



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Co-operation

Education

Organization



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## IS NEW PROPAGANDA ATTACK ON FARM AID

### Drive for Higher Loan Rates or Income Certificates Grows Daily

#### Big Business Interests For Domestic Economies

But Profitable and Expensive Defense Contracts Are in Order; New York Times Calls Agricultural Relief Funds "Inexcusable Handouts"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The rising temper of Congress and farm leaders against the increased disregard for agriculture as the defense program gathers steam, threatens a showdown in the near future. The action of the Senate in increasing farm appropriations has called forth a vicious campaign of propaganda by those very vested interests who have recently taken for themselves many billions in fat defense contracts. Spokesmen for these interests such as the National Economy League, and the New York Times, have called farm relief funds "inexcusable handouts," and are now joining agriculture with labor, whom they have already been attacking with every means at their command.

**Morgenthau Favors Cut**  
Aiding this attack are certain leaders of the administration, among them Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, who is urging a billion dollar cut in what he terms "non-defense" federal appropriations.

Morgenthau particularly singled out parity payments and soil conservation funds for reduction. Nevertheless the Congress is in no mood to follow his recommendation in view of the tremendous benefits already given to finance and industry, and the temporarily improved situation of labor. The action of the administration in stabilizing pork, dairy and poultry prices for the next two years at a level well below parity has not helped to calm the Congressmen. Protest meetings against this plan designed to increase supplies to send to Britain have already taken place on Capitol Hill and among several farm organizations. Other supplies being furnished Britain under the Lend-Lease Bill are being paid for on a cost-plus basis, (figured by the manufacturer) while in this case not only is the price well below parity, but there also is no guarantee that Government purchases may not be used to make these prices the maximum by unloading on the market if prices should go up to parity or above.

**100 Per Cent Parity Payments Demanded**  
The increasingly unfavorable position of farmers is leading to a growing demand that new legislation to guarantee full parity be passed before we are further into a war economy. Consequently, Congress is considering 100 per cent commodity loans, income certificates, and direct price fixing, in that order of preference, while until now Secretary Wickard, speaking for the Administration, has postponed asking for any one of these three programs. Meanwhile Secretary Wickard recently attacked any further taxes upon food, thus opposing both the methods of raising farm prices. Aside from the possible needs for greater farm supplies to send abroad, the chief reason advanced for the Administration's attitude toward raising farm prices is that it would encourage labor to demand higher wages and thus begin general inflation which might interfere with fulfilling defense contracts and the cooperation of industry.

**House Bill Penalizes Small Farmer**  
Our Farmers Union Legislative Committee will testify before the House Committee on Agriculture May 8th and 9th, after which Secretary Wickard will be heard. This will finish four weeks of hearings on income certificates and other plans. Meanwhile the House today passed a bill providing 75 per cent parity loans for cotton and wheat, together with increased penalties on marketings above the farm quota, when marketing quotas are in effect. An attempt will be made in the Senate to raise the loan rate to 100 per cent or at least 85 per cent of parity as compared with 75 per cent in effect this year. The marketing quota vote on corn has been canceled for this year, but wheat quota vote will be set on May 15. The House amendment provides a penalty of 50 per cent of the loan rate and will work great hardship on small farmers who cannot comply with allotments insufficient to support their families. To remedy this new discrimination against small producers our Legislative Committee attempted to amend the bill so that wheat fed to live stock on the farm would not be penalized, in view of the announced needs for greater live stock production. Although this amendment was defeated in the House by a close vote we expect to reverse this vote when it comes up on the floor of the Senate.

**Danger of Farmers Being Goat**  
Conferences and consideration of suggestions made by the different farm organizations are still going on in the attempt to draft a Debt-Adjustment Bill sufficient to agreeable that Congress will adopt it without delay when it is

#### President Dean Discusses Wheat Marketing Quotas

Importance and Need of Farm Organization Will Become Greater, If Referendum Passes, for Protection of Family Size Farm

By E. K. Dean  
For the past several weeks at meetings and through personal interviews I have been asked what my ideas were in regard to marketing quotas. The time is drawing near when wheat farmers in Kansas along with wheat farmers all over the nation will decide whether or not they will have wheat marketing quotas. There is one thing about this entire marketing quota program that should call to the attention of farmers the necessity of having a strong farm organization to represent them. Not at the present time or at any other time have we found labor or industry or any other well organized group being told by government, that you will do this or you will do that, if you get any protection for the price of your products or services. Why?

Because all other groups have strong organization to represent them in their requests for protection and they get that protection. At the present time the wheat farmers, because of the bottleneck in agriculture, (which is the unorganized farmers) are faced with the mandate of "vote marketing quotas" or you will not have a wheat loan, which would mean no price protection, and we are warned of the ruinously low prices we will have to take if we don't have any price protection.

