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Organization Education Co-operation

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NUMBER 6

Conference of Directors Held In Jamestown, N.D.

Esther Ekblad attended the state Education Directors and fieldworkers conference at Jamestown, N. D., March 7 to 10. This was a week long conference held for the purpose of developing present day objectives and mechanics in Junior and adult education programs. Projects for Juniors and Reserves were discussed at length, and much attention was given to the need for simple easily-used study and entertainment materials in Farmers Union Local. The Minuteman Junior speech project and the Reserve speech Project will be encouraged this year, and other youth programs and study materials will give attention to leadership training. Juniors themselves will in each state be asked to give suggestions for further development in the selection of national Junior Torchbearers. Sessions were held in the new and very fine office building of the North Dakota Farmers Union. In addition to the state offices. The building has conference rooms, dining and dormitory facilities. It is the kind of "home" every state Farmers Union dreams of having.

Sunday evening, March 11, with four other conferees Esther Ekblad took part in a panel discussion on Post-War Planning which was held at the Methodist church in Jamestown. This panel was made a part of a series of social and economic issues being considered by churches of the town in Sunday evening union meetings.

The State Directors conference closed Monday noon, March 13. It was attended by 12 leaders and fieldworkers from 10 states. Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, National Director of Education, was in charge.

Governor Hears Farmers Forced To Participate In AAA for Gas

Gov. Schoeppel Begins Investigation . . .

Kansas Governor Andrew Schoeppel on March 20 said at his press conference that he was beginning an investigation because of complaints he said he has received from farmers that gasoline for the operation of farm machinery is being curtailed or cut off unless Kansas farmers comply with AAA methods.

"During the last four weeks," the Governor said, "several complaints have been brought to my attention. All are from farmers who say additional gasoline for their farm machinery is being refused or that supplies are being curtailed unless they (the farmers) conform to approved AAA methods."

The Governor named no specific farmer nor any specific community where such practices were being made.

Accusations Denied . . .

"It's not true, absolutely," Dan Viergever, field man for the Shawnee County war board and member of the farm transportation committee at Topeka, answered the Governor's charges by saying that no such penalties had ever been recommended to his office and that legitimate agricultural motor fuel never had been refused.

Dean Calls for Facts . . .

"It is difficult to believe," E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union said Tuesday, "that if the charges made public by Governor Schoeppel are true that we in our organization have not heard anything of such penalties or threats. I am out over the state meeting with farmers every day, and not a single one of them has told me that such situations exist."

"I agree," he continued, "with the Governor when he states that 'If requirements are made or penalties imposed which threaten to cut off or reduce required fuel supplies, I not only want to know about it, but everyone in Kansas wants to know about it.'"

Dean urged that any farmers knowing or hearing of any incident in which a farmer's participation in the AAA program is required for that farmer to get supplies or gasoline necessary to do the work on his farm to report the case to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Congressional Fight Expected Over Watered-Down FSA Bill

A bill setting up as permanent legislation a Farm Security Administration, revised and renamed Farmers Home Corporation, will shortly be introduced in the United States House of Representatives. Exact details of the bill are not known for certain at present.

The bill has been drafted by a House Agricultural Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Rep. Harold Cooley of North Carolina who has recently completed a country-wide survey of the FSA. A report on the Cooley bill has not yet been written by Cooley and his subcommittee. A preliminary draft reportedly recommends that the Farmers Home Corp. be barred from making any more rehabilitation loans.

While several aspects of the bill in its final form remains questionable, supporters of FSA, who include with the Farmers Union, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the Federal Council of Churches and other civic and labor bodies, believe the Cooley bill, with certain modifications and clarifications on legislative intent, can be made to serve the FSA objectives of preserving and extending family-type farming in this country.

These supporters are convinced that the impending struggle around the Farmers Home Corp. measure will determine the shape of agriculture in the USA for decades to come. They believe the fate of the small people in rural America is at stake in this contest and that thousands of returning veterans who want to go back on the farm will be involved.

Farm Bureau Worried

Best indication of the worth of the bill is the stated dissatisfaction of the proposed legislation by the American Farm Bureau Federation, whose lead-

ers speak frankly and selfishly for large-scale, commercialized agriculture. It was the Farm Bureau's agitation against the FSA that was primarily responsible for the investigation conducted by the Cooley Committee.

The wording of the bill is in parts slovenly done allowing for considerable variation in interpretation. On so important a question as supervising loans advanced to small farmers, the bill says the FHC may give "such supervision as it deems necessary to protect its interests." In an earlier version, the Cooley Committee has agreed to take supervision away from the FHC and turn it over to the State Agricultural Extension Services. This is just what the Farm Bureau wanted.

"Subsistence?"

The measure does not use the phrase, "rehabilitation loans," at any point. It speaks of "operating loans." And it defines the purpose of such loans as "family subsistence." The meaning of that phrase is in doubt and depends upon administration. The bill prohibits loans to co-operative associations, except medical association, but permits loans to individuals to participate in those associations.

No authority is provided in the legislation for grants to small farmers in case of disaster or drought. It abolishes the regional FSA offices; it provides that FHC employees shall be outside Civil Service; it limits loans and renewals to \$3,500 for a five-year period. It places a \$125,000,000 limit on operating funds for the Corporations, a limit of \$100,000,000 on farm mortgage insurance funds and provides for a revolving fund. It raises tenant purchase loan interest from 3 to 4 cent and puts operating loan interest at 5 per cent. It sets a \$5,000,000 fund for tenant-purchase loans.

