

Wheat Crop in Northwest Kans. In Great Danger

The wheat crop of North-west Kansas is in serious danger at present. Heavy rains that have prevented harvesting and an almost complete lack of box cars are responsible for the threat to the farmers.

In many places farmers estimate that less than 10 per cent of the crops have been harvested. The freight car situation has been described as far worse than in 1944 and in many places the grain is being piled up in the streets.

Many farmers at present fear a repetition of last year's extended harvest season which lasted into mid-August. In some places the longest continuous harvest period has been only two days because of the weather conditions.

In Garden City truckloads of grain have been parked in the streets waiting for railroad cars to arrive. As the season continues weeds grow rapidly and make the harvesting more difficult as well as making the crop less valuable.

Many fields are so muddy that outfits with two tractors are unable to get into them. Unless the weather breaks soon and more freight cars arrive to the affected regions, the crop losses will be very great this year.

FTC Denies Willys-Overland Designed Jeep

Willys-Overland has been making "deceiving and misleading" claims by saying that it "created and perfected the Jeep," charges the Federal Trade Commission. Here's a sample of the Willys advertising against which FTC complains:

"Climbing stiff grades, crashing streams, mud and sand—hauling men, guns and other vital material—the Jeeps are getting more power, more speed, more action and durability out of a ton of steel and a gallon of gasoline, than has ever been done before. It was the great Willys civilian engineering staff fresh from their triumphs in the Willys-American and Go-Devil engine, who collaborated with the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army to create and perfect the jubilant Jeep.... In civilian service, the new 2942 Willys-American, 'the Jeep in Civvies' is equally outstanding. Designed by the same engineers, built by the same trained hands, powered by the same fuel-saving Go-Devil engine as the rugged Jeeps, it provides dependable transportation at the lowest cost of any full-family size car in the world..."

"Nothing to Do," FTC

FTC says, however, that Willys-Overland had nothing to do with designing or creating the Jeep, nor was it the designer or sole manufacturer. Besides, says the FTC, "the regular passenger cars of Willys-Overland do not embody the same qualities of durability and economy as are embodied in the Jeep."—From "Co-operative Builder."

Hand Grenade Surplus Solved

"Hand grenades will make either book-ends or paper weights. Paint and decorate them either with fancy designs or paste on some little flowers from the old seed catalogue."—From The Ohio Farmer.

Kansas Union Farmer

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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No. 18

Many KFU Locals Are Increasing Membership, July 1 Check Shows

Kansans Hit MVA Without Getting Facts

Why Did Governor Condemn Agency Without Study? President Challenges Critics to Inquire

Unlike Missouri, which is investigating the Missouri Valley Authority proposal thoroughly before taking a position either for or against it, Kansas officialdom led by Governor Schoeppel is in the fight against an MVA without turning a hand to determine the facts about it.

The Governor announced his opposition soon after Senator Murray proposed an MVA, like TVA.

In Missouri, an official commission was sent to the Tennessee Valley to investigate the success or failure of the authority type of administration there.

They Won't Look

President Truman has challenged opponents of the MVA to be fair, in a statement in which he supported the agency as "the American way of solving the serious Missouri Valley problems" when he said:

"There is ample evidence in the Tennessee valley—IF THE OPPOSITION WILL TAKE THE TROUBLE TO INQUIRE ABOUT IT—that free enterprise is still very much alive and, yes, it is thriving and healthy. In fact, both big business and little business in the valley are booming."

Why, we ask again, didn't the Governor bother "to take the trouble to inquire about it?" He might have been pleasantly surprised as was State Senator Claude B. Ricketts, chairman of the Missouri State MVA commission, who admitted at the MVA conference in Omaha July 7 that he had been frankly prejudiced against any such project, either because of ignorance or an unwillingness to investigate such regional developments.

They Saw It Work

BUT after visiting TVA, (he and other members of the commission spent 11 days inspecting the operations, benefits and standing of the Tennessee Valley Authority BEFORE they would make any recommendations as to their stand on MVA) he "eliminated from his mind the erroneous idea that it was of a socialistic, regimenting, paternalistic character, dabbling in social services, folkish dances, and the like."

Governor Schoeppel should take note of a few former opponents' statements on TVA.

The secretary of Chattanooga's Retail Merchants' Credit Association said, "Giving you some of my own opinions and observations,

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KFU "Junior" Heads MVA Committee



LEIF ERICKSON

Leif Erickson of Helena, Mont., whose entire family are Farmers Unionists, is president of the Regional Committee for an MVA promoting a Missouri Valley Authority.

Leif's father and mother are members of North Dakota Farmers Union.

Leif's sister, Esther Erickson Sizer, is assistant to Gladys Talbott Edwards, NFU Education Director, and is well known to many members of KFU.

Mr. Erickson will be invited to appear at the organization meeting of the Kansas Committee for an MVA. He formerly was a justice of the Montana state Supreme Court and was defeated for governor of Montana in a close race last year.

Kansas MVA Group Being Formed to Fight Power Trust's Lobby

Preliminary work to start a Kansas Committee for MVA is under way, and all persons, groups and organizations are urged to participate in its formation at a meeting which will soon be announced.

Kansans who attended the Omaha, Neb., meeting recently, where a regional committee for MVA was established, are serving as a temporary organizing committee.

This group includes President E. K. Dean of K.F.U., and several representatives of labor and other groups. The subject will be considered by the Kansas Farm Bureau at a meeting Aug. 9.

The power interests and other groups with vested interests in the nation's river resources have formed powerful organizations to fight against a Missouri Valley Authority patterned after the TVA.

Two organizations have been set up in Washington, D.C., which will carry on a fight against a Missouri River development in the interests of the people.

They are:

1. A National Association of Electric Companies, with offices to be opened in Washington Aug. 1.
2. A national association of water groups, such as the reactionary Mississippi River Committee, which has already opened Washington offices.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in a signed article by Sam Shelton, revealed the nature of the power trust fight against an MVA. The story follows in full:

Electric utility corporations fighting the proposed Missouri Valley Authority have concluded it is time for action on a big scale.

Toward this objective they took these two significant steps this week:

1. A group of large companies said to represent 85 per cent of the privately owned electric power industry issued a joint statement in New York Wednesday setting out their attitude toward such government projects as the Tennessee Valley Authority.
2. Representatives of a large segment of the industry announced earlier in the week that a new national association of electric companies would be organized and would open an office in Washington about Aug. 1.

Coming at this time, these actions point to a growing alarm among the power interests because of the momentum piling up behind the proposed MVA. The success of the recent MVA regional conference at Omaha, Neb., did not go unnoticed by the enemies of MVA.

If new water power projects are built by the government the electric utility corporations wish to buy and distribute the electricity. They oppose the operation

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Two Months Left to Finish Member Work

Cut Off Made in September; Record Shows Bigger Rolls Possible

A checkup of membership records at the state office as of July 1 shows that a substantial number of locals have equaled or exceeded their 1944 TOTAL membership, at the close of the year.

As the calendar year is but half gone at the time the figures were checked, it appears that these locals are really out for a big gain over their 1944 final totals.

Fiscal Year to Close Soon

It is only about sixty days to the time of the fiscal year cutoff prior to the state convention, however, so the next two months should be used to finish up membership drives, as well as round up members who are delinquent. The past winter and spring has seen some of the worst weather and road conditions on record, which has undoubtedly delayed membership work in some places.

However, the list of locals below shows that the job can be done when the effort is put forth. With the worst of the harvest rush past, how about taking a little time out to round up those members that haven't gotten their dues in yet?

You'll Be Glad

And, Mr. Delinquent Member, how about dropping in at your secretary-treasurer's with your dues!

He'll appreciate it, you'll be glad that you've done this little job, which you had been postponing. Best of all, you will be helping the great family-farmer

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Over Half Billion Bushels of Wheat Needed in Europe

The USDA reports that the outlook for grain production in Europe is the worst it has been since the outbreak of the war.

There has been a drastic reduction in the number of seedlings in war affected areas, and there is almost no farm machinery left in many places.

A severe drought around the Mediterranean region has handicapped growth. Production of fertilizer has been very low, and that too has severely cut production.

Wheat production will probably be worse than any other grain crop, and 650,000,000 bushels of American wheat will probably have to be sent to the stricken areas the USDA reported.

Was FDR or Opponents Right About Grand Coulee?

Power Trust Was Wrong Says Writer

Look at Facts Proves That Northwest Projects Were "Good Deal"

This is a summary of "The Challenge of Public Power," by Richard L. Neuberger from The Progressive of July 16. It is especially timely now that the advisability of an MVA is being so widely discussed to observe that the very same objections were raised in opposition to Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects on the Columbia River as are now being presented against a Missouri Valley Authority. Neuberger reports in this article, for example, that private utility men in New York issued a report saying "that steam power was cheaper and more economical than water power." He asks: "Who was right?" . . . and then gives the facts which adequately answers the question.

Who was right that morning so long ago, in time and space—Franklin D. Roosevelt or the private power companies?

I remember the morning that Franklin D. Roosevelt stood at Bonneville Dam 8 years ago. Fog shrouded the summit of Table Mountain across the Columbia river; spray from the spillway rose like a plume in the air.

The President looked out across the dam. Then he dedicated Bonneville to a new empire in the Far West. He spoke of the benefits of hydroelectricity, navigation, flood control, and irrigation.

On the same day the President spoke a galaxy of private utility companies in New York issued a report saying that steam power was cheaper and more economical than energy generated from falling water. Many papers played up this report. They said that the immense Federal projects on the Columbia River were doomed to failure; that they were a stupendous waste of public funds.

Who Was Right?

Well, who was right—Franklin D. Roosevelt or the private power companies? Let's look at the facts:

Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River have been producing since the war began, (power for the making of almost one-third of the nation's airplanes. This has brought the government \$62,000,000 in power revenues; the net surplus was \$14,500,000.

They have the lowest wholesale power rate in the country—one kilowatt of power for 365 days costs \$17.50; yet economists believe that within 50 years this rate will repay the complete cost of the Federal Dams.