If marketing quotas are voted in as an emergency measure and farmers accept them as such, then immediately start in setting up the necessary machinery, which is an all powerful Farmers Union organization which is in favor of securing parity prices for farmers through the same type of protection that Industry and Labor receive, then the possible dangers of marketing quotas will be greatly decreased.

If farmers vote marketing quotas in, and then set down and expect them for a long time program to give the price protection farmers deserve and should have. I am quite certain that farmers in this country will not be satisfied with the results they receive. The price farmers will be asked to pay in the interest of a program of unity in the Western Hemisphere, under a permanent marketing quota program, would be a gradual reduction in our quotas for market, so that industry could enjoy a greatly enlarged market for their products with our southern neighbors, in exchange for Agricultural products to be imported into this country. This would be true because industry has the organization to bring the pressure on the government to make it true. There seems to be no alternative for voting in marketing quotas if we are to receive any way near a decent price for this year's wheat crop.

The Farmers Union National Legislative Committee members have been fighting their hearts out in an effort to keep marketing quotas from ruining some of the smaller farmers. They have been trying to get Congress to permit the use of wheat in excess of quotas for feed on the farm for livestock and poultry, but they voted it down 56 to 40—66 members of Congress were present and voting, but where were the other 339 members who should have been on the job and were not? Mr. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers Union legislative committee says, "It is the impact of war that drives the Federal Government to a quota system." Right enough—but is there no impact of war that will keep a 75 percent quota of congressional in their seats to vote on a farm bill of such importance? The American farm families deserve better consideration than that, in the end, they will get it—or else."

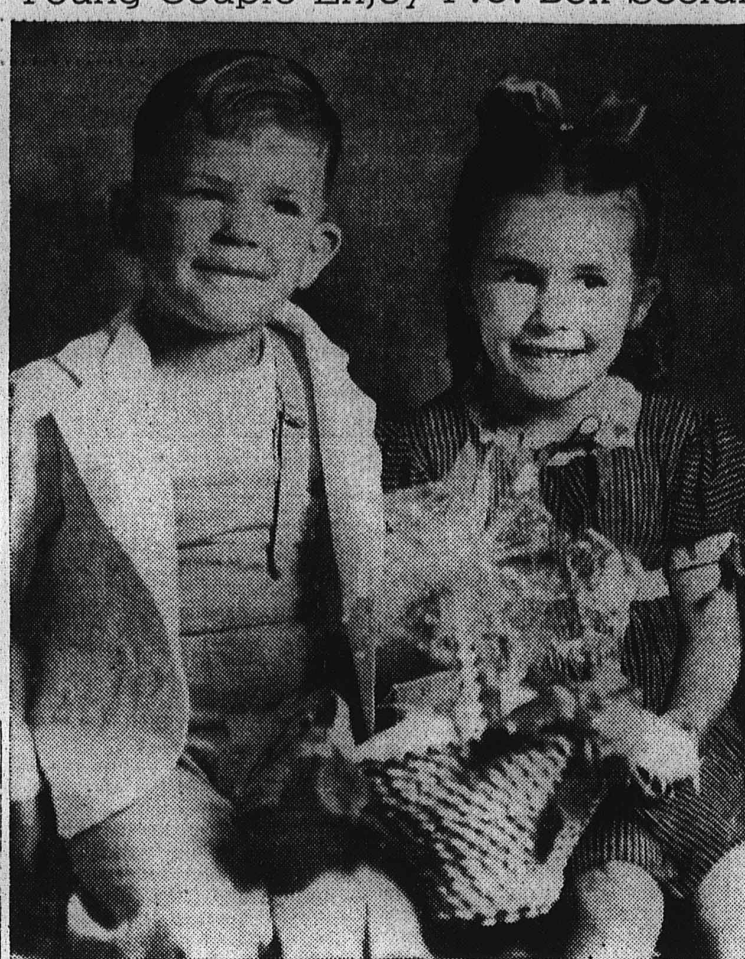
The Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Claude R. Wickard will be in Hutchinson, Kansas, on Monday, May 19, to address the wheat farmers of Kansas and adjoining states on marketing quotas and the wheat situation. Secretary Wickard's address will be at 10:30 a. m., in convention hall, it will be broadcast over the national Farm and Home hour from 10:30 to 11:15 a. m. We urge all wheat farmers to be present in Hutchinson and hear Secretary Wickard's address. We extend a special invitation to Farmers Union members in surrounding counties.