St. Marys and Ellsworth Make Biggest Contributions to Drive

News from the Expansion Fund front ranges from medium good to something well over terrific. Earning Hollywoodish superlatives like stupendous, magnificent and even darn swell are the reports from Ellsworth and St. Marys groups. Ellsworth local wins the ribbon for raising the largest amount—\$157.50—contributed by a single local. While a full report of the dance held by the local has not been received at the state office yet, the grapevine reveals that the event was successful not alone financially but also in bringing a lot of fun to everyone attending.

The St. Marys dance wins the prize for being the largest single Expansion Fund event held in the state. Four locals in the area—Kaw Valley, Pleasant View, Turkey Creek and Sandy Hook—co-operated under committee chairman, Bert Wilson to put over the dance and card party held in the new Armory Building in St. Marys.

E. K. Dean who attended the dance for which the WIBW orchestra played to a crowd of 800 persons believes the St. Marys event to be the largest Farmers Union Fund Raising event in the country and would like to challenge other states to better it.

Total proceeds from the dance, card party and checking procession were \$395, net proceeds \$277.47 which when divided among the four participating locals made each local's contribution \$69.37, which

except for the Ellsworth local's contribution is the largest sum from a local yet received at the state office.

Scandia local in McPherson county grossed more than a hundred dollars from a box social but the net proceeds have not been forwarded in at this writing.

In all 25 locals have reported. Others have notified the state Expansion Fund committee of their intention to hold some fund raising event.

Total sum received is \$722.96 with several large contributors still outstanding. Safely over records of previous years, this total speaks more for the increased zeal of regulars among locals than for expanded activity on the part of locals that have not in past years participated in fund-raising socials.

The twenty-five locals that have reported are:

Smoky Hill	Rose Valley
Johnstown	Cargy
Beaver	Summit
Kaw Valley	Parsons
Allen Center	Elevation
Fairview	Lincoln
Lamoreaux	Headquarters
Sherwood	North Side
Sandy Hook	Ellsworth
Buckeye	Kellogg
Mankato	Corn Valley
East Wolf	Wheeler
Pleasant View	

President Dean pointed out that just as it is never too late to build the Farmers Union, it is never too late to hold an Expansion Fund Social.

Willkie Defines His Agricultural Policy

Presidential candidate Wendell Willkie in a speech at Richland Center, Wisconsin last Saturday outlined his ideas for an agricultural policy. Believing that every candidate for president should make a clear statement regarding agricultural policies, the Kansas Union Farmer prints here the entire text of Mr. Willkie's speech with only comments that much of what he says is just what the Farmers Union believes but some of his concepts need investigation, especially the term used so often, "expanding economy."

Tonight I am talking especially to farmers. The Republican Party wants your votes in 1944. And it is entitled to them if it can convince you that it represents principles that will serve great purposes of the nation. Otherwise not. And what are those great purposes?

The first is to win this war, to win it completely, and to win it as quickly as it can be won. If that is not a major objective of the farmers of America, as well as of all other patriots, I am completely ignorant about the minds and hearts of the farmers of America.

The second is to make sure that the fruits of victory are not thrown away in other words, to build a genuine and durable peace in the world, by true international co-operation, so that we shall not, after a brief and troubled interval, have to fight World War III. If that also is not overwhelmingly the wish of the farmers, I do not know those farmers.

The third—and these are all related—is to build soundly the economic foundations of peace, within our own nation and internationally. For without such foundations there can be no peace. There is only one possible way of building these foundations and that is through an expanding economy. Producers must be enabled to produce. Consumers must be enabled to buy. Workers must have employment. Trade must flourish, or we and the world will reel

from crisis to crisis, from disaster to catastrophe.

Fourth — and I repeat that these are all related and inseparable — we are resolved to preserve a system which will give us the right and opportunity to own our homes, our own businesses, our own farms. In Russia I saw the opposite system. It can be very effective; and to most Russians who have never known anything better, it seems good. But it does not and cannot produce freedom. The reason we are determined to preserve our system is because we honestly believe it to be essential for human freedom and the "pursuit of happiness." I believe this deeply; the farmers of America believe it. What farmer does not find either one of his greatest satisfactions in the own-

ership of a farm or his greatest stimulus and drive in the hope of owning a farm?

And the fifth great objective—the one which gives meaning and soul to them all—is the preserving and strengthening of liberty. Call it self-government. Call it democracy. This above all the farmers of America want. To achieve it we must have victory in the war. We must throw the whole weight of mighty America permanently into the maintenance of a peaceful world. We must provide against economic collapse by encouraging high production and expanding trade. We must strengthen our political and economic system; curing weaknesses and curbing abuses in both the public and private administration of it, but always with the purpose, not of destroying, but of revitalizing.

Basic Objectives

Now these, you will say, are very general objectives, no more applicable to the farmers of America than to any other group. And you will be quite right. That is precisely why I have stated them. For there must be general objectives that unite us or we can have no national purpose, no basic set of policies. It is a duty of a great political party that aspires to unite and lead the country to state these general objectives that it proposes to pursue; to state them frankly and clearly, and to stage them to all groups. It is not permissible to dodge fundamentals, or to whisper one thing to one group or section

(Continued on Page 6)

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

Vesecky to Northwest Kansas Talking, Building Co-operatives

The week of March 7 your reporter was scheduled to make meetings in several northwestern Kansas Counties in company with Dwight Tolle, marketing specialist of the Kansas State College extension department.

