

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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"Farm Bloc" Submitted 116 Amendments to Agricultural Appropriation Bill

Foes of Farmer are Active and Alert—CCC Sets Wheat Loan Value at 85 Percent of Parity and 9 Cents Above 1942 Loan value.

When on Monday, June 7, Senator Russell of Georgia, chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, offered the Agricultural appropriation bill to the Senate, he revealed that his committee was submitting 116 amendments to the bill as it came from the House.

That gives some idea of the extent of the knifing and slaughter done in the House at the behest of Ed. O'Neal and his tight little farm bloc of bankers, landlords and corporation farmers. Sen. Russell, for purposes of speed, divided his amendments—patches, on the slashes made by the House—into two categories: Controversial and non-controversial. He had quite a number that he thought would not be controversial and could therefore be passed on and approved without delay.

Sen. Russell guessed fairly well. For instance when he insisted that those who bought livestock at markets like Chicago and South St. Paul should be under bond to the U. S. Government to pay for the animals they bought from the farmer—it was not controversial and though Messrs Ed O'Neal et al., had kicked it out of the bill in the House—thus leaving the farmer unprotected—the Senate put it back in the bill. But when it came to putting back the provision the House had struck out which would provide hot lunches for school children, the thing turned out to be controversial and Sen. Taft of Ohio, demanded and got it listed as such, thus making a fight over kids' lunches—typical of the opposition to the farm program. But the item for loans for Rural Electrification became controversial and was "put over" on motion of Sen. Wilson of Iowa. Sen. Byrd of Virginia set his teeth into an appropriation which would permit the Department of Agriculture to furnish a farmer with lime, fertilizer, seeds, etc. for soil conservation and then deduct the cost from the soil conservation payment due the farmer. But he hastily withdrew his fangs when he saw what he had bit into, and the amendment to remedy the action of the House, which had cut out the provision—was passed.

All this teaches the farmer that his foes are active, vigilant and alert. When the controversial amendments came up, the battle raged fiercely. So far, as this is

written, the Senate has turned down its thumb on the farm bloc and all its works and has restored the appropriations to more closely conform to what the Farmers Union has been asking for and fighting for. You do not for a minute think the Senate would have gone all out for the farmer this way if somebody had not been digging in down there in Washington. The Senate got an understanding of what the farmers want when M. W. Thatcher appeared before the Senate committee on May 31 and met lies and perversions with cold facts and figures. It makes one wonder where the other major cooperative business activities were, when issues of such magnitude were at stake. All of them would instantly feel the adverse effects of farm bloc legislation on business—for if the farmer is down financially, the co-op business goes down too. It is an old and true saying: "There are none so blind as those who won't see."

Despite their lack of interest and with only the Farmers Union and the GTA on the mound for the farmers, a great victory has been scored in the Senate—one that means millions of dollars to the farmer, relief for the low income family-type farm and benefits such as crop insurance for agriculture. But the tug of war comes in the conference committee—members from both House and Senate—who will attempt a compromise. There, behind closed doors the fine Italian hand will swing a mean stiletto on as many of the appropriations as can be buried. Whaddye mean—"burked?" Well, Webster says it means to smother or suffocate, as "to burke a parliamentary question." Nice bunch of congressional assassins, down there, with long knives, who are not even disguised in "zoot suits" with reet pleats.

Meantime, as a breather, the (Continued on Next Page)

Vital Appropriation Items Restored

Senate Committee Renews FSA Rehabilitation Loan Authorization—President Patton Says Farmers Union Continues to Press Veterans' Farm Program.

WASHINGTON, June 9—"Working farmers again have the Senate appropriations Committee to thank for saving the Nation's farm program from assassination by dismemberment," James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, said today in commenting on the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Bill now before the Senate.

"The 'trunk murders' provided for in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Bill as reported out by the House Appropriations Committee have been put off for another year and there is good reason to believe that working farmers and true friends of agriculture in the Congress will now see to it that Big Agriculture's plan to make over all of American agriculture is blocked by permanent legislation within the next year.

"More than forty vital items of appropriation and authorization have been restored by the Senate Appropriations Committee, generally at the figures given in the President's original budget request.

"Outstanding in its significance for working farm families is the

continuance of the Farm Security Administration with renewal of its rehabilitation loan authorization at the current figure of \$97,500,000 and \$30,000,000 for the tenant-purchase program under the Bankhead-Jones Act. But in our opinion the committee has endangered the entire FSA program by cutting \$7,000,000 from the appropriation for FSA administrative expenses. Should this cut be made deeper in negotiations with the House during conference, the effectiveness of FSA will be further reduced. We urge the Senate to consider restoration of this \$7,000,000 and then to hold the line against the final attempt to hamstring FSA that is certain to be made by the House conferees, in-

Farmers Union Scores a Grand Slam As Senate Restores USDA Budget

The Fight Goes On!

The Farmers Union has won a smashing victory in the senate on the agricultural appropriations bill.

But the senate action, reported here, does not end the battle. The bill must:

1. Go back to the house, where the Farm Bureau assassination squad hopes to ambush it.

2. Go to a conference committee, for settlement of differences between the two houses of congress.

3. Go back to both houses (as a conference report) for ratification or rejection of proposed settlements of differences.

Letters, wires and telephone calls to members of the congress are still urgently needed.

The "scarcity bloc" has only lost one round.

Let your congressmen know where you stand!

Write or wire: Congressmen: W. P. Lambertson, (First District), Thomas D. Winter, (Third District), Edward H. Rees, (Fourth District), Clifford Hope (Fifth District), Frank Carlson, (Sixth District), all of whom are addressed at "Home Office Bldg., Washington, D. C." Urge your Congressman to Support Bill as Passed by Senate, plus MORE LIBERAL AUTHORIZATION FOR FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.

cluding Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee, and Congressmen Dirksen and Lambertson, all three sworn foes of FSA.

"The Senate Appropriations Committee bill, if approved by the Senate and concurred in by the House, will permit American agriculture to continue at about present production levels with peacetime methods somewhat adapted to meet war needs. Parity payments will be continued, crop insurance will still be legal, as will incentive payments, RACC non-recourse loans, benefit payments and school lunch and milk programs. The system of farmer-elected AAA committees likewise has been given a reprieve.

"After adoption of this bill, the basic question of converting, expanding and mobilizing all of American agriculture, all farmers, for the maximum production of food and fibers vital in the winning of the war and the peace can again be considered. The National Farmers Union will continue to insist that war food production can and must be increased by counting in, with one billion dollars in production loans, one and one-third million low income farmers, and by the use of farmers' war production contracts equivalent to the war production contracts given to industry.

"We will continue to press for a Veterans' Farm Program by which, beginning at the earliest possible date, the Federal government will option farms and farm land to be acquired by returning veterans with farm experience under the Tenant-Purchase system of the Bankhead-Jones Act. Such action now will check inflation in farm land values.

"In any legislation for the reorganization of the Nation's farm programs, we will insist that the Congress include a statement that the national policy is to maintain, foster and promote family-type farming as the basic pattern of American agriculture."

FSA Restored: Insurance and AAA Continued

MEASURE GOES BACK TO HOUSE WITH APPROPRIATIONS THAT PRESIDENT ASKED

By BOB HANDSCHIN
Farmers Union Washington Representative

WASHINGTON—It is something approaching a grand slam for the National Farmers Union in the U. S. Senate.

And the Farm Bureau, although carried along by a coalition of millionaires, bankers and Tory spokesmen, is skunked.

Farm Security Administration—No. 1 for execution on the Farm Bureau-millionaire-banker purge program—came through the senate restored to independent status with \$97,500,000 to loan, plus \$30,000,000 tenant purchase funds by a 5½ to 1 vote.

Triple-A's democratic administration has been retained.

Crop insurance is continued. Crop payments have been lifted to \$400,000,000.

Parity payments have been authorized.

116 Items Sustained
A total of approximately 116 amendments to the house appropriations bill supported by Farmers Union and reported by the senate sub-committee, have been accepted and the department of agriculture restored to its normal levels.

Virtually everything in the president's original budget requests are thus restored to the bill with the exception of two or three items to which the president's food ad-

ministrator, Chester C. Davis, agreed.

Davis agreed to cutting Triple-A administrative funds back to \$30,000,000, from \$54,000,000 last year. He got \$25,000,000 of new money, promising to relieve Triple-A of some of its duties to make the split in their appropriation possible without injury to democratic farm administration.

Fight Goes On
The fight is not over. The bill must go back to the house of representatives where the Farm Bureau-banker assassination squad again awaits it. There must be no letdown in messages and work for the measure, but the drive should gain tremendous momentum from the signal senate victory.

The Farm Security fight was, of course, a key one.

The millionaires and bankers, carrying the Farm Bureau along with them and led by Senator Byrd, moved that FSA be split up just as the Farm Bureau asked that it be done in the house.

His motion was defeated 54 to 23 and the committee's proposal to make an appropriation for an independent FSA with \$97,500,000 rehabilitation and \$30,000,000 T-P funds was adopted 66 to 12. These votes compare to FSA's 48-to-16 victory in the senate a year ago.

Russell Leads
Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia led a magnificent fight for (Continued on Next Page)

Many Contribute to "Seed Wheat for Russia" Drive

Campaign Closes June 30—State Committee Plans to Send Two Carloads of Seed Wheat to Our Russian Ally

The date for the closing of the "Seed Wheat for Russia" campaign has been extended to June 30. Response to the program has been generous and it is hoped that every local and cooperative business association in Kansas will see that its name is added to those donating to this important cause.

President E. K. Dean is a member of the state-wide committee which is securing donations to this fund. It is planned to send two carloads, or about three thousand bushels of seed wheat, costing approximately \$6,000 when sacked and ready for export.

It will be remembered that Russia's hard Red turkey seed paved the way for the reputation Kansas enjoys as the leading producer of this kind of wheat in America.

Individual contributions as well as donations from locals and business associations are solicited. Following is a list of those sending donations to this fund, to June 12:

Russian Seed Wheat Donations
Prairie Springs Local 1383 \$ 5.00
Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.
Gorham, Kansas 10.00
Far. Coop. Assn. Page City 10.00
Farmers Coop Assn., Hilton 5.00
E. H. Peden, Hilton 1.00
Allen Center Local 2155 7.00
Center Hill Local 1147 5.00
Far. Coop. Assn. Brewster 15.00
Excelsior Local 959 2.00
Beaver Local 1558 15.00
Plum Creek Local 1484 5.00
Liberty Local 1142 6.00
Erie F. U. Coop. Assn. Erie 10.00
Waterville Farmers Grain
& Livestock Co. Waterville 5.00
Pleasant View Local 1843 3.00
Ellsworth F. U. EL, Ellsworth 15.00
Lamoureux Local 1961 4.00

Farmers Un. Ele., Kanapolis 10.00
James Dolezal, Kanapolis 5.00
F. U. Job. Assn. 100.00
Total \$238.00

The importance of this campaign is stressed in a letter received from H. E. Witham, General Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City.

June 3, 1943
E. K. Dean
Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Ernie:

I think the plan to raise money for Kansas Seed Wheat to go to Russia is an excellent one, and you can count on us for at least \$100. If the Committee does not succeed in raising the needed amount, let us know and we will add to this subscription.

We had a circular going out today in regard to our address, so I added a paragraph to it calling attention to the need for sending contributions to this fund to you quickly. A copy of this is enclosed.

H. E. WITHAM
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION.

Farmers Union Scores a Grand Slam

Farmer's Stake In Food Conference

Can Decide Pattern of Farm Production for Next Decade

American agriculture has a tremendous stake in the United Nations Food Conference on postwar problems. The pattern laid down can easily decide agriculture's course for the next decade. It may result in the blue print for making America the granary for the world for years to come.

On May 18, President Roosevelt sent a message to delegates from 43 nations meeting in the heart of the Appalachians at Hot Springs, Va. He said in part:

"The broad objectives for which we work have been stated in the Atlantic charter, and at the meeting of the 21 American republics at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942. It is the purpose of this conference to consider how best to further these policies insofar as they concern the consumption, production and distribution of food and other agricultural products in the postwar period.