This isn't all. New industries have been built because of power from these dams. These factories pay taxes to the State, Federal and local treasuries, hire thousands of people; 15 light metal plants costing \$165,000,000 have been established in the Northwest.

These factories did not build in regions with supposedly more ef-

ficient steam power plants. They moved across the continent to Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

Steam power consumes fast shrinking and exhaustible supplies of coal and oil. But the Columbia river flows on forever; it is an "oil well which will never run dry; a coal mine that can never thin out."

A steam plant turns out only power. A dam does far more. It improves navigation. It irrigates land. It checks floods. It provides lakes for recreation. What about the cost of all this?

Grand Coulee Dam will irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land. This will support 20,000 fertile farms for returning soldiers. It is the biggest edifice ever reared by man. It's cost equals that of 5 battleships—a half billion dollars.

How Paid For

The private utilities claim that Federal projects are never really paid for. Is this true? Here is how construction costs have been allocated:

Irrigation	\$340,900,000
Commercial Power	113,800,000
River control	30,300,000
Flood control	1,000,000

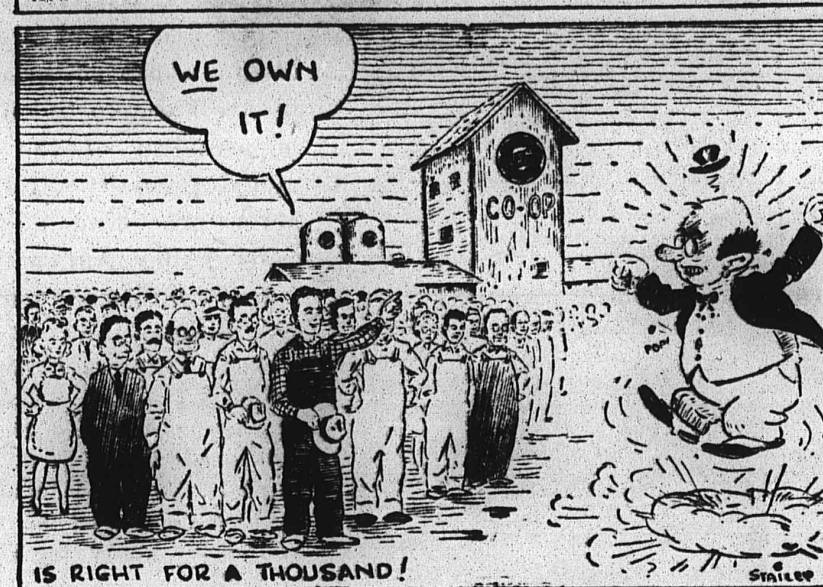
About \$348,000,000 will be repaid the Federal Government by the sale of power; \$50,500,000 will be returned from sale of power for such irrigation purposes as pumping.

This revenue from power means that the farmers buying water will have to pay only \$87,500,000. These payments will be returned at a charge of \$85 per acre for permanent water rights. It will be paid over a 40 year period without interest charges.

Facts Speak

Facts speak loudly. The great Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams are paying for themselves. The most conservative industrialists in the region admit that without these dams, the airplane program on the Pacific Coast would be only a shadow of its present size.

Already, the same people who protested building the dams are



now saying that after the war the projects will have no use. They claim that there will be no use for the energy.

"What about electrifying the railroads in the far West?" just as one suggestion among a possible multitude.

"Not economical! The investment might not pay!" would be just two well worn answers of those pitiable people who are penny wise and dollar foolish.

They would do well to reread the story of the Bank of Manila gold reserves stored on Corregidor Island when American forces made their gallant stand against the Jap invaders.

The most useless material on the island was the stored-up gold. The American soldiers needed quinine, food and ammunition. The gold was useless. They couldn't eat it; they couldn't combat malaria with it; they couldn't melt it into bullets. It was mockery. Supposedly worth millions, it could not hold off the Japs an extra second. It was not as valuable as 20 cents worth of quinine, as one shotgun shell, as a box of crackers.

This should teach us a lesson. Will it? Will we LEARN THAT DOLLARS AND GOLD ARE ONLY SYMBOLS, but that quinine and crackers and bullets—yes, oil and coal—are the real things needed by society.

Suppose that electrifying railroads in the West is not now sound from a dollars and cents standpoint; granted. But what about the tons of oil and coal consumed daily to get trains across the Continental divide and down to the coast?

Would it not be a national advantage to have these trains moved by hydro-electricity from the Columbia River, a resource that is inexhaustible? This water will flow across the dams as long as concrete endures and snow melts in the Canadian Rockies. But the nation's coal and oil stocks are limited.

Who was right—Franklin D. Roosevelt or the private power companies? What do you think?

Congress Speaks!

Senator William Langer (R., N.D.) is overoptimistic about the abilities and dexterity of men with legs and arms missing. He recently introduced a bill in Congress which would require every major-league baseball club to be composed of at least 10 per cent of men who are so incapacitated.

Kansans Hit MVA Without Getting Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

I would say that the TVA program has been a great benefit to private business in this area."

The Industrial Director of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce made this statement: "We are delighted to say that the Tennessee Valley project has been one of the greatest developments that has happened to this valley from any standpoint. . . . It has been wholeheartedly accepted by the people because of the many advantages it has given them. . . . It has been a great help in the conservation of soil and the development of many uses of natural resources."

These are only a few enthusiastic remarks by men who are not wild-eyed radicals, communists, or opposed to our "American system of free enterprise" by any stretch of the imagination.

They, like Governor Schoeppel and many others, fought the establishment of not only TVA, but all river valley authorities.

TVA Proved Worth

When TVA had a chance to prove its worth and after the actual project was in operation,—

these men—and many like them—quickly, like reasonable men, changed their minds.

They saw that, as President Truman said: "MVA is the American way of solving the serious Missouri Valley problems."

And another outstanding characteristic of the "American Way" is being open-minded. Governor Schoeppel is certainly entitled to his own privately-formed opinion about the advisability of an MVA; he may oppose or support it as he sees fit. But surely he should be fair-minded enough to investigate all aspects of the proposed project before taking a position against it.

Co-op Buys English Estate for College

The Co-operative Union of England has purchased a famous English estate which they plan to use as a college. The mansion, which will cost \$250,000, will be ready for use after the war.

The building was built in 1774, and has more than forty bedrooms. There is a hall capable of holding 350 people at a time, as well as excellent facilities for recreation.

The grounds cover 275 acres and have woodlands, gardens, a lake, and a nine hole golf course. The estate is typical of the many old English country homes of the last two centuries and is said to be very beautiful.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

TRADING POST

Some of our readers want what you have to sell. Others have for sale just what you want to buy! You save money when you shop the TRADING POST.

Your advertisement in the TRADING POST will cost only 6 cents per word, or 28 cents per line (count 5 words to the line). SEND US YOUR ADVERTISEMENT TODAY FOR THE NEXT ISSUE.

AUTO & TRACTOR PARTS 2

Tractor Lite Sets

For all popular makes tractors. Set consists of generators, ammeter, switch, brackets and lights. Starters for tractors, \$19.50 and \$22.50. Automobile generators, \$5.50 and up. Also armatures, starters, fuel pumps. Connecting rod and main bearing inserts re-babbitt. Including Ford V-8 connecting rod inserts. No bearings unless you first send in your old inserts. Discount to dealers; garages, etc.

Wellens Auto Supply

417 N. P. Ave. Fargo, N. D.

FARM MACHINERY, TOOLS 8

BRIDGEPORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Bridgeport, Nebraska

Two—New McDr. Corn Planters
Twenty—New McDr. Beet and Bean cultivators for H or M.
Four—New McDr. Two-way Plows for
One—New McDr. Horse Sweep
One—New McDr. Milker
Three—New McDr. Horse Beet Pullers
Two—New McDr. One Horse Cultivators
One—New McDr. Horse Mower
Five—New McDr. Electric Cream Separators

One—New Tractor Sweep for H.

KILL WEEDS WITH FIRE. AEROL torches destroy parasites, split rocks, has 99 uses. Burns kerosene. 4 gal. tank, burner and hose. \$20.00, express collect. SINE EQUIPMENT, KUF, Quakertown, Pa.

FIRELESS HOG AND SHEEP FOUNTAINS. Non-Freezing. Do-A-Way Labor Mfg., Morning Sun, Iowa.

AVAILABLE NOW FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: Red Cedar Stock Tanks, round and square; Cream Cooling Tanks and Storage Tanks; Builders of Tractor Sweep Rakes, Hay Stackers, and Portable Elevators. West Fargo Manufacturing Co., West Fargo, North Dakota.

CANVASES for new Holland balers. Belts for Case and Ann Arbor Catalog free. Hudson Machinery Co., Decatur, Illinois.

FOR SALE: Number 60 International Harvester Six (6) Foot combine, one grain blower. Fessler Equipment Company, Sedan, Kansas.

FOR WOMEN—HOUSEHOLD 10

LOOK! 400 LOVELY print percale quilt patches, 1.00 postpaid. 1000, 1.98. 100 . . . 25c. Free Patterns! Woods Remnants, Dept. KUF, Bedford, Penna.

FURS—TRAPPERS—TRAPS 12

DON'T FEED SPARROWS: Make your own trap, they can catch thousands. Join National campaign to eliminate these pests. Write for details, Roy Vall, Howe (39), Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS 11

SEND 10c FOR LIST 100 USED GUNS. Frayseth's, Willmar, Minnesota.

HELP WANTED 14

WANTED—Girl for housework on farm. Family of six, six-room house, private room, no outside work. Will pay \$150 per month plus board and room to steady, reliable and efficient girl. Lutheran preferred. For particulars write A. S. Pederson, Oswego, Mont.

WANTED—Housekeeper in modern home. Three in family. Write Vangel Dimitre, 924 7th Ave. S. E., Jamestown, N. D.

LIVESTOCK 17

GUARANTEED black or brown bottailed shepherds, shipped c.o.d. \$8-\$10. Few half grown, \$12. Wm. Jacobitz, Bassett, Neb.

THORP HEREFORD FARMS, BRITTON, S. D. Improve with modern Thorptype, blocky registered Hereford Bulls.

