# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization ~ Education ~ Co-operation

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# Manufacturers' Profits Are Up 400 Percent, Says Jim Patton

## 1943 Program

**Adopted by Delegates at the 37th Annual Convention of the**

## Kansas Farmers Union

In this period of total war, the implications of which are too enormous and fast sweeping to grasp, the future of every farm family in America is threatened by devastating forces—economic, political and social, from within and without. These forces are continuing to operate regardless of the effect they have on our total war effort.

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

We recognize that our number one responsibility is to carry our full share of the load in bringing to a victorious conclusion the war of manpower and machines. We also recognize that all of our efforts to win the war will be futile unless we can also win the war on the home front, by winning the peace. When our boys and girls return from the far flung battle fronts of the world, where they offered their lives that we might be free men and women, we must have in evidence the democracy they were fighting for; Democracy in the economic and social spheres as well as political democracy.

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

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

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

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

### ORGANIZATION

To achieve the organized strength of working farm families necessary to accomplish our objectives, we support:

**First:**
A state wide funds raising program, to help raise funds for organization work, to be held sometime after the first of the year.

**Second:**
Contributions from state wide and local cooperative business organizations to help in acquiring funds to meet the financial needs in carrying on a well planned and budgeted organization drive.

**Third:**
A state organization committee to be made up of the State Board and representatives from the state wide business activities.

**Fourth:**
The carrying out of membership drive plans as submitted by the state office to all locals last winter, in a membership drive handbook. The plan to be carried out in as much of the state as the necessary funds and personnel can be made available for.

### EDUCATION

To advance understanding of Farmers Union goals, to effectuate a program of leadership training for Local Unions, and to meet war time conditions in rural communities, the following educational program was adopted:

**First:**
That every effort be made to continue meetings as in the past, and that every meeting be made to serve many needs of study, discussion, and recreation, in addition to the regular business of the Union.

**Second:**
That all locals have a planned discussion program during the year, and that locals use the 1943 National Farmers Union Study Kit "Farm Owner-

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## NAM Booklet Loose In Their Analysis

**NATIONAL FARMERS UNION PRESIDENT URGES HEAD OF MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION TO SUPPLY FACTS—REITERATES STATEMENT MADE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT**

**"Exhorbitant Earnings Lead To Waste and Inefficiency," Jim Patton Tells Mr. Witherow, Manufacturers Head**

Unless it studies facts more carefully, the National Association of Manufacturers will soon find itself out-of-step with the tempo of the American people. That was the declaration of President James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, in a letter to Mr. Wm. P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, copy of which was given to the press today.

"I strongly recommend that you study the facts more closely," wrote Patton to Witherow, the latter having complained in a letter to the Farmers Union head over a statement Patton recently made to President Roosevelt. In his statement to President Roosevelt, as reported by Drew Pearson, noted columnist, Patton is reported to have said: "And while wages and farm prices have gone up a little, the profits of factories and munitions makers have gone up 400 per cent."

The complete text of the letter of President Patton to Mr. Witherow follows:

"Mr. Wm. P. Witherow,
President National Association of Manufacturers,
"New York City, N. Y.
"Dear Mr. Witherow:

"I have your September 23 letter in which you say:

> My attention has been called to a recent 'Washington Merry-Go-Round article by Drew Pearson which quotes you in conversation with President Roosevelt, in part as follows:
>
> "'. . . And while wages and farm prices have gone up a little, the profits of factories and munitions makers have gone up 400 percent'
>
> This latter statement is, of course, not true, and every impartial study, official or otherwise, demonstrates that. The real fact is that industrial profits did increase substantially from a poor year in 1938 to reasonable returns in 1941. Thereafter under pressure of greatly increased federal taxation ,profits, after taxes, declined 26 per cent from the 1941 level.

"I find your statement particularly enlightening because of the light it throws upon what the National Association of Manufacturers considers 'reasonable returns, for business. You say:

> The real fact is that industrial profits did increase substantially from a poor year in 1938 to reasonable returns in 1941.

"Upon checking up, I find that the net income, exclusive of dividends received, of United States corporations which reported net income in 1941 is estimated at $15.5 billions before taxes as compared with $12.1 billions before taxes in 1929, the previous record year. Under the present tax law it is estimated that net income before taxes in 1942 will rise to $17.2 billions. If the tax rates are increased to heights included in H. R. 7378 as passed by the House, the increased taxation would make less available for dividends in 1942 than was available in 1941 but the amount available for dividends, which of course, is after taxes, would still be substantially more than the amount for 1939, an average pre-war year. Just what would you consider a good return for American business?

"Some consider profits of this extraordinary size one method of making the government pay the taxes it collects, inasmuch as about 40 percent of all goods and services produced is now purchased by the government for war purposes, and by mid-1943 the proportion will have risen to about 60 percent.

"However, even after taxes, business did not do badly in 1941, and will do well in 1942, despite heavier taxation. It is estimated that net profits after taxes in 1941 for all corporations which reported a net profit were $8.9 billions, compared with $10.9 billions, billions in 1929 and $9.9 billions in 1928, the only other years in our business history when profits after taxes were so high. But taxes in those years were negligible.

"Although the profits of individual companies in World War I in some instances about equalled profits in World war II, business as a whole has made larger profits this time. In 1917 aggregate profits before taxes for all corporations reporting net income totaled $11.1 billions, including dividends. This was the top year, and compares with estimated $15.5 billions in 1941 ($17.5 including dividends) and still more this year. Profits after taxes for corporations reporting net income in 1916 and 1917 both came to about $9 billions. This compares with estimates of $9.3 billions in 1940. $10.9 billions in 1941, and in 1942 a net after taxes which will be, at the very least, greater than the 1936-1939 yearly average. (In this paragraph for comparison with 1916 and 1917

(Please Turn to Page Eight)

## Farmers Union Members Not to Join Sitdown Strike

**ROBERT HANSCHIN, WASHINGTON SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, SAYS FOLLOWING JOINT STATEMENT OF FARM BUREAU, GRANGE AND NCFC.**

**Protests Association of Farmers Union Members With Any Plan To Go On Strike In 1943 and Does Not Believe Industralized Agriculture Will Do So**

WASHINGTON—In view of demands made recently by other farm organizations that industrialized agriculure's immunity to minimum labor standards for farm workers be continued and that such workers be frozen at whatever wages and conditions of employment may now obtain or be given voluntarily by employers, Robert Handschin, Washington Secretary of the National Farmers Union, issued the following statement on the farm manpower situation and its relationship to the entire war mobilization problem:

"1. The National Farmers Union does not join in the threat of a sitdown strike in 1943 made explicitly in a statement attributed to the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation and implicity in the joint statement published November 3 by spokesmen for the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

"We know that working farmers will not go on strike in 1943 and we prefer not to believe that industrialized agriculture will carry out the threat that has been made.

"2. We dissociate the National Farmers Union from such statements as this quotation from the joint statement: 'under the guise of the war effort a social revolution is being perpetrated upon the American people.' If such language is intended to refer to the establishment of minimum wages and regulation of other conditions of employment for farm labor where the government subsidizes or stabilizes such labor for the benefit of large farmers, then we say that such economic enfranchisement of some of the three million farm workers is long overdue and now is being shown to be an absolute war necessity. On no other basis save that of Hitler's prison camps can farm workers be kept at work on industrialized farms. Otherwise, as Senator La Follette pointed out in introducing the five La Follette-Thomas Bills for extending the coverage of Social Security, minimum wages and the National Labor Relations Act to labor on industritalized farms, these workers may be expected to continue to 'escape to the armed services or to industry.' Rising demands for manpower in the war effort have simply accelerated the inevitable.

"3. We note that the President of the Farm Bureau Federation is quoted as foreseeing farm wages of $1.50 an hour; his complaint that the Depratment of Agriculture is 'trying to force the farmers to provide toilets, baths, hot and cold water, and all that red tape stuff'; and his reported warning that, although cotton growers might agree this year to govern-

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**CIRCULATION**

**November 19, 1942**

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# Farmers Union Urges Adoption of Tolan Com. Bill for War Agency

**National Leaders Commend Tolan Committee for Recommendations and Bill Providing for Establishment of Single Office for War Mobilization and Pledge Support of Principles Directly Affecting Agriculture**

WASHINGTON—Liberal forces in agriculture, labor, industry and the government will use the Tolan report and bill for the establishment of a single office of war mobilization as a rallying point for a last ditch fight against the confusion in the war effort that has been playing into the hands of profiteering business-as-usual insiders. Unchecked this confusion would throw the whole job into receivership, with the already overworked armed services as administrators.

The National Farmers Union has been harping on the need for integrated policy and administration of all war production, including agriculture, and in the allocation, or rationing, of manpower. On October 22 National Farmers Union notified the Tolan committee that it would support the committee's recommendations. NFU President James G. Patton and M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Legislative committee, said:

Your committee,, in its sixth interim report recommending a method for total mobilization of the nation's resources and manpower to meet the inexorable needs of global war, has rendered further notable war service to the nation. On behalf of the National Farmers Union we wish to thank you and your committee.

"We want to assure you of our support in following through on the principles and methods you have recommended, especially where they directly affect agriculture. We note that throughout your report you provide for participation by industry, labor, agriculture and the public in the formulation and execution of policy. We take this to mean that working farmers and farm labor through their representatives should participate along with large farmers operating chiefly or solely with hired labor.

"We have long recognized the need for democratic discipline in the successful prosecution of this war against world slavery. This can be obtained only by the method you propose, namely, placing authority and responsibility in total mobilization efforts upon the representatives of the principal economic groups. These groups—doing their part at local, state, and national levels—will give more than their consent and acquiescence. They will have a chance to throw their whole strength and support into any effort so organized and carried out.

"In the field of agriculture we have been pointing out for some months the need for over-all planning and integration of production and manpower along the lines you now recommend."—F. U. Washington Newsletter.

## 1943 PROGRAM OF KANSAS FARMERS UNION

(Continued from Page One)

ship," and other cooperative kits available through the Farmers Union Education Department.

**Third:**
That a program of Junior education be continued as outlined and administered at the present time; that a camp program be planned with consideation given to both state wide and county camps, and that projects such as Minutemen, Writers, Livestock, Poultry, and others which are pertinent to the times, which are deemed advisable by the Education Department, be carried out.

**Fourth:**
That the feasibility of regular Farmers Union radio broadcasts be investigated, and, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, that radio programs, which will appeal to both youth and adults, be inaugurated.

**Fifth:**
That a program of leadership training be continued, and that the program include a State Officers Training School, district, county, and local schools.

**Sixth:**
That the fund raising programs, such as the Box Socials, be continued, and that locals make every effort to hold their programs on the designated date.

**Seventh:**
That the need for increased membership be recognized in all phases of Union work, and that all locals emphasize organization in educational programs this year.

**Eighth:**
That, in view of the State Union's policiy of cooperation with responsible organized labor groups, better understanding between farmers and laborers be encouraged through literature and study material provided by the State Union, through the exchange of fraternal delegates and speakers at conventions, and through invitations for labor representatives to participate in discussions held at local Farmers Union meetings.

**COOPERATIVE**

In order that the cooperative system of business and way of life might continue to expand, thus playing a major part in our future economy, we recommend;

**First:**
That the Kansas Farmers Union assist in every way possible the the expansion of the local cooperative movement.

**Second:**
That the old plan of control from the bottom up, through the organization of local cooperatives controlled by family type farmers and through these cooperatives hold membership and control in the regional or state wide cooperatives serving them, be maintained.

**Third:**
That we express our disapproval of the plan of major regional cooperatives taking in all lines of business, but rather that the regional cooperatives should expand along related lines of endeavor, in order to maintain democratic control in cooperation.

**Fifth:**
That a cooperative association among regionals and area cooperatives be formed for the purpose of expanding the cooperative system into fields that could not be efficiently or economically handled by one cooperative.