Mr. Schakel will talk on cooperative principles as the parties to Cooperative Burial organizations. He has been manager of the Pella Cooperative Burial association for the past 11 years. This association has a membership of 1,700 families. Officers of the Clay County Farmers Union, in addition to President Goeckler are Carl Christensen, vice president; John Marsh, secretary-treasurer, and the executive committee of George Slingsby, John Young, and Fred Schoneweis.

Dutch East Indies tobacco growers now are shipping most of their crop to New York.

Women predominate as the users of taxis in America's larger cities.

#### Young Couple Enjoy F.U. Box Social



Three-year-old Stanton O'Neil, Kellogg, who bought the box of Miss Janis Ramsey, was probably the youngest bidder in the state participating in the state-wide Farmers Union box social program, April 28. He paid 95c for her box. Stanton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl S. O'Neil.

Janis is four years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ramsey. Over 200 people gathered at the Kellogg Community Hall (Cowley County) to enjoy an evening of fun and gaiety.

#### Managers and Directors To Topeka Meet, June 5

President Nash Urges Good Attendance—Program Includes Election of Officers, Group Discussions, Special Speakers and Study of Association By-Laws

Thursday, June 5, at Topeka.  
P. J. (Pat) Nash, president of the Farmers Union Managerial Association, has called the annual Spring Meeting of the organization and urges all managers and directors of cooperative business associations in the state to be in attendance. Matters of timeliness and great importance will be analyzed and discussed, included the subject of the impact of a defense or war economy in our nation and its possible effects to the operation and development of cooperative business.

The annual election of officers will be held. Mr. Nash has stated that he will not permit his name as a candidate for reelection to the presidency. A nominating committee will be appointed at the Topeka meeting for assurance of a carefully thought-out slate of officers.

Special speakers at the meeting will be A. T. Riley, Salina manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, who will speak on the subject, "Terminal Storage and Marketing Operations"; and E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union who will have as his subject, "Present Day Grain Marketing Methods and Their Possible Effect on Cooperatives."

Group discussion will have a prominent place throughout the day. One topic will be "The Need for Greater Cooperation Among Cooperatives, Both Local and State-Wide." Many leaders in the cooperative business field are giving greater emphasis to the importance of unity, of understanding, and coordination by cooperators with each other.

May Change the Name  
By-laws of the Farmers Union Managerial Association will be studied, and a change in name of the association is contemplated to give directors of cooperatives, as well as managers, proper recognition for membership. While directors and members too, have always been urged to attend meetings of the state-wide association, there has been the understanding that membership is only of managers.

As a matter of fact membership in the Managerial Association is generally by a local cooperative and management includes not only the manager, but the members of the board of directors.

Of chief importance to the Farmers Union Managerial Association has always been the formation of intelligent management policies. Since it is the job of the board of directors to set out the policies of the local business association, the job of the manager to carry out these policies, directors have always been urged to attend. But a change in name of the association is contemplated to bring out the broader meaning of the "Managerial" association.

In addition to Mr. Nash, Ellsworth, other officers of the state-wide association are Glenn Hewitt, vice president, manager of the Farmers Union Business association, Osawatimie, and David Train, manager of the Farmers Union Business association, Lindsborg.

Final Plans are being made toward the organization of a Kansas Farmers Union Automobile Insurance set-up, according to E. K. Dean, state president, and within a short time appointment of a state-wide and local agents will be made.

Insurance for sound coverage on all types of motor transportation will be handled.

#### Local Secretaries Report F.U. Successful Box Socials

Enthusiastic Response From State-Wide Farmers Union Program of April 28—Splendid Radio Reception and All Enjoy Talbott Speech

No question about it! The Box Socials throughout the state held Monday evening, April 28, were a success, and very much worth while. Money was made, enthusiasm for the Farmers Union legislative program was generated, and new Farmers Union life became evident in locals and territories where for years the membership has been low, and organizationally speaking, nearly "dead."

The speech of Glenn Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union and head of the wheat section of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, brought much comment. The radio reception was good throughout the state, when at 8:30 the stations KSAL, Salina, and WIBW, Topeka, broadcast the featured speaker from the box social Headquarters Local, Salina.

And Farmers Union people have expressed many times their appreciation to these two radio stations for this time on the air, given without charge by each station. A great thrill of unity in Farmers Union organization came with the broadcast, all listeners knowing that throughout the state other box socials were being held in the same Farmers Union program, and many, many individuals.

Inquires and requests for Mr. Talbott's talk have come not only from people in Kansas, but from those in Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, and one from Illinois.

Individuals have written in to the State Secretary with suggestions, stating their belief in the program and principles of the Farmers Union, and if they may be the only Farmers Union members in their communities they want to become members. Old members regained enthusiasm, and new ones caught the inspiration.