LUMBER—FENCE POSTS 19

IDaho CEDAR POST MAKER WANTS sale carloads. Write Hugh Chisholm, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

RADIOS—ELECTRICAL 22

32 VOLT APPLIANCES, CLOCKS, MOTORS, RADIOS, CHARGERS, STORAGE BATTERIES Used and new. Send list of what you need now or when released. 32 volt fence charger, \$17.50 postpaid. 32 volt curling irons, \$2.50 postpaid. 32 volt heavy duty soldering irons, \$12.00 postpaid. Our Chargin' unit charges 6 volt storage battery from 32 volt line, \$3.95 postpaid. Farm Electric Company, Dept. C, Shelby, Mont.

NEW 32 and 110 volt Electric Welders, 32 volt Drills and Bench Grinders, 32 volt Motors, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 HP. Domestic Electric Hot Springs, S. D.

STOCK REMEDIES 23

WORMY unthrifty Hogs. Dr. Hinrichs' hog powder, unexcelled; 5 lbs. \$3 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY 26

FARMERS AND SALE YARDS: SHIP ME your horse hair. Highest Market. William Elder, Jamestown, No. Dak.

HORSE HAIR WANTED—MARKET EXCEPTIONALLY high. Write for free interesting pamphlet, prices and tags. Berman Bros. Fur & Wool Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Dept. H.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 34

"WOOL CLIPPING TIME"—TRADE WOOL for woolsens, wool batting, blankets, yarns; write for circular. Litchfield Woolen Company, 303 Sibley Ave., No. Litchfield, Minn.

Co-operative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

Write for Rates

WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF BONDS

SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

Two Months Left to Finish Member Work

(Continued from Page 1)
movement, of which Farmers Union is the acknowledged champion.

And then, better call on that neighbor who hasn't joined up yet, but whom you feel should be with you in defending the American Farmer way of life.

Let's get Kansas Farmers Union membership and power up where it belongs! We must build while there is time. Strenuous battles lie ahead.

Making Gains

The following locals, according to the state office records as of July 1, 1945, equaled or exceeded their final 1944 total membership. One star (*) indicates a gain over 1944 finals. Two stars indicate a 25% increase. Three stars indicates a 50% or more increase over 1944 final figures.

DISTRICT ONE

Clay County
Green No. 828
Wheeler No. 1082*
Hayes No. 1130
Broughton No. 2173*
Dimon No. 2211***

Newell County
E. Buffalo No. 667***

Mitchell County
Bunker Hill No. 468**

Nemaha County
Hunt No. 1107**

Pottawatomie County
Pleasant View No. 1843**
Sandy Hook No. 1867**
Cross Creek No. 1973, new local 15 members

Republic County
Island No. 2193*

Saline County
Headquarters No. 2133**

Riley County
Ashland 1660*

Wabunsee County
Mt. Thoes 1859
Turkey Creek No. 1868*
Templin No. 1891**
Kaw Valley No. 1935*

DISTRICT TWO

Ellis County
Excelsior No. 606***

Osborne County
Rose Valley No. 257

rego County
Prairie Knoll No. 729*
Voda No. 742*

DISTRICT THREE

Labette County
Mound Valley No. 1791, new local 54 members

Neosho County
South Mound No. 619*

DISTRICT FOUR

Marion County
Harmony No. 196

McPherson County
Johnston No. 749*
Smoky Hill No. 832*
Northside No. 1061*

DISTRICT FIVE

Stafford County
North Star No. 1979***
Corn Valley No. 2201**

Farm Building Burns Every 15 Minutes

One farmer's home or building catches fire every fifteen minutes during the day in America. The average daily cost of these fires is \$273,972. Figures also show that ten people are burned to death in farm fires each day. One of the purposes of National Farm Safety Week is to cut down and eliminate these farm fires.

Cash income for Kansas farmers for 1945 may top the 1944's income, which was the second biggest in history, said a report from the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

News Briefs FOR THE Kansas Farmer

(Taken from Kansas Dailies)

The answer to the meat shortage has been found by at least one organization. The Shawnee County Rabbit and Cavy (guinea pig) Association, formed June 30, maintains that in addition to being prolific, rabbits make better eating than chickens.

The Army at Ft. Leavenworth is bombarding 1,600 acres of mosquito-infested swamp land north and east of Sherman field with DDT insecticide. Now, there's a really worthwhile bombing mission.

"Kansas prospects for corn production have been halved by the wet soil conditions," says H. L. Collins, Federal agricultural statistician. Production for 1945 is estimated to be 54 million bushels less than the 1944 crop of 114 million bushels.

Improper harvesting and storage of potatoes in Kansas loses many bushels annually for farmers, according to John O. Miller, plant pathologist at Kansas State College. He urges potato growers to dig and store their tubers in a cool, dark place before hot weather sets in.

While most of Kansas suffers from too much water, the Southwestern section of the state begs for the stuff. Unless high water refills the Caddo Reservoir on the Arkansas River in Colorado these farmers will suffer crop damage, said George Knapp, chief engineer of the Water Resources Division.

Kansas apple prospects are the poorest since 1921, according to George Kinkead, State Horticultural Society secretary. Frost during blooming time, and cold and rainy weather since then prevented pollination, because bees cannot work during such weather.

Western Kansas counties, trying to stretch ration points to feed harvest hands, will get extra rations, OPA officials said recently. Greeley county, where a bumper crop is being harvested, has already received an extra allotment.

Some state druggists are selling barbiturates and sulfa drugs without physician's prescriptions, it was revealed by a survey by the food and drug division of the Kansas State Board of Health. It was found that out of 87 drug stores approached, 10 of them offered to sell either one or both of these drugs without prescriptions.

There are fewer farms in Hamilton county, according to a 1945 census, than there were in 1940, and considerably less than 1935, it was announced by Ledru Umberger, farm census supervisor at Larned. The exact figures are 299 farms in 1945; 379 in 1940; 529 in 1935.

Farmers in Graham county urgently need 125 to 150 combines to harvest wheat ripening in their fields. An appeal was addressed to Gov. Andrew Schoepel by E. F. Fitzgerald, Colby Chamber of Commerce president.

Between 40 and 50 doctors can be expected to return to Kansas if the Army's announced plan to release 7,000 doctors works out proportionately, a Kansas Medical Society official said. There are 400 physicians from the state who have gone into military service; and over 200 men have gone directly from medical school to the services.

Kansas MVA Group Ready For Big Fight

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of any business by the Federal Government.

Position on TVA Pattern

C. Hamilton Moses, who spoke for the 167 utility companies making the New York announcement, was quoted by the New York Times as commenting that "it is designed to clarify the position of the electric companies regarding river developments along the pattern of the TVA."

These four points were set forth in the New York announcement:

1. Whenever a dam is proposed all of its purposes should be clearly defined in the legislation, whether flood control, navigation, irrigation or power.

2. Government produced power should be sold to existing power systems without special privilege or discrimination, so as to avoid costly duplication and to insure the widest use and lowest rates.

3. Any savings thus effected should be passed along to consumers under state or other regulations.

4. Government may properly regulate business, but should not operate business.

Power Boys Named

Moses is president of the Arkansas Power and Light Co., a subsidiary of one of the country's largest holding companies, Electric Bond & Share Co. This giant holding company has substantial interests in the Missouri Valley, having subsidiaries in Kansas, Minnesota, Montana and Colorado.

It was the holding company for the Nebraska Power Co., whose properties at Omaha recently were sold to a citizens' committee under circumstances calling for an investigation by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Another Electric Bond & Share man is a member of the organizing committee of the new national association of utility companies. He is K. M. Robinson, Spokane, president of the Washington Water Power Company.

Other members of the committee are A. C. Spurr, president of a utility company at Fairmont, which is a subsidiary of American Water Works & Electric Co. of New York; James M. Barry, president of the Alabama Power Co., a subsidiary of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

The active president of the new association will be Purcell L. Smith, president of Middle West Corporation of Chicago, a holding company.

Earlier Group Disbanded
An earlier National Electric Light Association went out of existence about 15 years ago after the Federal Trade Commission exposed widespread propaganda activities which reached into schools and colleges, the churches, the press

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Tornado State It Is

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Again it's denied that there is any valid reason to call Kansas the Tornado State, but it's no use, neighbor. Secretary of Agriculture Jake Mohler has the stormy-weather and property-damage statistics right on his desk to prove the nickname is a low and vicious slander, as many eloquent Jayhawkers have protested before him. Yet Tornado State it will inexorably remain until the last wheatfield gives way to oil derricks and the last Kansas steer winds slowly o'er the lea.

It isn't just wind velocity that makes the detested sobriquet cling to the Sunflower State; it's the general cyclonic tempo of life in that Mid-western parallelogram. For Kansas was never one to do anything staidly or with undue moderation. It didn't produce merely talking Abolitionists, but fighting old John Brown, who argued the cause with a gun in his hands and wound up on the gallows and in the ballads of the nation. It didn't turn out merely preaching prohibitionists, but a Carry Nation with a hatchet and a violent distaste for seeing bottles, mirrors and other saloon bric-a-brac all in one piece. It didn't breed voting Populists alone, but the Mary Elizabeth Lease variety, who bade the farmers "Raise less corn and more hell." The same goes on to this day—Kansas doesn't stop with battalions and regiments of GIs, but goes on to give America and the Allies the one, only and invincible Eisenhower.

Could a high-stepping, fast-moving, super-charged commonwealth like that be fittingly called the Zephyr State, or Breezy Kansas, or Old Doldrums? It's the Tornado State, now and forevermore; not for its gales (which are, of course, infrequent), but for its inborn zip.

and many other places.

Strong pressure against the MVA is being put forth by another Washington lobby, representing groups largely interested in diversified commercial utilization and control of rivers. Leaders in this lobby are the National Reclamation Association, and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. They have enlisted 28 other water groups in their lobby.

20,000 Face Income Tax Investigations

You better watch out. The government is checking up on income taxpayers. The treasury de-

partment has announced that 20,000 persons face prosecution as tax evaders. And that figure is being increased weekly at the rate of 2,000.