"Four Freedoms" are Related
"We know that in the world for which we are fighting and working the four freedoms must be won for all men. We know, too, that each freedom is dependent upon the others; that freedom from fear, for example, cannot be secured without freedom from want. If we are to succeed, each nation individually, and all nations collectively, must undertake these responsibilities:

"They must take all necessary steps to develop world food production so that it will be adequate to meet the essential nutrition needs of the world population. And they must see to it that no

hindrances, whether of international trade, of transportation or of internal distribution, be allowed to prevent any nation or group of citizens within a nation from obtaining the food necessary for health.

Society's Obligation to People

"Society must meet in full its obligation to make available to all its members at least the minimum adequate nutrition. The problems with which this conference will concern itself are the most fundamental of all human problems—for without food and clothing, life itself is impossible."

The aims and principles enunciated by the President were echoed and elaborated by Marvin Jones, chief United States delegate and chairman of the conference, in an address appealing for global economic and political collaboration, to make the next 100 years "The People's Century."

New Day For All People

"What humanity wants," he said "is not charity, but a free opportunity—the chance to work and help to build."

He declared a new day will be dawning for humanity "when the peoples of the earth are better fed and in better health; when rotting surpluses are translated into food for hungry mouths, clothing for protection and shelter for tired bodies; when the producer on the family-sized farming unit can plow his fields without fear and the smiling workman can fashion the tools of progress with the conscious knowledge that they will be used to bring happiness and not sorrow; when the sword of vengeance has fallen from the nerveless grasp of the tyrant, and the hand of the good neighbor rather than the mailed fist has been extended across the world."—G T A Digest.

WATCHES CROP REPORTS

Early reports on food and drought conditions, late plantings, local labor shortages (aggravated by the prohibition of farm labor movement from one county to the other without the approval of county agents) are causing USDA officials' brows.

16 Men Needed To Supply 1 Fighting Man

Food Before Bullets—Importance of Agriculture in War Effort Pointed Out By Gen. Uhl

OMAHA, Neb., June 12—Young men on midwest farms whose draft boards have reclassified them for continued service there rather than with our armed forces, were admonished this week by Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commanding general of the Seventh Service Command, to accept such classification cheerfully, to content themselves with the knowledge they are engaged in a most essential war task and to put into that task the best efforts of which they are capable.

General Uhl's command includes nine of the leading agricultural states—Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska.

"Food always has been a basic factor in all prolonged military operations, especially those far from home supply bases," General Uhl said. "Poor food makes a poor soldier; long lack of it destroys him. Poor food results in discontent, lowered morale, less fighting stamina, increased hospitalization, decreased manpower."

"We Americans should take courage in the knowledge that we have the best fed army in the world; that our citizens are fed more plentifully than those of any other nation and that withal we are sending enormous quantities of food stuffs to our less fortunate allies."

"This tremendous task must not be relaxed now. The flow of food to our fighting men and to those other persons who are dependent upon us, must not only be sustained but increased despite our handicaps. This burden of food supply will continue to bear more heavily upon the shoulders of all of us until after we have won the victory and those devastated acres in other parts of the world

Kansas Governor Approves Russian Seed Wheat Funds Drive

Governor Andrew F. Schoepel is giving whole-hearted support to the state-wide drive to raise \$6,000 to send seed wheat to Russian farmers in the Ukraine.

His approval of the war effort of Kansas citizens to help supplement lend-lease shipments by individual contributions is voiced in an official statement. He says: "We Kansans, who produce more than 50 percent of all the hard red winter wheat of America, remember that its origin as a great Kansas crop developed after the first seed was sent to us from the Crimea by Russians. It seems most appropriate that Kansas should now return the gift in order that the present war-scorched fields of the Crimea may once more be turned to food production for the sustenance and strengthening of our Russian allies."

Subscriptions to the fund to send two carloads of pure Kansas seed wheat to Russia are being collected by the Kansas Farmers Union and various farm and grain dealer organizations.

Twenty-one other states and Canada have already contributed to the national seed fund for Russian Relief. The Kansas drive, if completed by July 1st, will enable the Russian farmers to receive the seed wheat for fall planting.

have been restored to near normal, peace time production. We must cooperate uncomplainingly.

"So I admonish you young men, ordered to remain on the farm, to accept your present assignment in the war program cheerfully, to give no heed to neighborhood criticism, to throw yourself wholeheartedly into the task you are expected to do, remembering that we must have food before we can have bullets and that it is upon the food production of our nation we are dependent for our energy with which to win the victory."

"Yours is a most essential task, hum-drum and routine as it may sometimes seem. Only a very uncomfortable summer sun, and not the spotlight of publicity, may shine upon you as you toil in the fields. Only the silent stars may be witnesses of your faithfulness as you piece out both ends of a busy day with extra efforts about the barns in caring for the livestock and readying your farm equipment. But as you do this, take heart. You are one of those 16 men needed to supply each fighting man in the front lines. You must not fail him."

READ 'EM AND WEEP

WASHINGTON — Scandalous wastes in food production stories:

1. At the Camp Packing House, Courtland, N. Y., about Jan. 15, of 200 western cows slaughtered, 165 carried calves weighing from 70 to 85 pounds that would have been dropped in eight weeks.
2. North Dakota farm operator, because of lack of manpower to tend livestock through the winter, sold 24 head of 4-year-old heifers due to calve this spring, 35 sows and 35 ewes.
3. Housewives in Buffalo, N. Y., can buy meat once a week, one and a half pounds per family. Buffalo is a center of shell and aviation production. Similar scarcities reported in Pacific coast cities.

We Manufacture—

Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms
Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,
Office Equipment, Printing

the CONSOLIDATED
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SALINA, KANSAS

United States Senate Restores Farm Budget

Requests In First Budget Are Restored

(Continued from Page One)

FSA, ridiculing the "evidence" against the agency which Byrd claimed to have. Four of Byrd's fellow committeemen on the "economic committee" voted for FSA. Senator Glass was absent, leaving Byrd alone of the economic group against the agency.

Senator Russell got able assistance on the floor from Senators Bob LaFollette, Chavez of New Mexico, Nye and Langer of North Dakota, Pepper of Florida and Lucas of Illinois.

Senator Langer read the senate President Roosevelt's recent letter to Pres. James G. Patton of National Farmers Union renewing his support of the agency.

Millionaires Oppose

The fight against the FSA, led by Byrd, was supported on the floor by Eastland of Mississippi, Ferguson of Michigan, Hawkes (New Jersey millionaire), McFarland of Arizona and Moore (Oklahoma millionaire), with Taft of Ohio, Wherry of Massachusetts, Gerry of Rhode Island and Barbour of New Jersey supporting the Farm Bureau consistently.

Senator Bushfield of South Dakota, Clark of Missouri, Gillette of Iowa and Milliken of Colorado were in a group who voted against FSA on the 54-23 count but switched later to support the agency when it became apparent the assassination effort would not win anyhow.

Incentives Not Barred

The senate appropriations committee report was not changed in any instance, except when Senator Russell, leader of the fight for the department, agreed to a reduction in Triple-A administrative funds from \$32,500,000 to \$30,000,000.

There was no discussion of incentive payments on the floor. None are provided for in the bill, but the house prohibition against them has been removed.

Fight against the continuation of the RACC loan program was led by Senator Wherry of Nebraska, who had the support of Senator George of the banking and currency committee and Senators Byrd, Taft and Tydings.

An attempt was made to confuse the senate on the Farmers Union position, but it was spiked by a telegram sent to Senator Nye by President Patton reiterating NFU's strong support of the program in the absence of war risk crop insurance.

No Extension Gravy

The Extension Service, which was to have vulturized the remains of a dismembered department of agriculture under the Farm Bureau's house bill, gets no new powers under the senate measure.

FSA, Triple-A and other agencies all keep their own information services, regional offices and educational and supervisory programs.

The senate did not put an iron-clad restriction against the Service doing Farm Bureau chores, as requested by Farmers Union, the Grange and others. But neither did it fatten the agency or excuse it from a decent observation of laws and regulations already in the books which should be adequate to prevent illegal and indecent conduct.—National Union Farmer.

"FARM BLOC" SUBMITTED 116 AMENDMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION ACT

(Continued from Page One)

CCC has set the lone value on the 1943 wheat crop (spring wheat) at \$1.41, Minneapolis, which is 25 percent of parity price and 36 percent above the 1942 loan value. This puts a floor under wheat price, which was this week, for cash wheat \$1.38 to \$1.40. But when the crop comes in this fall that cash price would have fallen without the loan value now established.—The Co-Optimist.



"RUSSELL'S BEST" FLOUR is Rated Essential to the war-time health and vigor of agricultural workers, and others engaged in important civilian war tasks.

"E" also stands for Excellent. "Russell's Best" Flour which is ENRICHED is the All-Purpose Flour which You've Been Looking For—

ALWAYS ASK for "Russell's Best" flour at your Farmers Union Co-Op Elevators and Stores.

Handled by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association Feed Warehouse in Topeka

RUSSELL MILLING COMPANY
RUSSELL, KANSAS

Don Wilcox Again Heads Farmers Union Managers and Directors Ass'n.

Alfred Rensmeyer, Solomon, is New Secretary of Organization—Many Important Subjects Discussed at Annual Spring Meeting in Topeka on June 9

The annual spring meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Managers and Directors Association was Wednesday, June 9, at the Jayhawk hotel in Topeka.

The meeting was called to order by President Don Wilcox. As Merle Tribbey, secretary of the Association was absent, E. K. Dean, Kansas Farmers Union president, was appointed by Chairman Wilcox to serve as temporary secretary. Due to the absence of the secretary, the books were not available and there was no report on the finances of the organization, or any minutes of a previous meeting.

Address of Welcome

George Bicknell, manager of FUJA's elevator and feed plant at Topeka, made an address of welcome. Mr. Bicknell, besides greeting the managers and welcoming them to Topeka, made a short talk on some of the problems confronting the cooperatives in war time, with particular emphasis on supplies of feed and merchandise.

A Member of Kansas Committee Farm Organizations

Chairman Wilcox gave a report calling to the attention of those present the work of the association as a member of the Kansas committee of Farm organizations. He presented several of the bills that were brought before the committee of Farm Organizations during the last session of the legislature and explained the position he had taken, as representative of the Managers Association.

After adoption of the president's report, State President Dean explained the campaign for funds to send seed wheat to Russia.

Chairman Wilcox announced that the FUJA was serving a complimentary luncheon in the Green Room at the Jayhawk hotel and those present were invited to attend as guests of the Jobbing Association.

Ted Belden Discusses Merchandise Department

At 1:30 p. m. Chairman Wilcox reconvened the meeting. Ted Belden, Manager of the merchandise department of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, talked about rationing, priorities and the things affecting the normal handling and distribution of merchandise through his department.

Roy Crawford Discusses Storage Problem

Roy Crawford, manager of the Grain department for FUJA, talked on the subject of handling and storing this year's wheat crop. He pointed out, among other things, that the problem would more than likely be one of transportation this year, rather than one of storage, as was the case last year.

He felt that if the permit system was invoked at the Kansas City market this year, it would be due to transportation facilities rather than storage facilities. He gave some hope that the Kansas City market might be able to work this year without invoking the permit system.

President Dean Talks on Family Type Agriculture

E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, talked on the assigned subject of what the cooperative can do to help protect family type agriculture. He pointed out one of the greatest problems we had in protecting family type agriculture was being able to bring farmers to a full realization of the serious threats to that type of agriculture through the ever increasing trend toward commercialized agriculture. He said directors and managers of cooperative business organizations could help a great deal by talking with farmers and helping them to recognize this threat. He pointed out that cooperatives could help to accomplish this end by cooperating with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Kansas Farmers Union in getting the KANSAS UNION FARMER into the hands of all of the members and patrons of the Association through the group subscription plan offered by the Jobbing Association. He also urged managers and directors to help all they could in building the Farmers Union as a farm organiza-

tion in their community as a means of organized protection for family type agriculture.

Chairman Wilcox then called for a discussion on the various subjects brought up during the day. Among the things most freely discussed were the wheat varieties bill, the distribution of petroleum products, manpower, and the rules and regulations governing the handling and distribution of farm supplies. There was no definite action taken on any of the things discussed, but it is felt that a great deal of good emerged from the entire discussion, in added information and understanding among the group.