**Well Over \$500**  
Receipts from the box socials reach well over the \$500 mark. Financially the box socials reach well over the \$500 mark. Financially the box socials varied in receipts greatly, from but a few dollars to fifty or sixty dollars. And the goals were just as varied, for in some communities dollars seem bigger, or perhaps basket dinners more valuable, than in other communities.

**To Local Secretaries**  
If you have not yet reported your Box Social to the State Office, Salina, please do so at once. It is especially desired that a report may be complete before the members of the State Board of Directors who will meet May 27.

"We had a nice crowd," writes B. G. Schafer, secretary of the Johnstown Local No. 749, McPherson. "The speech of Mr. Talbott was a hit with everybody. It proves to us farmers that if we want to progress we will have to organize. We took in \$12.20. The highest price paid was \$2.30. Everybody had a good time."

At Scandia Local No. 1152, McPherson, Miss Ruby Larson reports their 20 per cent of the \$22.35 will be added "to our fund for going to camp." And, "We had a very nice time at our box social. The attendance was good. The program was interesting, especially the talk by Mr. Talbott. I think the social was a success."

Du John who is secretary-treasurer of the McPherson County Farmers Union Livestock project, sent in \$8.75, returns from the North Union social. Smoky Hill reported \$7.68.

In Clay County, Harold B. Swenberg, junior leader of the Lincoln local, reports, "We had a nice crowd in spite of the epidemic of measles, however the measles did cut down our attendance considerably. The musical department of the Clay Center high school furnished the musical part of the program. Foster Kretz, one of our juniors, was the auctioneer. Our social netted us \$6.75. We were a bit disappointed, but will no doubt do better next time. Everyone that was there did have a good time."

The Sherwood Local No. 1158, Clay Center, collected \$9.65, and Secretary E. E. Kretzberger sends the full amount, commenting on the 20 per cent, "sending to the legislative fund."

"What of a Good Time"  
Writes Joy Hammett, secretary of the Elbow local, Manhattan, "I am enclosing pie supper proceeds, check for \$13.60. Although we had only a small crowd the bidding was spirited and we had a white of a good time."

Miss Helen Ekblad, Leonardville, reports registration of 55, and sends proceeds of \$9.52. Merle E. Isaacson, Randolph, secretary of the Center Hill local, sends \$3.98.

(Continued on Next Page)

#### CONTRIBUTORS TO THE Farmers Union Legislative Fund

Osborne County Farmers Union	\$ 50.00
Fred J. Bernier, St. Marys, collections	33.35
La Harpe F. U. Co-op Ass'n.	25.00
Cowley Co. Farmers Union, Wilson Hahn, Sec.	10.00
Kellogg Local No. 1809, Cowley County	10.00
Webber Farmers Co-op Exchange	10.00
Locals No. 671 and No. 656, Marquette	10.00
Stafford Co. Union, Mrs. Melvin Farrant, Sec.	10.00
Smoky Hill No. 882, Emory Trail, Sec.	10.00
Bennington Local No. 2169, Ottawa County	5.00
Plum Creek, No. 1484, Floyd C. Butel	5.00
Allen Co. Farmers Union, Mrs. John Roedel, Sec.	5.00
Corn Valley Local, Stafford County	5.00
Parsons Local No. 1304	5.00
Bethel No. 1969, Elizabeth Gralapp, Sec.	5.00
Pottawatomie Co. Union, R. D. Samuelson, Sec.	5.00
So. Verdigris No. 1498, Fred A. Bangs, Sec.	5.00
Corn Valley Local, Stafford County	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Hustlers Local No. 691, Grinnell	5.00
Pleasant View Local No. 1834, Mrs. F. C. Grieshaber, Sec.	5.00
Cargy No. 2138, LeRoy Rendell, Sec.	3.00
Kaw Valley No. 1935, A. S. Clavitt	3.00
Scandia Juniors, McPherson County	3.00
Kellogg Juniors, Cowley County	2.50
Frank Walz, Hays	2.50
Buckeye Local No. 1031, Ellis County	2.50
Sandy Hook No. 1807, Pottawatomie Co., G. Marshall, Sec.	2.00
Reuben E. Peterson, McPherson	2.00
Theo. Steinbruck, Milford	2.00
Riley Co. Farmers Union, J. A. Amnell, Sec.	2.00
Johnstown Junior Reserves, McPherson County	1.00
Clarence Bamfield, Carlton	1.00
Norman Flora, Manhattan and Quinter	1.00
Mrs. Fannie Pickering, Culver and Ada	1.00
Wheaton Syster, Paola	1.00
P. W. Blauer, Leonardville	.75
John Sigelman, McLouth	.75
TOTAL TO DATE	\$258.85

#### Now Completing Plans for Auto F. U. Insurance

#### Appointment of State and Local Agents Will Soon Be Made

Final Plans are being made toward the organization of a Kansas Farmers Union Automobile Insurance set-up, according to E. K. Dean, state president, and within a short time appointment of a state-wide and local agents will be made.