It is estimated that the government coffers will be swelled by about a billion dollars extra through such checkups, which means of course that the thousands of culprits who, willfully or no, falsified their income tax reports will foot the bill.

Many of the supposed tax evaders will owe their downfall to information given the government by anonymous private citizens all over the nation.

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Salina, Kansas

Price Control Saves Farmers \$2 Billion Yearly

Little Man the Biggest Gainer Official States

Average Farm Family Saves \$365 Cash and \$725 In Income

"The share of the average farm family in the success of price control and reconversion pricing totals about \$365 in cash and \$725 a year in income," says Tyrus R. Timm, Agricultural Relations Adviser for the Office of Price Administration.

He goes on to point out that if prices should get out of control at this critical stage, farmers would face a shrinkage of about \$2 billion in the buying power of their cash in banks and in bonds.

Failure to get high industrial production might cost farmers \$4 billion a year in reduced farm income because of growing unemployment in the cities and falling demand for farm products.

Full Employment Necessary
This is so, Timm maintains, because past experience shows that farm prosperity goes hand in hand with high industrial production and full employment. These are two of the main goals of the OPA program for pricing goods produced by reconverted war industries.

Annual net incomes of farmers may decline less than a fifth from the 1943-44 wartime high of \$12 billion a year, if this goal for industry is achieved, Mr. Timm emphasizes.

He warned that failure to maintain a high rate of industrial production may mean that wartime farm incomes will be halved in peacetime. Net income averaged \$8 billion a year during the period of World War I, 1917-20, then dropped to \$4 billion average, 1921-24.

Less Competition
With full employment, farmers would have less competition from unemployed industrial workers returning to the farm. A net income of \$10 billion would be divided among about 5½ million farm operators. Each would get about \$1,800 on the average.

Depressed industrial activity, on other hand, might mean a net income of about \$6 billion divided among about 6 million farm operators. This would reduce the average income to a sub-standard \$1,000.

Farmers' \$2 billion cash stake in continued price control is based on the volume of farmer-owned bank deposits, government bonds and warehouse receipts. These funds increased from \$4.6 billion on January 1, 1940, to \$12.6 billion on January 1, 1944, and probably total at least \$15 billion now.

Savings Won't Buy Tractor
If prices farmers pay for commodities used in living and production, including interest and taxes, were to increase as much in the next two years as they did from 1918 through 1920, the \$15 billion would be reduced about \$2 billion in buying power. Prices farmers paid went up 17 per cent from 1918 through 1920.

To illustrate inflation, Mr. Timm says that if a farmer has money saved for a \$1,200 tractor and the price advances 17 per cent before the machine is available, the savings will have \$204

less buying power. The new price of the tractor would be \$1,404.

Prosperity Doubles Farm Spending

Industry benefits from a prosperous agriculture, Mr. Timm comments further concerning the twin objectives of the OPA reconversion pricing program; full production and full employment. In 1917-20 and 1941-42 when agricultural income was high, farmers spent on the average about \$500 million a year for machinery and equipment, compared with about \$260 million in the more depressed years 1921-24 and 1930-40.

"Farmers will be able to buy more goods with their savings," the agricultural adviser states, "if OPA controls prices and administers a reconversion pricing program under which most peacetime goods returning to the market will sell at 1942 retail prices."

Low Prices Better

"More farmers will be able to buy the new production of industry if prices are kept low and therefore more goods can be produced and more people employed. Workers will thereby have the funds to buy more agricultural commodities and farmers in turn can buy more of the products of industry."

"Reconversion pricing is a program in which we all have a big stake. Let's consider it a personal responsibility to see that the program serves our country well."

600 People Get \$75,000 Or Over Yearly

Recently a Treasury report was issued which showed almost 600 individuals in the U. S. had received over \$75,000 salary last year from single corporations.

The biggest income reported by any company was paid by General Motors to its president Charles E. Wilson, who had to pinch pennies to make ends meet on his \$459,041 salary. Next to Wilson in total income was Thomas J. Watson, who got \$425,548 from International Business Machines Corp.

Ford Has Two

The Ford Motor Co. had only two in the over \$75,000 brackets: C. E. Sorenson \$230,000 and B. J. Craig \$119,543.

The movie industry reported over 100 in the \$75,000 bracket, including Fred MacMurray, \$419,000; Gary Cooper, \$294,000; Geo. DeSylva, \$246,000; Bob Hope, \$244,000; Joseph Schenck, \$256,000; Don Ameche, \$247,000; Bette Davis, \$241,000; and Barbara Stanwyck, \$223,000.

Steel Mogul

Bethlehem Steel paid its president, E. G. Grace, \$221,645, and over \$75,000 to 11 others.

Other top incomes included Hearst, who got \$200,000; James S. Kemper, \$250,000 from Lumbermen's Casualty Co.; Joseph Pulitzer, \$265,000 from Pulitzer Publishing Co.; E. H. Little, \$257,000 from Colgate-Palmolive-Peet

Co.; E. H. Bobst, \$308,000 from Hoffman-LaFoch, Inc.; B. Earl Puckett, \$201,000 from Allied Stores Corp.; W. S. Gifford, \$210,000 from American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Cornelius F. Kelley, \$201,000 from Anaconda Copper and Mining Co.; J. H. Rand Jr., \$225,000 from Remington Rand, Inc.; C. W. Deyo, \$250,000 from F. W. Woolworth Co.; Andrew Jergens and Joseph Nelson, \$255,000 each from Andrew Jergens Co.

More Grain Carried

More wheat, grain and grain products were carried by American railroads during the first half of 1945 than in any like period in the Nation's history, according to ODT.

At the opening of the harvest season this year there were only 3000 empty box cars available for grain movement as compared with 14,000 in 1944.

Why Uncle Sam is ahead more than

6 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

BALANCE SHEET

In the other World War **In this World War**

The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.

The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.

Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.

Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.

Freight rates were raised about 25%.

Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.

The government took over the operation of the railroads.

The railroads have remained under their own management.

Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.

The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day—to say nothing of their state and local taxes.



Feed for
MORE MILK

Department of Agriculture experts declare... it's possible to get a pint of milk more per day from every dairy cow with good management and feeding. Managing your herd is your job, but we'd like to help boost your production with

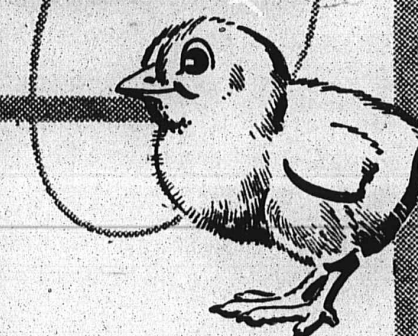
Union Standard Dairy Ration

Manufactured and Distributed by Your Own Co-operative

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Main Office—Kansas City, Mo.

Feed Mills and Warehouses at
TOPEKA, GIRARD, WAKEENEY, AND KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

SHE WAS A GOOD EGG



Those pullets you paid good money for were well bred. They were hatched from quality stock and they'll make producers for you, too, if you give them proper care and feed. First weeks are important, so get your chicks off to a flying start with

KFU Chick Starter

When they are well started. Keep them growing with

KFU Growing Mash



ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
All United for Victory

Chattanooga C. of C. Now Heartily Endorses TVA

Big Savings Are Realized by All Says Official

City Saves \$13,000,000 On Cost of Electricity in 6-Year Period

Below is printed the second part of a speech delivered by S. R. Finley, General Superintendent Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, Tenn., at the MVA conference at Omaha. The first portion was printed in the last issue; the final part will be in the next KFU.

I am the administrative head of a public power system which purchases its electrical energy from the TVA, and it would be unnatural if I did not comment upon that phase of the benefits which our city has enjoyed from the program. The people of Chattanooga put themselves into the public power business in 1935, as I have previously stated, by a referendum vote of 19,000 to 8,000. They did that after a heated campaign which nearly wrecked the hitherto peaceful composure of the community.

Let me say that it does not take very much to start an argument in East Tennessee. The original settlers there were pushed over into that area just after colonial times by the growth of the seaboard states. Apparently the experience made them a little objectionable to being pushed around, so they just turned in and pushed the Indians out and the bears back into the caves in the mountains. Even now when there is nobody else to fight with, we just naturally start an argument among ourselves, and the public power campaign in Chattanooga preceding the election in 1935 was really a big top performance. I wasn't there when it happened, but the echoes were still reverberating when I came in 1937, and even at that late date, all of the split families, broken business partnerships, disrupted church congregations and neighborhoods, and what not, had not gotten back together again.

Everyone Benefited

"After a good healthy start, however, towards building for themselves an electric distribution system, a deal was finally consummated in August of 1939 in which the TVA, Chattanooga and twenty-five other municipalities and electric co-operatives acquired the entire property of the Tennessee Electric Power Company (except their street car systems) for \$78,000,000. Chattanooga's share of this purchase price was \$10,850,000, and many have been kind enough to say that it was the best investment that Chattanooga ever made.

"The purchase price paid permitted the Power Company to pay off in full all of its bondholders, its preferred stockholders, and even left a good many million dollars for the common stock which was of rather doubtful value. Practically all of the existing employees of the company who desired to remain in the services of the TVA and the municipalities were retained. Many of them immediately began receiving higher salaries than they had been paid, and today are still important members of our organization, the TVA and other contractors.

Saved \$13,000,000

"Chattanooga recognizes that in its nearly six years of operation, its public power system has benefited us a great deal. During that time, based on the average

War-Time U.S. Ate Better Than Any Other Country

"All the new Secretary of Agriculture has to do to make himself popular is to see that everybody in the United States gets all the butter and steak and sugar he wants. A lot of consumers think they are starving to death. They want Secretary Anderson to do something about it.

"Actually, no nation at war ever ate so well or so much as the people of the the United States. In fact the United States ate more and better food in 1943 and 1944 than ever before in any year. Yet riot, revolution, starvation and all kinds of disasters are likely in Europe if the liberated don't get something to eat. Actually, the United States will furnish only a small share of what Europe needs; but that small share cannot be cut down without suffering.