A Cooperative Alfalfa Dehydration Plant

State President E. K. Dean suggested that consideration be given to the formation of an alfalfa dehydration plant—to be used for the dehydration of alfalfa and other grasses. He pointed out that private capital had been considering the formation of another plant near St. Mary's, and that if supplies can be obtained for this type of plant, the establishment of a cooperative facility of this kind would doubtless be possible. He suggested that FUJA give consideration to this and that if this cooperative did not wish to establish the plant, another plan might be formulated so that this plant could be built on a cooperative basis.

Explains New Tax Law

E. C. Broman, Manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association was next called on to explain the handling of the new withholding tax law. He pointed out that it was difficult to give accurate and correct information as it was not all available but he did discuss and explain a lot of general points in regard to the handling of the new tax law. At this point the program called for election of officers.

Elect Officers

Since the vice-president was absent, acting Secretary Dean took nominations for president. Don Wilcox being the only nominee, a motion was made by Pat Nash and seconded by J. O. Newberry that nominations be closed, and the entire ballot was cast in favor of Mr. Wilcox as president.

Emil Samuelson was elected as vice-president and Alfred Rensmeyer of the Farmers Union elevator at Solomon was elected unanimously as secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The president of the association will appoint a delegate to the State Farmers Union convention.

First-Hand Reports On FSA

To the Emergency Committee on Food Production

FARMERS GET NEW LEASE ON LIFE

"Several years ago I helped take an agricultural census of Walker county. The requirements were to list every item of food of farm produce that could be turned into food on the farm. I went into many, many farm homes where I couldn't see how the farmer and wife and possibly several children could exist a week. No milk cow, no hogs, or bacon, few if any chickens, no potatoes Irish or sweet, and no canned food or possibly an old plug mule or two. Couple this with the hopeless atmosphere that pervaded the home and you have the picture.

Im giving you this by way of contrast. Go into these same homes today that are being supervised by FSA and here is about what you find: two good young mules, one or two milk cows, one or two heifers coming along to keep up the supply of milk, a sow and a bunch of pigs, a plentiful supply of bacon and lard and a yard overrun with chickens. And it is wonderful to see the amount of canned food these farm security people put up.

FARMS FOR VETERANS

It is by no means too early to inaugurate concrete measures for meeting the problems which will be created by demobilization of the armed services at the end of the war. One practical step was recommended to the Senate Agricultural Appropriations Sub-committee last week by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union. Mr. Patton urged appropriation of five million dollars to develop a veterans' farm program on the tenant-purchase pattern and to option, beginning immediately, farm lands to be available after the war for men as they are discharged from the armed forces.

This is rehabilitation in the best sense of the term. It is infinitely preferable to the kind of cash handout to former servicemen with which the Nation has assuaged its conscience in the past. It would give to the men returning to civilian life what they most need and want—an opportunity to take up again the occupation out of which they were called into uniform. We should recognize this as our minimum responsibility to them.

Without this sort of assistance from the Government, our farm population is likely to be seriously depleted when the war is over. For land may be obtainable then only at inflated prices. Optioning of land now will help to prevent inflation of such a nature. There is plenty of land available for the purpose. Cantonment sites and the safety areas around war plants can be utilized. The rich regions of Alaska which will be opened up by the Alcan Highway, may lure some of our servicemen. It is essential, of course, that any land procured for them should be fertile and productive so that they will have a fair chance to wrest a decent livelihood from it. And the opportunity should be reserved, of course, for bona fide farmers.

By adopting this proposal now, Congress can do much to assure the continuance of family farming as the basis of American agriculture. The trend toward large-scale commercial and absentee ownership is naturally accelerated by the war. Unless arrested, it may subvert the healthy pattern of our rural life. Encouragement of servicemen to return to farming should be beneficial, not only to them as individuals, but to the nation as a whole—Washington Post.

I went into three homes where the cans were stored in rooms where I told the housewives it looked like the floor might collapse from the very weight.

And, best of all, look into the faces of these people and see the gleam of a brighter, happier outlook. They have no task for a day—only a fighting chance—and are paying every dollar back. But the best payment of all is that they are rearing a happier, sturdier class of citizens.

I have no criticism of agricultural colleges nor of any of the extension work, but these agencies never reach the little fellow in the lower bracket. They are on the top rung and never percolate down to the small farmer who really needs help.

Farmer from LaFayette, Georgia
A. G. Cremer

A MESSAGE TO CANNON

Congressman Clarence Cannon has a message from 2,500 of his labor constituents which says:

"Shortly you will act as our representative on the matter of FSA, an agency which we are convinced has done much on behalf of the working farmer of America and that a continued expansion of these efforts can make possible substantial increases in farm production. Support their requests for funds and thus make possible increased production."

It was signed by United Retail and Department Store Employees Local No. 11.

F. U. Auto Insurance Completely Satisfies

Claims Are Handled Promptly and Equitably; Tom Hall writes of Recent Auto Accident—Is Loyal to Farmers Union Insurance Program

Formerly manager of the Service and Information Department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Tom Hall, now in Washington where he is marketing specialist in the grain division of FCA's cooperative, Research Division, writes interestingly of his complete satisfaction with his automobile insurance coverage, which was purchased through Farmers Union Service Company, Inc., of Salina:

"I wanted to write you about my car insurance. I had a little accident while my car was left parked. The radiator grill, front fenders and front bumper were damaged and with pretty high prices and parts I had a claim above my \$25.00 deductible of \$34.31.

"I was certainly very well pleased with the promptness with which the company took care of this claim for me—and everything else about my dealings with your insurance connection with Lumbermans' Mutual. If it would be of any value to you to quote my experience with this claim, please

feel free to use in any way you see fit.

"There was one thing that has me worried a little—that is, they say that since I live here in Washington, I must carry my insurance with them through their agency in Virginia. In that case, the Farmers Union wouldn't get any benefit as I would be insuring directly with them. I told them that my legal residence was Kansas and that I was here on a temporary war service appointment, and planned to keep my residence in Kansas and go back there as soon as my present appointment terminates.

Therefore I am enclosing my check to renew my policy just as I would if I were there. Please forward it on and explain I want it handled just as it has been since my residence is still Kansas.

My work here with Cooperative Research and Service is interesting. I should be able to learn much about cooperative activity and operations especially as they relate to handling farm seed.

Sincerely,
Tom Hall.

Soldiers' Farm Proposal Gets Wide Acclaim

Newspapers Give It "Play"; Washington Post Gives Editorial Approval

National Farmers Union proposal that optioning and planning of farms for war veterans state immediately, made to the Senate Appropriations Committee, won an immediate hearty response in the nation.

News of the proposal was given prominent display in papers everywhere.

The Washington Post, leading morning paper in the national capital, editorially endorsed the suggestion, terming it a "practical step" in the right direction.

President James G. Patton, in his testimony before the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, asked that \$5,000,000 be added to the FSA's tenant purchase, or farm ownership, funds to start optioning lands and planning veterans' farms.

The committee felt that the proposal should be handled through basic legislation and one member urged Farmers Union to take it to the Senate Agricultural Committee. This will be done.

A pamphlet on the proposal is being published by National Farmers Union. Copies will be available soon to fill requests sent 3501 E. 46th Ave., Denver, Colo.

AN APPEAL TO DOG OWNERS

If you have a dog that will meet government requirements, you should enlist him for training with our armed forces. Trained dogs save lives of our men.

The United States War Dogs have proved so necessary that the War Department has gradually raised the number they want from 200 to many thousands, based on their performance both at home and abroad with the Army, the Navy, the Marines and the Coast Guard.

The role of these War Dogs is varied. The loss of life of Army messengers between detachments is very large. In this work dogs can be used to save the lives of many men. The dogs run close to the ground and usually protected by vegetation can more safely accomplish their purpose. Dogs are trained to locate hidden enemy machine gun nests and snipers in the same way bird dogs find game. In fact, some of the United Nations progress in the South Pacific was seriously helped up by the Japanese dogs supplied by the Germans.

War Dogs are in Africa and in many locations outside of the United States serving as Sentry Dogs, Pack Dogs, Sledge Dogs and First Aid Dogs. The War Dogs protect Army Posts, Navy Yards, Plants, Airplane Hangars, Warehouses, Arsenals, Defense Plants, etc., and have caught saboteurs in

FDR Backs FSA Fund in NFU Letter

"Need for Maximum Effort From All Farmers Evident Today," President Writes Patton

President Franklin D. Roosevelt renewed his support of the Farm Security Administration May 29 in a letter to President James G. Patton of Farmers Union, released to the press June 8.

The President's letter was in response to a letter President Patton had written him.

The President wrote:
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1943,

My Dear Mr. Patton:

I have your letter of April 8th urging my continued support of the Farm Security Administration. My position on this matter has not changed since my letter of July 2, 1942 written in response to the joint appeal sent me by yourself and leaders of other prominent organizations interested in this agency's continuance.

The necessity for achieving maximum effort from our farm producers is even more evident today than it was then. The small farmers of the Nation aided by the Farm Security Administration have given an excellent account of their ability and their patriotic determination during the past year. I am sure that with continued assistance they will equal or surpass that record this year.

I am opposed to any step that might impair the work that the Farm Security Administration has been doing among these small farm families.

Very sincerely yours
(Signed)
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The president's letter above was read to the senate during debate on the FSA appropriation Thursday.

various parts of the United States. Dogs must be 20 inches or more in height at the shoulder and weigh over 50 pounds, dogs that can not be intimidated by strangers, one to five years old, pure bred or cross bred. Dogs must not be gun shy, storm shy or noise shy.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

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

Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

WORK RESUMED ON REA JOBS

Projects Halted in July Taken Up Again: Wiring Requirements Lightened.

After long and vigorous efforts REA cooperatives have won their fight for farmstead wiring, authorization for the completion of 32 projects which were shut down last July, and a reduction from 10 to 5 animals units as the requirement for extension of power lines to farms.

REA Administrator Slattery has announced loan allocations totaling \$679,000 for six systems in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Virginia and Washington. These funds will be used for the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing properties and later for the construction of new distribution lines. No new construction will be undertaken except under authorization or regulation of WPB. In the case of allotments involving acquisition of existing properties, funds allotted for new construction will not be used until after the war. The new allocations bring the total to \$462,443,465.66.

The farmstead wiring victory is important because it enables the farmer to get the materials to link his barn and other buildings with the power line after it has been extended to his property. It provides preference in getting up to 75 pounds of non-ferrous metal in conductors as well as necessary fixtures and accessories, but does not include material for home wiring.

Border to Border

Among 32 projects held up since last July, and now to be completed, are operations in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, West Virginia, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colo-

rado, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Iowa and Texas. The log jam which held these projects up was broken when cooperatives in 19 states pulled together in getting congressional representatives to act . . . 48 hours after the pressure started.

Said Clyde T. Ellis, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association executive manager: "All this means more electricity for hundreds of more farms."

General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system, has ruled that rural electric cooperative associations, engaged in providing heating power, water supply, gas supply or illuminating service, come within the definition of essential war activities, and that employees engaged in such essential occupations may be considered for occupational classification.

The change in the animal units required for power line extension makes it easier for small farmers to get their war jobs done. All procedure is the same except that in figuring animal units turkeys and geese may not be counted, 600 chickens (broilers) per year, or 125 turkeys or geese per year,

each being one unit. Extensions allowed are at the rate of 100 feet per animal unit.

Cheese Plus

Roanoke Valley Cheese Cooperative near Blackburg, Va., has put through a combination quality and cost-reduction program. Through erection of a cold storage room, losses experienced when cheese was held through the warm period of the year, will be eliminated and the cost of transporting cheese to Roanoke for storage will be wiped out. Ability to place newly made cheese in the optimum temperature for proper cooling, has added considerably to the quality of the product. Savings in transportation costs and outside storage expense, will pay off the entire cost of the cold storage room in a few years.—Cooperative Digest.

Co-Ops Help Meet Increased Cheese Needs

BY P. C. WILKINS

Assistant Economist, arm Credit Administration

Co-op cheese factories have done much to meet the increased demand for cheese—a vital food in our war effort. With the shortage of many other protein foods, protein-rich cheese has become more important than ever in guarding against deficient diet.

