aid and Recreation, Education, and fun. When "Day is Done" we meet out under the beautiful starlit Heaven; play games and close our day with song and goodnight prayer and "Hasta Manana".

Yours until we meet again in camp.

Mrs. John Heyen
Corn Valley Local Leader

Rosaleen Heyen adds a line—She has had a good year at school, busy and successful, and the summer is bringing her many interesting things to do, including that favorite sport of swimming.

Hubertine Tells of Trips

After state camp at Abilene I spent a week at home. During that week I received word that I was chosen to go to the Farmers Union All-State Conference. The following week Mrs. Olson, Miss Ekblad, and I went to Jamestown, North Dakota and spent a week at All-State. I got back two days before school started. I taught school for eight months, during which time I planned Hallowe'en and Christmas programs as well as our daily work. I also taught my Juvenile class in the Black Wolf Local each month, and met with some Juniors in the county organization. In October I attended the State Convention at Beloit, taking along 10 Juniors from the county.

At present I'm employed by the Farmers Union Elevator in Ellsworth, and have just attended a National F. U. Educational Conference at Brook Forest, Colorado, May 18-23.

Hubertine Mog
Ellsworth County Leader

Interest in F. U. Grew

Topeka, Kansas R No. 7
May 24, 1943

Dear Miss Ekblad:

Like most people, Mrs. Engler, Charles, and I were very much interested in the Farmers Union after returning from Camp, where we had learned so much about the Farmers Union.

Our Local (1916), together with our encouragement, decided that we should have Juvenile and Junior classes. But we had to get the children in our Local interested in the Union. To do this we had an ice-cream party. Miss Ekblad came and gave some interesting information about the Farmers Union.

We then started our classes but instead of having two classes we had one large one because some of the Juniors had to learn some of the things the Juveniles had to know.

At every meeting we chose a preident and a secretary instead of having permanent officers. That way every one has a chance to learn to hold office.

At our meetings we do a few folk dances and sing a lot of Farmers Union songs. Maybe someday we shall have three classes and teach our boys and girls to be future farmers and how to stick together.

Sincerely,
Donna L. Corbett

Will Help in Harvest

McPherson, Kansas
May 16, 1943

Dear Esther:

I am rather late in answering your card, but I guess it is better late than never. Maxine, Betty, and I are Seniors this year, and have been kept plenty busy these last few weeks. We're out of school now though.

I have been staying in town this year going to school, and it really seems swell to be back home again . . . I was planning to stay home until after harvest but Dad said that I didn't have to, so maybe I'll go back to town and work until harvest comes. . .

Lots of success
Helen Johnson

Loyalty to Farmers Union

The McPherson County Leader writes:

How have I spent my time since camp? After spending two weeks on the staff at our own State Camp, I accompanied Esther Ekblad and Hubertine Mog to North Dakota to attend All State Summer Session, which I enjoyed every minute of, even to meeting the flood on the way home. We were gone on this trip 10 days. So on returning home from a month's absence I found plenty of work waiting for me.

The first Monday in September was our quarterly county meeting. A District meeting was scheduled for the 15th of September, and I was in charge of the noon meal. At the meeting we got some very valuable information from Mr. Dean and Mr. Graham (National F. U. Fieldworker) who were in charge. Mr. Graham even showed us he knows how to wash dishes, by taking the Juniors with him to the kitchen and soon while the dishes were getting polished, there was music pouring from the kitchen—for Mr. Graham loves to sing. The evening was spent with recreation for everyone, and the showing of the camp movies.

October brought the Box Supper night and the State Convention. I served on the By-Laws Committee at the Convention.

In November the women of the Johnstown Local took a First Aid course. This kept us very busy to get in all our hours. The first of December brought the Annual County meeting. This meeting called for a report of the educational work in the county, and I was again elected County Education Director . . .

The 14th of January Esther Ekblad came to my home through the mud, and we spent the next two days in calling on F. U. folks, and Esther carried on evening meetings in 3 locals of the county. Feb. 19 we held a one-day county school with Mrs. Mildred Stoltz and Esther in charge. I was in charge of local arrangements. March brought Box Supper Night again, and for the second time the Johnstown and Scandia Locals traded programs. There was also a county meeting in March, and a Local Leaders' Meeting at the home of Mrs. R. W. Peterson. Now in May I have attended the National F. U. Education Conference at Brook Forest, Colorado.

This is just some of the things I have been doing since camp days. I attend all our local meetings and take part, but I haven't been able to cover the local meetings over the county as I would like to. And oh yes, we have been having meetings once a month for the Juniors in the Livestock Project. I would like to hear from any Juniors or Reserves who would like to join this Project in McPherson County.

For the past five weeks I have been very busy with my chicks which are being fed with UNION STANDARD FEED.

Mrs. Charles Olson

Visited New Mexico

McPherson, Kansas
June 11 ,1943

Dear Esther:

As you know I left camp last year on Thursday morning and believe me I hated to do it because I was having a lot of fun. When one goes to a camp of any kind it isn't until the last part of the week that one begins to know the kids, learn the rules of the camp, and really begins to enjoy one's self. But with out trip to New Mexico looming ahead of me I was anxious to get home . . . .

We had a wonderful time in Albuquerque . . . . We bought some Indian pottery while visiting in one of their pueblos. It was very hard to get a picture of any of the Indian children as the older ones would turn their back and see that the smaller children's back were turned also if they saw a camera pointing at them. By giving them a stick of gum or some fruit one could bribe them to have their picture taken. New Mexico was very bare with only a lot of cactus and sage brush on the ground. The evenings were very cool. Somehow or other I could travel and never get tired of it. It is an education in itself.