**Sixth:**
That we discourage too much expansion in cooperatives with capital acquired through deferred dividends and the revolving fund method ,especially expansion that requires investment in fixed assets. That more of the capital used for expansion be provided through issued capital stock and setting aside earnings to the permanent reserve or surplus. That more stress be put on solicitation of paid-in capital in securing new members for cooperatives rather than acquiring membership through crediting patronage earnings to the consumer's account and letting him earn his way in, this is in order that the members might better appreciate the cooperative.

**Seventh:**
That if it becomes impossible for the Farmers Union to hold district managers' and directors' meetings, that they encourage and sponsor these meetings on a county basis to help co-ordinate our cooperative effort.

**Eighth:**
That the development of processing plants such as dehydrating plants, soy bean mills, etc. be left to the area or regional cooperatives.

**Ninth:**
That local cooperatives give consideration to the setting up of a cooperative system of transportation of livestock, feeds, gasoline, etc.

**Tenth:**
That the State Board serve as a committee to investigate all available group hospitalization and medical care plans and that after due consideration make recommendations for a plan or endorse some existing plan.

**Eleventh:**
That bona fide accredited cooperatives, through some plan be given the right to representation and a vote at the State Farmers Union Convention.

**Twelfth:**
That this convention recommend to the National Farmers Union, that some method of equitable representation and voting at the National Convention of the Farmers Union, be given to their accredited cooperative membership.

**LEGISLATION**

It is the sense of this convention that our state Farmers Union should adopt a positive state legislative program, which would serve as a guide to our state Farmers Union Board and officers for the coming fiscal year, and a suggestive National Program which our delegate to the National Farmers Union shall present to the convention for its consideration as a part of the National Farmers Union Legislative program. For that reason we have our recommendations into two parts namely, the state program, and recommendations for the National Program.

**STATE PROGRAM**

**First:**
The greatest menace to our internal security and well-being is the tendency toward the elimination of the family type farm and the absorption of the foreclosed holdings of farm families into large multiple holdings or industrial farms. This tendency has been greatly accelerated this year and unless some fundamental action is taken promptly our farm boys coming back from the war will have no farms to which they can go when they return. Therefore: in order to encourage family type farm operation and discourage multiple absentee farm ownership, we recommend the passage, by our legislature, of a constitutional amendment proposal making it possible for the legislature to enact a graduated land tax law to discourage large land holdings. We also favor the passage of an equitable homestead tax exemption law.

**Second:**
Since corporations are now borrowing money at interest rates as low as 2 percent and our government at even lower rates, we recommend that the usury laws of Kansas be amended so as to establish the legal rate of interest at 4 percent and a maximum rate on contracts of not to exceed 6 percent per annum. We also recommend that deficiency judgments on mortgages be prohibited by law, except in case of fraud.

**Third:**
We are opposed to all state barriers to interstate commerce. which are detrimental to the best interests of our people and are dangerous to our unity as a nation.

**Fourth:**
That the present Farm Bureau law be repealed and a good sound extension service law be written providing for extension service on a state wide basis, having no connections with any Farm organization.

**Fifth:**
We are opposed to any change in our present gasoline tax exemption law. We recommend the strict enforcement of the law and urge the cooperation of all farmers to preserve its benefits.

**Sixth:**
We favor the retention of our present township system of local government and assessment of real and personal property.

**Seventh:**
In as much as coyotes cause serious loss of young livestock and of poultry, which are badly needed at this time, we recommend that adequate funds be appropriated to pay a state wide bounty of $1.00 per head on coyotes and fox killed within the state.

**Eighth:**
That the Farmers Union lend support to the maintenance of laws on the Statute Books of Kansas that protect women and children in industry, and that in view of the increasing demands being made on women and children on the farm, that encouragement be given to legislation that will protect them in farm labor.

**NATIONAL PROGRAM**

Since, in order to be an effective force in national affairs the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America must act for all the state Unions and have the united whole-hearted support of all the membership behind its officers and acting committees, we hereby pledge to the National Farmers Union the united support of the officers and members of the Kansas Farmers Union behind the program adopted at the 1941 convention and behind any program which may be adopted at the 1942 National convention.

We commend National President James Patton, his associate National officers, the National Board, and its acting committee members on the splendid services they have rendered the Farmers of America during the past strenuous year. In order to help formulate an effective National program, to guide our organization and the National officers in the coming year, we olfer the following suggestions for the 1942 National Legislative Program.

**First:**
We believe that every effort should be made to translate into law, the Farmers Union Income Certificate plan of placing a floor under farm prices which would encourage our farmers to put forth every effort possible to produce the food and fiber so desperately needed, for successful prosecution of the war.

**Second:**
We ask that every effort be put forth to get enacted a good workable debt adjustment law which would adjust the real estate debts of our people on the basis of the productive value of the farm, with provision for variable payments at a low rate of interest not to exceed 3 percent per annum.

**Third:**
We believe all farm legislation should be directed toward the objective of helping in our National war effort, by enabling our farmers to produce to the full capacity of their soil resources the food and fiber most needed by the armed forces and civilians of the allied nations. To accomplish this, we recommend that loans on farm products and ceiling prices be based upon full parity values. In order to encourage and help finance the change-over in agricultural production from that of surplus crops to the production of the food and fiber so badly needed in our war effort; we further recommend that any payment under AAA and soil conservation programs, be made in the future, as incentive payments.

**Fourth:**
As our farm labor supply has been depleted, in our opinion, below the point where our farms will be able to produce the needed farm products, we commend our National and State Farmers Union leaders for their effort in bringing to the attention of those in authority, the danger of further reducing the supply of farm labor. Every effort should be made to impress on those in control of selective service, that efficient trained personnel is as important in agriculture to our total war effort as it is in our armed forces, factories, or offices. In order to make our available farm labor go as far as possible we urge all farmers to cooperate with their neighbors in the full use of all farm machinery and manpower.

**Fifth:**
In order to bring to a successful conclusion our total war effort and to build for a fair peace and a better economic system after the war, it is necessary that all groups of our citizens study each other's problems and cooperate with each other for the greatest good of all. The two groups comprising the greatest segment of our population and having the most at stake and the most in common are the bona fide organizations of labor and bona fide organizations of working farmers. We commend our National and State Farmers Union leaders for their collaboration with responsible organized labor leaders in helping our nation put forth its full strength to win the war and be prepared to help write a peace that will bring an economy of plenty for all.

**Sixth:**
We favor full support of adequate appropriations for Farm Security Administration, which will enable that agency to help farmers produce to the full capacity of their soil and labor resources, thereby accomplishing the dual purpose of producing needed farm products and assisting in providing economic security for farm families.

## RESOLUTIONS

In consideration and sincere appreciation of the fine spirit and cooperation on the part of: The Beloit Chamber of Commerce, its officers and members; Beloit City officials; members and officers of the local and county Unions; directors and employees of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Cooperative Association, with special mention for John Schulte, county manager of the business organization and Ernest Deschner, president of the County Farmers Union; all of the various groups who provided for our pleasure and entertainment such fine music; to the pastors and members of the various church groups; the American Legion; and last but not least the city employees at the municipal building who were always on hand helping to provide for our convenience and comfort all of the facilities of the magnificent Municipal building; now, therefore, be it resolved that this convention, through the officers of the State Union, express to the groups our sincere gratitude for the cooperation, and friendly spirit shown us during our stay in Beloit—by sending a copy of this resolution to the Beloit papers for publication and through publication in our official paper, the KANSAS UNION FARMER.

## Why Ration Meat?

**Q.** Why ration meat?
**A.** Because 6,500,000,000 (billion) pounds of our production are going abroad to our own fighting men and our fighting allies.

**Q.** What meats are we asked to restrict?
**A.** Beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton.

**Q.** Is everyone asked to restrict to 2½ pounds weekly?
**A.** Yes, except that children, light eaters, and the many others who customarily eat less are urged to hold down their meat-eating still further.

**Q.** Does the restriction include lard?
**A.** No.

**Q.** Are fish and poultry included in the 2½ pounds?
**A.** No—and an extra large supply of poultry is available.

**Q.** What other high protein foods are available as meat alternates?
**A.** Milk, cheese, eggs, other dairy products, dry edible beans, and dry peas and cereal grains.

**Q.** Why is rationing voluntary?
**A.** Because it takes so long to issue ration books, compulsory rationing cannot be instituted until later this winter.

**Q.** How does 2½ pounds a week compare with what we have been eating?
**A.** It's not much less, on an overall basis, but it will be a considerable reduction for some meat-eating families. Our annual consumption, 1931-1940, amounted to 131 pounds per person, but that included men, women and children, some of which ate little or no meat.

**Q.** Does the 2½ pounds include the bones and gristle?
**A.** Yes.

**Q.** Does voluntary rationing apply to hearts, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads, brains, pigs' feet, canned meat, and scrapply?
**A.** No.

**Q.** Is there any additional allowance, over 2½ pounds a week, for the war industry workers?
**A.** No.

**Q.** Is there any meat allowance for dogs, cats, or other pets?
**A.** None of pork, beef, veal lamb, or mutton.

**Q.** If civilians bought their usual amount of meat, how much would the fighting men be short?
**A.** Normal civilian meat consumption would be 21 billion pounds leaving only 3 billion pounds for Army, and Navy, and lend-lease—less than one-half of what they need.

**Q.** How is the family meal-planner to get enough iron in meals?
**A.** Fish, poultry, legumes, and some of the vegetables contain iron.

**Q.** Where can the eater get his necessary vitamin B-1?
**A.** The legumes—dry beans, peas, peanuts, soybeans—are excellent sources of B-1 (thiamine).

**Q.** To cooperate with voluntary rationing how much meat should be allowed for each child?
**A.** For babies up to six months of age, none; from 6 months to 6 years, 3/4 of a pound a a week; from 6 to 12 years, 1½ pounds a week.

**Q.** How do you pronounce "rationing?"
**A.** Both ways are correct, according to Webster—"raishun" "rashun."

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# German Trust 'Pressured' U. S. Firms

## Price Cutting 'Dumping' Helped Axis

**Pretty Pretentions In Order To Gain Ownership of Patents Is Exposed**

**(Editor's Note: The following article, the eighth of a series, written by S. F. Porter for the National Policy Committee, gives an insight into the financial operations of the Nazi-I. G. Farben trust and its conquest for world power. Other articles exposing other features of this Nazi operation have been found from time to time in the Kansas Union Farmer.**

By S. F. PORTER

**A Little Economic Magic.**

In no time at all, Farben owned Grasselli.

By intricate and involved corporate procedure, Grasselli became the American I. G. Chemical Corporation, Farben's main subsidiary here. One month after the outbreak of the second World War, American I. G. became General Aniline and Film Corporation.

Farben's second business move was aimed at the American Bayer Company, which had acquired the German Bayer patents from the Alien Property Custodian.

American Bayer was harnessed by a flood of lawsuits instituted by I. G. Farben. After protracted litigation, the cases were settled—but at the price of the complete subordination of American Bayer's South American business to German Bayer (Farben).

Price cutting and "dumping" helped considerably in the establishment of Farben's relationships with American businessmen.

The era of good feeling toward Germany which existed after the first World War helped pave the way for the Farben advance guard.

**Kept Own Data Secret**

And perhaps most important was Farben's failure to disclose essential information in patents filed at Washington, American chemists had had a horrible experience in trying to make salvarsan during the first World War.

They encountered similar difficulties in trying to use many other German patents acquired from the Alien Property Custodian.

I. G. Farben, of course, pointed out that only Farben men knew the processes, that to get that "know how," Farben men must be called in from Germany and employed here.

The Farben men were called in. They became American citizens and they became key men in the vital American industries.

And meanwhile I. G. Farben was getting in cash from America via the I. G. Chemie pipe line in Switzerland. And, meanwhile, Farben was using this money to further its economic penetration of the U. S.

**Farben in Europe**

Whenever the representatives of I. G. Farben have appeared war and conquest have followed.

Whenever Hitler's armies have conquered, Farben has moved in to take over the plants and properties of the vanquished foe.