Insurance for sound coverage on all types of motor transportation will be handled.











## Study Stability of Organization of Farm People

Illinois Business and General Organization Are Closely Tied Together

The following article entitled "Stability of Farm Organizations: Business versus Politics" is from the Louisiana Rural Economist, published by the department of Agricultural Economics, University of Louisiana, and is written by R. J. Saville.—The Editor.

Most farmer organizations fall into two rather distinct groups: (1) farmer marketing and purchasing associations; and (2) membership organizations to influence public education and political action. The first type aims to serve farmers by direct financial benefit to members; the second usually by indirect action through legislation and administrative rulings. The two types are quite different and seldom can be mixed successfully, though they frequently may operate in close accord.

Louisiana is now emerging from an intensive attempt at the development of farmer organizations. A very important issue is the maintenance of stable membership and the avoidance of annual campaigns. Suggestions as to how this issue might be faced have come from members of Louisiana farm organizations who have observed successful permanent organizations in other states, particularly in Illinois. Comments concerning experiences in Illinois afford a logical and convincing argument for the future policy of farm organizations in Louisiana.

To be sure, there are many differences between agricultural conditions in Louisiana and those in Illinois, but there may be opportunities for farmers to better themselves through use of the well-tested experiences of other areas. There are two things which need immediate attention: (1) the difficulties of maintaining membership in organizations in the South, and (2) the contrast between development in Louisiana and in states like Illinois, where farm organizations are remarkably successful. Arguments concerning these points are the focus of controversy concerning the maintenance of farmer organizations.

The usual approach to farmers' organizations is through income. This is logical. Farmers feel, and are led to feel, that they are to get their fair share of the flow of income. Farmers themselves, under given price conditions, may increase their income by two lines of action: (1) through a reduction in selling cost; and (2) through reducing the handling charges for things they buy. These principles are simple enough and offer very real savings. Of course, there are other measures such as those requiring more total income to be distributed, which depends upon somebody else; or, in reducing the number of farmers among whom the income available is to be divided. This places a very drastic penalty upon some of the agricultural group who have to be displaced. For our purpose here, let us stick to the first two measures because farmers, with sound technical help, can make use of them if they desire, and are enabled to buy and to sell to better advantage.

The two types of organizations mentioned in the first paragraph serve this purpose quite differently. Consequently, it is only logical that their usefulness may vary accordingly. The business organization operates solely to increase the margin of income for its members, accomplishing its purpose through efficient business operation. The membership organization exists for direct income purposes which may or may not reach the farmer. Here the attachment is more distant from the income influence. The membership organization aids farmers through enabling laws, distribution of tax funds to provide services, governmental policy development, and broad educational programs. Some farmers may belong to it but not be in position to obtain apparent benefits, while others do reap fairly immediate rewards. It is necessary to keep the distinction between business and membership organizations clearly in mind. It is readily apparent that if farmers cannot make the first one work, they are not apt to succeed at the second.

### Developing Organizations: Propaganda vs Sound Principles

Each of the types of organization can be started and periodically revived by the use of highly emotional propaganda whereby the farmers are talked into a hopeful frenzy for "signing up." Promoters stress the protective benefits and resort to all kinds of promises in order to get prospective members to pay the fee or buy stock and sign on the dotted line. This was particularly true of the experience during the period of cooperative fervor in the early twenties.

A different approach is that of sound education to acquaint members with what the problems are and how farmers, by banding together may organize to deal with them. Experience of farmers in other areas where greater progress has been made is helpful. The service of well-trained and experienced technical personnel to assist in educational work is the best investment that can be made. The results will be only moderate or small at first, with perhaps no financial gain, and the size of the enterprise may not be large. Members themselves may have to supply most of the publicity whereby new members are obtained. Great care is necessary in selecting capable leadership and avoiding attachment to any clique which might use the membership for political purposes.

The contrast of these two approaches, and the enduring results to be obtained, should offer to rural people a useful lesson in or-

## Senator Barkley Reviews History of European War

Tells of German Reichminister of Agriculture Darre Speech of War Aims—Farmer's Position Would Be Low

History records few instances in which a victorious war has not resulted in a dictated peace, said Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, in Congress while the debate on the Lease-Lend legislation was in progress. During the World War, before the entry of the United States, President Wilson advanced the ideal of a peace without victory. While it was a noble ideal, the suggestion was not followed and would not have been followed if Germany had won that war.