Soon after I got back to the office (Farmers Union Elevator, Lindsborg) we started to make preparations for our annual closing of the books. That was a real experience for me . . . . (Betty is working in McPherson now) . . .

From what I hear there will be county camps. I think that is a good idea. I certainly hope this county can have one.

Betty Peterson

Another Harvest Worker

McPherson, Kansas
June 3, 1943

Dear Esther:

I received your card asking for a letter about what I have been doing since camp last summer. After I came back from camp I stayed at home and helped the folks until school started. I drove back and forth the first month and after that I stayed in town. I am still here in McPherson, but not for long. As soon as harvest is ready I will go home and help just as usual . . .

Sincerely,
Betty Lindblade

A Farmers Union Team

Mr. and Mrs. Henningsen, Mankato, write:

As a part of our story, we would like to tell you how the Farmers Union has grown in Jewell County the past year. We do not want to take more than a very small part of the credit for its growth, but cannot help feeling proud to belong to an organization that naturally progresses slowly, but has accomplished so much in so little time.

During the last year the Jewell County Farmers Union has continued to increase in membership and has again become active as a county organization. As least four locals have been active all year, having held regular meetings once or twice a month. The membership gladly responded to programs suggested by the National and State organizations. One of these was the box socials to which all contributed. In March the county Union held a one-day county school sponsored by the State Farmers Union. We have made a good beginning on an education program with leaders and classes in three locals. And we are now making plans for the first Jewell County Farmers Union Juvenile-Reserve Camp.

We were glad to be able to help with the hybrid seed corn program, and raised over ninety bushels of the seed. About half of it was sold in this county.

Since we met with other leaders and young people from over the state at Mary Dell last summer, we have made a few other trips to Farmers Union gatherings. One of these was to the State Convention at Beloit; and we enjoyed a day at Clay Center attending their one-day county school.

One of us had the opportunity to attend the National Farmers Union Education Conference At Brook Forest, Colorado, this spring. Altogether it has been an interesting year for us, and we hope it will not be long till we can see our camp friends again.

Ruby and Rollo Henningsen

(To be concluded next issue)

1943
COUNTY CAMP SCHEDULE
(Revised from July 1 Issue)

McPHERSON	July 21, 22 and 23
STAFFORD	July 26, 27 and 28
ELLSWORTH	July 29 and 30
JEWELL AND MITCHELL	August 4, 5 and 6
POTTAWATOMIE and WABAUNSEE	August 17, 18 and 19
CLAY	August 23 and 24

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Farm Bureau Leadership In Congress Steals Farm Gains

Wheat Senators Point Out That 1943 Crop is Without Parity Price Protection—Senator Capper and Senator Reed Favor Crop Insurance Fund

How did the Senators from the wheat state react to the mutilation of the Agricultural Appropriation bill by the House and how did they feel about the complete amputation of the Crop Insurance appropriation—leaving 487,000 wheat farmers with 3-year insurance policies flat, with 2 years to go—and no insurance? Kindly step this way and "take a look and give a listen."

You probably will be astonished—but you won't be pleased at what these "Wheat Senators" relate. The dates are very fitting for our little personally conducted tour of the Senate—July 3 and July 5. The day for the Declaration of Independence—but not for the wheat producer—was sandwiched in between.

* * *

Who's that talking down there—seems like he is pretty sore about something? What's he talking about? The subject is Crop Insurance and the speaker is Sen. Clyde M. Reed, Republican of Kansas. Here's part of what he says:

"The wheat grower has been getting some measure of protection in the past year. If he were in compliance, he knew he would get 9 cents a bushel on his average yield on his acreage allotment, in the form of a crop payment. That has been taken away from him.

"He was entitled to about 14 cents a bushel in the form of parity payments, if wheat remained at 85 percent of parity or less. That has already been taken away from him.

"'He could take crop insurance, by paying premiums based on the record of his farm, up to 75 percent of his normal crop yields. It is proposed to take that away from him.

"'And,' through price ceilings on wheat products, Congress threatens him that, under no conditions, shall he receive MORE than 85 percent of parity for what crop he does raise."

That's his way of telling the wheat farmers of his home state, Kansas, that the Farm Bureau leadership in the House have stolen everything the farmer had, from here on out! They'll get this year the parity payment on last year's crop, but the 1943 crop is a waif and an orphan in the storm.

Hear now what Sen. Russell of Georgia is saying. He is chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill and a Democrat. Five times he has been over to the House trying to get that body to keep faith with the farmers who have insured their crops. Each time the House turned him down, and, to make it worse, on the last try the House bundled up the papers, sent them back to the Senate and declined to hold any further conference or give the matter any consideration. Hardly courteous, was it! Sen. Russell did not think it was. So he talked right out and told the Senate: "The man who killed crop insurance is a Representative from the state of Illinois. He was unremitting and persistent in his fight against crop insurance." Sen. Russell went even further than that. He said: "I do not believe they (the gang led by Dirksen of Illinois) would hesitate for a moment—yes, I believe some of them would be delighted—to use this matter as an excuse for killing the entire appropriation bill." He knows them!