Tuesday evening, March 7, we met with Co-operative leaders from Ellis county, in Hays, Kan. Although the attendance was not what it should have been, still all the active farmers co-operatives in the county were represented. Co-operatives in the county were represented. Wednesday evening we met with co-operative leaders from Rooks county in Stockton, Kan. At this meeting two representatives of the National Farm Loan Ass'n and the Production Credit Ass'n were present. At both these meetings problems confronting co-operatives were discussed by Mr. Tolle and your reporter discussed the theory, history and development of co-operatives and why it is important that we should now put forth every effort to strengthen our existing local and regional co-operatives and see to it that the farm members of our co-operatives and also the employers of local and regional co-operatives understand why we need co-operatives, what we can expect to accomplish through them, and how we can get co-operative education to our people through our support of the educational organization, (In Kansas the Farmers Union), which sponsors and helps build the farm co-operatives.

Roads Impassable

Farm roads were impassable in Phillips and Osborne counties so we had to content ourselves with visiting as many of the co-operative business organizations as were accessible.

County Agricultural Agents

of Ellis, Rooks Phillips and Osborne counties all seem to be taking a real interest in farm co-operatives and are anxious to be of service to them. It is your reporter's personal opinion that we should make use of them as much as possible under the rules of the extension department. A well informed and co-operative extension department can and will be a mighty good helper in the coming battle with the forces that are doing their best to destroy what it has taken our farmers over 50 years to build up.

Friday afternoon, March 17, I accompanied J. Newbrey, N. W. representative of the FUJA to Menlo where we attended the annual stockholders meeting of the Menlo Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n. The Menlo association under the management of Mr. Stanley has had a very good year and are in good financial condition. They are paying out a substantial sum in patronage dividends this year and have still considerable reserves in cash to finance this year's operations. Around Menlo, like many other places it seems hard to get the farm folks to meetings even to attend to their own business. It is our understanding that there is quite a large Farmers Union membership there that offers the best possible medium for spreading the gospel of co-operation. Why not get up a box supper or just a plain pot-luck supper. Make it a point to personally invite every member and family and all other farm families to attend. Have a short snappy program and also a short snappy discussion period with live-wire leaders. Commence on time—go through on schedule and adjourn on time and see how the farmers will come out.

long term credit. In this connection it is being recognized that savings in a credit union should be built up in proportion to the member's income. If such a policy is followed a credit service can also be developed in relation to the needs of the farmers in the district.

6. More interest in community recreation facilities on a co-operative basis, including community halls.

7. More interest in applying co-operative methods to certain phases of agricultural production. In practice this has meant organization of local co-operative associations with limited objectives or for certain designated farming services rather than any attempt to carry on farming operations generally on a co-operative basis.

8. More diversification of co-operative services both urban and rural. For example, arrangements are under way regarding the organization of a co-operative home building association, co-operative fur farming projects, a special purchasing association for fur farmers, a co-operative feed lot, etc.

9. More interest in developing trade between co-operatives on an interprovincial and international basis.

10. More emphasis on newer methods of approach in co-operative education. One example of this is the interest displayed in the new all-Canadian credit union film produced by the National Film Board and entitled "The People's Bank." The Co-operative Union of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, has just published a booklet outlining in a story form for teen age boys and girls the progress of co-operatives in Saskatchewan. The title of the booklet is "Take It From Uncle George."

An interesting trend in our own country is indicated by the

(Continued on Page 7)

Co-operative Expansion In Canada Grows

That our Canadian brothers are given considerable thought to methods of expanding and improving the services rendered them by their cooperatives is shown by the following clipping from the Co-operative Consumer of Saskatoon Sask., Canada.

In the February issue of the Co-operation and Markets news, some of the more interesting trends in the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan are set out as follows:

1. An increasing tendency to plough patronage dividends back into co-operative enterprises to strengthen their position or to so invest the dividends as to make them available for new enterprises or expansion during the post-war period.

2. More planning for post-war expansion particularly in the field of manufacturing, processing and wholesaling.

3. Some consolidation or coordination of existing co-operative services, both locally and on a province-wide basis. The amalgamation of the Wheat Pool and the Livestock Pool is significant in this connection.

4. Action on the part of bulk commodity trading associations in purchasing retail grocery and general stores. In some instances this action is taken in order to give assurance that a retail store service is maintained for the community.

5. Increasing recognition of the credit union as a medium for furnishing needed credit facilities for agriculture except

FOR 1944--GROW MORE WITH F. U. HYBRID SEED CORN

REMEMBER—there is no need to pay more than the Farmers Union price. We can prove by official records the superiority of Farmers Union Hybrids.

Our single cross grower, besides winning the Grand Champion Trophy over large and small companies alike, has won first in three of four sections of the official state tests in Iowa.

Our Seed Corn is GROWN in Kansas, by and for Kansas PRODUCERS.

OUR PRICE

\$7.75 bushel, flat kernels

\$6.25 bushel, round kernels

These Prices Include Re-Plant Agreement.

HELP YOURSELF AND YOUR ORGANIZATION—buy your hybrid seed corn this year from a Farmers Union Seed Corn dealer. The following co-operative stations have handled our seed corn last year or will handle our product this year. The list is not complete because we have not been able to contact all of our Farmers Union stations, due to lack of time—the names of other stations at which this seed corn is available, will be added later.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN THIS CORN through your Local Co-op, then order direct from: The Farmers Union Service Company, Box 296, Salina, Kansas.

Co-Op Seed Corn Dealers

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Manhattan, Ks.

The Riley County Farmers Union Co-op — Leonardville, Ks.

The Farmers Co-op Elevator—Waterville, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Grain Company—Blue Rapids, Ks.

The Winifred Farmers Co-op Elevator—Winifred, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Vlets, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Centralia, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randolph, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Store—Olsburg, Ks.

Farmers Union Produce Station—Clay Center, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lindsborg, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Marquette, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Udall, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kellogg, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Winfield, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Arkansas City, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burns, Ks.