Before the second World War broke out, Farben dominated the chemical industries of Europe. The records confirm beyond a shadow of doubt that this gigantic trust was economically supreme on the Continent.

But after the second World War began, Farben went even further, for the object of its rulers then was not just economic supremacy—but complete, absolute control.

**Procedure Since 1939**

Since 1939, the Farben procedure in conquered countries has been:

1. To amalgamate foreign industries with those of the Reich.

2. To take over all orders and raw materials of the industries in the conquered nations.

3. To convert seized industries to the use of synthetics and substitutes manufactured either in Germany or under Farben patents in other Nazi-occupied countries.

Once these three Farben policies are recognized as such, the almost instantaneous conversion of enemy industries into units for the German war machine—after the conquests — becomes understandable. And one of the horrible puzzles of this war may be solved.

**The Legal Touches**

There are two other minor but still important angles to the Farben procedure in Europe in the last two and one-half years. One is the fact that Hermann Schmitz, who always has considered the possibility of a German defeat, has gone to great pains to give legalistic appearances to the trust's operations. And the other is that Farben's tremendous power before the outbreak of the war has permitted the trust to place industries in conquered nations in a "scissors."

When Hitler marched into Austria in 1938, Farben already was firmly entrenched. But immediately, following the Schmitz formula, Farben changed the name of Aniline Chemie A, G, (the Farben unit in Austria) to Donau-Chemie A. G.

The Pulver-fabrik,Skoda-Wetzler A. G., Austria's largest powder manufacturer which had been owned by the Austrian government, was turned over to I. G. Farben outright.

**All of Austria**

The trust then seized Wagenmann, Seybel & Company of Vienna, next to Farben's own Austrian plant the largest manufacturer of high explosives in Austria.

Before Hitler marched into Czechoslovakia, Farben had complete economic control in Austria.

In Czechoslovakia, the same procedure was followed. After the occupation, A. G. Dynamit Nobel at Presburg—a Farben-controlled manufacturer of high explosives—seized the holdings of the Societe Francaise des Petroles de Tchecoslovaquie in the Apollo-Naptha-Handels A. G. of Prague. Some juggling with corporate procedure—and Farben emerged with ownership of oil wells in Goeding and Ludenberg, with control of Czechoslovakia's tank distributing company and radium mines.

## Neighborhood Notes

### LOCAL 1916 HEARS DELEGATE REPORT

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.

Hearing from our delegate to the state convention of the heated discussion on Thursday evening of convention week, I wish to say—give more power and support to Ernest Dean, as I believe he has done more to revive and boost the Farmers Union of Kansas than any State President since Uncle John Tromble's time.

I was very pleased to notice an item in the Topeka State Journal of Saturday, October 31st, announcing Mr. Dean's reelection as president of Kansas Farmers Union for another year.

Let's help Dean help us—he gets things done—Albert F. Swan, Elevation Local 1916, Topeka, Route 9.

### ELLSWORTH COUNTY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Ellsworth County Farmers Union held its regular monthly meeting, Tuesday evening, November 3. The election of officers was held with Otto Katzenmeier succeeding Ernest Palmquist as county president. Kale Cochran was elected Vice President, and Eddie Neuschafer, Secretary-Treasurer.

Miss Hubertine Mog, County Education Director, and four Juniors, Kenneth Stroede, Frances Hokr, Faye Hysell, and Eva Mae Hysell, gave reports of Junior activities at the State Convention.

The cooperative movie, "Here Is Tomorrow" was shown by Mr. Williams and Mr. Charles of CCA.

### WILD ANIMAL COOP

Truck crop growers along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shore, who have long marketed their vegetables cooperatively have now gone into fur-raising as a sideline, and organized a new co-op to take care of that. Great Lakes Fur Association, has grown into a fair sized business of its own in one year. From mink pens of the Association's 150 farms, more than 40,000 pelts were offered at last spring's New York fur auctions. Mink raising, like buying a mink coat, isn't easy. Mink are wild animals, hardly ever tamed. Their menu features tidbits like slaughter house hearts, tongues, lungs, and tripe. In late November, when fur reaches its prime, the minks pass from the coop to the co-op. They are gassed painlessly, skinned quickly, and marketed co-operatively.

## Importance Of Correct Inventories

**E. C. Broman Led Discussion at Area Conference Sponsored by Wichita Bank for Cooperatives**

E. C. Broman manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, at an area conference sponsored by the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, held in Wichita, Friday, November 13th, led a discussion on the importance of taking and pricing inventories. In opening the discussion Mr. Broman made the following general remarks:

In preparing this discussion, consideration has been given to the manner in which the subject applies to our cooperatives rather than to all business in general.

Inventories consisting of merchandise bought or manufactured for resale are one of the most important items contained in the balance sheet, frequently being the largest item of current assets and should demand of the auditor his most careful consideration in arriving at his opinion regarding the amount at which it is stated on the balance sheet.

**Taking Inventories:**

Inventories should be taken at or as near as possible the end of the accounting period and any merchandise received or sold during the period of taking the inventory should be carefully recorded and inventory adjusted accordingly. The merchandise should be listed on uniform sheets and notation made thereon as to date, location of merchandise listed, names of persons counting and describing items or listing on inventory sheet. We recommend that an inventory committee composed of at least two members of the board of directors, the manager and employes that can be conveniently used be appointed to take inventory. In addition to the listing of merchandise on hand there are several other possibilities to consider. Occasionally freight is paid before merchandise is placed in stock and quite often the reverse is true, merchandise being placed in stock or even sold on which the incoming freight has not been paid, items that materially effect the costing of the inventory. Merchandise purchased at or near the close of the accounting period and which may not have been placed in warehouse should be included in inventory and liability for same set up on records as we believe a definite liability exists in this respect. An examination of the check register and purchase invoice file will frequently disclose receipt or payment of merchandise received before close of the accounting period. Consigned merchandise should also be given careful consideration. Such merchandise on hand should be excluded from inventory. Merchandise delivered to customers on approval or consignment should be included in inventory at cost rather than recorded as sales and carried as accounts receivable at the sale price.

**Pricing Inventories:**

In valuing an inventory the problem is primarily to determine at what amount it should be carried forward to the next succeeding accounting period. Lower of cost or market is usually the method followed in pricing an inventory for a concern whose business is confined to buying and selling. The cost of a purchased article being generally understood to mean its invoice price and transportation charges incurred for its delivery to the purchaser. A manufacturing concern has other factors such as labor and manufacturing overhead expenses in addition to materials in determining the value of inventories. The physical condition and salability of merchandise must be considered. Probably all businesses acquire unsalable merchandise and when merchandise has deteriorated or become out-of-date or otherwise unsalable it loses its important factor, availability for sale at profitable levels. This problem arises in pricing almost all inventories. Past experiences with pricing merchandise of this sort may be of assistance in finding its value. An examination of previous inventory records will show if stock was carried over. Conservatism should be the rule in pricing unsalable or slow moving merchandise. Occasionally it has been noted that unsalable merchandise has been omitted when listing inventories, however, it is recommended that all merchandise be listed and its value be adjusted through pricing rather than through omission. It is possible that the "Lower of cost or market" is not always practicable in valuing inventories, however, not matter what method is used conservatism should be the rule insofar that it is consistent in reflecting a fair picture of operations. Small fluctuations in inventories should be carried through operation, but in case of an unexpected large inventory losses that are applicable to future operating periods, adjustment through surplus would perhaps be the better method.

**Maintaining Control of Commodities:**

The importance of maintaining control of commodities cannot be stressed too much and such control is practical in almost any line of business. Most of our cooperatives at present maintain records whereby they at least at the close of each month have information in this respect and not a few maintain records in order that they have this information daily. It is almost imperative that grain elevators particularly during the harvest season, keep such records in order to avoid speculation. It is just as serious to over sell as it is to under sell cash grain. Concerns handling petroleum products can also, without entailing too much housekeeping, keep informed in this respect daily. In service stations particularly it serves as a reminder in recording sales that may have been overlooked. Failure to record a charge sale is almost certain to result in a loss. Reasonable allowance for shrinkage should be made for grains, fuel oils, etc. Of this perhaps most of us are informed. The condition of facilities, grades (particularly of grain) seasonable temperatures, and manner in which they are handled are factors which to a great extent govern shrinkages. An operating statement which shows sales in units as well as in dollars is invaluable in respect to information it provides as to past operations as well as to the future.

It may not be practical to maintain a commodity record of a grocery or hardware store, however, as the gross margin on sales is known any variance in this respect should warrant an explanation.

In closing we recommend that the auditor should use his influence to encourage the adoption of the natural business year. The logical time for the close of a fiscal year is when inventories are ordinarily at their lowest point or at the end of a major season, if the business is of a seasonal nature. We believe this would also serve the purpose of eliminating some of the calendar year closings of which we have so many at the present time.

**Cooperative Auditors**

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS PHONE 570

## The Open Forum

Belleville ,Kansas
November 1, 1942

Who knows of a worse representative of democracy than Wendell Willikie? Judging from the standpoint of the general welfare Senator Norris probably has the best legislative record of any man in public life; and he has good reasons for taking more stock in President Roosevelt than in Wendell Willkie.

Norris and Roosevelt have worked together to promote our public utilities, while Willkie was sponsoring the interests of Commonwealth and Southern corporation, probably one of the worst combinations of private capital that ever bled the American people; and he has acknowledged that his fight on Roosevelt during the last canvass was largely campaign oratory; which is as much as to say that he isn't worthy of any one's confidence and one can reasonably conclude that his recent conversion to the principles of democracy on his tour of the world is of the death bed variety and actuated by some ulterior purpose.

He tells us that the leaders of other countries are intelligent men and understand the world situation. If so, they probably know his past record, and the kind of specimen he is to be discriminating democratic principles in foreign lands.—J. C. Glasgow.

### MRS. A. T. RILEY IN HOSPITAL

Mrs. A. T. Riley, or Mary Riley, as she is better known by Farmers Union folks, is at St. Margaret's Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas, where she underwent an operation Wednesday, November 11.

Mrs. Riley, for the past year and a half, has been editing the KANSAS UNION FARMER. For several years she was known through the columns of this paper as Aunt Patience. Many of the young people in the Farmers Union today, had their introduction into Farmers Union through the letters they wrote Mrs. Riley as Aunt Patience.

Mrs. Riley's operation came as quite a surprise to everyone. The Rileys left Salina Thursday, November 5, for Kansas City, where they planned to visit Mrs. Riley's parents over the week-end and also to see Mrs. Riley's sister, who was in the hospital recovering from an operation. They called the office Saturday and advised us Mrs. Riley was to undergo an operation the first of the week.

From last reports she was getting along very nicely and was expected to recover in due time.

I am sure all members of the Farmers Union join us at the state office, in extending to her our sincere best wishes for a speedy recovery.

The New Zealand Tuatara is the sole survivor of a prehistoric reptilian order of animal. It is found nowhere else.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

**Per Word, 1 Issue..... 3c**
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COLONIAL CHICKS. World's largest production means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kansas.

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Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

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SALINA • KANSAS

# Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

## Co-op "Near the Front"

By ELIZABETH B. MELVIN
Farm Credit Administration

Fifty miles from the Army air base at Anchorage, Alaska, in the town of Palmer, is one of the farthest-north co-ops—the Matanuska Valley Farmers Cooperative Association.

The air base is one of the best customers for the association's Matanuska Maid products. Although supplies are constantly moving in by air, land and sea, every bushel of potatoes or pound of butter produced nearby leaves transportation space free for ammunition and other war necessities. The scarcity and consequent demand for food products raise the prices to high levels—$1.10 a pound for grade A butterfat and 85 cents a pound for fryers—prices quoted during the past summer.

For the past year a volume of business amountinf to $650,000 was reported with net savings or refunds of $32,000. Of the 21 units of the cooperative, the creamery with a branch and a milk route at Anchorage, as well as a plant in Palmer, is the largest and most thriving single industry. Other projects include a warehouse, cold-storage plant, cannery, hatchery, and verious community establishments.