No Peace Without Victory. While it may be true, the Senator continued, the dictated treaties which have followed the World War, the Franco-Prussian War, and all the wars that have been fought between nations and races and tribes from the beginning of history, might be marshaled in a long line of contributing to the ideal of a peace without conflict, it is futile to assume that any one of them is entitled to major responsibility for what is now being attempted by those who have instigated this war.

This is not a war merely of boundaries. It is not a war to eliminate corridors entirely. It is not a war merely to relieve minorities of some injustice inflicted upon them by a boundary line. This may have been the pretext upon which it was begun. But its genesis lies deeper than mere physical delineations upon a map. It is a war of ideas, a philosophical war to impose upon the world a system of moral, economic, and political controls to which it has never been subjected in all its history. These controls are diametrically opposed to the theory of freedom and democracy. They are opposed to the doctrine of self government. They are avowedly antagonistic to Christianity or any other form of religion except the worship of the state; that state to be under the automatic domination of authoritarian theories and actions which deny the people any voice in their government or their economic bondage, it is religious bondage, it is political bondage, and it is intellectual bondage. It is impossible to have intellectual freedom where the soul of man is enslaved. It is impossible to have economic freedom where the political rights of man are trampled under foot.

In May 1940 a group of leading Nazis were called together in Germany to hear a speech made by Hitler's instance by Walter Darre, Reichminister of Agriculture in the Hitler government. He said to them among other things:

"We are going to win this war, and here are our aims."

He forecast the invasion of the Low Countries and the penetration of the Balkans.

"It will then be our duty," he said, "to organize economically the territories gained, which gradually will be included in the German area. Before autumn—"

"We shall be the absolute master."

organization. Moderate use of each may be necessary for any success in the other. They should be coordinated in order to develop the best possibilities in each. The first method of organization is used more frequently because it is easy to obtain immediate results. The emotions and sentiments of people are aroused, and the amount of cash outlay required per member is relatively small.

The educational approach requires an enduring action and a high degree of confidence in the integrity of other members. Active interest and participation in the affairs of a cooperative business and in the selection of its managerial personnel requires a strong nucleus of members. Let us see to what extent these observations are borne out in practice.

Change in Price and in Membership. The emotional approach is illustrated by the influence of campaigns, and the interim effects of adverse or favorable economic conditions, on the changes in membership in the American Farm Bureau Federation in the Southern Region.

(The American Farm Bureau Federation is the leading membership organization for the states included. Data for the membership in the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America during the period 1930-40 indicate the same general trend.)

The change in membership from year to year is contrasted with similar changes in the United States farm price of cotton in the previous year. The assumption is that if the price of cotton in 1940 were lower than it was in 1939, the problem of maintaining membership in 1941 would be very difficult. In fact, unusual efforts would need to be expended to retain farmers in the organization.

Periods of very effective membership drives in the Southern Region occurred shortly following the First World War and again in the recovery period following the recent depression. During the latter part of the time there was a very close association between the direction taken by the price of cotton and the subsequent change in reported membership in the farm organization. Rise in membership resulting from organization drives seem to have lost this influence pretty shortly, and economic influences predominate until another push for members is started. This relationship appears very logical. If farmers have money, they can be persuaded to join; otherwise they may not. Nothing seems to hold them out of this adjustment very long. The real crux of the problem is this: at very times when farmers need most to increase their incomes, they continue their membership, or fail to join the organization which may offer help. Apparently

two of two continents, with the exception of Soviet Russia. . . .

New Agricultural Methods. "We shall interpret the new 'living space' completely new methods. All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception, and distributed primarily among the worthy members of the party and soldiers who were accorded honors for bravery in this war. Thus a new aristocracy of German masters (Herrenvolk) will be created. This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and to consist of landless, non-German nationals."

"Please do not interpret the word 'slaves' as a parable or as a rhetorical term; we actually have in mind a modern form of medieval slavery which we must and will introduce because we fulfill our duty in order to carry out our great tasks. These slaves will by no means be denied the blessings of illiteracy; higher education will, in future, be reserved only for the German population of Europe."

"We have selected this form of slavery for several reasons. . . . and replacing it by cheap. This work must be as cheap as possible in order that our economic conquest may spread extensively and rapidly. Our future generation must, even in peacetime, be educated in such a manner that, in case of necessity, they may be fitted to defend strongly and energetically what we acquired."

Then Reichminister of Agriculture Darre expanded mentally and geographically, as follows: "I have been asked about my opinion of America, especially the United States, and the danger of this pseudo-democratic Republic's possible attempts to hinder us in our development. . . . We Germans have accounts which must be settled with this country. In this war, not to mention the last war, the United States held all the gold of Europe, which was and indisputably is our property. Germany being the successive state of subjugated nations. The gold alone is practically of no value to us, but the insulting fact that something which God has placed for us which we were robbed of and which is intentionally withheld from us must remain unpunished."