Marion Co-op Elevator—Marion, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Lehigh, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Produce Station—McPherson, Kansas.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lincolnville, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Tampa, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Ramona, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Bennington, Ks.

Farmers Elevator Company—Minneapolis, Kansas.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Randall, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lebanon, Ks.

Clyde Co-op Elevator—Clyde, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Clifton, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morganville, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Ellsworth, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Hanover, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Bellaire, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Aurora, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Agenda, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Courtland, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Barnes, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Greenleaf, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Lancaster, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Denton, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Leona, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Robinson, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Morrill, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Sabetha, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Parsons, Kansas

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Walnut, Kansas

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—South Mound, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Pauline, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Overbrook, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Collyer, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Wakeeney, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tescott, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—LaHarpe, Ks.

Farmers Elevator Company—Abilene, Kansas.

Farmers Union Elevator—St. Marys, Ks.

Dennis Co-op Elevator—Dennis, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Altamont, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—McCune, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Beloit, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Glen Elder, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Cawker City, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Hunter, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Tipton, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Scottsville, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Solomon Rapids, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Burdick, Ks.

Wilbur F. Larson—Concordia, Ks.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association—Maple Hill, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Alta Vista, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op —Alma, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Osawatimie, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Olathe, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Erie, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-op Elevator—Kimball, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Elevator—Burlington, Ks.

Lorraine Grain, Fuel and Stock Co.—Lorraine, Ks.

Holyrood Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Holyrood, Ks.

Farmers Co-op Grain and Supply Co.—Beeler, Ks.

The Independent Co-operative Grain Co., Stafford, Kansas.

Wakefield Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Wakefield, Kansas

Dodge City Co-operative Exchange Dodge City, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Girard, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Bremen, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Herkimer, Ks.

Farmers Union Elevator—Beattie, Ks.

Farmers Elevator Company—Seneca, Ks.

Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator—Carlton, Ks.

Farmers Co-operative Elevator—Dillong, Ks.

FARMERS UNION SERVICE COMPANY

Box 296

Salina, Kansas.

THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas

Pages 16-21

Junior Reserves 8-15

"He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

Quotes

Limbs highest who helps another up . . . you don't know which way to turn—up. Take a fresh grip on faith, hold up. . . and steer straight ahead. . . . The begin to develop human resources is at doors—in our own community. We must to act with and for others. . . . Kindness and if you go around with a ghly developed case, your neighbor will to get it.

New Program Feature

ave you seen the April issue of the rs Union Program Service? From now ry local will surely want the Service, can be gotten vey easily. Just write and at your local be put on the mailing list. new section has been added which is to d by Local Action Secretaries in making eports. Reader, if you are an Action Sec- anxious to make a good report, ask the ion Director or Secretary of your Local copy of the Program Service. This time isature report is in the form of a play "Calling Washington." It cleverly tells the story of "behind the scenes" in our s Capitol and it will make a hit in your

other valuable addition to this issue of vice is the discussion outline on "Edu- is Health Insurance for Cooperatives." an be either a guide for a discussion at cal meeting, or it can be used as an out- r a four-minute speech. e more thing about April, the hints for his Service suggest that it be a Ladies ogram. Follow that idea with alter- fun and seriousness, and you'll get an g to be remembered for a long time.

At Your Service

Monthly Service To Farmers Union Papers from the National Farmers Union Education Service, Denver, Colorado.

GLADYS TALBOTT EDWARDS, Director

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

les and Pins"—Especially

ers Union pins . . . there o more buttons for the on . . . are causing grief state offices and double the National Education

tages of material make it impossible to get a con- from any novelty manu- r to make pins at all. The al Office is on a quota, ite often we do not get all quota when it is due.

n the pins do come in, things as this happen. hundred and fifty pins l from the manufacturer. lmost everyone of them eactive. The manufactur- i take the loss on them, at does not help us out on 0 orders which are wait- . Nor does it help

office which is wait- us to send them the or- ey have sent in. Letters rate members come to the offices demanding why the dered do not arrive. When n of these pile up, the office sends a reminder to ational office that they been waiting patiently for pins for weeks and why ey not sent out. The Na- office force calls the man- ner and asks him . . . why i not get our long over- ota to us. The manufact- ushes an order out to us. are defective. He looks nd says . . . "Would you releasing me from the ct we have? I cannot get cannot get materials . . . is a war on!" we look at ders piled up for pins. We (with shudder) at the let- om, state offices, and we ur heads and say . . . "Our rs are proud to belong to rmers Union. They want w the world that they be- ve must have pins."

manufacturer says . . . at I can."

say we . . . We'll send out just as soon as we

receive them.

Program Service

receive them.

The Program Service, issued monthly by the National Education Service, is available to every Local. From the comments received in this office, apparently some misunder- standing exists about this. De- spite the paper shortage we are still able to supply as many copies as are needed, if we know the number that are needed. If your Local does not receive a copy, will you make your request, to your State office, and they in turn, will request the necessary additional copies from the Na- tional office. Or, if you have no state office and would find the Program Service useful, contact the National Department of Education direct.

Beginning with the April issue a new section has been added. Cooperative, Member- ship and Legislative material is prepared by the National directors of those divisions for the use of the Local people who are responsible for keeping their group informed on these activi- ties.

Camps

Now is the time to start plan- ning for camps. Do you have an accessible camp site in mind? Does it have adequate facilities? How about equip- ment and instructors? If you come from a long line of camp- ers you know what things must be considered. If you are to hold your first camp this year, you will find invaluable the book by Mildred K. Stoltz, "All Roads Lead to Camp." It gives the preliminary work that must be done, has suggested menus, schedules, lists the duties of the staff and offers innumerable other helps. Old campers will want to review it, too.