Despite one of the world's shortest growing seasons from the latter part of May until the early part of September, numerous crops can be produced in the fertile soil of the Matanuska Valley. In some places, the top soil is 20 feet deep, built up layer by layer from the overflow of the Matanuska and Knik Rivers.

Very soon after the colonists settled in 1935 in this great forested flatland, they set to work raising peas, potatoes and cabbages. Since the valley is only 125 miles from the warm coastal waters of the southern coastline, the summers are temperate, the winters only moderately cold, and the rainfall moderate.

Within a year or so after their arrival—October 28, 1936, to be exact—the farmers incorporated the Matanuska Valley Farmers Cooperating Association. At the end of the first 6 months, the cooperative had earned $51,000 and paid a dividend of 3½ percent. This was all the more surprising in view of the fact that the land under cultivation averaged only 7½ acres for each colonist at that time.

**Operates All Projects**

The co-op operates all the community projects, including everything from a machinery depot to a slaughterhouse. It operates on a strictly cash basis. It buys all the farmers produce for cash, and sells supplies to them for cash. After dividing earnings through producers' pools, it has shown a steady income for several years and last year paid off $3,000 of it original loan.

Membership in the cooperative is restricted by the laws of Alaska to approved producers of agricultural products living in the area. At least one share of common stock, paid for in cash, is a requisite for membership. Originially the co-op was set up with 3,000 shares of stock valued at $5 each. Members of the Matanuska Colony are entitled to acquire membership without application by merely signing the members' standard marketing contract with the association. Membership is nontransferable.

**Wide Activities Authorized**

The purpose of the association, as stated in the bylaws, is to "engage in any activity involving or relating to the marketing or selling of agricultural products of its members and other customers, or the harvesting, preserving, drying, processing, canning, packing, grading, storing, handling, shipping or utilization thereof, or manufacturing or making of byproducts thereof or therefrom, or in connection with manufacturing, equipment, goods or supplies, or service x x x." In line with cooperative practice, the association is not permitted to handle a larger volume of agricultural products for nonmembers than for members.—from News for Farmer Cooperatives.

## New Store At Osborne



Modern and attractive is the new Farmers Union Store at Osborne, Kansas. Its manager is Ivor Kilinger. This store is one of the many service units of the big Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association whose general manager is Ralph Wycoff.

## GRAIN STORAGE PROBLEMS AND THE CO-OPS

by Harry E. Ratcliffe
Agricultural Economist, Farm Credit Administration

From the present grain storage emergency some new evidence takes shape as to the value of grain producers being organized to market their grain cooperatively from the farm through their local elevators and—to an increasing degree—through regional cooperatives on the terminal markets.

Because regional grain cooperatives operate in most of the important terminal markets, farmers have gained a knowledge of market problems which has enabled them to take an important part in working out plans and setting up machinery to meet the present situation. More than this, they are reaping through their cooperatives some of the benefits that otherwise would have gone elsewhere.

Although new elevator construction at both country and terminal points is virtually at a standstill, the cooperatives have been instrumental in erecting considerable additional storage room during the past several years. Under presnet conditions this additional room is proving to be an invaluable contribution to the "Food for Freedom" effort. It also is making it possible for producers to share to a substantial degree in the handling and storage charges paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation on "loan grain" when such grain cannot be left on the farm. In recent years the income of grain cooperatives has been augmented considerably from the storing of grain.

**Terminal Facilities Increased**

Not all regional grain cooperatives have facilities to store in the terminal markets, but the number is increasing. Their facilities have been obtained by leasing existing space and by building new elevators. For the 1941 grain crops the regionals had the use of 36 million bushels of terminal or subterminal storage space. Their capacity will be even greater during the 1942-43 crop year. The regionals thus have recognized the need for additional facilities to provide greater services for member growers.

Another example of cooperative preparedness is in the Pacific Northwest where local grain coops have been well abreast of the movement of changing from the handling of grain in sacks to the system of bulk handling. They have made a great deal of progress in building modern elevators to replace the outmoded sack warehouses. Their contribution of more and more bulking facilities has been especially fortunate in face of the extreme scarcity of burlap and the high price of cotton bags.

The present standstill in elevator construction has at least temporarily solved one of the recent quandaries of grain co-ops—a problem brought about by change that has taken place in the grain storage facilities picture since the advent of the "ever-normal granary" plan.

Before that time the desire on the part of the farmers to store grain was influenced considerably by the relation between the market price of grain and the price they thought it would be later on, and by their financial ability to hold for a possible better price. With the loan price on grain higher than the market price, however, there came a demand for much more storage room than was normally required.

What to do under the circumstances was difficult for the grain cooperatives to determine. Had they been sure that the present system would continue for some time, there would have been little hesitancy about constructing new local elevator facilities. But a con-

(Please Turn to Page Six)

## LYMAN FOX TO COLORADO



J. O. Newbrey, FUJA fieldman, reports that Lyman Fox, manager of the Logan Farmers Union which operates elevators at both Logan and Speed, has resigned and gone to Colorado for his health. Mr. Fox has been the manager of this important wheat shipping organization since 1924, and our sincere wishes for a return to good health go with him.

Carl Laferty, who appears in the picture with Mr. Fox, succeeds him as manager. Mr. Laferty has been second man there for a number of years. "The good looking Irishman Laferty will be the same fine cooperator that Mr. Fox has been," continues Mr. Newbrey.


**You May Be Warm Enough Today But How About Next Christmas?**



Assure your family of a comfortable winter by storing your next winter's supply of coal this summer. Think of the tremendous tonnage of coal that must be furnished to defense plants—and the many thousands of workmen employed in these defense plants causing a shortage of labor in coal mines—and think of the demands on the railroads. Play safe and

**BUY YOUR COAL NOW THROUGH YOUR LOCAL COOPERATIVE**

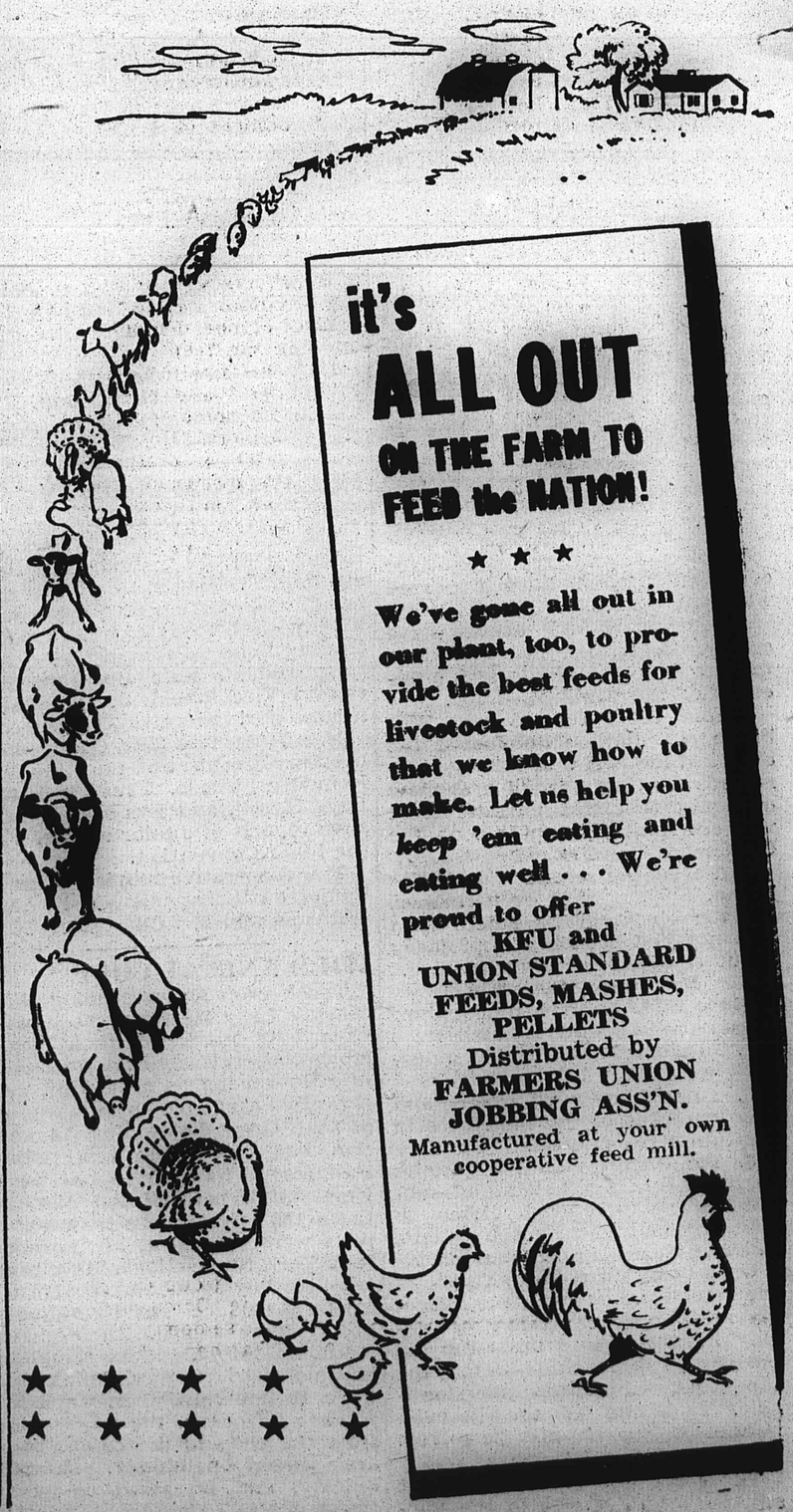
This coal business adds materially to the yearly income of cooperatives which have facilities to handle it, so be sure to buy your coal cooperatively. You build savings for yourself when you buy from yourself.

As a registered coal distributor, we can get coal from any mine for your dealer at the same price it can be purchased direct from the mine. We are distributors of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri coals, and for Standard Briquets.

**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Telephone Victor 5781





# 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.

**THANKSGIVING**

We have no fitting words, dear Lord,
For all the good of our receiving.
Despite the dark bewilderment
Of these strange days, believing.
You have bestowed upon us more
Than any heart can thank You for.

Accept our simple earnest prayer
And take it for our hearts' full meaning;
Upon Your bounty we depend—
Upon Your strength our strength is leaning.
Our fathers thanked You, and we bow
Even as they, to thank You now.

—Grace Noll Crowell.

**THE NATIONAL CONVENTION**

The National Farmers Union Convention opens in Oklahoma City, November 16th and continues through the 19th. Pre-convention conferences of officers and standing committees make it necessary for Mr. Dean and I to arrive in Oklahoma City November 14. Torchbearers Richard Spence and William Bode will arrive on Sunday, ready to spend four busy days representing Kansas Juniors at the National. You may look for their accounts of convention experiences in forthcoming issues of the KUF.



Esther Ekblad

This convention "is perhaps the most important in the history of our organization" states the National Union Farmer "Farmers have an important part to play in the war effort. How well and how efficiently our armed forces are fed and clothed depends primarily upon the tiller of the soil. That makes the convention of the National Farmers Union important to the Nation. All of America will wait for our decisions and the adoption of a program for 1943."

**KANSAS PROGRAM**

The 1943 program adopted at the State Convention in Beloit is in this issue of the KUF. Every member should study the program carefully, and every part of it should be discussed at local meetings. Members working closely with this Department will note ambitious aims in education for 1943. Regular meetings, discussion programs and recreation, schools, radio programs, and regular study work for Juniors, Reserves, and Juveniles are among the things recommended. In view of wartime needs for clear thinking and well-defined action programs, we must put increasing emphasis on our Farmers Union educational program.

**BETTER CITIZENSHIP FOR AMERICANS**
**Guest Editorial**

(Note: This is an essay written by Bernadine Schafer, Junior Reserve member of the Johnstown Local, McPherson County).

Citizenship is defined in the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution which says: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside."