Many co-ops with farsighted management expanded their plants in the pre-war years and are now in a position to contribute more of their product to the total war effort. Available data indicates there was a total increase of over 41 per cent in the cooperative production of cheese from the year 1937 through 1941. In terms of total pounds 626 co-op cheese factories in 1937 reported 126,407,000 pounds of cheese made. In 1941 some 630 reported 179,319,000 pounds. The increase for 1941 alone was almost 22,000,000 pounds over the 1940 co-op production.

Year	Associations reporting	Number	Cheese made 1,000 lbs.	Average per association 1,000 lbs.
1937	626	126,407	202	
1938	651	146,808	226	
1939	641	146,127	228	
1940	632	157,484	249	
1941	631	179,319	284	

As indicated by the accompanying table the increase in total co-op production was due mainly to the expansion and speeding-up of production within the existing plants rather than an increase in the total number of co-op cheese factories. For 1937 the average production per cheese factory was 202,000 pounds while in 1941 the average was 284,000 pounds or an average increase of 16,000 pounds per cheese factory each year.

The 1942 production figures are as yet incomplete but from preliminary reports there are indications that the 1942 co-op cheese production will far exceed the 1941 record.—News for Farmers Co-Op.

REPAIRS AT ALTON

Jat Newbrey tells about repair work being done at Alton this spring, where W. Z. Hadley is manager, Ernst Engineering Company is in charge of the work there which includes the raising and enlarging of the elevator, putting in a new automatic scale, and the building of a new warehouse. The busy farmers in this community grow big crops and loyally patronize their cooperative—both in the marketing of the grain and buying of their supplies. Alton is one of the many units of the big Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association of which R. D. Wycoff is manager, and year after year Alton is either high shipper of grain to Farmers Union Jobbing Association or the second or third high station.

Jat also tells us the true story about how Alton was formerly called Bull City. Here we thought all along it was because of Jat's tendency to add fiction to fact when talking about his home town!

What Makes Your Congress Tick?

Every American Should Know How the Wheels of Democracy Run

What makes your congress tick?

Congressmen indulge in forensic fireworks for public consumption, when they orate on the floor of the House or the Senate.

That's democracy in action, and captures the headlines.

But the political boiler-makers don't drive their rivets in public. They work in committees, and most of the time behind closed doors.

That's also democracy in action. That's where your congressmen do their real stuff.

How Your Congress Ticks

Voters who aren't willing to learn how their government operates shouldn't complain if they are bested by people who make learning their business.

The agricultural appropriations bill is the most important piece of farm legislation of the past ten years.

Let us follow this bill from the time of its conception until it is enacted into law by congress.

Step one. The Department of Agriculture draws up a budget the same way as any other well-run business. It determines how much it needs to operate efficiently for the year.

Each department and division submits its estimate. In these budgets are included the needs for such agencies and services as Rural Electrification, Farm Security, Farm Credit, Crop Insurance, Commodity Credit Corporation Triple A, soil conservation, incentive and parity payments.

All these departmental and divisional requests are included in the single budget of the Department of Agriculture.

Step two. This budget goes to the National Bureau of the Budget, which clears all federal budget requests. This Bureau must hold appropriation requests of the various federal departments in line, and scrutinize all items. The Department of Agriculture's budget request which cleared the Budget Bureau, was a request for nearly one billion dollars.

All revenue bills originate in the House. They are subject to review and changes by the Senate, but the House has the first and last vote.

Bill Goes to Committee

Step Three. Department of Agriculture appropriation bills go to the House Committee on Appropriations. This is an important and a very large committee. There are forty-three members of which at present twenty-five are Democrats and eighteen are Republicans, out of 435 House members.

As large as this committee is, it cannot possibly deal with the thousand and one appropriation bills. Yet it must approve every bill on revenue matters.

If the House Appropriations Committee acted as a Committee of the Whole to study every bill before it, its work would never end. So in order to get the work done, the House Appropriations Committee is divided into a number of smaller groups, called sub-committees.

Among these sub-committees, one of the most important by the way, is the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Agriculture Department.

All of the Department of Agriculture's requests for appropriations must originate with this sub-committee.

This is a hurdle within a hurdle which the agricultural appropriations bill must clear.

This was the sub-committee before which over 1,667 pages of testimony was taken.

Getting Ready for a Vote

After the agricultural appropriations bill has cleared the sub-committee, it goes to the full House Appropriations Committee, and from here is blessed out to the floor of the House.

The fourth step. The House receives the bill and after much debating and amending it votes. The agricultural appropriations bill, in this instance badly crippled and of

little aid or comfort to the family-type farmer, passed the House.

Sixth step. After the bill passes the House, it is sent to the Senate. But the Senate does not immediately act upon the bill. Instead it sends the bill to its own Senate Agricultural Appropriations Committee, which turns it over to its sub-committee on agricultural appropriations.

And here the whole story starts over again. The hearings are held and voluminous testimony is taken.

Seventh step. Then the whole committee gets the bill and reports it out to the Senate. The Senators debate the bill on the floor and finally pass their version of an agricultural appropriations bill.

Eighth and ninth steps. But the House and Senate do not see eye-to-eye on the bill. To break this deadlock, the Speaker of the House names a Committee on Conference, and the President of the Senate, who is the Vice President of the United States, does likewise.

Conferences Iron Out Wrinkles. The two Committees on Conference meet, argue, debate, and finally compose their differences into a single bill, which usually passes both houses, because it is normal practice for Representatives and Senators to sustain their conference committees.

The nine simple steps explained are of course elementary. A bill may have to struggle through enemy territory over tortuous and devious routes before it finally becomes law.

But this explanation gives you an idea of how your Congress functions.

Why Committees are Important

Now you can understand why the committees are so important, and why committee members are able to largely write the kind of a bill they wish.

A powerful sub-committee can make or break a bill. Powerful and wealthy interests know this. When they seek to have a bill passed or a measure defeated, they do not work on every member of Congress. Instead they approach key members of Congress, who hold key posts on key committees.—G. T. A. Digest.

The Mechanic can take material worth five dollars and make it into a watch worth seventy-five dollars—that's skill.

Henry Ford can write a few words upon a sheet of paper and make it one million dollars—that's capital.

The Ditch Digger works ten hours per day and shovels three or four tons of earth for three dollars—that's labor.

My wife can purchase a very comfortable hat for three seventy-five but she prefers one that costs ten dollars—that's foolishness.

The Poet, Tennyson, could take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth six thousand dollars—that's genius.

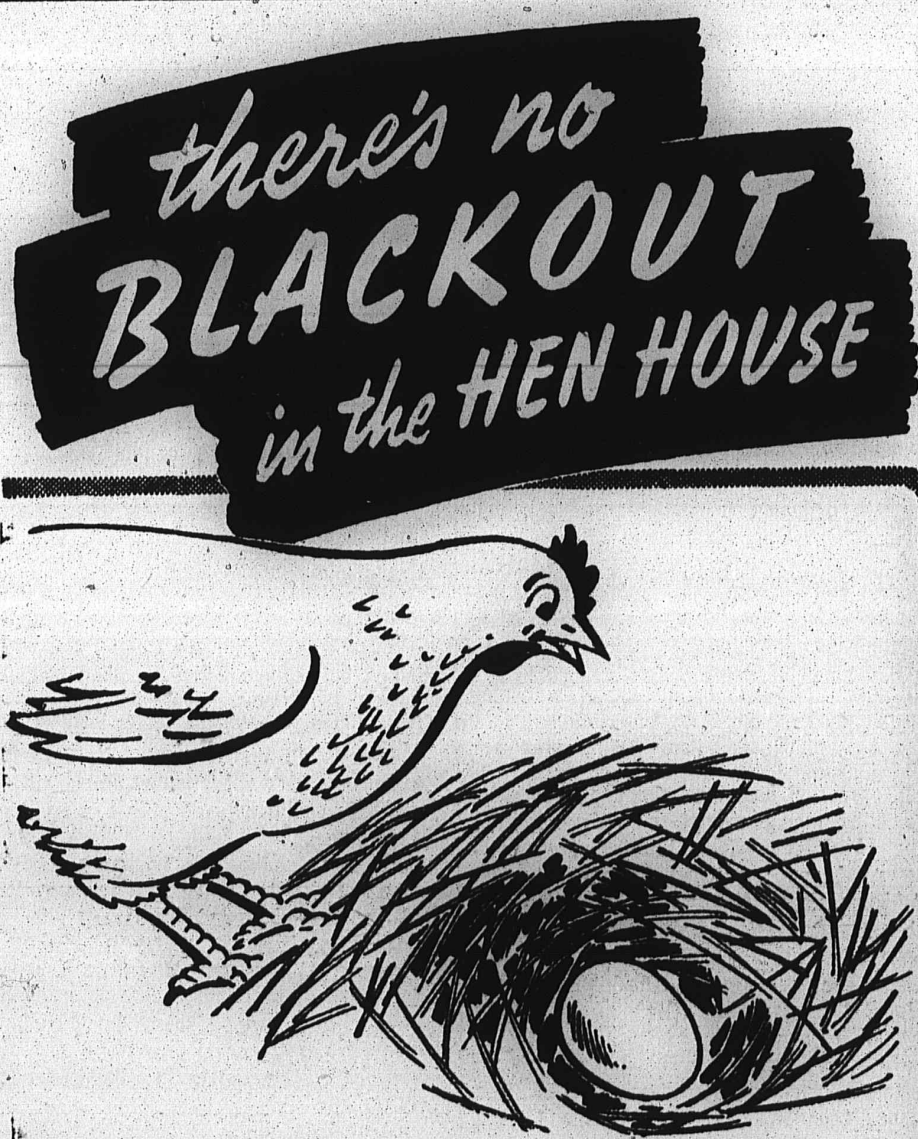
The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and shape on it an eagle bird and make it worth twenty dollars—that's money.

I can make out a check for a million dollars and it will not be worth a damn—that's tough.

We can attend this meeting and listen to discussions and do nothing about it—that's wasted time.

We can all give suggestions that are sound and helpful, that will help make more efficient agencies to render farmers a greater service—that's good business.—George C. Deems, District Manager Southern States Cooperative, Roanoke, Va.

The Farm Bureau does not represent the actual farmers, though its name misleads many people to believe that it does. It is the mouthpiece of financial interests occupied in crowding down farm efforts to benefit their own conditions. Farm organizations must be democratic in their own activities and not dependent upon favors from wealthy corporations.



Blackouts Interfere With Production

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

KFU and UNION STANDARD EGG MASH and PELLETS

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THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

Juniors 16-21

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

FRONTIERS

There is much space still to explore and conquer
Between these old seas, on this well-known ground;
The world is wide as always, and as always
Wider than the world is round.

Last league of water sailed, last island settled,
Still must explorers voyage hardly hearted.

Peace is a country yet unknown, and Plenty,
Has been discovered but is not yet charted.

—Marie De L. Welch

GUEST EDITORIAL

THE KIND OF A POST-WAR WORLD I WANT, AND HOW TO GET IT

By Pvt. Wm. J. Bode, F. U. Junior
401 Training Group—P. P.
AAFTTC—BTC No. 4
Miami Beach, Fla.

(Editor's Note: This article is an entry in the National Union Farmer's Round Table Discussion for Juniors and Juniors grown-up).

What do I want the world to be after the war? The very first thing I want is security. The knowledge that there will not be another war, no more abrupt changes in our economy. The knowledge that we, the people, can build our homes and farms without fear of losing them. The knowledge that our children can grow up in a world of equal opportunity and to find a place of respect and responsibility in the new America. An America that will be unbiased to race, color or creed. An America that will be loosed from the shameful bondage of class distinction. An America that will be rid of unscrupulous individuals who greedily use their usually ill-gained fortunes to rob others of their livelihood, respect and happiness.

A Secure America

Yes, an America of security is what I want—security so that we can look and build directly into the future without having to untangle problems created in our grandfather's time.

The first important step in achieving this world will be at the peace conference at the conclusion of this war. We all pray to God that this peace will come soon, very soon to put an end to the heinous slaughters that are war.