This booklet may be obtained from your state offices or the National Education Service for 25 cents a copy.

Pictures

We have mental pictures of your schools in session, your

Your Reading List

"Roots in the Earth" is a new book written by two Pennsylvania farmers, P. Alston Waring and Walter Nagnes Teller. This is a book that talks the language of small farmers, and is one that has a perspective of such worth that it should be read by every farm family. The book may be purchased through the State Union, or it can be borrowed for a period of three weeks from the Farmers Union Library. There is no rental charge.

"They Work for Tomorrow" by Robert M. Bartlett has recently been received. It is word pictures of outstanding people in America to- day. One of the two women included is Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards, our own National Education Director. The other is the well-known writer, Pearl Buck.

We also recommend for your reading "Food Enough" by John D. Black, "The Farm Bloc" "Out of the Depth" and "Under Cover." All can be borrowed from the F. U. Library.

New Reserve Units

Loud are the praises of the new unit for beginning Reserves, "Working Together." It is prepared in a work book style, and is the answer to the leader's prayer. My suggestion is that even though you may be using another Reserve Unit, get a copy of "Working Together" for supplementary material. The price is twenty-five cents.

Also of much merit is the new unit "The Farmers Union Highroad — The Co-operative Way," by Harold V. Knight. It is a story of Farmers Union cooperatives that every Junior, Reserve, and adult should know. Use as a Unit, or, or as additional reading and report ma- terial.

Juniors and Reserves at work, and your Socials, but we haven't been able to perfect any means of transferring these mental pictures to photographic ones. Therefore, we still have to depend on your co-operating with us by sending in pictures. Doesn't it give you a thrill to see your picture or the picture of a friend in the paper? We'd like some good, clear pictures for the National Union Farmer. How about it? Be sure and identify them, too, won't you?

"Consumer Co-operative Ad- ventures"

Building a co-operative is not only a venture . . . it is an ad- venture, too. There's a story "c- hind every co-operative, and Harlan J. Randall and Clay J. Daggett, college professors, have written up case histories of many different kinds of co- ops in the United States; with their European background. It is an excellent book for study groups, for directors of co-oper- atives, or for the average citi- zen interested in the co-oper- ative movement.

It may be secured from the National Education Service for \$2.

Along the FU Trail

with ESTHER EKBLAD

The state Education Directors Conference which was held at Jamestown, N. D., March 7 to 13, came right after the one-day county schools. We finished at Overbrook on Friday and on Saturday Esther Erickson and I stored the Chevy in Topeka, and fought our way northward over crowded railroads. We enjoyed the trip in the partial comforts of wartime trains, and observed that the March variety of weather was in progress all along the way. It ranged from rain to snow to dust and back again.

The conference was of the kind that is hard to write about. There were no speeches, and at no time was the program a formal one, but still we kept a schedule of discussion periods throughout the day, and we expected to report on time! Leaders and Juniors will be interested to know that during the week we went over most ev-

ery phase of the Junior-Reserve program. We talked about and made plans for further develop- ment of projects, study materi- als and awards. Decisions will be reported to you from time to time in the KUF, and Leaders' Letters.

There were special activities throughout the week that added color and enjoyment to our stay in Jamestown. Mrs. Frances Butts with whom we are ac- quainted by way of the Pro- gram Service, was in charge of those specials. Each evening she had the dinner tables decorated with candles, flowers, program- menus, and other appropriate decorative symbols. The food served at those meals were sug- gestive of well-known national- ities. First we had a super- American dinner topped with apple pie; next it was Italian Spaghetti, then Chinese Chop Suey, and on another day we had a Scandinavian which meal included delicious Norwegian Fruit Soup. I have a few of the recipes. Would there be Farm- ers Union housewives who would like to have them?

Many of you remember Ches- ter Graham from the 1942 camps and other schools and meetings he attended over the state. He was at Jamestown with his bride of February 6, so by Friday evening of the con- ference we had a special sur- prise party for Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

Sunday evening, March 12, several conference members took part in a panel discussion on Post-War planning at the Jamestown Methodist Church. Chester Graham led the discus- sion and panel members were Mrs. Lulu Evanson, North Da- kota F. U., Mrs. Frances Leber, Editor of the Eastern Union Farmer, New Jersey, Miss Ju- liet Fleischl, National Education Fieldworker, and myself. The trend of the discussion was for more participation of local or- ganization in planning recrea- tional and vocational activities for returning Service men, and all young people—and adults—of our communities.

The trip was given its grand finale when six of us left Jamestown on the same train and both bored and amused other passengers with our loud and gay singing of folk and Farmers Union songs.

Birthday Meeting

The Junior Reserves of the Fourmile Local, Clay county, met at the Stromire home Feb- ruary 23rd, for Leon's birthday supper. Later in the Reserve class the homes of bird neigh- bors was discussed. Members of the class reported that the "Juneo," "Black Capped Chic- adee," "The Harris Sparrow," were new winter birds identified, also the "Sparrow-Hawk" and the "Flicker." It had been ob- served by the children that the "Cow-Birds," "Mocking Bird," "Robins," and "Blackbirds" were returning in February, and that wild ducks and wild geese were going north. Some of the winter birds were gathering themselves into flocks to start migrating to their summer homes.

Weeds Studied By Sandy Hook Reserves

Saturday afternoon, March 11, the Junior Reserves of the Smoky Hook Local, Pottawato- mie county, met at the William Wild home. Twelve members were present, and their Local Leader, Mrs. Paul Lenherr and their class teacher, Mrs. Wild. The afternoon was off to a good start with contests, bingo and other games. Then Mrs. Wild reviewed the lessons already covered in "Destroy Weeds." That was followed with an in- troduction to the "Weeds in Kansas" book which is pub- lished by the Kansas State board of agriculture.