Since we have the privilege of being American citizens, don't you think we should be good citizens? To be good citizens we must have good citizenship, which means to be fair and square with your neighbor, and to cooperate with him in every way possible. In order to do these things successfully we must be physically fit. We must form good health habits. Many men and women with physical handicaps have been made strong by the regular practice of good habits. Mental health is as important as bodily health. The following suggestions may be helpful: Learn to understand yourself, avoid worry, cultivate cheerfulness, work hard, play hard, and develop self-control.

Then the next step is moral fitness, importance of character. The world needs men and women of outstanding character in every walk of life. Character is what you really are. The "Golden rule" is an old rule but it is still as effective as ever. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Also think good thoughts and do good deeds. A good character is the greatest asset you can have.

Another thing which is important is vocational and economic efficiency, planning for the future, responsibility of earning a living, choice of career, and wise spending.

Then we go to civic efficiency. All through life we will be given opportunities to serve our community, and we should accept these opportunities as they come, and serve in the best way we can.

We must practice obedience to law, in addition to taking an active part in the community. The citizen should follow the wishes of the majority of his fellow citizens as expressed in the law. Obedience to the Law is merely following the wishes of the people as decided by their representatives. It is necessary in a democracy for people to obey the opinions of the majority. It is our privilege, however, to make every effort to have an unjust law changed by the people as soon as possible.

Serving the Government is the duty of every citizen. To serve our country and government at all times. Such as taking an active part in, and serving the community in numerous ways, voting at all elections, serving on juries when called, paying taxes willingly, and holding public offices for which one is best prepared. As citizens of the community, we belong to many groups. We have definite responsibilities to all of them and we secure many benefits from them, such as the benefits of an education, and the benefits of religion. Which means we must cooperate and do our part in order to receive the benefits.

As unselfish service throughout the ages has created these treasures and keeps them secure, so must we through a life of active, unselfish service to our community and to our nation have a share in keeping these treasures safe for the America that is yet to be.

## At Your Service

**A Monthly Service To Farmers Union Papers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado.**
GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, Director

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

**Anniversary**

The National Farmers Union is celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its founding this year. The October 15th issue of the NATIONAL UNION FARMER was an anniversary edition and it is well worth having and preserving.

The growth of this farm organization since its birth in Texas in 1902 is something of which every member should be proud. That it has earned a place of prominence and influence in the nation is well proven by the messages of greeting and congratulation which have been received in the National office. President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, Senators and Congressmen, high officials of the army and navy and many others, prominent in the life and work of the nation have sent greetings and wishes for continued and greater success in the future.

Does the NATIONAL UNION FARMER come to your mail box? The subscription price of thirty cents per year is small for the value you receive. The anniversary edition, alone, is worth much more than this. Send your subscription to J. M. Graves, 18 N. Klein Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, or to National Union Farmer, Denver, Colorado.

**Education Committee Meeting**

The National Education Committee, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Stoltz, Mrs. Evanson and Esther Ekblad met in Chicago in September, to make plans for the work of the coming year in the Farmers Union, also to make plans for the National Convention.

AWARDS for Junior Reserves was one of the main topics discussed as was the new Units for Junior Reserves.

Mottoes are no longer to be used as awards for the Reserves. The arm bands and other contemplated awards cannot be obtained.

FIRST YEAR AWARD will be a notebook, with gold cover decorated in gold, having a pocket in the back to hold clippings and loose notes. These books are most attractive. They are of regular school note book size and will be excellent for class work of camp.

SECOND YEAR AWARD follows the thought of the "Twin Fine Trail." It is an attractive packet containing twenty-five pictures of Farmers Union cooperatives and other pictures of interest to Farmers Union Reserves. Each of these awards bears a sticker with the words, "Junior Reserve Award" printed on it.

THIRD YEAR AWARD—This is a beautiful rainbow pin of which three year Junior Reserves are so proud. It is a tiny rainbow flag in enamel and gold and it is one of the most attractive badges we have seen.

NO FIRST YEAR PINS—Suggestions have been made by leaders that there should be a first year Junior Reserve pin, just as there is for Juveniles. There would have been such a pin, except that the war restrictions on metals makes it impossible to have one made. We have Junior pins only because we ordered them in large lots previous to the war.

**New Units**

Junior Reserves are getting much attention these days. Two new Units are in preparation for them. "The Twin Pine Trail" must be rewritten, since the book used as a text is now out of print. Only by having our own books, written and published by ourselves, can we keep our Units up-to-date. The third Unit, "Friendship Bracelet Round the World" is replaced by a Unit on Conservation of Land, Water and Human Resources, which is being written by Frances W. Butts, but as yet has no name. It will be ready by the time conventions are over and new classes need the unit.

**Study for 1943**

The Study Packet on Farm Ownership is the selected Packet and subject for 1943. If the class is a new one of either Juniors or adults, the "Farmers Union Triangle" should be studied first. "The Cooperative Movement . . . Yours and Mine" should also have been studied previous to the beginning of the Packet on Farm Ownership. This is a packet designed for the use of those groups who have already used the first two studies.

**New Techniques**

Plans are under way to establish a new service from the National Farmers Union. A transcription service will give records for radio use of speeches made by well-known persons, of plays and other entertainment material. Those states which can offer a radio program to their membership will find this a valuable aid in preparing programs—Another service is that of the strip film or slides of interesting developments in the Farmers Union in many parts of the country. Projectors and a library of slides will be furnished from the National office, as soon as arrangements for setting up the library can be worked out.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

**Juvenile Leader Says**

"This year's work has been interesting, I think, because it has been of vital importance to every farmer. If we are all out for defense, we must include the farmer's worst enemy, weeds, in our war work; for they can cause the farmer a great loss on the land, on which he is trying to raise a bumper crop for his Nation . . ."—Mrs. Will Craig, Juvenile Leader, Kellogg Local, Cowley County.

The juveniles of the Kellogg Local have been studying the Unit "Destroy Weeds, in Our Fields, in Ourselves, and in Our Country."

**Elevation Leader Writes**

"We had a meeting last night (September 23) and signed up four more young folks, besides Donna Corbett and Charles Engler (who were 1942 campers.) We are sure of having several more by next meeting or two, as some were ill last night.

"We sang half a dozen songs and played several games. We are so fortunate here in having several good sports among the older folks in playing the games. We had such a good time. We assigned some lessons for next time—by we, of course I mean Mrs. Albert Swan and I.

"We are planning strongly on coming to the State Convention . . . "—Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Local Leader, Elevation, Shawnee County.

**Our Study Club**

The first meeting of the Junior Study Club this year was held at the I. C. High School on September 24th. Our instructors are Rev. T. Finucane, S. J. and Rev. T. C. White, S. J. At the second meeting the following officers were elected: Pres. Bob Stockman; Vice-President, Rita Ronsee; Secretary, Lucile Rodenbaugh; Sergeant at Arms, Rod Prior. To give all experience in conducting meetings, new officers will be elected every three months. Each meeting will consist of one demonstration talk, like the one Jean Noonan gave recently on "How to Dress and Roast a Chicken," and one four-minute speech on some topic taken from the "Farmers Union Triangle." This speech is to serve as a leader in the discussion that follows. At present out texts are "Rural Roads to Security" and the "Farmers Union Triangle." Later on we shall use other texts dealing with tenancy and farm ownership.

"Our discussions so far have been very lively, and this shows how important it is to study and discuss the many sides of the farm problems. Agriculture needs educated, well-informed leaders. The F. U. Juniors are sure their program will develop leaders, and that in the future members of our group will take an active part in solving the farmers' problems."—lucile Rodenbauch in "The Torch."

**Classes at Kaw Valley**

Mrs. George Seele, Belvue, writes November 2—"We had a Hallowe'en Party last week to get our classes organized so are planning on having classes this Friday night at our meeting. I am planning on teaching the Junior class, and I would like to have four more copies of the "Farmers Union Triangle."

**Enjoy Junior Work**

From Black Wolf Local, Ellsworth county: "The children are very much interested and we usually have a group of 12 or 13 for each meeting. Of course there are a few that seldom come because they are farther away and their parents don't come often. Sunday evening (Nov 1) the Juniors. Reserves, and Juveniles will have a party at my home. The regular meeting of the local will be held at the same time. They'll probably thresh out the gas rationing problem."—Mrs Fred Mog, Local Leader.

Junior work in the Black Wolf Local was organized last spring and three classes were started. Miss Hubertine Mog conducted the Juvenile classes in the study of "Destroy Weeds"; Mrs. Mog has the Reserve with the text "The Liveoak Tree," and Mrs. Joseph Shanalec has the Juniors in the study of "The Farmers Union Triangle."

**More Pottawatomie News**

"With Mrs. Wm. Wild and Mrs. Paul Lenherr as teachers, Sandy Hook Local Juveniles and Reserves started regular classes last spring. We meet every two weeks, and try to combine work and play at each session. Classes are always very interesting and the lunch supplied by our teachers much appreciated. The Reserves study "The Liveoak Tree." It is the history of the Farmers Union; the story of our youth movement, and the story of the Rochdale Pioneers. We keep notebooks for the class work and scrapbooks of interesting things about the Farmers Union. "Birds are Good Neighbors" is the book studied by the Juveniles. It is very interesting and shows how much the birds help the farmers. Even the Hawks and Owls do more good than harm for they will kill off many of the enemies of the farmers' crops. The Juveniles also are keeping scrapbooks. When you go to the State Convention you will see scrapbooks of the Juveniles and Reserves on display."—Mary C. Lenherr, Junior Reserve member, in "The Torch."

**Report at Local Meeting**

At the October meeting of the Sandy Hook Local, Pottawatomie County, Juniors and Juveniles gave examples of their class work. Mary Pat Immenschuh, Regina Lenherr, and Bob Stockman recounted the vital days spent at the Junior Camp. They demonstrated the value of these camps in developing future leaders for the Locals. Kathleen Pearl gave a report to the Local on the work of the Juvenile classes during the summer. Then Margaret Mary Pearl told about their study projects, especially about those friends of every farmer, the birds. She told about the habits of the little wrens and how they build their nests. (The Juveniles have been studying "Birds are Good Neighbors.")

The chairman, Mr. Paul Lenherr, then explained that, since the State Convention was to be held this month, delegates should be selected at this meeting. In the voting that followed Messrs. John Meyers, Paul Lenherr, Julius Immenschuh, and John Pearl were chosen as delegates.

Mr. Julius Immenschuh introduced a motion for the Sandy Hook Local to help Father Beihler of Flush organize a local. Mr. Immenschuh was appointed to arrange a model meeting for Flush on October 13. It was decided that this would be a very effective means of explaining the aims of the Farmers Union to our neighbors at Flush."—Anna May Rodenbaugh, Junior Reserve in "The Torch."

**STUDY UNITS FOR JUNIORS, RESERVES AND JUVENILES**

JUVENILES

UNIT 1—"Banded with My Brother," ..... 15c
UNITS II, III, and IV (interchangable—
"Everyday Insects," ..... 15c
"Destroy Weeds—In Our Fields, in Ourselves, and in Our Country" ..... 15c
"Birds are Good Neighbors" 15c

JUNIOR RESERVES

UNIT I—"The Liveoak Tree," 20c
UNIT II—A Conservation Unit (further announcement later)
UNIT III—"The Twin Pine Trail," ..... 25c

JUNIORS

1943 Study Topic—"Farm Ownership"
"Farm Ownership Kit," .... 50c
"Farmers Union Triangle," 25c (both are needed).

**HOUSEHOLD HINTS**

For a collection of many different recipes using honey as a sugar substitute, send 10 cents to the American Honey Institute, 114 N. Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for free bulletins on "Dried Beans and Peas in Low Cost Meals" and "Dried Fruits in Low Cost Meals."

# Know How to Live on $25,000 a Year?

## Contest Closed November 13

The National Union Farmers' Essay Contest, "How to Live on $25,000 a year" will draw to a close at the National Convention of the Farmers Union, Oklahoma City, today.