"If we break our word to Europe, if we fail to provide a minimum of food, if we permit folks to starve this winter because we want to eat a little better ourselves at home, we may be inviting another war 20 years from now."—Wallace Farmer.

rates charged in 1938, the last full year of operation by the private company, electricity users served by the Chattanooga system have saved over thirteen million dollars in their cost of electricity.

"These savings have extended to all classes of customers and exceeded the purchase price of \$10,850,000 paid for the system. The rates being charged by the private power company at the time of purchase were not abnormally high, as rates go among private power companies, but the savings made were so apparent, so real and noticeable, that they could not help but be noticed by the users of electricity. Naturally they look upon this as one of the benefits that have come from the TVA project.

"Each year our publicly owned system has paid as tax equivalents amounts representing taxes formerly paid upon the private company's property which we acquired, and in 1944 our Power Board readjusted our principle of tax payments so as to include payments at the going rate, upon 75% of the net additions and extensions made to the property. As a result of this, for 1944 the City of Chattanooga received 40% more in ad valorem taxes from our board than it did from the privately owned company in 1938.

City Saves \$50,000

"Likewise, the city has annually had a cash saving of over \$50,000 in its cost of electricity for such city uses as street lighting, school lighting, public building lighting, etc. I might add that the city is billed the same as any other customer for its use of electricity, within that class of service which its use represents, and they pay these bills to our Board just like any other customer. We do not furnish the City free street lighting or free public building lighting, and our Board's relation with them is upon a regular commercial basis. In turn, our payments of tax equivalents come to them just as do property owners who pay taxes.

"The interest and retirement of our Board's revenue bonds, issued to purchase the property, have been paid promptly as they become due. The City of Chattanooga has a general obligation bonds outstanding in approximately the same amount the Power Board has outstanding in revenue bonds, and the City's average rate is a little over 4% in interest charges compared to the power operation's average interest charges of 2.3%.

Service Efficient and Larger

Since its inception, the public power operation has extended electric service to approximately 9,000 more customers than were being served by the private power company, and this has brought the Board's low priced electric service to many who were formerly

unable to obtain it. The average household use of electricity has increased nearly 50% from 1700 to nearly 2500 kilowatt-hours annually. A program of still further extending our service lines, now deferred on account of the war, will bring the Board's electric service to about 3,000 yet unserved residents in our area.

"You may be interested to know that our Power Board's operations are administered by a non-partisan board of five citizens and the whole operation entirely removed from politics. This has not always pleased some of our local politicians, but it has pleased the majority of our customers. Employment by the Board has been made consistently upon the basis of experience and qualifications to perform the duties assigned, and employees have been encouraged to regard their employment as of lasting tenure. They know that this tenure depends solely upon their ability to satisfactorily perform their duties."

"For over five years we have had a very satisfactory labor contract covering approximately 200 craft employees of an American Federation of Labor union. Many employees of the Board, who were formerly employed by the private power company, have told me in all frankness that even though they are working for a publicly owned power enterprise that they are more free from attempted political direction than they were when employed by the privately owned company. Many people in Chattanooga have been kind enough to state that the quality of service is as efficient and satisfactory as it was under private operation.

People's Service

The philosophy of our Board, and we know this reflects the views of those whom we serve, with reference to the use of the income of the system, is that this income should not be diverted to pay other governmental expenses of the City nor to be used as a support for those functions of government, such as public schools, fire and police, that are normally supported by taxes. As I previously stated, our Board pays a tax equivalent to the City government in a most liberal manner. The City in turn pays its bill for electricity uses just the same as do the Board's other 47,000 customers.

"Our operation is one belonging to the people of Chattanooga, serving themselves and the surrounding area electric service at cost, and recognizing that the cost of this electric service cannot be a true cost, if that cost is loaded down with the cost of other things not a part of their electric service. This is the real objective of publicly owned elec-

tricity in that it is sold at the lowest possible cost for the social and economic benefits of the people in the community. If its cost is loaded down with expenses other than those belonging to the operation, then there can be no cheap electric power, and instead of this great servant of mankind being made a blessing to any community, its inevitable high cost will act as a brake upon the community's development both socially and economically.

Industrial Expansion

"That our cheap cost of electric power has been a tremendous benefit to our community, aside from the savings made in its cost, is amply borne out by the fact that many of those already using electricity have greatly expanded and enlarged their uses of it providing more industrial expansion and development. A number of old steam engines and privately owned plants formerly used by industry have been shut down and discarded.

"The cheap rates have promoted much use of air conditioning, additional home uses and new industrial processes have been installed involving electro-chemical applications electric heating, and other commercial uses.

"Almost solely as a result of the low rates for electricity and likewise on account of the assured availability of a large volume of water, a nationally known corporation has purchased land in Chattanooga and after the war will establish a large nylon plant, employing approximately 800 people initially, with plans to expand this to over 3,000 later. It's not hard to see that 3,000 additional jobs in our City at the liberal wage scale which the Dupont Corporation pays will be of great benefit.

"Instead of putting private businesses out of commission, possibilities for additional privately owned businesses have been established. In the two years preceding the war I know our newspapers regarded highly the large increase in electrical appliances advertising that came to them from the dealers and our Board as a result of the widespread electrical appliance business stimulated by our Board's low retail rates.

C. of C. Reverses Stand

"I want to also be frank and say that the coming of public power in Chattanooga, and it was hard to separate this from the TVA project, as not favored by our local Chamber of Commerce. Likewise, when the Kiwanis Club of Chattanooga secured nearly 30,000 signatures to a petition to have an election upon public power, the local Chamber of Commerce was opposed to that.

"When I came to Chattanooga in 1937, I remember a conversation with the Executive Director of the Chamber of Commerce. He stated that if we succeeded in having a public power system that the Chamber would have to fold up, presumably because the rather large number of memberships which the private power

Best Market Price for Your Stock

If you're not topping the market with your livestock, poultry, rabbits and goats, perhaps your feed needs Singer's Earth Crust Minerals—nature's blend of 24 essential trace minerals, so vital to sturdy health and growth. Users everywhere report amazing results. By mixing Singer's Minerals with feed, they use less feed, raise better stock, make more money. For convincing facts, send us your name and address. SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER—10-lb. bag, only \$1.25 (enough for 300 lbs. feed). Prepaid, if you live in any state except Ariz., Calif., Fla., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. For these states, \$1.50. Satisfactory results guaranteed or your money back. Singer's Earth Crust Minerals, Dept. 197, Barrington, Ill.

New Adviser to KUF Advertiser

C. R. "Cap" Lash, past president of the Illinois Association of Vocational Agriculture Teachers,



C. R. Lash

has joined the staff of Needham, Louis and Brorby, Inc., Chicago advertising agency. He will be adviser on agricultural advertising including "The Swift & Company Page" which appears regularly in this newspaper with the exception of June, July and August. A graduate in agriculture from the University of Illinois, Mr. Lash obtained his master's degree at the University of Colorado.

company then carried would cease, and he could not see any way to replace them.

"I am happy to report that at this time this dire forecast has not materialized. We still have an active and flourishing Chamber of Commerce with an adequate income to carry on its work. In fact, in response to a recent inquiry from another section of the country about TVA the present Industrial Director of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce said:

"We are delighted to tell you that the Tennessee valley project, known as the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been one of the greatest developments that has happened to this valley from any standpoint. It has been wholeheartedly accepted by the people in this community, because of the many advantages it has given to our people and the tremendous amount of savings it has given to electrical consumers. The TVA has the most up-to-date research department known anywhere in this country. It has been a great help in the conservation of soil and the development of many uses of natural resources."

Senator Capper voted for approval of the World Charter as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee; the only dissenting vote was that of Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Your Lambs

Will be graded carefully and properly and sold for the highest possible dollar.

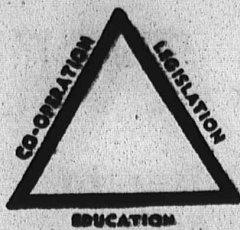
When you ship them to the

Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative

Kansas City

Wichita

Parsons



AROUND THE TRIANGLE

By Esther E. Voorhies
KFU Education Director

Meditation

(By P. J. Nash, Manager, Ellsworth County Co-operative Association, and member of FUJA Board of Directors.)

Climb ye the peaks of imagination,
Look out o'er the rugged terrain,
Sight a place on the future's horizon,
For peace and joy to reign.
Shout down in the deepest canyon,
Let the echo be heard everywhere,
"Today, I'll make somebody happy,
"I'll never give away to despair."
Try to mix the dance of the sunbeams
With the mirthful laugh of a child,
Add some fragrance of the lonely rose
Found growing in the wild.
Pause and rest up here in the mountain
On the fresh untrampled sod,
And do not go back to the valley
Until you've caught a glimpse of God.
Recognize Him as your ally,
Then return to your easy chair.
You can buckle on your armor,
And plot your course from there.
Enemies, hatred, envy, and avarice
Will be lurking on every side,
Yet good fellowship, justice and charity
Are enough to turn the tide.
Of small matter are National allies
Or what four freedoms you win,
If after all this is over,
You're a slave to yourself within.
Be steadfast in some purpose.
Live bravely as you can
And as oft as occasion demands it,
Return to the peaks again.

Study Topic Review

Starting with this issue, Regina Lenherr, who is now in the State Office, is giving you reviews of the 1945 Junior study topic, "Living By the Way." Our Junior years closes in October, and at that time Juniors using the recreation study, will summarize, and turn to the 1946 text which is to be on the subject of "The Farmers Union, A People's Movement."

We feel that all KUF readers will enjoy and appreciate Regina's summary of this interesting book on recreation. And too, Regina, who is now away from Junior class meetings, is earning points toward an achievement pin this fall.

Junior Day-Camps

By the next KUF we expect to announce dates for at least three Junior Day-Camps. These are being planned on a county-wide basis, and are called Day-Camps because in the one day outings we hope to whip up an interesting combination of study, discussion, and recreation.

Without the state camps Junior members are minus a summer educational program just for them. We are anxious to go back soon to statewide Junior Camps, but in the meantime, it is up to us to use ingenuity and carry out programs near our homes.