During the spring months the Reserves of Sandy Hook plan to meet every other Saturday af- ternoon.

News of F.U. IN THE SERVICE

★BERNARD SCHAFER of McPherson county, 1940 Torch- bearer, has been in Africa for nearly a year. He writes that occasionally he has opportunity to travel and see the country. He says that "The country is plentiful and rich if put to proper use." He also comments: "I am still receiving the Farmers Union paper and surely enjoy reading it. Especially the Junior Page, as it brings back some wonderful memories."

★GILBERT BENGSTON of Lindsborg writes from England. He is working in the Parachute Dept. He enjoys his work and finds the country interesting—"Think I'll take in the cinema tonight after which I'll have a cup of tea and maybe some crumpets. I'm getting to be a real "limy bloke."

Things at home are still of major interest and Gilbert ex- presses great pride in the loy- alty of his younger brother and sister, Ivan and Inez—"Last summer my sis drove the tractor for the combine. But not only that, from what I hear Ivan does a man sized job all year around." A further glean- ing from the letter: "Surely miss those Farmers Union meetings and county parties we used to have."

★BILL AND CARL BODE have moved from Lincoln, Nebr., to the Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina. Even Air Corps boys get a little exercise—"The five-mile hike and biv- ouac that was expected tonight has been canceled, but we ex- pect to go Friday night." A short furlough gave the boys a chance to visit their mother at St. Marys between Lincoln and North Carolina. They got in on a couple of Farmers Union activi- ties while home.

★JULIUS GIBSON, JR., of McPherson, spends a busy day with the 34th Engineers, and still finds time and opportu- nity for night classes (on his own) at the University of Ha- waii.

★FRANCES HOKR of Ells- worth has recently sent us the address of Barracks 1133, Sun- flower Ordnance Works. She writes: "I left the Farmers Union Store March 1, and came to work down here March 6th. I came down with a girl friend, and we live together here at the Barracks. But Frances can't quite get away from the Store—"We went home Friday night until Monday morning. I went down to the Store and filed some tickets for Jack Saturday afternoon. Have you seen the Store since they changed it the last time? I think it really looks nice now."

Annual Riley Meeting Held

The annual meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union Co-operative Association was held last Saturday, Feb. 26, in the Leonardville High School building. A free lunch was served at noon to a large num- ber of Farmers Union folks and guests. The business session followed the program given by the music department of the High school under the direction of Mrs. William Uhlenhop, di- rector of the music department. The program was well rendered and much appreciated by the audience.

Quite a large number of stockholders were present for the business session. The regu- lar business was transacted. The auditors report of the As- sociation was read and showed that a substantial saving was made for 1944 and that the as- sociation is in a strong finan- cial condition. The association has 225 stock holders at the present time and more coming in right along. William Sch- wartz, L. D. Buss and Manno Arents were elected as di- rectors for a term of three years to succeed themselves.—The Leonardville Monitor.

English Farmers Accept Rigid War-Time Discipline

This is the second of a series of stories by President Harvey R. Solberg of Rocky Mountain Farmers Union, who visited England last fall. In his first story, President Solberg told how the British use subsidies and heavy taxation to stabilize their economy. This story tells of agricultural conditions and programs.

By HARVEY SOLBERG
President, Rocky Mountain Farmers Union

The farmers of Britain have undertaken and won the battle of food for Britain. The obstacles and difficulties were great.

We saw farmers threshing grain within a few hundred yards of Cliffs of Dover in fields that were pock-marked by shell and bomb explosions. In spite of intermittent shelling of this area by the Germans, farmers plow and plant and produce food right up to the cliffs, near and between the heavy English gun emplacements. Thousands of farmers can tell of watching daily "dog fights" or planes above them and of leaving their plows to assist flyers parachuting to safety or to take a German flyer into custody. War is near. War is very real.

Under threat of invasion and under the spur of continuing bombing, England geared her entire economy to war. The farmer and agriculture converted as quickly and as wholeheartedly as did any group. Food meant life.

Farmers Saved Britain

The blockade of Britain came suddenly. Food was an essential if the country was to continue in the war. The British farmer shouldered the tremendous responsibility of bringing every possible acre into full production. A nation that had forgotten its agriculture today owes its very existence to the response of its "forgotten men" on the farms.

Britain was producing less than one third of its food needs when the war began. Since then agriculture has doubled its production. This record has been accomplished under the pressure of a war that has always been near at hand and with assistance of the government's agricultural program. The results are a miracle in view

of the government's prewar attitude.

Following World War I the farmer was left largely to shift for himself by a nation that adopted a policy of developing its shipping and industry. As a result of this policy millions of acres of good land were abandoned to bracken and bramble and the nation very nearly reaped the whirlwind in World War II.

Agriculture Neglected

The policy of neglecting agriculture, while based on the belief that food could be imported at less cost than it could be produced domestically, may be in part ascribed to the fact that only seven per cent of Britain's people live on the land. In part, too, all of agriculture was chastised for the profiteering carried on in World War I by a comparatively small segment of agriculture. Marginal, unproductive land certainly was not a reason for the policy.

The land on the island is highly productive. Acre upon acre (and most of Britain's acres can be brought under the plow) the average production is as high as that of any other like-sized area in the world.

No Erosion

One of the mysteries to the neophyte is the high production on heavy clay soil and in areas where only six to eight inches of soil covers the chalk rock base. We are told however that the brick-like clay disintegrates under frost providing a seed bed that produces 35 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre. The thin top soils in the other areas are seemingly permanent, untouched by erosion.