By that time, things were getting a bit hot, and as most of the senators were out in the cloak room, a roll call was demanded. So back come the missing senators, rushing like schoolboys to their seat. They answered their names, 77 out of 96, and then most of them beat it. Talk about absenteeism of labor! Get this, and you'll be hep to the system: "Sen. Reed: Mr. President, how many senators did the Chair announce as having answered to their names? Acting President: Seventy-seven senators. Sen. Reed: Of course, I accept the dictum of the Chair, with many reservations. Seventy-seven senators have NOT an-

(Coninued on Page Seven)

Farmers Union Budget Fund for 1943

State Union Feels Added Wartime Costs—Contribution to Funds Means Insurance for Continuance of Family Type Farm

Salina, Kans., July 10.

Farmers Union legislative responsibilities are heavier than in the past, due to the necessities of wartime. The fight to bring wheat prices to parity, which is being waged now, means that wheat farmers have an investment of 23 cents a bushel in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

A difference between around $1.20 a bushel for wheat on the farm or getting about $1.43 a bushel, is involved. This difference applies to wheat now—it does not matter whether it was winter wheat planted last fall or spring wheat put in this year.

Two payments make up this 23 cents—exclusive of soil conservation payments. They are: first, parity payments, and second, CAP or crop adjustment payments. Parity payments will be about 13 cents and CAP payments almost 10 cents, if the Farmers Union position wins in Congress. These payments are part of the basic 1938 Farm Act.

At present the wheat producers may lose these payments—at the same time, pressure is being exerted to place a ceiling on wheat prices at slightly over the loan price.

A Stake in Victory

Farmers Union members in Kansas, as producers of agricultural commodities have a large financial stake in the outcome of these legislative matters.

The Farmers Union budget Fund for 1943 was discussed in last week's paper. It was explained that added cost of wartime services, supplies and transportation have necessitated additional funds and the membership was asked to consider a personal contribution to the State Union, or help with one from the Local as a unit.

Contributions made to this fund can be considered a form of insurance—insurance against the effort being made by the Farm Bureau interests, aided by the large corporation type farmer, to cause family type farming to be a thing of the past.

Cooperatives functioning under the name "Farmers Union" should consider it a matter of good business to contribute to this fund. For without the family farmer—cooperative businesses would also be a thing of the past. Discuss this matter at the next board meeting of your cooperative.

Various individual contributions have been received—let's all get behind this—and remember you're aiding yourself as a family type operator, when you send your contribution to this Budget Fund.

SANDY HOOK LOCAL TO HAVE PICNIC

Sandy Hook Local has planned a picnic at St. Mary's on Sunday afternoon, July 18th, it is announced by John Pearl, President of the Local.

Farmers Union members are urged to attend this meeting, and "bring a neighbor" if possible.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY JUNIORS PLAN PARTY

Farmers Union Juniors of Pottawatomie County are sponsoring a party at the K. S. C. Hall in St. Mary's, on Saturday evening, July 17th, it is announced by Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh, County Education Director.

Games and dancing are planned for those present. State Education Director Esther Ekblad will attend the party and will help with the event.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, it has pleased our heavenly Father in his infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst our brother, Rolla H. Joy:

Be it resolved by the members of Buckeye Local 1031 to extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the Minutes of our Local and be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

A precious one from us has gone
A voice we loved is still
A place is vacant in our home,
That never can be filled.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The boon his love has given,
Although his body slumbers there
His soul is safe in Heaven.

Committee
Rossie M. Stackhouse
Ray A. Schmidt

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call, from our midst, our friend, Director and Stockholder, Leo G. Reding.

He departed this life June 27, at his home near St. Marys, at the age of 59 years.

Leo was elected to our Directorate, June 6, 1922 and served continuously, except for a short time spent in Texas in 1931-32. He was re-elected in June, 1932. He served on various committees, particularly on the Building and Improvement Committee.

His cheerful disposition, outspoken and faith in his fellow men made him a success in cooperative work.

His funeral was held Thursday, July 1, from the Immaculate Conception Church, St. Marys, and was largely attended. Our business remained closed for the funeral in tribute, and all employees attended.

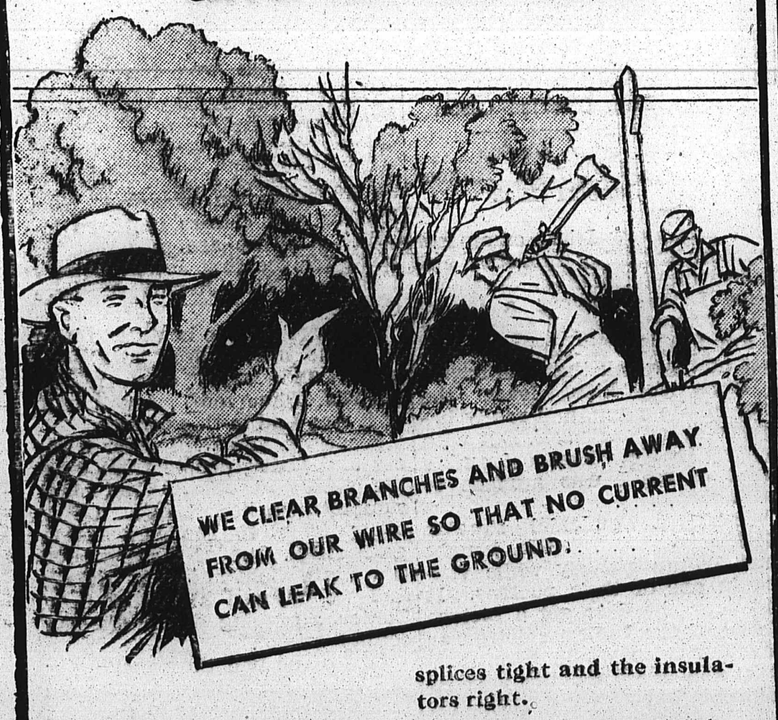
Leo is gone but the business which he helped to build on the Brotherly Cooperative basis remains a tribute to his memory.