The United States, also, will be forced by Germany to complete and final capitulation. Our superior industrial products will be sold at very low prices to the whole world, and will cause the United States to have 7,000,000,000 to 30,000,000,000 unemployed. Mr. Roosevelt will then beg the Fuehrer on his knees to purchase from the United States not manufactured products but raw materials at prices which we shall dictate. The United States is at present so demoralized and so corrupted that, like France and England, it need not be taken into consideration as a military adversary."

the membership type of organization loses its membership when its work is most important—that of helping farmers to a better income when income is low.

Agricultural History Repeated. The situation just described about farmer membership organizations is not new in the South, nor is it peculiar to Louisiana. According to Buck, the Patrons of Husbandry (The Grange), had 315 granges and 10,078 members in Louisiana on October 1, 1875. This was much above the highest recent membership of both the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. Our neighboring state of Mississippi reported in that same year, 645 granges and 30,797 members.

Apparently the influence of the Grange began to decline in these states about 1875 and practically disappeared in Louisiana by 1883, and in Mississippi by 1898. Excellent historical studies show how a way out by correction of certain social difficulties, joined a membership organization which had as its objective the correction of these ills from both a business and a political point of view. But the organization did not last. Mismanagement, bad business ventures, over-rapid expansion, and political complications aided in their downfall.

Are we doing the job any differently today? Are those responsible for farmer organizations acquainted with these experiences of previous periods and reasons for the collapse of previous plans? Have we a sound basis for our present programs for membership organizations? The immediate reaction is that we probably do not, although a flat prediction of failure brands one as unsympathetic to the farmers' cause. However, too optimistic predictions of success cannot be made after the lessons learned from past experiences.

Do Business Organizations Fare Better? Farmers have also been drawn into cooperative businesses by the "campaign" method, and they have experienced some notable failures extremely detrimental to the best interest of steady sound growth. This is well illustrated by the cooperative "push" of the early 'twenties in the South. The southern cotton and tobacco regions had an estimated membership in farmer buying and selling associations of 750,000 in 1925, while by 1927, after contracts had expired, this had dropped to 317,900. Much of this drastic decline was due to the dissatisfaction with the mushroom cooperative development, permeated through mismanagement and inefficiency, which had to be dissipated before anything durable could be established.

There is a way to bring stabil-

## Cooperation Is the Answer

By Frank H. Livingston

The answer is to market your products through the machinery of the marketing of your wheat has been set up. It has taken years of sacrifice and effort on the part of Cooperative Leaders to get this machinery perfected. The Commodity Exchange Act for which the Farmers Union Leaders battled was a mighty important milestone. All should study this Act. Before its passage farm organizations were barred from the Public Markets.

In building up the machinery there have been experiences. There have been lessons learned. Would we have Department of the Radio or the airplane today if there hadn't been improvements made? It is taking time and money to teach the farmer to use the marketing machinery. This marketing machine is not popular with those who "skimmed the cream" or trimmed the protein. Every now and then one of them will sneak up and leave a rock or monkey wrench into the works. Sometimes they go away off—as far as Washington, D. C.—and cut a belt that turns the machinery. The Farmers Union has sent Mr. W. T. Hatcher, chairman of the National Legislative Committee to Washington to check on the Farmers' Legislative Interests. The Committee needs your full support in 1941.

One of this requires a close cooperation. Can farmers learn the true meaning of "cooperation"? We believe so. They are gradually learning to give and take. They are learning how to "give." Most of them have given their shorts. The farmer is still timid about "taking" what is his. If he gets a seed loan he feels that the end of the world is here. The shipbuilders, railroad manufacturers, bankers have been accepting millions from the government for so many generations that they have come to look upon the U. S. treasury subsidies, tariff protection, industrial loans as "Divine Rights."

## Jewell Co. Farm People Study and Discuss Program

### "Know Farmers Union" Questionnaire Brings Interesting Discussion

Jewell County was the setting, May 1 and 2, for two educational meetings sponsored by the State Extension Service. At all school houses near Burr Oak on Thursday evening, the presidents, secretaries and other members from the recently organized locals of the county gathered for the annual district meeting of the Farmers Union, and its program as we know it today. A questionnaire on "Know Farmers Union" brought much interest from the group, and so did the discussion of the Farmers Union Junior Program. Plans are developing in several locals for organizing Junior work early in June.