The rainfall on the island is a primary factor in production. It is kind to agriculture. It never "pours." Much of the time it is a mist. It touches the soil softly. Thinly covered areas and hillsides can be cultivated. The rain is never so heavy that it washes the soil and never so intermittent that the soil can be lifted by wind. Erosion as we know it is not the problem of England's farmer.

He does have his problems, however. Almost every acre of land must be drained if it is to produce. To an extent, the open ditches and the hedgerows are twin developments. The laterals to the open ditches are short and short and small fields are the result. This has been one reason that farming, in the

past, was not highly mechanized.

Then too, the land is "old" in that so much of it has been under continuous cultivation for many centuries. This means that the technical problems are greater than ours and that scientific farming methods generally must be practiced.

How U. S. Helps

Machinery and fertilizer was America's greatest contribution to the British farmer's production effort. The British farmer recognizes and is deeply grateful for this assistance. While the total number of tractors and tons of fertilizer shipped to Britain were but a small percentage of our own total production of these items, they greatly increased the British farmers' effectiveness. At a time when little shipping space was available—when we could not ship food—we provided the means by which British farmers could more quickly increase their own production. One shipload of machinery and fertilizer saved many, many shiploads of food at a time when the many ships were not available.

To make possible a sudden transition to all land to full production required complete planning and assistance of government. Government instituted such a program under the direction of the Minister who appointed a County Officer to administer the program and a committee of farmers to advise and assist the officers in each county.

Every farm in every county was practically blueprinted as to its area, production and potential increase in both cropped land and volume. National plans and goals were fully determined, designating necessary increase or decrease in each item of crop or livestock. On the basis of these national goals each county received its quota and the County Officer in turn set quotas for each farm.

By carrying the quotas down to farms, the farmers of Britain have little fear of "squeezes" that U. S. farmers have experienced. For example, the government asks for production of a number of hogs, poultry, and cattle that is in keeping with the expected feed supply. While we have less planning than does Britain, we often, as a result, run into "squeezes" in available supplies and in prices that have been disastrous to some farmers.

All phases of the farm program are administered through one county office. Whether it's man power, draft deferment, production loans, rationing of machinery and fertilizer, or any other phase touching on the

farm war production program, the matter is administered by the County Officer.

Ration Use of Machines

Some of the County Offices, for example, have kept title to much of the farm machinery that has been made available to the counties. By holding title, the County Office can ration use of the machinery so more farmers are served and so each machine is used many more hours per year.

The County Office also operates thousands of acres of land — land that would not and could not be otherwise brought into production. Land is cleared, drained, plowed, planted and

crops harvested under direction of the county committee. Machinery is more fully used under this plan than it could be in any other way. Repair shops are operated. Men are employed. The job gets done.

The administrators and committees of the program have great wartime powers and responsibilities. Efficiency farm operation is urged can be required.

Farms are classified in A and C groups based on efficiency of the farm's operation. In C farmers are required to prove operations to the end of a reasonable length of time.

(Continued on Page 5)



ARMIES fight on food. And the people at home need plenty of it for the extra war work they do.

It is a tribute to America's farmers that this nation is the best fed in all the world.

America's railroads, too, have their important part in feeding our nation, our armed forces and our Allies:

It is their job to move the food safely and quickly to camps, and to shipside for export. It is their job to keep the busy people at home supplied with what the farmer produces.

To do it, plus moving vastly increased loads of vital

war materials, the railroads are exacting every bit of service from the

equipment they have

They are working hard to make up for the

thousands of skilled railroad men who are now serving Uncle Sam.