Announcing the winner of the contest was to be made at a radio broadcast held this morning.

**HOW TO LIVE ON $25,000 A YEAR**

**By MRS. BEN HUTT (Anselmo, Nebraska)**

1. Use only that part of your home that is absolutely necessary for the comfort of your family.
2. One car for entire family.
3. Housewife gets the thrill of remodeling last year's clothing, doing own cooking, laundry and cleaning. Your great grandmothers did, so can you. Plenty of cookbooks and your part-time maid can teach you the rest.
4. Eliminate entertaining. You will find you are so busy doing your own work, you don't have time to worry. The exercise, both of mind and body, will do away with many doctor bills. You will get the feeling of really doing your part to win this war and money spent on "bridge parties" or any unnecessary entertainment will seem silly and belong in the past, idle, useless, soft way of living.
5. The men can and should do away with their liquor and tobacco habits. Put the money you spend for both into "War Bonds" and help your country as well as your minds and bodies.

Do your own office work. Most of you could get along with much less "office help" if you really knew how to work, and were willing to put forth a little effort on your part. Laziness and passing the work on to "the other fellow" is going to lose this war for us, unless we all of us, wake up, quit living this easy, useless way.

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

**A farmer's wife from Nebraska**

The essay contest has received nation-wide recognition. We have received essays from many parts of the country and the judges were kept busy looking them over in an effort to determine who the winner shall be.

With this we are publishing two of the many essays received. The first is from Mrs. Ben Hutt, Anselmo, Nebraska, and the other is from S. N. Swisher, manager of the Bayport Printing House, Bayport, Minn.

**HOW TO LIVE ON $25,000 A YEAR**

**By SCOTT N. SWISHER (The Bayport Herald, Bayport, Minn.)**

Here is the answer in less than 250 words:

Let them buy and operate a so-called country weekly newspaper, or other small business (small business is alleged backbone of he counry) operate it, keep it going and live on what is left. At the same time being a rather respectable citizen of the community and country.

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The first general conference of governors of the United States was held at the White House in 1908 when Theodore Roosevelt was president.

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## GRAIN STORAGE PROBLEM AND THE CO-OPS

(Continued From Page Four)

struction plan to meet conditions under the loan program might have proved disastrous if there occurred a reversion to the former method of handling grain before the new plants had been paid for. It would have meant considerable loss on the original investment and, in addition, the cooperatives would be faced with a greater overhead expense with no compensating income.

As the matter stands, if the loan program continues and cash prices remain near or below loan prices, a cooperative elevator's volume of grain is limited nearly to its storage capacity unless there are terminal facilities available to which it can ship grain for storage. This possibility is of particular importance to the small cooperative elevator because the handling and storage income from such a low volume of grain alone will not be sufficient to pay operating expenses.

Where it is possible to move excess "loan" grain to other storage facilities, the local elevator can get the handling income from the additional volume and still have the same amount of income from storage operations. If such terminal space belongs to a cooperative, the producer also has opportunity to share in storage earnings through patronage dividends paid to the local cooperatives by the regional. If there are no regional storage facilities available, the farmer is reluctant to see his grain go beyond his country shipping point for storage.

Under the present building restrictions there is little that can be done by cooperatives in building additional permanent storage facilities. However, they can play important parts in other ways:

1. Producers can be encouraged and helped in the building of additional farm storage facilities where needed. With the present unequaled supplies of grains and some grains still ungarnered, storage space off the farm may be even more scarce next year than it is now. It seems reasonable to believe that more farm storage will be the main alternative again next year.

2. Cooperatives can help provide temporary storage facilities until congestion in regular storage channels is relieved.

3. They can help emphasize to producers the importance of having grain in the best possible condition when it is put into farm storage so as to reduce spoilage to a minimum. When combines are used to harvest grain many farmers start operations before the grain is fully matured, with the result that the grain carries too high a moisture content for safe storage in the ordinary farm granary where conditioning the grain is difficult to impossible. Another practice contributing to high moisture content is that of getting into the fields too soon after a rain or too early in the day if there has been a dew the night before.

A certain amount of damp grain can be handled by elevators equipped to condition it, but on the farm little or no damp grain should be stored in the ordinary type of bins. Not only is damp grain subject to heating but it is more apt to become infested with weevil than dry grain. Since farm storage has become so essential, storing grain in a condition that will prevent spoilage is of the utmost importance and all persons concerned with the farm storage grain should be helped to realize this fact.

4. The co-ops can continue to keep abreast of changes and problems in grain marketing during the war period and cooperate in every way possible to assure victory for the Food for Freedom campaign. This may mean that business cannot be done as usual if there is to be a V in Victory.

Grain cooperatives also should keep in mind what part they will be able to take in a post-war program. In order to maintain an active part they will need to be financially sound. During these times when savings are being effected, cooperatives should build up their equities to a point where additional services can be provided when necessary, and shocks of readjustment absorbed when they come. A cooperative that is financially insecure will be unable to continue under adverse circumstances.

This all points to the fact that grain cooperatives, properly organized, managed, and financed, are to a considerable extent "masters of their own destinies" and can continue to play an important role in the marketing of grain in a way that will be of benefit, not only to the producer, but to the consumer as well.—News for Farmer Cooperatives.

## The Co-optimist of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

Take your eyes off the election returns and the war reports from the Solomon islands, Libya or Stalingrad, long enough to look at China—where the soy bean came from. "Oh, that!" says you, registering indifference. Don't despise China. She was first in a lot of things—and will be again. Her people were drinking tea for centuries before Christ and we got the first taste in 1517. When it first came, it became stylish, but in some places the ladies got it all wrong. They brewed it, then threw away the brown juice and ate the leaves. China had printing presses in 50 B. C. and the German inventor, Gutenberg, got his press going 1500 years later. China had gunpowder long before the Christian era and we started to use it in the 14th century. Chinese sailors had the compass long before we did and that goes also for silk. China was like the hare which ran far ahead of the world and then went asleep until the tortoise of Western civilization passed her. War is now awakening her and when she is fully awake she may lead the procession again.

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Which brings us back to the soy bean, rich in oil and protein. Over at the GTA plant and warehouse in Minneapolis the other day your columnist saw great piles of sacks containing soy bean meal. Some was coarse ground, some was fine as flour, almost. It had an appetizing aroma and they said thrifty housewives were making hot biscuits and rolls of it, which the folks were eating with relish. The Chinese have been doing that for centuries. Here we use the meal and flour to put oomph in livestock. Mixed with liquid, it makes grand eats for the hogs, supplying strength to bones and putting flesh and fat on the pigs—which is cash in the farmer's pocket. They claim that the old cry of the hog-caller in the farm used to be "Poi, poi!" but that now it is "Soy, soy!" But you don't have to believe that one.

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But there's another angle to this soy bean story that is true. Because of its nutriment value and because Uncle Sam said he had to have the oil, farmers all over went for it in a big way. Down in Iowa they raised 50 million bushels and Minnesota and other dairying states in proportion. But along came a frost in September last and the crop got badly hurt. The beans were all right as livestock food but the oil from them was of a dark muddy hue, requiring reprocessing to clear up. Along came the buyer and, in the language of Solomon said: "It is nought, it is nought!" and slapped on such intolerable discounts as 2 cents for each 1 percent of damage over 5 percent.

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The soy bean farmers were taking a beating and they appealed to M. W. Thatcher as chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative committee to try to do something about it. They knew he had done something about the price of flax—also needed for oil—and that he had got a floor under damaged durum so the buyer was not getting the grain for the proverbial song. There might be a chance to do something about the price of damaged soy beans. And M. W. Thatcher did something about it. He put the case up to W. A. McArthur, director of grain operations Commodity Credit Corporation, meantime telling the soy bean owners to hold their damaged crop until he heard from his plea to Washington on their behalf.

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Well, it happened again! Under date of October 20, the Agricultural Conservation office in St. Paul issued an order to all chairmen of county conservation committees announcing that the Commodity Credit Corporation would buy frost damaged soy beans at 1 cent discount for each percent damage—instead of 2c—and that damage above 8 percent instead of 5. The price schedule in the order runs from $1.60 for 3 percent damage to $1.31 for 50 percent damage—which is some difference from the $1.00 or less that the buyer offered for the frosted beans. So the Farmers Union isn't any good? Just a fake, eh? Go talk to the flax producer who is getting $2.40 and better, Minneapolis; talk to the farmer who raised moisture and fungus damaged durum who is now getting a just price for his grain; and, and, above all things, talk to the farmer who raised soy beans that were caught in an early frost—and hear what they say. They may not know much about China, where the beans came from, but they know a heap more about the Farmers Union—where the price came from.

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On a summer evening a group of farmers gathered on the town sidewalk and complained of the ravages of the potato bugs.

"The pests ate my whole crop in two weeks," said one fellow.

"They ate my crop in two days," said a second, "and then they roosted on the trees to see if I would plant more."

A drummer for a seed house cleared his throat.

"Gentlemen," he said, "all that is very remarkable. But let me tell you what I saw in our store. I saw a couple of potato bugs examining the books, about a week before planting time, to see who had bought seed."

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"FOR 'INSURANCE' — BUY BONDS!"

## Referendum Ballot

**Instructions**

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

These amendments should be voted on immediately, by the Local Unions and returns forwarded to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, not later than January 1, 1943.

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

**Amendment No. 1**

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

Votes For ☐

Votes Against ☐

**Amendment No. 2**

Page 7, Division B. Article 1, of Section 3, amended by striking out the entire Section and adopting in lieu thereof, the following:

"A quorum of the State Union shall consist of twenty-five duly accredited delegates from the Locals, County Unions, District Unions, Ladies' Auxiliaries, the Managerial Association and Business Associations. This quorum shall be determined by a report of the Committee on Credentials after all credential certificates have been examined and approved."

Votes For ☐

Votes Against ☐

**Amendment No. 3**

Page 34, Division C. Article 4, Section 1, amended by striking out the entire section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following section:

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

Votes For ☐

Votes Against ☐

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

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

**.....**
**Local President.**

**.....**
**Local Secretary**

**(SEAL)**

# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Kansas City Livestock Markets

**Fat Steer Market** L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a stronger fat cattle market here the last two weeks up until today and our market is a little lower, 15 to 25c on all classes of fed steers except good cattle that has to sell from $14 up. Most of the good fed steers selling from $14 to $14.50 with the choice kinds up to $15. Plain kind of dogie short fed cattle selling from $12.50 to $13.50. Stockers and feeders about steady for the last 10 days. Good Whiteface feeders selling from $12.50 up to $13.50 for the better kind. Plainer kind of Whiteface feeders selling down around $12.50 to $13. Good Shorthorn feeders selling from $12 to $12.75 with the plain quality kind selling from $11.50 to $12. Red stockers selling right along in line with the feeders. Jerseys and junk selling from $9.50 to $10.50.

**Butcher Market** Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have had exceptionally active cattle markets for the past two weeks but today ran into some trouble on killers. All classes of killing cows and heifers advanced 50 to 75c as compared to the low time two weeks ago and around 25c of this advance was lost today, however, there is still a mighty good demand, with canners selling all the way from $6 to $6.75, cutters up to $8.75, beef cows mostly $9 to $10, with prime heavyweight cows up as high as $12 and this class is in good demand and no lower. Bulk of the short fed heifers selling from $12.50 to $13.75 with long feds bringing more. Bull market exceptionally active with a practical top of $11.75 on choice heavy weights. Stock cows and heifers are active and show quite a little advance the past two weeks.

**Calf Market** Cecil David, Salesman. Killing calves fully steady with last week. Top $14 on veals. Plainer kind bringing from $11 to $13. Heavy calves, very best kind bringing $12.50 with the plainer kind down as low as $10. Baby beef selling from $12.50 for the best ones, plainer kind down as low as $10. Stock calves fully steady to stronger on all classes. Best Whitefaces bringing $14, heifers $13. Red cattle selling about $1.00 lower. Plainer kind of stock calves selling from $10 to $12.50.