To those near and dear ones left to mourn, we experss our most sincere sympathy.

Manager and Board
Directors of the Farmers
Union Coop Business
Association,
Harry Holvorson, Sec.

On our telephone line...

it's "one for all and all for one"



Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says:

"We can't get new materials for our farm telephone lines except on priority, but we share the maintenance job like old-timers at a log-rolling. I mean, we work together clearing away branches and brush from the wire, taking up slack so that it only sags about 15 inches in 150 feet of span, keeping the wire splices tight and the insulators right.

"It doesn't take a whole lot of work. With everybody helping, none of us has to give up more than a few hours each month.

"Even though we're trying to make fewer calls, our telephones are helping us share rides to town . . . do errands for each other . . . so that we can save on gasoline and tires. Each call that we *do* make counts."

SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

BINDER TWINE

This year we have brands of twine from which you can make your selection

PEERLESS—
MEXICAN THREE STAR and
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

All three brands of twine are strong, made with long uniform fiber. All three are thoroughly tested and are well treated with insect repellent.

Our dealers are conveniently located throughout Kansas so you may get the twine you want easily and quickly. If these twines are not available in your immediate territory, write us for the name of your nearest dealer.

Avoid costly delays in harvesting by having on hands a sufficient supply of one of the following brands of binder twine:

PEERLESS
MEXICAN THREE STAR
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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI — TOPEKA, KANSAS
Wakeeney, Kansas — Girard, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had on today's market a few fed steers and a very heavy run of grass cattle. Our fed steer market is 25 to 35c lower on all classes. Our good cattle still selling around $15.50 with the medium and inbetween kind around $14 to $14.50. Most of the good, fleshy grass steers sold anywhere from $12.50 to $13.50 with some of the plainer kind down around $11.50. Our stocker and feeder market is 25 to 40c lower on all kinds. Good Whiteface feeders selling from $13.25 to $13.75, with the inbetween kind around $11.50 to $12.25.

Butcher Market Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The butcher market here today took a decided turn for the worse with killing cows leading the parade in the big loss. Better kinds of killing cows were from 25 to 75c under the middle of last week while canners and cutters were from 25 to 50c under last week's close. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings were scarce but fully 25c per cwt. lower. Good heavy weight bulls were the only butcher cattle that held steady, selling up to $13.25. Light weight bulls shared in the decline along with the rest of the butchers. Stock cows and heifers draggy and a little lower.

Calf Market Cecil Davis, Salesman. Killing market is fully steady with last week. Good to choice veals $13 to $14, with the inbetween kind selling from $10 to $13. Medium weights, good to choice $12 to $13.50 with the heavies from $11 to $13, with the plainer kind selling from $10 to $12, with junk selling as low as $7.50. Stock calves 50c to $1 lower than the close of last week on the inbetween kind. Choice quality steers and heifers weighing 350 lbs. down selling from $15.50 down. Heavier weights under 500 lbs. selling from $14.50 down with heifers $1.50 lower. Red cattle a little slow, best quality steers $13, heifers $1.00 lower. Red heifers selling from $10 to $12.

Hog Market W. F. O'Neil, Salesman. With sharply increased hog receipts during the month of June at all markets, at times hog prices reached a new low level for quite some time past. However, with lighter receipts the first part of this month there has been a slight reaction. At the present time choice quality butcher hogs weighing above 200 lbs. are selling at $13.75. Weights under 200 lbs. and extreme heavies weighing 300 lbs. or better showing around a 10 to 15c discount under top classes. Desirable kind of 190 to 523 lb. average selling from $13.50 to $13.75. A liberal supply of light weight hogs weighing under 200 lbs., quite a number of them showing lack of finish being discounted rather sharply. Best 140 to 180 lbs. selling mostly from $12.75 to $13.50. Bulk of the better grade packing sows $12.50 to $12.85. Hardly enough strictly choice light weight stock pigs coming to test values but these kind quotable around $13.25.

We look for July hog receipts to be some higher than the very liberal supply marketed during June and believe there is a possibility of a little strength being shown in the market, however, outside influences continue to be a very bearish factor and we do not believe that any advance we will receive will be very much. Well-finished kinds of hogs weighing from 200 to 250 lbs. are topping the market while medium finished kinds are being discounted around 50c a hundred. Considering this it is probably advisable to feed your hogs until they show good finish.

Sheep Market Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market 25 to 50c lower. Top native lambs $14.75. Cull native lambs $10.50 to $11. Fat ewes $7.25. Cull ewes $5.50 to $6.50. Fat yearling wethers $12 to $12.50. Cull yearling wethers $10.

Farm Bureau Leadership in Congress

(Continued from Page Six)

swered to their names and that many senators are not present." So the motion to put over action on the crop insurance until Monday prevailed.

Senator Capper, another Republican from Kansas, took a whack at it. He pointed out that the War Food Administration say we must cut out eating meat and go to eating cereals—a la Chinese. But, says he, where will you get the cereals? The government asks the wheat farmer to put in 18 million acres more in 1944 than were planted this year. What inducement has Congress given? Worse than none? It has taken away even the few inducements it offered in past years. Will penalizing the grower 23 cents a bushel help get the farmer to put in that 18 million extra acres this fall and next spring? It was a good debate, boys, but we can go home now and slop the hogs! Mr. Dirksen says so.