Juniors, we are sure the Day-Camps will be tops in your estimation—providing you get busy quick-like and help with the planning. And when it comes to the actual date, don't permit work, or previous plans of relatively minor importance keep you away. As Juniors you are serving an apprenticeship in Farmers Union membership, and in that apprenticeship you have an obligation to carry out an aim you have often repeated—to get "an understanding of the problems of agriculture which we must face as we grow older."

The Day-Camps will be held the latter part of August. Watch for the dates, and also inquire of your Leader about plans.

Day-Camps for Mothers, Too

We have asked several Leaders what they think of giving the women of Farmers Union Locals a day all their own. We now report that the idea has met with favor, and so, when camps are over and September is here, we are going to have just such days in the counties.

As with the Juniors, we'll call these meetings Mothers' Day-Camps. There will be a morning beginning, picnic dinner at noon, and good hours of discussion and fellowship throughout the afternoon and evening. Current topics of interest to Farmers Union people will be discussed at the Mothers' Day-Camps—full employment, MVA, health, education, world peace, conscription.

Mother probably gathers the eggs while Reserve Johnnie goes to camp; so when this Day comes along, Johnnie can sweep the floor for mother.

Americans?

The Christian Herald publishes the following interesting note on the constituency of our citizenship.

The ancestors of . . .
60,000,000 of us came from Britain.
15,000,000 of us came from Germany.
13,000,000 of us came from Africa.
10,000,000 of us came from Ireland.
9,000,000 of us came from Slav Lands.
5,000,000 of us came from Italy.
4,000,000 of us came from Scandinavia.
4,000,000 of us came from France.
3,500,000 of us came from Mexico.
1,000,000 of us came from Greece.
1,000,000 of us came from Lithuania.

The remainder from Japan, China and islands. Aside from 360,000 American Indians, we're all immigrants or descendants of immigrants.—Sid Brooks' Little Rocky Rotary News.

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

PAGE SIX

JULY 26, 1945

Now Is the Time to Live

By REGINA LENHERR

(This is the first in a series of chapter reviews of the text, "Living By the Way.")

Would you believe that many people never enjoy their lives? Some work themselves to death; others just sit around doing nothing. But that's not for you. You were made for better things. So now while there is time, live a full life with all of the necessities and as many extras as you can add.

In case you are uncertain about these essentials for real living, here they are: food, clothing, shelter, religion, education, and recreation. To overlook any one of these is to make your life lop-sided. And don't slight recreation!

What Is Recreation?

What is recreation? Quoting Webster, "Recreation—refreshment of strength and spirits after toil." You would never write a letter without any commas, periods, or question marks, because it would be a jumbled, unending mess. And such is life without recreation. Recreation is the punctuation of our lives to make for easier going. A cake without baking powder is almost a guaranteed flop. Recreation does for life what baking powder does for that favorite cake.

Recreation covers a vast field—everything from sleep to racing and then some. So there is no need to overdo any one form of recreation. The same kind of recreation day after day is as bad as no recreation at all. When you do a thing over and over it becomes monotonous and no longer recreation.

Look at the active sports you can choose: swimming, skating, tennis, golf, archery, and hiking. You can add dozens more. Don't pass that idea over by saying that these are sports only for the cities' Country Club members. Or don't justify your not having them by tabbing me as an idealist who doesn't know a thing about farm life.

These sports are for all of us if we are willing to do anything more than gripe. If you really want a tennis court, you can interest your neighbors in the idea, and you'll soon be playing tennis. A will for action and a co-operative attitude can get more done than you ever thought. There is an almost endless list of cultural possibilities for our leisure. Music, drama, writing, gardening, landscaping, handicrafts, drawing, and woodwork are only a beginning.

Planning Necessary

Group recreation is important, but sometimes gets into a rut—like dancing or playing cards all of the time. Group recreation needs planning to make fun and a feeling of fellowship for everyone.

Rhythm has always played an important part in history-making lives. For that reason group singing, folk dances and singing games are being revived. Everywhere people are learning the true sociability and genuine fun of group games.

So take your vitamins in doses of recreation and you'll have time and energy for real living. Now is the time to live.

Business Speaks!

Mr. Kane, president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, said that . . . a rent increase would be an anti-inflation measure by providing a gradual absorption of part of the current "spending surplus" accumulated by wage-earners.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Lulu Valley Holds First Camp And Others Will Follow Soon

Farmers Need to Organize, Says Editor

A pet phrase used in Texas is "Farmers will not stick."

We make the challenge that farmers have not yet tried to organize their own ranks in a serious manner. A farm organization is not a farm organization when it's built with professional men as members.

To build a farm organization in fact as well as in name, members must be people who live on the land or people who receive the major portion of their income from the land, or people who earn their living by working for farmer-owned co-operatives, or they must be teachers or ministers of the Gospel who believe farmers have the same right to organize as do lawyers, doctors, business men, or people of any other profession.

With farmers organized into their own distinct profession, they will stick because by this organization they will better their position in our society just as organized effort helps every other group in our society. . . . (From Lone Star FU—"Strange As it Seems" by Frank Overturf.)

Tale of Young Farm Couple Reviewed By Lindsborg Junior

Review of "Brave Years" by William Heyliger

This story is about a young couple, John Keith and Linda Crane who married with a bank account of \$350. They moved on to a farm which a good hearted old woman had agreed to sell them—farm and stock for \$3,800 with no money down except with the agreement to pay the taxes when they came due. The stock consisted of a cow, three horses, two sows and some chickens.

But they wouldn't have pulled through if it had not been for the Credit Union. Aunt Hattie Gow, the landlady, died and the man who settled the estate was cruel and didn't like the Keiths.

So without the Credit Union they could not have pulled through, and without the Co-operative Association there wouldn't have been a Credit Union. Then John Keith realized that he had wasted money by not trading at the Co-operative Union before.—Marilyn Babcock, Junior Reserve, Northside Local, Lindsborg.

New Chemical Ice Is Great Discovery

A new chemical ice process has been developed that may have far-reaching effects on agriculture. The ice is able to preserve perishable commodities as much as twice as long as normal ice, it has been reported.

The new type of ice was pioneered for the fish industry in an effort to cut down spoilage. In experiments that have been made it has been found that the new chemical ice preserves for a longer period of time and does not damage produce.

It has been used with lettuce shipments and the results were that there was no spoilage for 21 days which is more than twice as long as with the old methods.

If this new form of ice lives up to expectations it may revolutionize truck farming. It will, if successful, enable vegetables, milk, and other perishable produce to be shipped from far greater distances than in the past, and will insure better quality on the market.

Closing Evening at Every Camp Will Feature Basket Supper

The county camp season opens at the Lulu Valley School near Stafford, July 24th. Mrs. John Heyen, County Leader, writes that even though rains and other handicaps have slowed the harvest, they expect to get in swing for the camp.

The schedule for the State camp includes study as well as play. Wherever a Farmers Union group gathers, regardless of age, there is work to be done. Camps are no exception, and the Reserves don't expect them to be. Classes at all the camps will follow the general pattern prepared for Stafford.

This schedule includes "Know Your Farmers Union," "You and Your Co-operatives" for the older Reserves and Juniors (14 and 15 year olds); "Co-operative stories" for the younger Reserves, Public Speaking, and the Reserve Study Unit, "Everyday Insects." Major attention will be frequently given to singing, folk games, sports, swimming and handicraft.

The second camp will be in Clay county. Arrangements were recently made to hold it August 1, 2, and 3 at the McClurkin School, six miles south of Clay Center on Highway 15 and three-fourths mile east. Members of the Fourmile Local are getting the camp grounds ready and are carrying out much of the camp "chores."

The McPherson County Camp comes August 7, 8, and 9 at the East Park Boy Scout Cottage in McPherson. Other dates are:

Ellsworth August 13, 14, 15
Mitchell August 16 and 17
Pottawatomie—

Wabunsee August 22, 23, 24

The Pottawatomie-Wabunsee Camp will be held at the Greenwood School, the meeting place of the Kaw Valley Local, Wabunsee County.

Important at each camp will be the closing evening with parents and friends of campers joining in a basket supper.

Co-ops Take Interest in Housing Needs

Co-operative societies the world over are taking steps to meet acute housing shortages, which have come about as a result of the wartime scarcity of materials and labor.

This has been brought to light recently in a digest of reports on co-operative building activities and plans published by the International Cooperative Alliance.

In Great Britain a Building Societies' Association is studying how it can participate in postwar housing developments. This co-operative enterprise aims to supply housing needs wherever private capital and government projects are unable to meet the demand.

The United States has seen the success of such undertakings as the Amalgamated Co-operative Apartments in New York and the Co-operative Housing Project in Dayton, Ohio. The latter, according to the Director of the Washington office of the Co-operative League, enabled occupants to save from 12 to 15 per cent in initial costs.—(from the World-over Press.)

'Safety Week' Proclaimed by Both Pres. Truman and Gov. Schoeppel

Carelessness Causes Many Deaths, Injury

The number of accidents each year on farms in our nation is appalling. The President and Governor Schoeppel have both proclaimed this as Farm Safety Week.

Governor Schoeppel said, "the solution to the farm accident problem can not be found by a few people, but requires the thought and co-operation of every person doing farm work." A State Farm Safety Committee has been set up to study the problem of farm safety, to make recommendations, and to publicize the need for safety on our farms. The committee is composed of agricultural leaders in Kansas, and it includes Ernest K. Dean, State President.

83 Killed in Kansas

Of the 83 deaths caused by farm accidents last year in this state, the main cause was carelessness that could have been easily avoided. The average daily cost of farm fires in the United States is \$273,972, and 10 people lose their lives each day in these fires. The damage record is a terrible one, and it serves to emphasize the need for safety and precautions.