**Hog Market** W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Due to slight increases in hog receipts last week the market showed a decline of 25c to 35c a hundred with our top here today at $13.65 paid for choice quality weights around 225 pounds. Practically all weights are selling within a very narrow price range as best 10 to 300 pound averages sold from $13.50 to $13.65. Under weight light hogs both those in killing flesh and stockers, weighing 140 to 170 pounds, bringing $13.35 to $13.50. Packing sows continue to sell very well as compared to best butcher hogs with most of the better grade sows bringing from $13.35 to $13.40. There have been hardly enough stock pigs to test the market. Occasional lots of good to choice kind selling above butcher hogs and best kind quotable at $13.75 to $14.

We look for each succeeding week to show an increase in numbers of hogs being marketed around the circuit and in view of this it can hardly be expected to see any advance in prices, however, we are reasonably sure that the demand for the product will continue very good from all sources and this should prevent any great decline.

**Sheep Market** Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market 25c lower. Top native lambs $14.25. Medium fleshed natives $12 to $13. Cull natives $10 to $11. Fat ewes $5.75. Cull ewes $5 to $5.35. Fat yearling wethers $11.50 to $12.


FOR THE BEST SERVICE

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Through

Your Own Firm

A Friendly Expert Heads Every Department

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company

Kansas City Wichita Parsons


## FARMERS UNION MEMBERS WILL NOT JOIN SITDOWN STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

ment labor standards in harvesting the Arizona long-staple cotton crop, next year might find them refusing to plant the new crop requested by the government for Army needs. We note this further statement, as published in the Washington Post of Friday, October 30: 'They'll just face a strike, that's all. There have been a lot more strikes than there should have been from workers in the cities, but this time it will be a strike of farmers.'

"The National Farmers Union believes that farm workers are people and that they, no less than members of working farm families, are entitled to 'toilets, baths, cold water,' perhaps even hot water, 'and all that red tape stuff.'

"We dissociate ourselves from any suggestion that farm laborers, like the beasts of the field, are to be expected to work without these necessities to decent living and productive labor.

"If industrialized agriculture is required to meet these very low minimum standards, which are far less than the President of the Farm Bureau Federation might consider adequate for his personal needs, farm labor will be less inclined to 'escape;' farm manpower will become more stabilized and the unfair competition which industrialized agriculture has long imposed upon family-type farming will be lifted above sweatshop levels.

"4. The National Farmers Union renews its affirmative proposals for meeting the farm manpower problem, recognizing that this problem is but a part of the larger problem of total war mobilization, which must be met by prompt adoption of the Tolan Committee's recommendations:

"a. **To prevent further irreparable damage, a sixty day moratorium on drafting any men engaged in farm work,** in which time the other steps here proposed can be made effective. This would be better than the Tydings amendment to the 18-19 year-old draft bill. The Tydings amendment would be another long step down the wrong road. It attempts to direct all farm manpower allocation by application of the draft powers. At most this would not touch more than 20 percent of our men and none of our women. It would lead to use of the dangerous and outworn work-or-fight principle, applied by uniformed but autonomous local draft boards not responsible for any part of any production program. No man should have the choice of work or fight; least of all can the Army afford to operate on such a principle. The performance to date, with respect to occupational needs, of the draft boards and the Selective Service law ought to be sufficient evidence of their complete inadequacy to meet the problem of manpower rationing in total war. This is not 1917.

"b. **Immediate establishment of manpower allocation boards for agriculture,** to be responsible to the War Manpower Commission through the Secretary of Agriculture. These boards should work in conjunction with county Farm Manpower Requirements Committees, such committees to consist of farmers and government officials in charge of farm production programs. These committees' first responsibility would be the preparation of manpower requirements for each farm, thus accurately determining the amount of labor surplus or scarcity for each farm, area, crop season and skill;

"c **Immediate transfer of Selective Service to War Manpower Commission;** full control by the WMC over the presently autonomous local draft boards so that the decisions on draft deferment by rural and urban manpower allocation boards will be fully and promptly carried out.

"d. **Immediate discontinuance by Selective Service of automatic deferments on the basis of dependency and swift action to convert, limit and eliminate employment in unessential civilian activities,** so as to relieve the unnecessary drain of skilled farm men and necessary industrial workers.

"e **The formulation and adoption of regulations setting standards under which farm operators and farm workers would be considered skilled and employed in essential activities.** These standards should not be based solely upon the past production of the farm, but also upon the actual abilities of the men and the potential ability of the farm unit. One test should be compliance with 1943 production goals. Production of commodities not included in those war-vital goals should be disregarded.

"f. **Immediate expansion, complete reorganization and adequate financing of the United States Employment Service.** The Service must have uniform federal standards of operation and be released from hampering state regulations and salary standards which have resulted in a staff turnover of 128 percent in the past year.

"g. **Establishment in the Department of Agriculture of a bureau to handle farm manpower problems as part of an adequate program for the complete conversion of agriculture to war.** This bureau must include a division to deal with hired farm labor, with power to determine minimum and fair standards for labor employed by farm operators to whom any kind of federal assistance is being extended.

"Immediately after Pearl Harbor, labor relinquished the right to strike. Now, nearly a year later, we do not believe that many of the six million farm families, most of whom have sons or brothers on the world's battlefronts, will engage in a sitdown strike in the production of the foods and fibers necessary to victory. We believe they will resent and disavow the threat of such action.

"With the proper war mobilization of agriculture along with industry, transportation and armed services, working farmers will, under the experienced leadership of the Department of Agriculture, come through in 1943 as they have in 1942. No 'social revolution' is involved; it appears to be only a matter of 'toilets, baths, hot and cold water,' incidentally not in individual units for each farm laborer, but as minimum common facilities for large groups of workers.

"The forces of reaction are attacking the farm side of the home front. If it is broken, the same attack will then be launched on the industrial side. The President of the Farm Bureau Federation has made this plain. On October 10, in his Des Moines speech, he stated that, to stop inflation, wages must be cut—not stabilized, but cut. He was silent about profits. At times, silence is eloquent."—National Farmers Union news release.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE

## Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

### KANSAS CITY

**CATTLE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. E. Hannah & Son, Lafayette County, Mo., 20 heifers | 908 | $15.10 |
| Bert Wamser, Lyon County, Kan., 20 heifers | 849 | 14.75 |
| G. A. Slagle, Ness County, Kan., 16 steers | 1115 | 14.75 |
| Forbes & Kaff, Osage County, Kan., 27 steers | 972 | 14.50 |
| Ressell Bros., Anderson County, Kan., 36 steers | 1185 | 14.25 |
| Walter Mochamer, Osage County, Kan., 24 heifers | 902 | 14.00 |
| Tom Gaughn, Lyon County, Kan., 24 heifers | 928 | 14.00 |
| Gus Stuewe, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 23 steers | 1060 | 13.90 |
| Jones & Sedgwick, Coffey County, Kan., 15 heifers | 750 | 13.85 |
| Lawrence Oberle, Osage County, Kan., 15 steers | 1038 | 13.75 |
| T. J. Lewis, Osage County, Kan., 25 heifers | 801 | 13.50 |
| Herbert Niles, Coffey County, Kan., 21 heifers | 890 | 13.50 |
| Howard Wamser, Lyon County, Kan., 25 steers | 1000 | 13.25 |
| W. R. Ellis, Osage County, Kan., 16 heifers | 785 | 13.25 |
| W. A. Keller, Lyon County, Kan., 30 steers | 1065 | 13.25 |
| H. M. Schoepflin, Osage County, Kan., 13 heifers | 766 | 13.25 |
| Gail McKarrow, Livingston County, Mo., 22 heifers | 902 | 13.25 |
| O. R. Caldwell, Lyon County, Kan., 31 heifers | 800 | 13.00 |
| Lawrence Davis, Osage County, Kan., 37 heifers | 696 | 13.00 |
| L. E. Michaels, Osage County, Kan., 15 heifers | 834 | 12.85 |
| T. N. Peterson, Osage County, Kan., 22 steers | 742 | 12.85 |
| Paul Uhlmann, Jackson County, Mo., 12 steers | 707 | 12.25 |
| Hugh Jones, Lyon County, Kan., 19 heifers | 829 | 12.25 |
| Lester Falk, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 55 steers | 756 | 12.00 |
| Rothe Bros., Rush County, Kan., 31 steers | 732 | 12.00 |
| R. J. Laubengayer, Saline County, Kan., 15 cows | 1181 | 11.50 |
| Geo. Ross, Clay County, Mo., 29 heifers | 991 | 10.00 |
| Fred Wise, Wyandotte County, Kan., 31 cows | 1007 | 9.75 |
| Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 36 cows | 676 | 6.65 |

**HOGS—240 Pounds Down**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Floyd Beckley, Phillips County, Kan., 12 head | 230 | 13.70 |
| R. F. Dyer, Johnson County, Mo., 21 head | 234 | 13.70 |
| E. N. Bond, Grundy County, Mo., 13 head | 227 | 13.70 |
| Fred Parks, Grundy County, Mo., 19 head | 222 | 13.70 |
| D. P. Dyer, Lafayette County, Mo., 39 head | 229 | 13.70 |
| J. M. Finley, Saline County, Mo., 10 head | 188 | 13.60 |
| J. Fiegenbaum, Lafayette County, Mo., 12 head | 234 | 13.60 |
| Garrett Tubbesing, Henry County, Mo., 10 head | 194 | 13.60 |
| V. C. Berry, Sullivan County, Mo., 19 head | 228 | 13.60 |
| C. D. Shobe, Sullivan County, Mo., 11 head | 232 | 13.60 |
| Frank Hatcher, Sullivan County, Mo., 28 head | 208 | 13.60 |
| Leslie Hess, Lafayette County, Mo., 22 head | 217 | 13.55 |
| H. H. Hill, Grundy County, Mo., 20 head | 193 | 13.55 |
| Geo. W. Holtz, Miami County, Kan., 13 head | 220 | 13.55 |
| Herbert Starke, Lafayette County, Mo., 17 head | 227 | 13.55 |
| Marion Slyter, Miami County, Kan., 15 head | 204 | 13.55 |
| W. P. Halley, Johnson County, Mo., 25 head | 205 | 13.50 |

**240 Pounds Up**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. E. McCulley, Sullivan County, Mo., 11 head | 241 | 13.65 |
| C. N. Reed, Osage County, Kan., 20 head | 285 | 13.60 |
| Dean Hughes, Johnson County, Kan., 10 head | 258 | 13.60 |
| F. L. Hendrick, Henry County, Mo., 15 head | 284 | 13.60 |
| Daniel Campbell, Lafayette County, Mo., 14 head | 265 | 13.55 |

**SHEEP**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mont Howe, Grundy County, Mo., 13 head | 76 | 14.25 |
| J. A. Hodgson, Linn County, Kan., 20 head | 85 | 14.25 |
| C. F. Greer, Bates County, Mo., 12 head | 86 | 14.25 |
| D. L. Barrett, Miami County, Kan., 34 head | 76 | 14.25 |
| Roy Lowery, Daviess County, Mo., 18 head | 66 | 13.75 |
| L. C. Bagby, Jackson County, Mo., 20 head | 76 | 13.50 |
| J. A. Hodgson, Linn County, Kan., 35 ewes | 94 | 5.50 |