EMERGENCY FUND USED FOR LIQUOR BILL

Congressman Ed Rees of the Fourth Kansas district, created quite a stir by demanding to known from what sources the government got money to buy liquor for delegates to the food conference at Hot Springs, Va. Recently the governor of Virginia announced that the state department had been authorized to bring in 2,400 pints of liquor; each delegate, under the Virginia rationing, was allowed to bring one gallon of his own.

According to reports, Representative Stephan of Nebraska informed our congressman on the floor that the state department's emergency fund of $7,000,000 is being drawn upon for the liquor bill; further that it is to be used at dinners and formal functions and not for individual use of the delegates.

RATIONING UP TO DATE

Meats, cheese, etc.—book 2 red stamps, P. Q and R valid through July 31.

Processed fruits and vegetables—book 2 blue stamps N, P and Q valid through August 7.

Sugar—book 1 stamp 13 food for 5 pounds through August 15; stamps 15 and 16 good for 5 pounds each for home canning.

Coffee — book 1 stamp 21 worth one pound through July 21; stamp 22 worth one pound July 22-August 11.

Shoes—book 1 stamp 18 good through October 31.

Gasoline—No. 6 "A" coupons worth four gallons through July 21. B and C coupons 4 gallons. Renewal of A books to be made on application blanks obtainable at filling stations. New books will be issued for use starting July 22.

Fuel Oil—period 1 coupons in new fuel oil rations valid until January 3, 1944, worth 10 gallons per unit most new coupons are worth several "units" each in the 33 states under rationing. Last year's period 5 coupons valid through September 30.

Farmer Fights for Justice

(Continued from Page 2)

pleased.

Just a Small Spark

In the Northwest, it was just a small spark that set the farmers off in the early nineties. The farmers asked the railroad for permission to build loading platforms on the right-of-way. In this manner, they could order a box car and load the car direct from their wagons on the platform. But the railroads refused. The farmers were forced to deliver their grain to the private elevator in their own community and pay from 3½ to 5 cents or more a bushel just to have their grain loaded. This was levying tribute.

Never Static Since

Out of the farmers' anger came the Farmers Alliance and the Populist party. Never, since that awakening, have the farmers of the Northwest remained static.

When the farmers found that the setting up of local co-operatives and loading platforms alone was not the answer, they planned to enter the market places. They organized a regional marketing co-operative, the old Equity, here in the Northwest. But again the farmers were thwarted.

The Equity Was Barred

The market places were rigged. The Equity was barred. The old freebooters of the grain trade said that farmers had no right to come into market places to sell their own products. The farmers' marketing organization was blacklisted and boycotted, and firms willing to do business with it were threatened and intimidated.

Next the farmers decided to test their strength on the political front. In North Dakota, they voted at two elections for a state-owned terminal elevator because they had found themselves defrauded and left at the mercy of many old line terminals. Twice their requests were ignored by a legislature that knew on which side its bread was buttered, and who buttered the bread.

Many farmers remember this period because they went through it; in economics with the old Equity Co-operative Exchange; in politics with the Non-Partisan League.

Whether or not A. C. Townley was right can be left to the historians. But he did head an agrarian uprising against intolerable conditions. The good of the Non-Partisan League has lasted, as the good aways endures, and the bad of the Non-Partisan League has fallen by the way-

(Cntinued on Page Eight)

BUYING CATTLE?

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

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

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE
Stock Yards
Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE		
Otis Shaver, Atchison Co., Mo., 43 strs & hfs	826	$15.25
W. C. Rodrock & O. Huffman, Anderson Co., Kans., 27 steers	1092	15.10
Geo. J. Kent, Sullivan Co., Mo., 16 steers	1025	14.75
I. W. Brandt, Pettis Co., Mo., 14 steers	930	14.75
J. Smith, Ray Co., Mo., 12 strs & hfs	880	14.35
rnold Thowe, Wabaunsee Co. Kans., 16 steers	1041	14.10
Ed. Jones, Pawnee Co., Nebr., 11 steers	942	12.50
Leo Frazer, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 17 cows	1106	11.85
L. R. Rice, Clay Co., Mo., 15 cows	1206	11.75
G. E. Force, Clay Co., Mo., 18 cows	1100	11.60
J. C. Crow, Johnson Co., Mo., 14 cows	1007	10.00
J. T. Branch, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 13 cows	898	9.75
T. E. Franklin, Johnson Co., Kans., 12 cows	901	9.60
V. E. Smith, Jackson Co., Mo., 21 cows	860	9.35
D. J. Reese, Ray Co., Mo., 19 cows	760	9.00
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kans., 27 cows	661	6.75
HOGS		
Albert Mathies, Wabaunsee, Kas., 19 hogs	226	13.75
W L. Newman, Daviess, Mo., 62 hogs	297	13.75
Paul J. Alpert, Miami, Kans., 25 hogs	281	13.75
John Gooch, Linn, Mo., 24 hogs	234	13.75
Glenn White, Coffey, Kans., 18 hogs	300	13.75
W. H. Wehmeyer, Cass, Mo., 20 hogs	246	13.65
Cleo Melvin, Davies ,Mo., 26 hogs	247	13.65
A. F. Fishburn, Douglas, Kans., 20 hogs	218	13.65
W. F. Karnes, Osage, Kans., 32 hogs	230	13.60
Irvin Proctor, Lafayette, Mo., 43 hogs	266	13.55
Gus Arzberger, Miami, Kans., 34 hogs	224	13.50
W. P. Halley, Johnson, Mo., 28 hogs	199	13.45
Norman Steinbruck, Clay, Kans., 21 hogs	254	13.45
J. F. Stockhoff, Linn, Kans., 26 hogs	217	13.40
E. A. Husil, Chariton, Mo., 28 hogs	225	13.30
W. M. Schultz, Miami, Kans., 23 hogs	184	13.25
Clyde Ewing, Johnson, Kans., 23 hogs	200	13.25
V. L. Johnson, Sullivan, Mo., 24 hogs	210	13.25
C. B. Oyler, Grundy, Mo., 22 hogs	216	13.25
J. T. Farrar, St. Clair, Mo., 19 hogs	197	13.20
SHEEP		
John Thull, Mitchell, Kans., 12 sheep	81	15.25
Geo. Gambrill, Anderson, Kans., 15 sheep	77	15.25
C. Weschrop, Osage, Kans.,12 sheep	79	15.25
Frank Fouler, Franklin, Kans., 12 sheep	87	15.25
Walter, Johns, Sullivan, Mo., 15 sheep	88	15.00
Ted Clopton, Allen, Kans., 15 sheep	82	14.75
Frank Hughes, Henry, Mo., 17 sheep	76	14.50
C. G. Yancey, Johnson, Mo., 21 sheep	80	14.50
J. W. Agee, Henry, Mo., 15 sheep	78	14.50
Harold Mooney, Linn, Kans., 11 sheep	80	14.00