Before post-war planning can be a reality, we must be sure that we are exhausting every personal and collective effort to win this war. Of what practicality would be even the most well-based post-war plans if we should lose the titanic struggle we are now encountering.

I consider the peace that we hope to dictate at the collapse of our enemies of vital importance. An unjust peace would only result in a world of chaos

and somehow the downtrodden will rise to fight another war—which will be even more terrible and enormous than the present global conflict.

Only when nations understand that the one and only foundation for world peace can be mutual understanding, will that same end be realized. We Americans represent ourselves as humane. I hope we will never agree on an armistice that would rob any nation of its wealth, resources and pride. This war is being fought because of such a mistake only 24 years ago. Secret alliances must be abolished. How can trust be maintained by underhanded work?

A World Police Court

A world police court—we know the effectiveness of a League of Nations—with malice towards none and justice for all is the only possible solution for incidents and circumstances that lead to wars. Each nation, in spite of its size and wealth, should have equal representation. Representatives chosen by the people to carry out their common wishes. A police court sounds harsh but every step—some may be violent—must be exercised to prevent any nation to assume too much power, in fact any power or influence over a neighbor or any other foreign power.

I sincerely believe that if a just peace can be accomplished a reincarnation of people will result. Social barriers will be broken down and through a social revolution (which is now taking place) a true democracy will emerge with equal advantages for all.

When that day arrives it is my honest conviction, that the FARMERS UNION will lead the greatest Americans to victory over their obstacles that they singularly cannot overpower.

Cooperation The Only Way

Only with the world realization that cooperation—a result of understanding and trust among people—is the only way to accomplish anything, including a lasting peace, can post-war plans be materialized.

With world peace accomplished, we will build slowly and surely toward a world free from unnecessary strife caused by selfish and overambitious people who entirely disregard the good of the many for personal gain. We must build slowly, making sure that each new step is the ultimate in perfection. My best example to prove that point is an educated membership. An educated membership is extremely pertinent in this day for it realizes the value of each working for all and all for each.

Importance of Winning the Peace

The FARMERS UNION has emphasized the importance of winning the peace. As members of this great militant organization, we must do our most to follow the course our leaders drafted at the Oklahoma City Convention from the ideas of the delegates that represented us.

Yes, before we lay elaborate plans for the perfect world, we must make positively certain that never again a war will disrupt that dream.

Will there be a war within another 25 years? If there will be, God forbid! We will have to be honest and not blame another Hitler but ourselves.

REPORT OF STUDENT CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE by ESTHER EKBLAD

Farmers were not forgotten in discussions at the Hollister Student Conference of the YMCA and YWCA, May 28 to June 4. As a lone



farm representative at the conference I was kept busy, for even students who testified that they knew nothing about farm life, were keenly interested in becoming well informed on current farm issues. What is the Farm Bloc? Will Congress grant appropriations for the Farm Security Administration? Can farmers and industrial workers work together? How can we as students get more information about farmers and key farm issues? These are a sample of the questions directed to me, during my five days at Hollister.

Three Racial Groups Represented
Hollister, Missouri, is in the Shepherd of the Hills section of the Ozark Mountains, and in recent weeks it was in the Missouri flood area. The YMCA camp usually used for the Student Conference received a taste of flood waters and the conference was on the verge of being postponed, but luckily it was possible for the Presbyterian Hill Camp, which remained high and dry, to be pressed into service. Students came from colleges in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri. There were Negro and white students, and several Japanese who came from the Government Relocation Centers in Arkansas. The fellowship of the group was something to remember for a long time. It was especially wholesome to have the several races represented, and all of us gained immensely from the discussions of race and minority problems, with the three groups participating. The Japanese had a contribution all their own to make. We often forget that Japanese people, the majority of them innocent of any wrong to the United States, were torn by the roots from their California homes; and moved by train to internment camps. There they live as a communal group; eat in mess halls, share work, and each has only a small room to call his own. Many of the Japanese are accepting their plight

broadmindedly, and they are preparing themselves for the day when they can again become an integral part of the nation. Many are leaving the Centers now for farm and industrial employment. In the Centers they are trying to keep active and useful, although they complain that there isn't enough for them to do. Farmers Union folks will be interested to know that they are organizing cooperative stores through which they are selling notions and household supplies to themselves.

A Member of Panel Discussion Group

My first initiation to the program of the conference came on Saturday evening, May 29th, when I was a member of a panel discussing the topic: "Economic Reconstruction and Post War Planning." The other two members were Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, Southwestern Director of the National Labor Relations Board, and John Rogers, an attorney from Tulsa, Oklahoma. The topic was approached from the view points of capital, labor and farmers. In a sense the panel did little more than open a number of economic and social issues which fortunately were given an airing in small discussion circles in following days.

A Rich Experience

For me, personally, it was a rich experience to attend the conference. I didn't know anyone when I arrived, but I felt at home immediately. Here was a group which was singing the folk songs that we sing, and dancing the dances that we dance. And here was a group that, like the Farmers Union, is interested in not only "setting the four freedoms to music, but putting them to work."

Value of Working Relationships

In the Farmers Union we are recognizing the value of acquaintanceships and working relationships with other organized groups. Here with the college YMCA's and YWCA's is an opportunity for us. In our camp and conference programs, I think we should inaugurate a program of exchange students with them. And when Farmers Union Juniors enter colleges, I think we should suggest that they get acquainted with the YWCA and YMCA.

An Appreciated Opportunity

The Farmers Union owes thanks to Miss Jimmie Woodward and J. Frederick Miller, Secretaries of the Southwest Council of Student Christian Associations, for the opportunity to participate in their conference. The farmer, his community, and his relationship to the nation and the world was not forgotten as the Southwest College students conferred.

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"

The Education Conference

The conference of Educational directors and members of State Education Committees which met at Brook Forest Lodge in May, made a number of interesting steps forward in the educational work. A decision to emphasize the work of the Junior Reserves and Juniors since so many Juniors are away from home was unanimous on the part of all present. Post-war planning was discussed, and definite plans to arouse interest of communities in such planning for themselves was agreed upon.

Mile of Pennies

The Mile of Pennies Fund was voted by the Conference to be set aside as a special Junior Fund for the purpose of keeping Farmers Union youth in close touch with other groups. Latest additions to the fund are ten and one-half feet of pennies from Mrs. Ray Moose, local 67, Minnesota and thirty-six feet of pennies from Eugene J. Lipman, 1941 All-Stater, who won one-half of the war bond money for his contribution to the Round Table Discussion in the National Union Farmer.

No All-States Camp This Year

Much as the Educational Department regrets it, it is felt by all those concerned that All States Camp must be postponed for the duration of the war. After the war, it will be more than ever necessary that Farmers Union youth and Leaders meet together to discuss the problems which the post-war era will bring to youth in both agriculture and industry. Conferences of the persons who have heavy responsibilities in maintaining the Union at this time will be held during the war period.

The June Lantern

A transcript of the discussions and decisions of the Education Conference will be published in the June issue of "The Lantern." For those who are not on the mailing list of THE LANTERN this copy may be obtained by sending 25c to the National Farmers Union Education Service, 3501 East 46th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

"Twin Dragons"

"Twin Dragons," the Unit three text for Junior Reserves written (Please Turn to Page Seven)

Kansas' First Farmers Union Local Camp at Pauline

Elevation Local Sponsors Successful Camp Meeting at Elwyn Engler Farm

Rain, mud, and angry winds did not destroy or even dampen the successful and happy completion of the FIRST FARMERS UNION LOCAL CAMP for Kansas. Fifteen Juniors and Junior Reserves gathered at the Elwyn Engler farm near Pauline in Shawnee county, at 3:00 p. m., Tuesday, June 8, for the two and a half day camp sponsored by the Elevation Local.

A softball game and wading in the creek were the initial introduction that the boys and girls received to camp life. Later in the evening and in next two days came folk games and singing, classes, and handicraft periods. Wednesday's and Thursday's schedule was as follows:

7:30 a. m. Breakfast
8:30 a. m. Assembly
9:00-9:30 Story Hour (Cooperatives)
9:30-9:40 Recess
9:40-10:15 "Live Oak Tree"—Reserves
"Birds Are Good Neighbors"—Juniors
10:15-11:00 Preliminary Rules
11:00-12:00 Recreation
NOON
1:30-2:00 Rest and Quiet
2:00-2:30 Folk Dancing
2:30-2:45 Recess
2:45-4:00 Scrapbook, Handicraft
4:00-5:30 Sports
5:30 Program Practices
7:00 Supper
8:00 Evening Program, Games and Folk Dances
9:45 Lights Out

The rains and storms that persisted caused occasional shifting in pre-scheduled plans but somehow a time for everything was always found. The Engler's were the perfect hosts and even under the many kinds of weather made us comfortable at their home. Mothers came with food and to help with the cooking—there were hungry boys and girls to satisfy. Mrs. Albert Swan, Juvenile teach-

er, was present to teach the Juvenile Unit "Birds Are Good Neighbors," to help with scrapbooks, and to supervise many other activities. Mrs. Wm. Corbett, Junior Reserve teacher, also assisted with class and handicraft work. Mrs. Elwyn Engler, Local Education Director, was about to keep all phases of the camp running smoothly. Esther Ekblad, State Leader, was director.

The camp closed on Thursday evening with a program and wiener roast for parents. The program came first with songs and stunts by campers; then the wiener roast; games, and finally the closing ceremony of Viva La Compagnie, Taps, and Hasta Manana.

The following Juniors and Reserves attended the camp:
Junior Reserves:
Gayle Vernon
Donna L. Corbett
Curtis Nicely
Donald Sherrets
Allen Bosworth
Charles Engler
Dolores Jacqueline Palmer
Jo Ann Talley
Juniors:
David Palmer
Kermit Glenn Palmer
Patricia Vernon
Phil Lukert
Jimmy Corbett
Duane Sebring
Harold Ray Cox
"Small Fry":
Charlene Engler
Nancy Kay Corbett

JUVENILE-RESERVE MEETING

The Juniors and Reserves of the Fourmile Farmers Union Local, Clay County, met at the home of Leon Stromire, Wednesday, June 2. The meeting was called to order by President, Bruce Bumsted. After a short business meeting, class study was continued with Chapter II of "Birds Are Good Neighbors." More than twenty-five birds were identified by the class. A bird they did not know was identified as the Red Start. The next meeting will be held on the Stately Chestnut farm. Parents and class will have a picnic supper together.
Reporter.

NEWS FROM SMOKY HILL

The Juniors, Junior Reserves, and Juniors met at the Smoky Hill school house near Lindsborg, May 24. The Juniors continued with their study of the Farm Ownership Packet, the lesson that evening being on tenancy in the South. It was the most interesting lesson the class had had for a long time. The class meeting adjourned and all went to Mrs. Leroy Norberg's for a nice enjoyable lunch. Mrs. Norberg is teacher of the Juvenile class.

Ralph Sjostrom,
Junior Class Teacher.

SPECIAL 1942 CAMP EDITION PLANNED

1942 CAMPERS—There is still time to write a letter about YOURSELF since camp days last summer. Many letters are in and soon we will have a special camp edition of the Junior Department page.

VISIT STATE OFFICE

Keith Peterson of McPherson, 1941 Torchbearer, and Ralph Sjostrom, Junior class teacher in the Smoky Hill Local, Lindsborg, stopped at the State Office Monday morning, June 14. They were returning to their homes, after a visit at St. Marys.

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

KAW VALLEY LOCAL and WABAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING

The Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held their regular meeting June 4, 1943, at the Greenwood school house.

The President, Bert Wilson, called the meeting to order by singing several songs.

The roll call was answered by 18 members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

Mr. Albert Clawitter our Secretary read two letters which were sent to him by our State President, E. K. Dean.

The Wabaunsee County at this time took over and held their meeting. This meeting was also held at the Greenwood school, June 4, 1943.

Mr. Bert Wilson, County President and Mrs. George Seele, County Secretary were in charge. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous county meeting, which were accepted as read.

Mr. Brown, Professor of the St. Marys high school and also president of the Turkey Creek Local, gave a short talk and told several jokes.

Our County Lecturer, Mr. Jim Petty gave a very splendid talk which was very interesting.