The state committee has listed the following as safety measures to be taken:

1. Remove obvious safety hazards and form safe habits.
2. Keep the farm clean and don't leave tools around when you are done with them.
3. Old people should not climb ladders or onto high places, and nobody should jump from moving vehicles or high places with tools in their hands.
4. Handle firearms with care many people are killed with their own guns even when they thought the gun was unloaded.
5. Be careful when burning fields and always keep the fire under control.
6. Animals and machines can cause death when not handled properly.
7. "The farmer who abuses his stock is simply asking for punishment."
8. Never be too confident, for there is always room for improvement.

Eighty-three lives are too many to lose in a year. Farmers in Kansas have done much to aid the war effort, and they will continue to do their share. Accidents can seriously decrease the nation's food supply, and every farmer knows how much time he loses through injuries that could be avoided. The suggestions of the State Farm Safety Committee are designed to safeguard your health and prevent farm accidents for nobody can be too careful or is too safe. DO YOUR PART TO REDUCE FARM ACCIDENTS THIS YEAR—YOU WILL BE HELPING THE WAR EFFORT AND YOUR FAMILY.

Canning Sugar Is Cut 20 Per Cent

Commercial canners are cut about 20 per cent below base used last year, but using lighter syrups will get them by. In 177 centers with large population growth, there will be adjustments to industrial users. In the first quarter of 1945 most industrial users got only 10 percent cut on base of 1941 usage.

Be Alert Today... Alive Tomorrow

You might do well to take the test on Farm Safety printed on this page.

Sudden death will strike more than 40 farm dwellers each day throughout the United States during 1945.

Every minute three farm people will be injured.

A billion dollars will be lost because of farm accidents. This figure includes wage loss, medical expenses, cost of insurance, and property damage and loss.

But this toll, based on figures from previous years, is not inevitable, the National Safety Council emphasized today, if farm folks really want the toll reduced.

Will your family be one of more than 15,000 families who will be visited by accidental death? Will you be one of the 1,500,000 members of farm households who are injured yearly? Not if your family knows how to be safe and really tries.

Test yourself below. See what your chances are. Here's how: Give yourself five points for each "yes" answer. Add up the total. If you have a perfect score the answer is 100. Over 90 is good. Over 80 is just fair—and, Brother, if your score is under 80 your chances are slim. Remember, though, the Council advises that even if your answer is good, it just takes one of those "nos" to open the door to death.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

- | | YES | NO |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Do you keep guards in place on power shafts, belts and chains to prevent being caught in them? | () | () |
| Do you keep children away from machinery? | () | () |
| Do you avoid stepping over or under moving belts? | () | () |
| Do you avoid wearing loose fitting, torn clothing or torn, ragged gloves around moving machinery? | () | () |
| Do you avoid operating the tractor on dangerous inclines or near treacherous banks? | () | () |

BUILDINGS AND FARMYARD

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Are ladder openings and stairways hand-railed; are hay chute openings properly protected? | () | () |
| Do you avoid storing loose materials overhead? | () | () |
| Are haymows adequately lighted, with switches located conveniently, or hooks provided for lanterns? | () | () |
| If buildings have lightning rods, are points, groundings, and connections in good condition? Are metal roofed buildings properly grounded? | () | () |
| Are ladders kept where they are quickly accessible in case of fire? Do you avoid leaning them against buildings where they will invite children to climb them? | () | () |

FIRES

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Do you have an emergency water supply available? (Pond, barrels in buildings, or hose attached to water system). | () | () |
| Do you avoid leaving oil-saturated or paint rags lying around? | () | () |
| Is your gasoline in one of the following ways: Out of doors, under ground, or in an isolated building? Are containers marked bright red? Do you stop tractor and truck engines before filling with gasoline? | () | () |
| Are brooder houses at least 100 feet from other buildings and from each other? | () | () |
| Are cars, trucks, and tractors kept in buildings separate from barns? | () | () |

ANIMALS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Are you careful not to surprise animals when approaching them? | () | () |
| Have cattle been dehorned and boars' tusks cut short? | () | () |
| Are small children kept away from pens and barns? | () | () |
| Do you use special care in handling animals with newborn young? | () | () |
| Do you avoid handling the bull by providing a safe bull pen? | () | () |

ELECTRICITY

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Are all electric circuits equipped with proper size fuses? (Branch fuses should generally not exceed 15 amperes) | () | () |
| Do you cut off current when working on an electrical conductor? | () | () |
| Are you using an approved commercial electric fence controller? | () | () |
| Do you know how to treat electric shock cases? | () | () |
| Do you avoid replacing burned out fuses with coins, wire, or other metal? | () | () |

HAND TOOLS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Are hammer and axe heads secure, handles in good condition? | () | () |
| Do you have a definite place for every tool when not in use? | () | () |
| Do you stroke from behind when whetting tools to avoid cutting the hand if blade moves too far forward? | () | () |
| Are dangerous tools kept away from play places? | () | () |
| Do you avoid handling rusty wire and splintered handles without gloves? | () | () |

SANITATION AND HEALTH

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Do you avoid over exposure to sun, and avoid heat collapse by drinking plenty of water and taking plenty of salt? | () | () |
| Have you a first aid kit? Do you know first aid? | () | () |
| Do you avoid starting and running gasoline equipment in buildings with closed doors? | () | () |

Farmers Union

NEWSREEL

A monthly service to Farmers Union papers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado
Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

The Program Service, 1945-46

A Pre-View of the program service for next year will reach all Local Educational Directors in August. The program service for the coming year has been planned so that the most educational and entertainment material possible will reach the locals. The Local is the heart of the educational machine in the Farmers Union. It is the place where understanding of the Farmers Union ideals must be built. The Program Service, this next year will be built around the tremendously important issues for which we, as an organization, carry on an unceasing battle. Discussions for use at the Local meeting will be a part of the planned programs. Among the topics will be "The Family-Type Farm... Is It Doomed?"... "Full Employment and the Returning Veteran"... "Our Co-operatives"... "Scapegoating Minorities"... "What Does the Farmers Union Offer Rural Youth?"... Health, Education, MVA and others of equal interest.

The 1946 Junior Study Topic

This text is progressing under the handicaps of too many other things to do and too much material to go into one year's study topic. But it will be ready for you to begin classes in September. Is that when your classes begin? They should. Be sure that Junior classes are organized and ready to go to work on this Study Topic. An excellent showing was made with "Living By the Way" the National Topic on recreation. But your Juniors undoubtedly know that the Farmers Union has a bigger job than working out plans for recreation. Recreation is only one of the essentials of life, and after a year's study on recreation, to help in the enrichment of rural life, we are ready to learn more about what the Farmers Union really is, and what does it stand for, how does it work, and what has it accomplished and what part can each of us take in its work. The new National Topic tells all of this. Are you ready for it?

What Does Full Employment Mean to You?

There is no Program Service for the summer months of July and August, but there is a great deal of work to be done, so many locals are meeting. Are you doing some studying on the Murray Full Employment Bill? Write the National Farmers Union, Denver, for the Tabloid on the Murray Bill. It will give you full information on one of the most important pieces of legislation before the United States Congress. One that will mean much to you who get your living from raising things that other people buy... when they have a job so they have the money to buy them.

Study the Tabloid on the Murray Bill. It costs:

3 copies.....	10c	45 copies.....	\$1.00
10 copies.....	25c	100 copies.....	\$2.00
1,000 copies.....			\$15.00

Navy Men Take Positive Stand Against Conscription

(Here is a letter addressed to Time Magazine which expresses the lucid opinions of a number of Navy officers on the matter of peacetime conscription. It emphasizes the fact that postwar military training is a question which men now serving in the armed forces not only should be permitted to express opinions on, but should be allowed to vote on.)

Sirs: As members of the armed forces we believe that our opinions on the subject of peacetime conscription are worthy of consideration: (1) such legislation would be impractical as an instrument of defense because those trained would be past the age of military usefulness when required; (2) it would serve notice to the world of our lack of faith in the peace plans proposed, cause our present allies to arm and cause fear among smaller countries; (3) it would disrupt education, which is one of America's primary resources for national security, and have a poor effect upon the youths involved; (4) it would be an economic burden and a compromise of freedom justifiable only by a threat to our security.

The threat of our involvement in future wars can best be met by maintaining: (1) our technological advantage through research and education; and (2) our freedom of speech, press and other means of communication whereby people can be kept aware of changing conditions and support appropriate policies to meet them. We definitely feel that consideration of such legislation must wait until the veterans can speak freely and be heard by the public.

[NAVY OFFICERS' NAMES WITHHELD]

% Fleet Post Office, San Francisco.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Do you repair rusty wire fences or splintered wooden handles without gloves? | () | () |
| During an electrical storm, do you avoid standing under a lone tree or near wire fences? | () | () |

FARM HOME

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Are stairways clear of boxes, mops, brooms, tools, etc.? | | |
| Are they adequately lighted? Are stair treads a contrasting color from floors and landings? | () | () |
| Do you keep steps, porches, and stairways in good repair? | () | () |
| Do you use a safe step ladder instead of a chair? | () | () |
| Do you have chimneys and stovepipes inspected and cleaned regularly? | () | () |
| Is there a definite place for bicycles, wagons, scooters, skates and other playthings? | () | () |

Army Warns U. S. Soldiers Against Native Fascism

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington 25, D. C.

24 March 1945

FASCISM:

Note for This Week's Discussion:

Fascism is not the easiest thing to identify and analyze; nor, once in power, is it easy to destroy. It is important for our future and that of the world that as many of us as possible understand the causes and practices of fascism, in order to combat it. Points to stress are: (1) Fascism is more apt to come to power at a time of economic crisis; (2) fascism inevitably leads to war; (3) it can come in any country; (4) we can best combat it by making our democracy work.

YOU ARE AWAY FROM HOME, separated from your families, no longer at a civilian job or at school and many of you are risking your very lives because of a thing called fascism. . . .

We Americans have been fighting fascists for more than three years. When Cecil Brown, one of the leading war correspondents, came back from the battle fronts, he went on a trip that took him into big cities and small towns all over America. He talked and listened to all kinds of people. He found that most Americans are vague about just what fascism really means. He found few Americans who were confident that they would recognize a fascist if they saw one.

Perhaps we ought to get to know the answers. If we don't understand fascism and recognize fascism when we see it, it might crop up again—under another label—and cause another war.