Farmers Union Automobile Insurance Available to Farmers Union Members

It's going to be difficult, in these days of mileage rationing for your Farmers Union agent to come and see you. You can help yourself and your organization by getting in touch with him.

The easiest way to do so is to drop him a post card. Tell him what kind of you drive, what type of mileage ration card you hold, and when your present insurance expires. He'll see that you get a quotation based on the new low rates. If none of the agents listed below are near you, send the information to the Salina office.

INSURANCE AGENTS
Names and Addresses

Titus W. Fredrickson, Robert E. Palmer, Topeka, Kansas
W. G. Decker, Burr Oak, Kan.
Cecil Boehner, Glen Elder, Kan.
Lindsborg, Kan.
Leo G. Reding, St. Marys, Kan.
Lawrence Clausen, Girard, Ks.
Rollo Henningsen, Mankato, Kansas
George Reinhart, Parsons, Kan.
Charles J. Holtwick, Silver Lake, Kansas
Clarence Morrison, LaHarpe, Kansas
Carl S. Holloway, McPherson, Kansas
C. G. Joslin, Parsons, Kan.
Herbert E. Kietzman, Alta Vista, Kansas
W. W. Lyon, Dellvale, Kansas
Baltz Altman, Elmo, Kansas
Erwin Oelschlager, Clay Center, Kansas
James L. Petty, Maple Hill, Kansas
W. E. Roesch, Quinter, Kan.
Henry Hagen, Clifton, Kansas
E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas
Emil Samuelson, Randolph, Kansas
James O. Schields, Miltonvale, Kansas
A. W. McNeil, Idana, Kansas
Leslie Merle Tribby, Winfield, Kansas
Wilfred W. Taylor, Enterprise, Kansas
C. B. Wilson, Maple Hill, Kan.
L. W. Worth, LaCrosse, Kan.
George W. Young, Clay Center, Kansas

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Journal Bldg., Salina, Kan.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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Who's Behind The Farm Bureau?

From An Article by John Beecher in the New Republic of June 28

The District Agent swung through town with word from the state director of the Agricultural Exension Service that the Farm Bureau was ready to give Farm Security the works in Washington and wanted grassroots support.[1] The House Appropriations Committee was all lined up, but the pressure had to be put on every Senator and every Representative. If the campaign succeeded, Extension would take over the FSA. "Get your Farm Bureau to raise hell about the FSA program in your county," the district agent said. So the county agent called an emergency meeting of his Farm Bureau board—the judge of probate, the banker, the furnish merchant and the Yankee manager of the insurance company's plantations.

The probate judge, richest man in the county by virtue of the fee system which put money in his pockets every time a landlord took out a lien on a sharecroper's cotton, was convinced that the Farm Security Administration was headed hell-bent for communism. So was the banker, whose vault contained mortgage deeds on half the good land in the county. The furnish merchant, who kept people's tenants alive through the season on doles of salt meat and meal, said the FSA was ruining the hands—getting them to mess around with gardens, chickens ,cows and hogs when they oughtn't to be sudying about anything but cotton. This was cotton country, always had been, always would be.

The Yankee manager of the insurance company's plantations went along with the rest. What he had against the FSA was this labor-stealing. Hadn't they taken one of his best tenants and put him on a little farm of his own—loaded the poor Negro up with a debt he would have to be paying on for the next forty years? And put electric lights in the Negro's house, too. The probate judge said the worst thing of all was the FSA loaning its white borrowers money to pay their poll taxes. If that wasn't unconstitutional, what was? Next thing you knew, they would be encouraging Negroes to try to vote. Yes, the thing had to be stopped before there was bloodshed.