Our President urged all Farmers Union members to write to our Senator and Congressman.

We are all happy we live in America and if we want this America to be and stay as it was, and is, we all better get down to real business and write to the people in Washington, D. C. and let them know how we feel about the farm problems and many other problems that also concern the farmers. We all know a stitch in time saves nine.

Irene Soelter,
Local Reporter.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL REPORTS JUNE MEETING

Overbrook, Kans.
June 10, 1943.

Dear Mr. Dean—

Enclosed please find a check for \$17 from the treasurer of Plum Creek Local No. 1484, to pay the dues of six members, 5 current and 1 back dues; and also a \$5 contribution to the Russian seed wheat fund.

The Plum Creek Local, No. 1484, held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Cooper Friday evening, June 4th.

President W. R. Correll called the meeting to order. Roll call was answered and showed nineteen members present in spite of threatening weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cooper were received into the local as new members. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Karnes and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McClure were also voted into the Local. We are especially glad to have the younger farmers and their wives come into the Farmers Union.

The Secretary read the letter from President E. K. Dean concerning the state-wide campaign to raise funds to purchase seed wheat for Russia. The meeting voted to contribute \$5 from the Local's funds to the worthy cause.

The July meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Correll on the evening of July 2.

Following the business meeting, refreshments of sandwiches, pie and coffee were enjoyed.

Very truly yours,
Floyd C. Butel,
Sec. and Treas.
Plum Creek Local
No. 1484.

STAG NIGHT

The Farmers Union Smoky Hill Local held a business session at the Train school house, May 25. There were fourteen members present. They gave a report on the Pie Social, and read a letter that was sent out by State President, Mr. Dean.

It was decided to send flowers or a potted plant to Mr. Garfield Morine, who is in the hospital at Kansas City. The meeting was adjourned and refreshments of ice cream and cookies were served.

Ralph Sjostrom,
Reporter.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Ellis, Kansas

Whereas, it has pleased Our Heavenly Father in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst Mrs. Albertina Neuburger, mother of our Brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel Neuburger.

Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of Excelsior Local 606 extend our sincere sympathy to our sorrowing brother and sister.

And be it also resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our regular meeting, one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel Neuburger and family.

Mrs. F. G. Erbert
Ergelbert Erbert.

A MEETING OF MANKATO LOCAL

Mankato Local No. 1848 met at Lamb's Schoolhouse June 2 and a nice crowd attended the meeting. President Will Pair was in charge of the meeting which was opened by singing The Star Spangled Banner, by the entire group.

Mrs. Alexander read the message to the Local and Mrs. William Lagergren gave a reading.

Mrs. Rollo Henningsen held her school for Junior members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Our next meeting will be June 16 at Lamb's Schoolhouse. As this may be our last meeting until after harvest, a large crowd is urged to attend.

Frank Dunn, Ed Olson and George Wharton are on the 'Eats' committee for the next meeting and they asked those attending to bring doughnuts. Coffee will be served.

Mrs. George Wharton, Reporter.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY

The Kaw Valley Farmers Union and the Wabaunsee county Union held a joint meeting at the school house June 4. A full report of the meeting will be sent later.

Mrs. George Seele,
County Secretary.

SANDY HOOK MEETING, JUNE 2

President John Pearl opened the regular monthly meeting of Sandy Hook, June 2, with a song.

The minutes were read and approved.

After we heard our financial standing from the Treasurer, Harold Phippen, the members voted to have an ice cream social. Arrangements were left to a committee with Leo Ronsse as chairman.

Because the July meeting would come during harvest, the members again decided to omit the July meeting.

Mr. Yocum then announced that Mr. Dean and Mr. Vesecky would speak at the stockholders' meeting, June 8.

After Mrs. Conley read a letter from the state office concerning seed wheat for Russia, we voted to send \$4.00 as our contribution.

After this we heard a very interesting talk by Mr. Dean. He talked mostly about the situation of Agriculture, especially farm legislation. He also told about the Farmers Union Hybrid Seed Corn program. Those planting this seed corn are: Mr. Wilson, Mr. Poppelreiter, Mr. Mainey, Mr. Reser, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Greisaber, Mr. Otto, Mr. Davis and Mr. Lenherr.

Then the meeting was turned over to the County President, Leo Ronsse who conducted the county meeting.

Regina Lenherr,
Reporter.

CARGY LOCAL MEETS

Cargy Local, No. 1236, held its regular meeting at Cargy school house on June 3, 1943.

The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President Mr. Earl Huston.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. A short business session followed reports given, and the meeting was turned over to the Program Committee.

A very nice Program was given and enjoyed by all.

I am very proud of the talent

Solomon Farmers Union Shows Increased Business

M. A. Kirn is New President of Co-Op.; State Education Director Ekblad Speaks at Evening Meeting

The annual spring meeting of the Solomon Farmers Union Business Association was at Solomon on June 4th. Alfred Rensmeyer is manager of the cooperative association.

The volume of business in dollars for the year ending May 31, 1943, was \$74,992.36, covering sales of wheat, feeds and other grains. This is approximately a 70 percent increase in the merchandise department.

Wheat purchased through FUJA finance account during the year ending May 31, 1942, totaled \$64,388. Approximately 30,000 bushels of Government loan wheat were handled in addition to Farmers Union Jobbing Association purchases. The cooperative has 140 members.

Officers and members of the Board are: M. A. Kirn, president; Robert Patton, vice-president;

James Ryan, Treasurer; Louis Donmyer, Secretary; Charles Taylor and William Meagher. Retiring members of the board were Thomas Riordan, who was also president of the association, and Oliver Miller.

Presents Auditor's Report

E. C. Broman, manager of the Farmers Union Auditing Association presented the auditor's report.

Eversharp pencils were given to retiring directors as gifts of appreciation.

E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was scheduled as the evening's principal speaker. However, due to his inability to attend because of car trouble, State Education Director Esther Ekblad spoke in his place.

At the close of the meeting doughnuts and soft drinks were served.

the young folks of our Local have. They are always willing to help with readings, songs and music for our programs. At the close of the meeting ice cream and pineapple sherbert were served to the 35 members present.

Bitha Dodder,
Reporter.

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL MEETS

The Headquarters Local enjoyed a chicken fry at the Kenwood Park, Salina, Saturday evening, June 12. The chicken which was brought from Solomon by Presi-

dent Alfred Rensmeyer, was shared abundantly, and the evening left all with a very satisfied feeling.

A little colored boy was strolling through a cemetery, reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He came to "Not dead, but sleeping." Scratching his head, he said, "Dat guy ain't foolin' nobody but himself."

Mussolini wired Hitler: "Rush food." Hitler wired back: "Tighten belt." Mussolini wired again: "Rush belt."

Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE
AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

The Image of Victory

BY BERNADINE SCHAFER

(Editor's Note: The following fine four-minute speech was given at a meeting of the Farmers Union of McPherson County on June 7 by Bernadine Schaffer, Junior Reserve of Johnstown local.)

Men engaged in war are commonly united on one thing—The Victory they mean to win. We do not altogether agree on that point. We are determined that we shall win a victory. But what victory? We do not altogether know. We have the will to victory. But what Victory?

When I speak of a disagreement in the nature of American victory, I do not have in mind the few who do not want an American victory—those who fear the victory of democratic people.

I'm not considering them. What I have in mind is the citizens who are determined we shall win this war, who are willing if need be, to die to help their people win it. But those who nevertheless are unable to understand clearly or to imagine precisely what our victory in this war will be.

Those who are brought up to believe that the last war, though won, was lost, and that the war we are now engaged in is nothing but the last war fought again.

Therefore they ask each other and ask us what victory this war can truly win?—what victory other than the negative, defensive victory we won before or won and lost or only lost?

Those who ask these questions understand very well what defeat in this war would mean. It would be impossible for them not to understand. The evidence is before them everywhere they look—in the death and misery of Poland, Greece and France. But nevertheless they are not satisfied. They intend to gain a victory—but what victory? What will it mean to them? The misery, the economic dislocation, the prosperity followed by meaningless hunger of victory we won before, or something else?

And if so what else? Land, Is-

lands? They cannot imagine the usefulness of lands and islands.

They think of victory in the future.

When they ask their leaders what we are fighting for, they do not mean that they wish to be told why we are fighting. They know that. Neither do they mean that they wish to be told what we are fighting against. They know that. What they mean is precisely what they say. They wish to be told what they are fighting for, now that we are engaged in this war and intend to fight this war. What do we propose to win from it and by it? Certainly they wish to know whether they will return to tramp the streets for jobs as their fathers did. They wish to know whether they will have to fight their war a second time in their forties and their fifties as their fathers, they believe, are now obliged to fight a second time the war they won. If they will look ahead and not back, they will give themselves their answer. One certain thing is this that those who win this war will win the future of the world.

Most of us thought of the airplane in the years between the wars as a new gadget, an automobile which flew. We told each other that after the war there would be thousands of planes, as there were millions of cars after the last war and everyone would have his own. We do not think so now. We know now that the plane is capable of altering the geography of our world—and therefore the history of the world.

Those who ask these questions have not considered that there lies ahead of us by every certainty an opening age, and that, that age belongs by right of its own logic to the free, to us, and to all free men. Therefore to win this war for freedom is not to win a doubtful victory. To win this war for freedom is to win the greatest triumph any nation, any people ever won.

BINDER TWINE

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

PEERLESS—
MEXICAN THREE STAR and
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

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

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

PEERLESS
MEXICAN THREE STAR
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Distributed by

FARMERS UNION JOBBING
ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI
Wakeeney, Kansas

TOPEKA, KANSAS
Girard, Kansas

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a very light run of fed cattle here for the last two weeks. Our market a week ago today was about 25c lower but regained the loss before the week was over and closed about steady last week but we had quite a few fed steers on today's market and our market is closing up here 25c to 50c lower on all classes of fed steers. Our good cattle still selling anywhere from \$15.50 to \$16, with the in-between kind around \$14.25 to \$14.75. Stockers and feeders about 25c lower. Good Whiteface feeders selling up to 15c a pound, most of them from \$14.50 to \$15, with the

in-between kind from \$13.50 to \$14. Red feeders selling around a top of \$14 to \$14.50. Good light red cattle anywhere from \$13.25 to \$13.75 with the choicest kind around \$14. Jersey and Holstein around \$10 to \$11.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having uneven butcher markets the past two weeks with the trend generally steady to strong up until today. The government order to roll back meat prices resulted in 50c lower killing cow and heifer prices today. Cows that were selling last week at \$13 are bringing \$12.50 on today's market, which is the practical top. The bulk of the beef cows are selling from \$10 to \$11 with cutters up to \$9.50. Canners are extremely hard to move from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Bull market is steady with a top of \$13 on choice heavy weights. Fed

heifers and mixed yearlings suffered in the decline today and look to be fully 50c lower. Stock cows and heifers have been active sellers for two weeks but today in sympathy with the killers show a loss of 25c per hundred.

Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Market 50c to \$1 lower, mostly on killing calves. Good to choice veals selling from \$13 to \$14.50, with the plainer kind selling from \$11 to \$13, with junk selling down as low as \$8.50. Medium weights selling from \$12 to \$14 for the best kind, with the plainer ones selling down as low as \$10. Heavies, good to choice kind, selling from \$12 to \$13.50, with the heavy plain junk selling from \$8.50 to \$10. Stock calves 50c lower with choice Whiteface steers weighing under 500 lbs. selling for \$16.50, with the best red calves selling for \$15. Heifers \$1.00 less.

At Your Service

(Continued from Page Five)

by Frances W. Butts has received a warm welcome by the Leaders. They are asking for additional reference material for it. A list of such material is listed here and will be included with the Unit. Prices are included with the list in the Unit.

Excellent references for the study of our resources, both human and natural, and their conservation are:

"We Sing America," "Tales of Americans on Trek," "Urban Scene," "Rich Land, Poor Land," "Agriculture," "Conservation of Wild Life," "Coal," "Mining," "Petroleum," "Conservation of Soil and Water," and "Trees" and "Lumber."