Fascism and Business

Fascism is a way to run a country—it's the way Italy was run, and the way Germany and Japan are run. [1] Fascism is the precise opposite of democracy. The people run democratic governments, but fascist governments run the people.

Fascism is government by the few and for the few. The objective is seizure and control of the economic, political, social, and cultural life of the state. Why? The democratic way of life interferes with their methods and desire for: (1) conducting business; (2) living with their fellow-men; (3) having the final say in matters concerning others, as well as themselves. The basic principles of democracy stand in the way of their desires; hence—democracy must go! Anyone who is not a member of their inner gang has to do what he's told. They permit no civil liberties, no equality before the law. . . . They maintain themselves in power by use of force combined with propaganda based on primitive ideas of "blood" and "race," by skillful manipulation of fear and hate, and by false promise of security. The propaganda glorifies war and insists it is smart and "realistic" to be pitiless and violent.

Financial Interests Behind Fascism

Question: How does fascism get in power? How can a violent program that enslaves the people win any support?

Fascism came to power in Germany, Italy and Japan at a time of social and economic unrest. A small group of men, supported in secret by powerful financial and military interests, convinced enough insecure people that fascism would give them the things they wanted. . . .

At the very time that the fascists proclaimed that their party was the "party of the average citizen" they were in the pay of certain big industrialists and financiers who wanted to run the people with an iron hand.

The fascists promised everything to everyone: They would make the poor rich and the rich richer. To the farmers, the fascists promised land through elimination of large estates. To the workers they promised elimination of unemployment—jobs for all at high wages. To the small business men they promised more customers and profits through the elimination of large business enterprises. To big business men and the industrialists they secretly promised greater security and profits through the elimination of small business competitors and trade unions and the crushing of socialists and communists. To the whole nation they promised glory and wealth by conquest. They asserted it was their right, as a "superior people," to rule the world.

As soon as these methods had won them enough of a following to form their Storm Troops, the fascists began using force to stifle and wipe out any opposition. Those who saw through the false front of fascism and opposed them were beaten, tortured and killed.

The fascists knew that all believers in democracy were their enemies. They knew that the fundamental principle of democracy—faith in the common sense of the common people—was the opposite of the fascist principle of rule by the elite few. So they fought democracy in all its phases. . . . They played the political, religious, social and economic groups against each other and seized power while these groups struggled against each other.

Little Business Betrayed

Question: How could the fascists keep their contradictory promises, once they got in power? How did their program actually work out?

It was easy enough for the fascists to promise all things to all people before they were in power. Once they were actually in power, they could not, of course,

keep their contradictory promises. They had intended in advance to break some, and they did break those they had made to the middle classes, the workers, and the farmers.

As soon as the fascists were in control of the government, the torturings and killings were no longer the unlawful acts of a political party and its hoodlum gangs. They became official government policy. Among the first victims of this official policy were those farmers, workers, and small business men who had believed the promises that had been made to them and who complained that they had been "sucked in." Some simply vanished. Often they came home to their families by return mail in little jars of ashes. . . .

The fascists "solved" unemployment by converting their nations into giant war machines. The unemployed were either conscripted into the army or organized in labor battalions and put to work in war plants.

U. S. Has 100% American Fascists

Question: Do all fascists come from Germany, Japan and Italy?

In a good many European nations, the people felt the same way some of us do: that fascism was foreign to them and could never become a power in their land.

This Page Is Important

The Kansas Union Farmer reprints on this page a discussion of how Fascism operates, and how to recognize it anywhere for it is at work here in the United States today despite its defeat in Europe.

The discussion was first distributed to the Armed Forces by the War Department, and U. S. reactionaries, stung by its clear analysis, immediately howled for its suppression.

The document, however, is becoming more and more important as American Fascist activity increases. The new Nationalist party, and many minor Fascist movements, have sprung up in the United States since V-E day.

We urge you to read this discussion of Fascism in full, and to look in your next National Union Farmer for a story about the Nationalist activities in the United States—a group who are organizing farmers, youth and terrorists for a Fascist America.

They found, however, that fascist-minded people within their borders, especially with aid from the outside, could seize power. The Germans, of course, made efficient use of fascist-minded traitors whom we have come to know generally as "the fifth column."

Question: Have any groups in America used fascist tactics and appeals?

Most of the people in America like to be good neighbors. But, at various times and places in our history, we have had sorry instances of mob sadism, lynchings, vigilantism, terror, and suppression of civil liberties. We have had our hooded gangs, Black Legions, Silver Shirts, and racial and religious bigots. All of them, in the name of Americanism, have used undemocratic methods and doctrines which experience has shown can be properly identified as "fascist."

Crackpots and Alleged Seditious

Can we afford to brush them off as mere crackpots? We once laughed Hitler off as a harmless little clown with a funny mustache.

In January, 1944, 30 Americans, many of them native born, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiring with "the Nazi party to accomplish the objectives of said Nazi party in the United States." These objectives, according to the indictment, included undermining and impairing "the loyalty and morale of the military and naval forces of the United States." The case ended in a mistrial caused by the death of the presiding judge. The question of re-indictment is still under consideration. [4]

Whenever free governments anywhere fail to solve their basic economic and social problems, there is always the danger that a native brand of fascism will arise to exploit the situation and the people.

Can We Spot It?

Question: How can we identify native American fascists at work?

An American fascist seeking power would not proclaim that he is a fascist. Fascism always camouflages its plans and purposes. Hitler made demagogic appeals to all groups and swore: "Neither I nor anybody in the National Socialist Party advocates proceeding by anything but constitutional methods."

Any fascist attempt to gain power in America would not use the exact Hitler pattern. It would work under the guise of "super-patriotism" and "super-Americanism." Fascist leaders are neither stupid nor naive. They know that they must hand out a line that "sells." Huey Long is said to have remarked that if fascism came to America, it would be on a program of "Americanism."

Three Ways to Spot U. S. Fascists

Fascists in America may differ slightly from fascists in other countries, but there are a number of attitudes and practices that they have in common. Following are three. Every person who has one of them is not necessarily a fascist. But he is in a mental state that lends itself to the acceptance of fascist aims.

1. Pitting of religious, racial, and economic groups against one another in order to break down national unity is a device of the "divide and conquer" technique used by Hitler to gain power in Germany and in other countries. With slight variations, to suit local conditions, fascists everywhere have used this Hitler method. In many countries, anti-Semitism (hatred of Jews) is a dominant device of fascism. In the United States, native fascists have often been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-Labor, anti-foreign-born.

2. Fascism cannot tolerate such religious and ethical concepts as the "brotherhood of man." Fascists deny the need for international co-operation. These ideas contradict the fascist theory of the "master race." The brotherhood of man implies that all people—regardless of color, race, creed, or nationality—have rights. International co-operation, as expressed in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, runs counter to the fascist program of war and world domination. . . . Right now our native fascists are spreading anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French, and anti-United Nations propaganda. . . .

3. It is accurate to call a member of a communist party a "communist." For short, he is often called a "Red." Indiscriminate pinning of the label "Red" on people and proposals which one opposes is a common political device. It is a favorite trick of native as well as foreign fascists.

Many fascists make the spurious claim that the world has but two choices—either fascism or communism, and they label as "communist" everyone who refuses to support them. By attacking our free enterprise, capitalist democracy and by denying the effectiveness of our way of life they hope to trap many people.

Hitler's Red Bogey

Hitler insisted that only fascism could save Europe and the world from the "communist menace." There were many people inside and outside Germany and Italy who welcomed and supported Hitler and Mussolini because they believed fascism was the only safeguard against communism. The "Red bogey" was a convincing enough argument to help Hitler take and maintain power. The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, whose aggressions plunged the world into global war, was called the "Anti-Comintern Axis." It was proclaimed by Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito as a "bulwark against communism."

Learning to identify native fascists and to detect their techniques is not easy. They plan it that way. But it is vitally important to learn to spot them, even though they adopt names and slogans with popular appeal, drape themselves with the American flag, and attempt to carry out their program in the name of the democracy they are trying to destroy.

How to Stop It

Question: How can we prevent fascism from developing in the United States?

The only way to prevent fascism from getting a hold in America is by making our democracy work and by actively co-operating to preserve world peace and security.

Lots of things can happen inside of people when they are unemployed or hungry. They become frightened, angry, desperate, confused. Many, in their misery, seek to find somebody to blame. They look for a scapegoat as a way out. Fascism is always ready to provide one. In its bid for power, it is ready to drive wedges that will disunite the people and weaken the nation. It supplies the scapegoat—Catholics, Jews, Negroes, labor unions, big business—any group upon which the insecure and unemployed can be brought to pin the blame for their misfortune.

We all know that many serious problems will face us when the war is over. If there is a period of economic stress it will create tensions among our people, including us as returned veterans. The resentment may be directed against minorities—especially if undemocratic organizations with power and money can direct our emotions and thinking along these lines.

The fascist doctrine of hate fulfills a triple mission. By creating disunity—it weakens democracy. By getting men to hate rather than to think—it prevents men from seeking the real cause and a democratic solution of the problem. By fake promises of jobs and security, fascism then tries to lure men to its program as the way out of insecurity. Only by democratically solving the economic problems of our day can there be any certainty that fascism won't happen here. That is our job as citizens.

Citizenship in a democracy is more than a ballot dropped in a box on Election Day. It's a 365-days-a-year job requiring the active participation and best judgment of every citizen in the affairs of his community, his nation, and his country's relations with the world.

Fascism thrives on indifference and ignorance. It makes headway when people are apathetic or cynical about their government—when they think of it as something far removed from them and beyond their personal concern. The erection of a traffic light on your block is important to your safety and the safety of your children. The erection of a world organization to safeguard peace and world security is just as important to our personal security. Both must be the concern of every citizen.

Freedom, like peace and security, cannot be maintained in isolation. It involves being alert and on guard against the infringement not only of our own freedom but the freedom of every American. If we permit discrimination, prejudice, or hate to rob anyone of his democratic rights, our own freedom and all democracy is threatened.