Farm families go together in their Farmers Union Locals for the purpose of meeting socially with their neighbors, for recreation and entertainment, and also to study their mutual problems. To illustrate group study of problems common to farmers several pertinent discussion topics, suggested by the group, were listed on the blackboard shortly before the meeting closed. Then one topic was selected for a demonstration discussion the next evening. The most popular subject proved to be "Should farmers vote for Marketing Quotas?"

Friday evening at the Mankato Community Hall the "ins and outs" of good local marketing programs were given attention. A hundred per cent attendance, membership cooperation, group participation, the use of home talent, and good subject matter were suggested as keynotes of good programs. Programs which will automatically encourage folks to return to the next meeting.

The hour of discussion on "Should Farmers vote for Marketing Quotas?" passed quickly and was interesting and helpful. State-

Now that the Government is urging the farmer to accept a little more to keep body and soul together, the slick T-bone eaters howl with anguish and call the farmers such names as racketeer, museler, socialist, chiseler, red and even Communist.

Farmers, your opponents don't want you to organize. They whisper vicious tales into your ears; they set neighbor against neighbor; they play upon your "individual" pride; they say you will lose your "independence" and so on without end.

Farmers have drunk of poverty to the dregs. They watch in a daze as their independent individualist neighbors are driven from their debt ridden homes. They shiver and mutter, "Who will be next?"

Men of the Soil! There will be no "next" if you band together 1,000,000 strong now today. A front line group of fighters has been holding the advance posts. It was this line who got the Senate on May 8, 1939 to vote \$38 million for agricultural subsidies.

225 million for parity payment. 113 million for agricultural surplus. It was their line in 1940 who got the FCA back into the Dept. of Agriculture. That was 1939 and 1940. What about 1941?

The 1941 Congress is here. Farmers banded together can accomplish the objective—to improve economic and social conditions on the farms so agriculture can have a program of security and equality with all other types of industry. Give the farmer an equal break with the big business makers, the airplane manufacturer, the battleship builder. The farmer feeds the Nation. Upon him our country depends. He has no bottle-necks. "In the Farmers Union You will have Strength to Do the Job."

Please Join Now! Organize—Cooperate—Legislate.

ments by those participating expressed a firm desire that in any program adopted the family-sized farm should be given greater protection. Membership in the Farmers Union was one of the answers given to the age-old question of "What can farmers do to get more income and greater farm protection?"

Ether Ekblad, State Junior Leader, was in charge of the meeting with Harmon Guard, organizer, assisting.

As Often Happens First Native: "So your son says he doesn't want to get married?" Second Native: "That's what he says, but just wait till the wrong girl comes along."

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## A RECREATION SCHOOL

Nat'l Cooperative School Will Be Held at Ames, Iowa

The sixth annual National Cooperative Recreation School will be held on the campus of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, June 14 to 27. The School is sponsored by the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. and is held for the training of leadership and the promotion of cooperative recreation. Folk dancing, music in everyday social living, dramatics, puppetry and handicraft will feature in the two weeks of recreational training. Frank Shilston of the Education Department, Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, is director of the School. The following are among the members of the teaching staff: Neva L. Boyd, Northwestern University; Carl R. Hutchinson, Education Department, Ohio Farm Bureau; August D. Zanzig, director Music Service, National Recreation School, New York City.

The total cost per student for tuition, room and meals is \$38.50. Students can make a small saving if they furnish their own sheets, pillow slips, and towels, and also make their own beds. This reduces the cost of tuition, room and meals to \$35.50.

Juniors and Leaders desirous of training in recreation leadership would profit much for attendance at the school. County Farmers Unions would profit by sending one of their Juniors or Leaders to the School. For further information write to the State Junior Department, Salina.

His Hair Barber: "Hair cut?" Farmer: "Yes." Barber: "How do you want it cut?" Farmer: "I'm not very particular."

Barber: "I'll cut it any way you like." Farmer: "That's a bargain. Cut it on shares. You can have half the hair for your work."

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## In Want of a Manager, or

## In Want of a Job?

**DIRECTORS**—Take advantage of the services offered by the Employment Department of the Kansas Farmers Union. A list of qualified managers who have applied for a better position or for a change in location for various reasons gives a selection that warrants your consideration.

**MANAGERS**—Assistant Managers and other Applicants—All information compiled in this office is held in strict confidence. There is no charge for the employment service until the time the applicant is placed, then a 5% fee from the first month's salary.

**Kansas Farmers Union** EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT P. O. Box 296 Salina, Kansas



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Do not delay! Those who learn the value of an insurance policy by experience, often are left without much property and have little use for their expensive information. Don't be in the position of the man who locked the stable doors after his horse had been stolen.

ACT TODAY—TOMORROW IS OFTEN TOO LATE

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