The Poll Tax Again

Again the battle rages on the subject of whether citizens in the south (half a dozen states) are to be allowed to vote for the people who claim to represent them, or not. Southern Senators say they have a constituency of certain thousands, when only 10 percent of the number are allowed to vote. Unless a man can pay a poll tax in the "poll tax states," he cannot cast his ballot—he has no right of franchise.

The bill to abolish the poll tax has passed the house, but it is again stymied in the Senate. Certain southern "gentlemen" state they will filibuster against it, thus holding up needed legislation. Do you know what the conditions are in the south where the poll tax denies American citizens the right to vote?

An excellent little pamphlet on this subject is SOUTHERN WORKERS OUTSIDE THE LEGISLATIVE PALE, edited by H. C. Nixon. The price is 20 cents from this office.

"Your Dollars and Your Voice"

This excellent pamphlet by Harold V. Knight, tells the whole story of why farmers should organize their cooperatives in conjunction with their farm organization, and why that farm organization must be the Farmers Union.

The pamphlet is attractively set up, and one which you will want to present to all of your friends who do not see the grave neces-

sity of the tie between the Farmers Union and the cooperative. The price is five cents, less in lots, from this office.

Our Neighbors to the South

Two handsome and colorful little volumes have just reached our desk, telling about our neighbors to the south. We are going to know more and more of them as time goes by. Let's learn about them now. The pamphlets contain a great deal of information as well as attractive pictures. They are entitled BRAZIL and GUATEMALA.

They are free for the sending of a post card.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

John C. Greenwell, St. Clair County, Mo., 10 str & hfs.	911	\$15.50
Elza Lockhard, Nemaha County, Kan., 17 str & hfs.	863	15.50
McCloud Bros., Johnson County, Mo., 14 str & hfs.	833	15.25
Ralph Myers, Nemaha County, Kan., 24 str & hfs.	846	15.15
Roud Ames, Greenwood County, Kan., 10 str & hfs.	888	15.15
Arnold Thowe, Wabaunsee County, Kan., 15 steers.	1164	15.10
C. A. Lynn, Nemaha County, Kan., 26 steers.	1080	14.75
Geo. Hammerbacher, Crawford County, Kan., 16 steers.	921	14.75
G. A. Slagle, Ness County, Kan., 20 steers.	1018	14.75
C. A. Burgstrom, Republic County, Kan., 14 str & hfs.	745	14.50
J. H. Cooling, Ness County, Kan., 12 cows.	1120	11.75
Henry Deer, Wyandotte County, Kan., 16 cows.	1200	11.50
J. E. Ranks, Clay County, Mo., 15 cows.	1027	11.35
A. H. Hunt, Clay County, Mo., 13 cows.	1007	11.15
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 16 cows.	917	10.85
H. R. Ross, Johnson County, Kan., 21 cows.	1004	10.60
R. E. Wright, Ray County, Mo., 14 cows.	922	9.90
Chas. Burton, Johnson County, Kan., 19 cows.	701	7.50

HOGS

W. H. Doberer, Clay County, Kan., 33 hogs.	261	14.10
J. E. Whitehead, Anderson County, Kan., 30 hogs.	255	14.10
J. B. George, Woodson County, Kan., 22 hogs.	206	14.10
W. M. Seitz, Cedar County, Mo., 32 hogs.	230	14.05
A. R. Carpenter, Franklin County, Kan., 22 hogs.	243	14.05
E. Oelschlager, Clay County, Kan., 23 hogs.	250	14.05
Harold Riekhof, Lafayette County, Mo., 24 hogs.	233	14.00
Donald Coffman, Osage County, Kan., 27 hogs.	257	14.00
M. L. Jenkins, Saline County, Mo., 31 hogs.	286	14.00
Griffiths Bros., Clay County, Kan., 20 hogs.	295	14.00
Geo. Kent, Sullivan County, Mo., 31 hogs.	233	14.00
W. A. Rose, Linn County, Kan., 40 hogs.	199	14.00
E. E. Davis, Saline County, Mo., 30 hogs.	236	14.00
Lee Boyd, Henry County, Mo., 21 hogs.	270	13.90
Stone Webb, Jackson County, Mo., 21 hogs.	304	13.85
J. A. Gepford, Bates County, Mo., 15 hogs.	239	13.85
Wm. Goeckler, Clay County, Kan., 27 hogs.	291	13.85
Albert McCain, Franklin County, Kan., 25 hogs.	208	13.85
Ralph Myers, Nemaha County, Kan., 39 hogs.	356	13.85
Wm. Gaughan, Nemaha County, Kan., 25 hogs.	314	13.85
G. E. Blockolsky, Riley County, Kan., 18 hogs.	293	13.75
Geo. H. Batschelett, Henry County, Mo., 22 hogs.	308	13.75
Ernest Kohlenberg, Miami County, Kan., 34 hogs.	222	13.75
C. G. Stegner, Cooper County, Mo., 20 hogs.	260	13.75
Dan Stamm, Washington County, Kan., 20 hogs.	242	13.75

SHEEP

Dale Bookstore, Stafford County, Kan., 259 sheep.	81	15.85
Dickinson Co. Farm Bureau, Dickinson Co., Ks., 138 sheep.	87	15.50
Verl Peters, Osborne County, Kan., 12 sheep.	96	15.25
R. Konzem, Mitchell County, Kan., 16 sheep.	80	15.25
John Thull, Mitchell County, Kan., 17 sheep.	82	15.25
Lester Dehn, Henry County, Mo., 10 sheep.	77	15.25
Joe Schillinger, Mitchell County, Kan., 27 sheep.	100	15.25
Bert Wamser, Lyon County, Kan., 24 sheep.	86	15.15
Mrs. Blockolsky, Riley County, Kan., 28 sheep.	79	15.00
Lester Burch, Mitchell County, Kan., 10 sheep.	92	14.75

WICHITA

HOGS

Robert Hullett, Grant County, Okla., 28 hogs.	190	13.55
Fred Cole, Meade County, Kan., 26 hogs.	158	13.25
Stanley Lappin, Meade County, Kan., 28 hogs.	207	13.35
Baer & Ernst, Ness County, Kan., 47 hogs.	250	13.55
Geo. Sandberg, Marian County, Kan., 29 hogs.	215	13.55
T. R. Cook, Cowley County, Kan., 16 hogs.	230	13.75
Dale Paff, Sedgwick County, Kan., 19 hogs.	200	13.80
E. T. Sharp, Sherman County, Kan., 39 hogs.	220	14.00
A. E. Bentz, Marian County, Kan., 22 hogs.	280	13.95
Glen Klinkerman, McPherson County, Kan., 20 hogs.	220	13.95
Fritz Alder, Marian County, Kan., 21 hogs.	215	13.95
E. P. Desmarais, Meade County, Kan., 98 hogs.	200	13.75
Jess Shaffer, Sumner County, Kan., 24 hogs.	205	13.90
Herbert Unruh, McPherson County, Kan., 26 hogs.	205	13.80
Roy Stevens, Cowley County, Kan., 80 hogs.	240	13.90

CATTLE

B. W. DeWitt, Meade County, Kan., 8 dog steers.	940	13.50
Chris Stackley, Butler County, Kan., 8 mixed yearlings.	915	14.25
C. C. Seibel, Marian County, Kan., 17 heifers.	745	14.00
Goodson Ranch, Kay County, Okla., 6 fat steers.	900	14.25
W. C. Wilson, Kay County, Okla., 6 steers.	810	13.60
Leo Fundeneberger, Sedgwick Co., Kan., 7 feeding hfs.	550	13.50

SHEEP

W. H. Lohmeyer, Harvey County, Kan., 15 sheep.	90	13.75
S. E. Carmichael, Grant County, Okla., 30 sheep.	93	13.75
R. G. Jodon, Harper County, Kan., 9 sheep.	70	14.75
Irvin Schmidt, Sumner County, Kan., 25 sheep.	73	13.25
Harry Sullivan, Reno County, Kan., 16 sheep.	90	14.65
D. E. Hull, Butler County, Kan., 22 sheep.	80	14.15
Bruce Cunningham, Butler County, Kan., 21 sheep.	90	14.65

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Hog Salesman. Under the pressure of increased receipts our hog market has continued to show a little weakness. The bulk of the good to choice kind of butcher hogs weighing from 200 to 350 lbs., selling at present from \$13.75 to \$13.90, with just a few on today's market up to \$14. There has been a too liberal supply of weights under 200 lbs., showing lack of finish and this class has moved rather slowly at times and are selling at a greater discount under more finished kind than for quite some time. Underweight light hogs weighing 140 to 190 lbs., bringing mostly from \$13.25 to \$13.75. Bulk of the better grade packing sows from \$13.40 to \$13.65. Strictly choice quality stock pigs selling up to \$14.

We believe that hog receipts will continue rather liberal for the next three or four weeks and because of this it is very unlikely that we will see any reaction in prices. It is our opinion that if the market goes either way it is more likely to show a little further decline than any advance and for this reason believe that hogs that are ready, that is, showing good finish and weighing above 200 lbs., should be marketed rather than held back.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Killing classes uneven but mostly 25c to 50c lower. Top native spring lambs arriving by rail \$15. Bulk good and choice truck-in lots \$14.50 to \$14.75. Early top shorn lambs with No. 2 skins \$14.25. Medium and good kinds downward to \$13. Top ewes \$7.50.

HEALTH LEVEL OF LARGE GROUP RAISED

"I think I know quite a little about the Farm Security as it is operated in this state. I was invited to set up the Medical Plan for the State of Wyoming, and my plan was followed throughout the State, excepting three counties.

A lot of GSA clients and their families had failed to receive medical and surgical care due to discouraging circumstances in which they found themselves. A good many of their illnesses and defects represented the accumulation of quite a few years. Under FSA guidance a medical program was worked out which was acceptable to the doctors of the state and which for the first few years was administered at the rate of \$30 per family and which has been raised to make it more inclusive. This program has resulted in the restoration of the health of FSA clients to a level comparable to that of other people living in the same vicinity. Of all the government loan agencies, FSA has done the most amount of good, and it has assisted the class of people who could in no other way be benefitted."

J. R. Hyton, M. D.
Douglas, Wyoming.

The city dweller was reading a newspaper when he was heard to exclaim: "Even the cows are doing it now?"

"Doing what?" inquired his wife. "Hoarding," he replied. "Right here in the headlines it says, 'Light native cow hides 7 cents.'"

BUYING CATTLE?

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

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

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK CO-OPERATIVE Stock Yards

Kansas City, Wichita, Parsons

Whether It Says A B or C On Your Gas Ration Card YOU STILL NEED AUTO INSURANCE

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

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

INSURANCE AGENTS Names and Addresses

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

Farmers Union Service Co., Ins.
Journal Bldg., Salina, Kan.

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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KANSAS OFFICIALS

Ernest K. Dean, President Salina, Kan.
William Goeckler, Vice-President Clay Center, Kan.
George Reinhart, Secretary Parsons, Kan.
Esther Ekblad, Junior Director Salina, Kan.
John Tommer, Conductor Waterville, Kan.
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C. L. Hance, Second District Stockton, Kansas
George Reinhart, Third District Parsons, Kan.
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KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, 218 Journal Building.

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Merle Tribbey, Kellogg Secretary

Who Has Too Much Kale?

By FRANK MARQUART

The trouble with this country is that we workers have altogether too much money. At least that's what the manufacturers and those who speak their language tell us. That's why the workers in mill, mine and factory are not supposed to get any wage increase.

The Big Shots argue like this: More and more people working in industry are making guns, tanks, planes and other war goods. This leaves fewer and fewer people producing clothes, furniture, homes and other consumer goods. The result is that more workers have money to spend and there is a smaller supply of goods to buy, so naturally the price of goods tends to rise.

FANCY NAME

Some people have even given a fancy name to the difference between total income and total prices for goods and services. They call it "the inflationary gap." For instance, in 1943 the national income, after taxes and savings, is expected to be around \$9 billion dollars. And about 73 billion dollars worth of goods and services will be produced. So that will leave an inflationary gap of 16 billion dollars.