* * * *

So the Farm Bureau had a free barbecue down at the American Legion hut on the riverbank. A couple of hundred landlords from all over the country were there and when they were feeling pretty mellow from liquor and plenty of pork with the wood taste in it, the county agent made them a speech about how there had to be a stop put to the FSA, no two ways about it. He was a safe man, they all knew, never mixed up in this New Deal stuff and a big politicker for the Governor's machine. If you were on the right side of him he could help you plenty—get your cotton allotment raised and still see you pull down a nice soil-conservation check every year.

After the county agent talked about the menace of the FSA, the probate judge, the banker, the furnish merchant and the Yankee manager of the insurance company reiterated their points. When they had finished, the county agent read a resolution which he proposed their passing and sending to the state headquarters of the Extension Service. The resolution said the ordinary farmers of the county were up in arms over the FSA's extravagance and communism and they wanted the program either stopped or turned over to the Extension Service to run. None of the landlords objecting, the resolution was passed by acclamation. Then they all had a couple more drinks on the Farm Bureau and climbed into their cars to drive home.

That is how "the Farm Bureau-Extension axis," as Jim Patton of the National Farmers' Union calls it, actually works on the county level. In eleven states the Farm Bureau—a private organization of farmers—and the Agricultural Extension Service—a public agency supported by federal, state and county funds—are joined by law. In most of the rest the union of the two, though not sanctioned by state enactment, is on what might be termed a common-law basis.

* * * *

Back in 1930, the Farm Bureau was shown by a Senate investigation to be involved with the American Cyanamid Company and the Union Carbide Company in an attempt to block Senator Norris' plan for government production of cheap fertilizer at Muscle Shoals. Testimony indicated that neighbor Ed O'Neal, then president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, was particularly active on behalf of the corporations that wanted to sew up the government development for themselves. On the stand the Farm Bureau spokesman, Chester Gray, said he was opposed to the Norris cheap-fertilizer plan because it represented "a gift . . . a dole . . . a pension" to farmers. Yet soon afterwards another Senate investigation disclosed that the Farm Bureau had made a desperate play to fish a $94,000 fund out of the American Ship Owners' Association in exchange for throwing the Farm Bureau's propaganda resources into the battle for ship subsidies.

From the beginning—as Dale Kramer has shown in his excellent pamphlet, "Truth About the Farm Bureau"—the outfit has exhibited telltale signs of being kept. The first Farm Bureau was set up by the Chamber of Commerce in the notorious company town of Binghampton, New York. Railroads chipped in to support the promising company union for farmers, as did the Rockefeller Foundation. The Chicago Board of Trade gave a birthday present of $1,000 to each of the first hundred local Farm Bureaus formed. That this company-union pattern still prevails is beautifully revealed in a news article appearing in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser for March 23, 1943. The article also discloses the county agent of the Extension Service in his dual role of Farm Bureau organizer:

The response of landlords to the Montgomery County Farm Bureau's membership drive has been excellent, Lem A. Edmonson, county farm agent, said last night . . .

An effort is being made this year to have landlords and farm operators pay dues for themselves, their tenants and their wage hands and sharecroppers, or for all producer units. (The former practice was for county agents to check off Farm Bureau dues from tenants' and sharecroppers' government benefit payments. Now, evidently, landlords will simply charge Farm Bureau dues as "deduc's" against tenants' accounts.—J.B.) Approximately 400 dairymen and farmers have done this, the agent said. The largest number paid for to date was by W. Chappel Gray, who bought memberships for 81 tenants

Co-operation of the banks of Montgomery is expressed in the fact that the First National paid $50 for 25 memberships for officers and employees and Union Bank and Trust Company paid $8 for four memberships.

* * * *

Signs are multiplying that farmers are at last getting wise to the Farm Bureau, as Senator Norris in 1930 prophesied they would, saying, "The time will come when the rank and file of American farmers will begin to realize by whom they are being deceived in Washington!" The Ohio and Vermont Farm Bureaus have broken with the national organization on scuttling the FSA. A bill, drafted by farm interests, was introduced at the last session of the New York State Legislature to sever the legal connection between the Farm Bureau and the State Extension Service. The increasingly obvious collusion between the Farm Bureau and the reactionary organizations like the NAM in support of anti-labor measures is driving the CIO and the AFL into closed collaboration with progressive farm groups like the National Farmers' Union. The reactionary extremism of the Farm Bureau may very well be creating the necessary conditions for farmer-labor unity through knocking out the FSA and other stop-gap alternatives.

From this awakening to common interests a new and better breed of "literal politicians" may arise at the war's end to beat Ed O'Neal hollow at his own game.

FOOTNOTES

1 This picture is a composite drawn from numerous experiences of the author. The statements attributed to the characters are seldom denied by such persons, but are instead stoutly maintained, publicly and privately, as the only just and rational attitudes.—J. B.

2 The Farm Bureau and these organizations espouse an identical program. They have all been against firm price control, against subsidies, against the closed and union shop, and for the extension of the work week with overtime eliminated. The farm organizations do not attack high wartime profits, and the industrial organizations do not attack high food prices. They both, however, attack labor.

Farmer Fights for Justice

(Continued from Page Seven)

side, as the bad always does.

They Won That Fight

So, let no man say that the farmers did not win that fight because the effects of that movement are stil being felt today—25 years later. This movement started a sweeping chain of developments which freed the farmer from the firm grasp of the railroads, and the banks and the grain exchanges.

When the foes of American agriculture saw that they could not destroy the farmers' faith in a movement, they turned next to the leaders, hoping to undermine and weaken the movement by discrediting its leaders. They tried to destroy George S. Loftus and A. C. Townley. They created suspicion, distrust, friction.