### WICHITA

**CATTLE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. H. Zimmerman, Sumner County, Kan., 12 steers | 980 | 12.00 |
| E. C. Waltz, Cowley County, Kan., 11 mixed | 610 | 11.00 |
| P. A. Miller, Cowley County, Kan., 4 cows | 820 | 8.50 |
| J. F. Edwards, Sumner County, Kan., 15 steers | 405 | 12.50 |
| E. A. Peterson, McPherson County, Kan., 7 steers | 700 | 12.50 |
| Glen Kirk, Greenwood County, Kan., 7 cows | 800 | 8.50 |
| Royal Yoder, McPherson County, Kan., 9 steers | 850 | 12.00 |
| Earl Hunt, Cowley County, Kan., 33 steer | 670 | 12.00 |
| Guy Bullard, Major County, Okla., 29 mixed | 900 | 11.75 |
| Roy Farney, Barber County, Kan., 17 heifers | 800 | 12.00 |
| James W. Leathers, Butler County, Kan., 13 heifers | 450 | 10.00 |
| H. A. Hale, Cimarron County, Okla., 18 cows | 900 | 8.75 |
| A. A. Raugh, Woods County, Okla., 12 heifers | 779 | 11.75 |
| John Youle, Cowley County, Kan., 12 steers | 651 | 12.00 |
| Albert Rose, Kiowa County, Kan., 6 steers | 700 | 12.25 |
| W. O. McBride, Grant County, Okla., 22 steers | 550 | 12.50 |
| Gray Bros., Alfalfa County, Okla., 27 steers | 600 | 11.50 |

**HOGS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leo Culhane, Sedgwick County, Kan., 12 head | 220 | 13.50 |
| Vaits Fulk, Cowley County, Kan., 18 head | 250 | 13.50 |
| Robert Reidel, Barber County, Kan., 29 head | 250 | 13.50 |
| Julian Swenson, McPherson County, Kan., 16 head | 240 | 13.60 |
| O'Neil Dairy, Kay County, Okla., 30 head | 202 | 13.55 |
| C. C. Stuart, Sedgwick County, Kan., 17 head | 250 | 13.50 |
| Walter Wilkening, Harvey County, Kan., 19 pigs | 130 | 13.75 |
| Earl Sierman, Osage County, Okla., 14 pigs | 100 | 13.75 |
| J. M. Phipps, Sumner County, Kan., 6 sows | 320 | 13.40 |

### PARSONS

**CATTLE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marion Carroll, Neosho County, Kan., 2 steers | 600 | 12.50 |
| Junior Copeland, Montgomery County, Kan., 1 heifer | 445 | 12.00 |
| Marion Carroll, Neosho County, Kan., 4 steers | 942 | 12.00 |
| L. A. Wagner, Montgomery County Kan., 4 steers | 800 | 11.75 |
| Hoyt Murphy, Crawford County, Kan., 4 steers | 432 | 11.50 |
| C. V. Johnson, Labette County, Kan., 5 steers | 563 | 11.00 |
| M. J. Page, Neosho County, Kan., 17 steers | 949 | 10.75 |
| Moore Bros., Labette County, Kan., 4 heifers | 608 | 10.00 |
| Grant Hines, Neeosho County, Kan., 18 steers | 621 | 10.00 |
| Marcus Oakleaf, Labette County, Kan., 12 steers | 525 | 9.50 |
| Ed O'Brien, Labette County, Kan., 6 steers | 484 | 9.50 |
| Carl Francisco, Labette County, Kan., 5 cows | 917 | 8.10 |

**HOGS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. L. Roberts, Neosho County, Kan., 18 head | 215 | 13.90 |
| D. D. Nungester, Crawford County, Kan., 13 head | 195 | 13.60 |
| N. C. Mintz, Neosho County, Kan., 12 head | 220 | 13.60 |
| H. B. Mayginnes, Labette County, Kan., 11 head | 249 | 13.60 |
| G. W. Forbes, Montgomery County, Kan., 50 head | 250 | 13.50 |
| L. P. Snyder, Montgomery County, Kan., 47 head | 249 | 13.50 |
| H. F. McClenahan, Wilson County, Kan., 17 head | 235 | 13.50 |
| Herman Bollwinkel, Crawford County, Kan., 20 head | 203 | 13.50 |
| John McGee, Labette County, Kan., 26 head | 204 | 13.40 |
| H. C. Finley, Montgomery County, Kan., 10 head | 218 | 13.40 |
| Winifred Cranor, Wilson County, Kan., 10 head | 202 | 13.40 |
| J. H. Hines, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head | 220 | 13.40 |
| G. Q. Quathamer, Neosho County, Kan., 10 head | 234 | 13.40 |
| L. D. Herlocker, Crawford County, Kan., 10 head | 184 | 13.30 |
| W. F. Bever, Crawford County, Kan., 14 head | 245 | 13.30 |

# The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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



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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL SALINA, KANS.


## A WARTIME CONVENTION

The national convention of the Farmers Union, to be held this month in Oklahoma City is perhaps the most important in the history of our oragnization. One year ago, when we met, we faced the prospect of "danger of war." But that was before Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor, Midway, Wake, the Philippines, the Aleutians, the Solomons—all are vital parts of our memories of the past year. Farmers have an important part to play in the war effort. How well and how efficiently our armed forces are fed and clothed depends primarily upon the tiller of the soil. That makes the convention of the National Farmers Union important to the Nation. All of America will wait for our decisions and the adoption of a program for 1943.

There is so much to do at the convention that it has been extended to a four-day affair. Soldiers of the Soil will gather in Oklahoma City on November 16-19 and under the banner of the National Farmers Union will take many steps forward—steps spelling Victory for Justice, for Honor, for America!—National Union Farmer.

## SCRAP AND THE FARMERS UNION

America now is busy collecting scrap of all kinds in an effort to further the war effort. The past two or three months have seen an intensification of that effort. Farmers Union members for many months have been urged by our leaders to bring their scrap iron and other vital materials into the channels that would lead to the war effort.

The Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, was the very first of any farm cooperative to get busy on conservation of vital metals. Months ago its cooperative retail outlets were busy bringing in discarded plow shares. When Mr. Farmer came to town, in the Northwest, he brought the old, worn-out plowshare with him to his local co-op and the co-op in turn shipped it to the Central Exchange where it was then turned over to the steel industry.

Utiilzation of farmers in the scrap drive is logical. The Farmers Union is proud of the fact that our organization was the first farm group to promote such a patriotic undertaking.—National Union Farmer.

## IMPROVED R. F. D. SERVICE AGAIN

To one United States Senator and a Post Office Department official who have written opposing "R. F. D. Service Every Weekday," because it would cost $2,000,000 a year to provide this great convenience for all the millions of patriotic farm people in 48 states between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, we would say two things: (1) It is worth it. (2) It is the Government's duty to provide it.

As one woman says in a letter before us (and as others have written over and over again): "We all have sons or relatives in camp or in the far-off firing lines, and are always eagerly waiting for a word of news from them." The chief aim of this war is supposed to be to provide a finer democracy and a greater equality of opportiunity . . . and a good place to begin would be to provide better mail service for farm people. Our Congressmen and Post Office Department officials in Washington City and their wives can easily use telegraph, long-distance calls, trains or airplanes to get in touch with their sons in camp, but poorer people must wait on R. F. D.—and R. F. D. should not stop functioning for them from Friday to Monday or from Saturday to Tuesday. Furthermore, while the farmer's business is not so magnificent in volume as a city manufacturer's, it is just as important to him and the support of his family. When seeds, plants, baby chicks, repair parts, and checks or correspondence about his sales are delayed from Friday to Monday he is hurt in ways that affect his family as much as if he were a millionaire.

While farmers, in order to save rubber, would be willing to wait till the war is over to end all R. F. D. holidays, we insist on these two sound policies:

1. Even during wartime, farmers should not go two days in succession without mail.

2. Congress and the Post Office Department should join in advocating "R. F. D. Service Every Weekday" as soon as the rubber crisis is over.—Progressive Farmer.

## MANUFACTURERS PROFITS ARE UP 400 PERCENT, SAYS PATTON

(Continued from Page One)

data, figures are for profits including dividends, whereas in the preceding paragraph dividends are excluded.)

"Even if an excess profits tax of 90 percent is enacted and normal taxes plus surtaxes are fixed at 45 percent, it is expected American corporations will earn nearly $6 billions excluding dividends after taxes in 1942. In few years of our commercial history were these better than average earnings surpassed. This can hardly be called sacrifice.

"But when it is remembered that the distribution of war business is exceedingly uneven, the picture appears less flattering to the large manufacturers who dominate your organization. If the many thousands of members in your group could share equitably with the big fellows, the position of small business might be more favorable. One hundred companies hold about three-fourths of all primary war supply contracts. Yet many of your members will have to fold up because contracts have not been evenly distributed, and because their civilian markets will all but disappear. The reverse side of that picture is one of extraordinary returns for the war profiteers.

"I am afraid that in compiling your booklet 'The Record of Manufacturing Profits', which you were kind enough to send me for my edification, your organization has fallen into a common error of uninformed persons, and of some informed persons who choose not to see the facts. Every student of investment knows that company reports require analysis to get at the true financial picture, and cannot be taken at face value. Numerous accounting devices are employed today to conceal the true profit picture. In the first three quarters of 1942, exorbitant reserves were set up for federal taxes by many companies. Heavy amortization of new plant facilities created a less favorable picture than the facts warranted. In other cases, inflated capital values were employed to make earnings seem smaller.

"Your booklet also seems to be to me a bit loose in its discussion, by failing to analyze the profit concept more thoroughly. Profits may be calculated on a basis of cost, selling price, capital assets or invested capital.

"For instance, eleven leading airplane manufacturers with large government contracts in the first half of 1941 earned 7.5 percent on sales and 41 percent on invested capital. We need a good deal more discussion about what constitutes a fair profit. Even a 2 percent profit on sales would have netted a very excellent return on investment in this instance.

"You think it is untrue that, while wages and farm prices have gone up a little, the profits of factories and munitions makers have gone up 400 percent. Average weekly factory wages rose 56 percent and farm prices 32 percent from January 1938 through December 1941. All three figures are 'before taxes'. Farmers and wage-earners pay taxes, too. I should think that a man who considers corporation returns in 1941 only 'reasonable' would feel that the returns to labor and farmers in 1941 were exceedingly poor. It is difficult to reconcile the viewpoint with which you approach wages and farm prices with your point of view on industrial profits.

"If we use 1938 as a base, it is true that profits before taxes were almost 400 percent better for all corporations in 1941, and more than 300 percent better after taxes.

"But if we examine the profits of some of the war contractors, we find some extraordinary things. One large airplane manufacturer last year made a profit virtually equal to his entire capital investment. A manufacturer of one type of high explosive is reported to be earning in two years a profit equal to his entire investment in plant and equipment used in manufacture of this explosive. Such profits tend to shake the confidence of the American public in the patriotism of many war contractors.

"The more light that is shed upon the problem of war profits, the more evident it becomes that exorbitant earnings are leading to waste and inefficiency in production. Smaller and more reasonable profits probably would lead manufacturers to strive to produce a larger volume of war equipment and operate at lower cost.

"I strongly recommend that you study the facts more closely. If you do so, I am sure you will understand the viewpoint of our farmers and industrial workers. Without such understanding, the National Association of Manufacturers is likely to find itself sadly out of step with the American people. Should that happen, all the efforts of your National Industrial Information Committee will not avail you much.

"I appreciate the opportunity you have given me to discuss this very important subject.

"Very truly yours,
"JAMES G. PATTON,
"President."


# JOIN UP NOW!

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

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

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

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

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



# Do You Carry LIFE INSURANCE?

**Buildings on nearly every Kansas farm are protected by insurance against loss by fire. So is the equipment and livestock. In many cases the automobile isn't covered, and there will not be any other property of similar value that isn't protected by insurance.**

**Fire insurance on cars is usually written with theft, wind and other protection as "Comprehensive" coverage. It's relatively inexpensive. Comprehensive coverage on your automobile includes protection against loss caused by fire, theft, wind, glass breakage and a number of other hazards. In fact, it covers almost everything except natural wear and tear, depreciation, upset or collision.**

**In these times, comprehensive coverage on your automobile is particularly important. Repairs to your car cost more. Parts as well as cars are scarce and the danger of theft is the greater.**

**Secure comprehensive coverage, as well as other needed protection on your automobile through your Farmers Union. There is probably an agent near you. If there is not, or you do not know who it is, fill in the blank below and mail it to your State Office. Information will be sent you without obligation.**

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**Year .....**

**My present insurance expires ....., 194....**

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