Now that sounds like a lot of dough for people to carry around in their jeans. Editorial writers warn that it's a real inflationary danger. Then they hasten to add that wage increases would only make the danger worse. If, for example, wages were raised by one billion dollars, then there would be an inflationary gap of 17 billion dollars. Just think what that would mean! Why, people would have 90 billion dollars with which to buy only 73 billion dollars worth of goods and services! The consequences would be terrific. Wage ceilings would crack, costs would skyrocket, prices would run hog wild, the infamous black market would flourish all over the place—in short, our whole economic system would totter on the brink of ruin. So say the editorial writers and other such human microphones of Big Business.

WHO HAS IT?

However, there is a slight flaw in their reasoning. They tell us that the people have billions of dollars more than they should have, but THEY DON'T TELL US WHICH PEOPLE.

Who are the people with all this kale? Well, all we have to do is consult the figures supplied by the Office of Price Administration. Here they are: Read them—and get 'sore."

OPA figures for 1942 show that the 1.9% of the population who earn upwards of \$10,000 a year saved 8 billion dollars. The 6% who earned between \$5,000 and \$10,000 saved about 6 billions. Those who earned between \$3,000 and \$5,000 also saved 6 billion, but it took 17% of the population in this salary group to do what 6% did in the higher salary class.

Below the \$3,000 bracket, savings begin to drop fast. 19% of the population earning between \$2,000 and \$3,000 yearly altogether saved or paid off debts amounting to 3½ billion.

THE LOWER THE MORE (PEOPLE)

Those earning from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and making up 14.5% of the people, saved or paid off debts totalling just over a billion. The 16% who earned between \$1,000 and \$1,500 saved or paid off debts totalling half a billion.

Finally we get down to the 25% of the population who earned less than \$1,000 and who had no savings at all, but actually went into the hole to the tune of \$400,000,000!—United Automobile Worker.

The Truth Will Make Us Free!

An explanation of a recent news story carried by Associated Press papers in regard to the testimony of Ray P. Chase of Anoka and Minneapolis before the Senate Agricultural Appropriations subcommittee, charging mis-use of federal funds by the Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, is of interest to all Farmers Union members.

Before a senate investigation committee on May 31, M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the cooperative, invited a senate investigation into the use by his organization of farm security and farm credit administration funds.

The testimony of Chase claimed that the asso-

ciation had been in a continued "promotional program, deceiving farmers and misusing federal loans to co-operatives."

A FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

On the fifth anniversary of the founding of the big grain co-operative General Manager Thatcher was in Washington, where he appeared before the Senate Sub-committee and invited the Senators to investigate the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, its books, records and business methods, and proposed to pay the expense of such an investigation out of the GTA funds!

This was something unusual in Congressional experience. Usually Congress has to foot the bill when it investigates any concern or activity. This offer had its effect. Thus was the tawdry tale of misrepresentation and misinformation discredited and dissipated, and the plot of its backers was blown to the four winds. His defense of co-operative organizations, the Farmers Union and the farm program against this last minute attack engineered by the foes of the low income farmer, will be long remembered. He told what the FSA had done to help the tenant become a land-owner and what crop insurance had done for production. He showed them the value of every plank in the Farmers Union agricultural program, now embedded in the laws of the United States and functioning to get this land and the lands across the seas, the food and feed all must have if liberty is to remain with us as a people.

General Manager Thatcher's testimony is recorded in the official hearings and will be printed, that the nation and its farmers may know the truth—and that the truth will make them free.

Here's The Pay-off

By PERCY LLEWELLYN

President, Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO

(This article has been read and endorsed by Vice-Pres. Joe Twyman, Rec. Sec. Shelton Tappes and Fin. Sec. W. G. Grant.)

WHAT'S THE LEWIS AFTER?

Any Ford workers who might be inclined to give John L. Lewis credit for putting up a militant fight for the miners rather than for the personal ambitions of John L. Lewis would do well to investigate the question of "portal-to-portal" pay.

The way Lewis has handled this outstandingly important issue is a key to understanding the entire situation which he has precipitated.

It was exposed by Pres. Philip Murray at the CIO conference in Cleveland May 14 and 15.

Let it be said first that our attitude and Pres. Murray's attitude toward Lewis does not in any way reflect on the justice of the miners' demands. Ford Local 600, the International union and the CIO support those demands. We do question Lewis' strategy and motives, however, and we believe he has unnecessarily jeopardized labor's position in a war economy in a desperate, last-ditch fight to reinstate himself as the leader of the American labor movement.

"PORTAL TO PORTAL"

Portal to port pay is the principle that miners be paid from the time they arrive at the mine entrance until they leave it. The present and traditional practice has been to pay them only for the time they are actually on the job. Consequently, most miners spend from an hour to an hour and a half each day traveling underground between the mine entrance and the place where they work in the mines.

The justice of the miners' demands that they be paid for this traveling time is obvious. There can be little doubt they will win it.

The fact is that it has already been won for them by the CIO more than two years ago. It is now theirs for the asking.

HISTORY

Here is the history of portal to portal pay. In 1941, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—the metal miners—confronted with the same problem, appealed to the Wages and Hours Administration in the case of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company in Birmingham, Ala. In March, 1941, they won a ruling that mining companies had to pay their men from the time they entered the mine until they left, regardless of how much of that time was spent traveling to and from the job.

In March, 1942, the decision was sustained by the U. S. circuit court in New Orleans. It stands as law today and could apply to coal miners as well as metal miners.

UMWA'S ROLE

What has been Lewis' role in this matter?

In July, 1940, Earl Houck, UMWA attorney, wrote a letter for Lewis to the Wages and Hours Administration, rejecting portal-to-portal pay.

He said it would cost the employers too much money!

The following spring Lewis negotiated the existing contract between the UMWA and the metal miners. There is no mention in it of portal-to-portal pay. This is true despite the fact that Pres. Murray called his attention to the cases won by Mine, Mill, Smelter workers and urged Lewis to use that precedent in order to get the same advantage for the coal diggers. Murray's suggestion was ignored.

Now at this late date, Lewis suddenly decides that portal-to-portal pay is an important issue.

Even that would be all right—better late than never—but he refuses to use the easiest, most obvious way to win this demand by a simple application of the court decisions already in effect.

Lewis ignores that method and makes it a collective bargaining issue when it is actually a case of mere application of law.

And here's the payoff: Within the last few weeks UMWA Local 898 in Pennsylvania, despite Lewis reluctance to use the simple method and independently of his negotiations, filed a case in the Federal district court in Scranton claiming portal-to-portal pay on the basis of previous decisions—AND THEY WON IT!

In the face of these facts, it is obvious John L. Lewis is raising hell for some other reason than to win the just demands of the miners.

If he weren't, it would not be necessary to raise so much hell about portal-to-portal pay. He would already have won it for the coal miners on the basis that the CIO metal miners had it by order of the Wages and Hours Administration sustained by the U. S. Circuit Court—United Automobile Worker.

Our Letter

From Washington

By Paul Sifton and Bob Handschin, National Farmers' Union Washington Office, 430 Munsey Bldg. Washington, D. C.

FSA Borrowers Pay Their Debts

Farmers' repayments of Farm Security Administration loans will total \$130,000,000 for the year ending June 30—one-third more than loans made during that time. Repayments on all such loans, classified as "high risk" because they are limited to those who could not get bank loans, equals 85 per cent of the total amount due since beginning the FSA. Counting in advance payments, repayments equal 91 per cent of the total amount due.

Who's Unconstitutional Now?

Isolationists are getting in heavy licks on the shape of the post-war nation and world. They won a major victory over those who contend that advance planning and action are necessary to prevent post-war boom-and-bust when they chopped appropriations for the National Resources Planning Board down to \$200,000 and inserted a proviso that FDR could not supplement this amount with monies from other appropriations to the executive department. Alibi is that congress wants to do its own planning. Attempts to reach over into the executive branch and claim exclusive policy-forming powers run counter to the plain intent of Article 3 of the U. S. Constitution, which says:

"He (the president) shall from time to time give to the congress information as to the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

UAW (CIO) Urges Aid to Small Farmers

WASHINGTON—The United Automobile Workers (CIO), in full-page newspaper ads hammering congressional opposition to price control, roll-backs, subsidies, grade labeling, rent ceilings, \$67,500 ceiling on big incomes, War Labor Board adjustment of sub-standard wages, is taking particular pains to stress need for counting in small farmers in maximum production of foods, saying "Congress has bowed to the Wall Street manipulated 'farm bloc' and it has refused to help small farmers . . . The millions of small farmers should be extended aid needed to increase production of food." UAW now has 979,267 war worker members and an additional 200,000 members in the armed forces. It is driving hard to get its members behind a consumer program to protect the real incomes of members and families, estimated at 4,000,000.

Conference Finds the World Needs Twice as Much Food

WASHINGTON—The Allied Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., reached conclusions bearing out contentions made by National Farmers Union and other liberal farm groups ever since Pearl Harbor, viz.: food is a war munition; food is essential to the making and keeping of a decent peace; the world and every nation in it—including the U. S. A.—is and always has been underfed; our Allies need more U. S. food now and will need vast amounts at the end of the war; over-all, the world's food production should be doubled; within the U. S. A., normal peace-time dietary needs would require food production expanded by 44,000,000 acres. In short, within the U. S. A. and throughout the world, production for abundance is not only safe, but necessary—provided the producers' living standards and purchasing power rise along with production. That requires international agreement, action and enforcement. The alternatives are artificial sacrifices, high tariff walls, "surpluses," want, and World War III.

Powerful Farm Bureau, Once New Deal Ally, Now Fights Administration On Many Fronts

BY THOMAS L. STOKES

(Third in a series of articles by Thomas L. Stokes, written for the Scripps-Howard Newspapers)

WASHINGTON, March—Edward A. O'Neal, president and political front of the American Farm Bureau Federation for a dozen years, delivered a revealing speech in Des Moines, last October.

Throwing away his manuscript, taking down his hair, and talking from the heart, Mr. O'Neal jibed at the Roosevelt Administration. He was ironical about labor. Of the working man he said:

"He has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it. In the last war he bought two silk skirts and two quarts of whisky. Now he has four silk shirts and a half case of whisky."

He paid his respects to the National Farmers Union, the only major farm organization which has not deserted the New Deal, describing it as "an organization with few members—probably a shirt-tail here in Iowa."

A few days before, in the same city, the Iowa Farmers Union had backed the President's anti-inflation program in a meeting attended by New Deal Representatives.

Mr. O'Neal, at Des Moines, used the strongest language since his break with the Administration some time before. Suddenly one day, he had telephoned the White House to ask a conference with the President and had discovered he was persona non grata there.

Brig. Gen. Edwin C. Watson, one of Mr. Roosevelt's Secretaries, had told him the President was mad at the Farm Bureau. Formerly the White House welcome mat had always been out for Ed. O'Neal.

The break climaxed an accumulation of differences which began to disturb relations between the Administration and the Farm Bureau even before Henry A. Wallace resigned as Secretary of Agriculture to become Vice-President in 1940.

Previously, things had been

rather cozy. The Farm Bureau had been most active through the years in the crusade, in which Mr. Wallace had worked unstintingly, for basic farm relief which culminated in the New Deal AAA program.

Among other things, the Farm Bureau was skeptical of the Agriculture Department's food stamp plan. It also became disturbed over the Federal Security Administration, set up to assist small and marginal farmers, particularly in the South, claiming that this agency was wasteful, bureaucratic, and socialistic in its tendencies.

The Farm Bureau is now openly fighting the Administration's anti-inflation program along many fronts in Congress.

It is well equipped for this contest with an Administration with which it was for so long closely identified. Ed O'Neal has a deft political approach, is an effective legislative strategist, and his old-school oratorical manner is useful in public farm meetings.

His word is virtual law with many members of Congress.

The organization claims 600,000 farm-family memberships. Membership is on the family, rather than the individual, basis.

Fifty cents of the annual dues paid by each family goes to finance the national organization. This contribution amounted last year to \$295,614, according to the annual report. Dues vary in different states, but the average is \$2 a year. National headquarters are in Chicago, and a legislative office is maintained in Washington.

The Farm Bureau extends into 43 states and Puerto Rico. The largest organization is in Illinois, with Iowa second and New York third. It is strongest in the Midwest, which supplies almost half—\$145,606—of the contribution to the national organization last year. The south was second, with \$61,175. Illinois alone furnished \$41,889.