The Farmers Union GTA, and the men associated with it, are subject to that kind of attack now, and they will be as long as it continues to grow and help the farmers. But farmers can be certain that on the day it begins to slip, and on the day that its leaders cease to fight the farmers' battles, then they will be praised by those who now attack them. Beware of that day.

No New Thing

When the general manager of Farmers Union, M. W. Thatcher, was in Washington, he told the Senators of the appropriation subcommittee on agriculture that these attacks were nothing new and that they would continue. Here is what he said:

"The farmers' co-operatives and progressive movement have contended with this kind of slander and mud-throwing, to my knowledge, for 29 years.

"That is how long I have been with the farmers' progressive movement.

Movement Developed Leaders

"I have been through inquiries, legislative investigations and lawsuits during those years and all of them were related to the farmers' fight for his political and economic rights.

"I am proud to have been associated with it and have enjoyed great satisfaction in seeing the farmers' movement prevail.

"I have had close relationship with all of its leaders in the Northwest.

Out of momentum of this movement, there were sent to the Congress of the United States ,such men as Senators Wheeler and Murray of Montana and Frasier and Nye and Langer of North Dakota, and Johnson and Shipstead of Minnesota, and LaFollette of Wisconsin, and such representatives as Usher L. Burdick, and Willian Lemke and Harold C. Hagen."

Now, all this struggle by the farmer was not a wild urge to get rich and retire on Easy Street. All that the farmer wanted was to get out of debt to save his home, to preserve the family-type farm.

A Blueprint Was Drawn

Here and there, groups of farmers were politically mature enough to go to the national level to Washington to seek redress for their economic and social wrongs. One such group was the Northwest farmers, and in those years, Mr. Thatcher was in Washington as their legislative representative. It was in 1932 that all the farm groups got together and drafted a blueprint for agriculture. It was a far-reaching program. Of course, it was not perfect but it offered agriculture the framework for a sounder economy.

Listing the Gains

Practically every gain the farmer has achieved stems from the program:

Parity payments
Crop loans
Soil conservation
Liberalized farm credit
Lower interest rates
Crop insurance
Floor prices on grains
Rehabilitation loans
Aid to marginal farmers.

Then, in 1936, Congress passed the Commodity Exchange Act.

Few farmers, and fewer city people, probably know what the Commodities Exchange Act is or does. It was the key which opened those private clubs—called commodity markets—to the farmers' grain co-operatives. The law was fought, tooth and nail, by every private grain trader. Why? Because it said: No Commodity Exchange (that is a grain pit, or a wheat exchange, or a cotton market) could bar a co-operative from trading in one of these markets. The Commodities Exchange Act ended the days of the Chamber of Commerce, and other commodity markets, as private gentlemen's clubs from which the public was excluded.

Farm Magna Charta

Mr. Thatcher, who spent more time on this law than perhaps any other when he was in Washington, regards it as the Magna Charta of the grain co-operatives. It freed them from artificial restrictons. Without these shackles in the marketing of the farmers grain, there was no stopping the co-operative movement. Perserverance and necessity caused passage of the Commodities Exchange Act. And so, when in 1938, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association began operations, it had at its head a general manager who knew the "ropes," and a loyal membership of patrons who had been through the "mill." Marketing always has been the farmers problem. That's why GTA was organized as a regional marketing co-operative.

Necessity Compelled

Necessity—in order to give the farmer the best marketing service possible at the lwest possible cost—created Farmers Union GTA. That is why most regional marketing co-ops, such as your GTA; have banded together in a national federation. Legislation, which affects grain producers is of concern to the members of the National Federation of Grain Co-ops. Mr. Thatcher, as its spokesman, is often in Washington in their behalf as well as in the interests of Farmers Union GTA.

There now are some 2,600 co-op elevators marketing western grains. They sell over half of the wheat in the nation.

360,000 Farmer-Patrons

They represent over 360,000 farmer-patrons and do a volume of business of nearly $500,000,000 a year. And they mostly market through their own regional co-ops.

Let us take Farmers Union GTA. It is here because nobody else was prepared to provide the services and do the work that it is doing. This is its fifth anniversary but its age does not represent its true strength because GTA has profited from the mistakes, and the errors, and even the failures, of the grain marketing co-operatives during the past 80 years.

It has been the beneficiary of all this experience for this experience has built an immunity against these diseases which were so serious in the past.

Today, every farmer know that to make a success of farming he must be just as much businessman as the man who manufactures something in a factory to sell. The manufacturer buys his raw materials, makes his product, and sells it. He hopes to realize a fair profit. The farmer starts with the raw material, seed, and oversees nature's manufacturing process, and harvests the product and sells it. He, too, hopes to make a reasonable profit.

And it is in his long, long search for a fair return for his time, his labor, and his expenses, that the farmer has turned to co-operation, joining with his neighbors in associations, such as your GTA, which are dedicated to attaining the goal he seeks.

Money Without Vision Worthless

In five years, GTA has expanded tremendously and it is with pride that its patrons can look to the millions of dollars of net worth, the millions upon millions in assets, but without a philosophy and a vision behind this huge treasury, the money is worthless.

The money can have but one purpose and that is to extend the co-operative benefits to more and more farmers so that Farmers Union GTA becomes not merely a business institution but an educational and economic asset of great importance in YOUR community. In fact, it becomes a vital part of the farmers' way of life.

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