The railroads accept the tasks eagerly, just as

enterprising American industry

doing — voting the experience

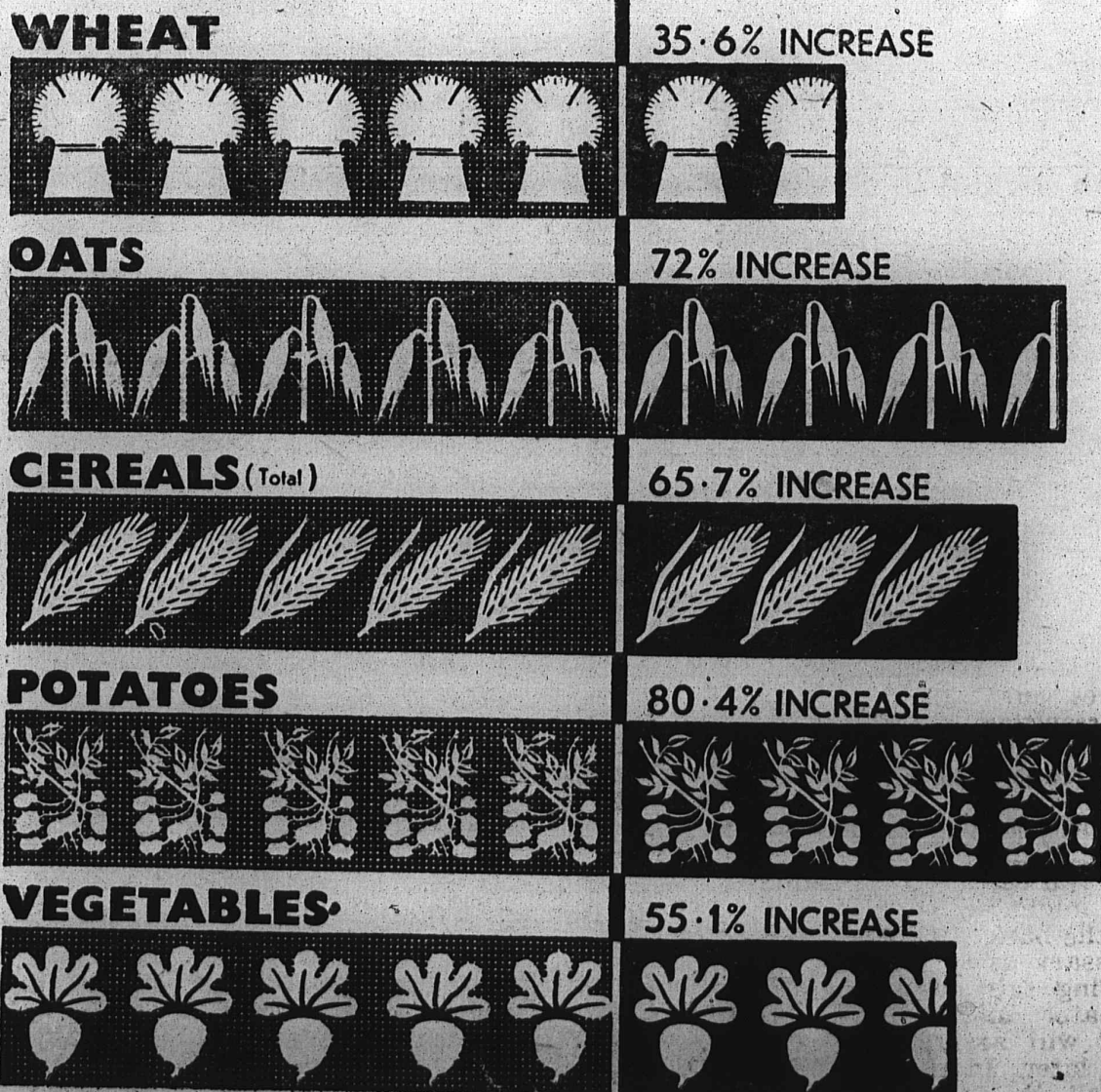
and knowledge of transportation gained more than a hundred years of service toward hastening victory and peace.



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY



More and more land in Britain goes under the plough. Increase in acreage since 1939



What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

Beaver Local Gives to Red Cross

The Beaver Local No. 1558 of Cowley county met Monday evening, March 8. The meeting was called to order by our president Harold Berrie. The motion was made and seconded to give \$10 to the Red Cross.

A motion was also made to send Resolutions of Sympathy to Alice B. Lester and to The Kansas Union Farmer. The president appointed Mrs. Karl Kukuk, Mrs. Emma Miller and Nelson Bradbury as the Resolutions Committee.

After the meeting the members enjoyed a covered-dish dinner with coffee and cocoa. The latter part of the evening being spent in playing cards and games.

Nelson Bradbury, Reporter.

Resolution of Sympathy

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, Mr. Harry B. Lester, our Brother

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of Cowley county extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife.

MRS. KARL KUKUK
MRS. EMMA MILLER
NELSON BRADBURY

East Buffalo to Study 1944 Program

The regular meeting of Local No. 667 was held Friday night, March 10, at the East Buffalo school house. President LeRoy Foulke called the meeting to order and the secretary read the roll call and the minutes of the last meeting. Then the group enjoyed singing several songs, and the young people presented some amusing skits.

Rollo Henningsen reported on the Farmers Union seed corn situation and announced that the next county Farmers Union meeting will be Saturday evening, March 18, at Mankato. The local then decided to study the 1944 Kansas Farmers Union Program before the next meeting and begin discussing it at that time.

The date for the next meeting was set for Friday, evening, March 24. Sandwiches and coffee will be served. After a good meeting in spite of the bad roads which prevented many from coming, the meeting was adjourned and the group had coffee and doughnuts for refreshments.

MRS. RUBY HENNINGSEN,
Sec.-Treas.

Everything But Gramp's Teeth Sold For Expansion Fund

Lincoln Local No. 1506 held a Rummage Sale on Friday evening February 18 at the Idylwild school house. The net proceeds of sale (\$21.77) going to the Expansion Fund of the State Union. A variety of items sold by auctioneer Carl Bergin included dishes, dress material, small tools and wrenches, books and toys for the kiddies, dresses and apron, coffee, sugar, lard, tobacco, cream potatoes, oil can, binder twine and a White Leghorn rooster, also many items which were wrapped and bought "sight unseen."

Bidding was brisk and many a good laugh was had by everyone. While the crowd was gathering many guessed on the number of peanuts in a jar at five cents per guess. Coffee, cookies and doughnuts were served for lunch.

Kenneth Lloyd, Sec.-Treas.

New Local Formed In Clay County

A new Local, called the Diamond Local, was organized near Industry in Clay county the evening of Monday, March 10. County President and Secretary, Harold Swanberg and Erwin Oelschlager, were in charge of the meeting. Some 20 farmers, who were formerly members of the Fourmile Local which has grown too large, were present and elected the following officers: President, Mautri Salters, vice-president, Asa Hill, secretary-treasurer, Horace Case, and Albert Elsasser, Ray Gingrich, and Roy Seutler were elected to the Executive Board. A second meeting planned for April 13, will be attended by Esther Ekblad of the State Office.

McPherson Fun Night

Another of those very special Fun Nights is up on the board for the McPherson County Farmers Union folks. Time: 8 p. m., March 24. Place: Convention Hall, McPherson. It's for the family and for fun.

Back Wolf Local Has Program and Dance At Lucas

The East Wolf Local No. 726 enjoyed a program and dance at the Lucas Lodge Hall Friday evening March 10.

The following program was given:

Song God Bless America, Greenview School; Reading—The Red White and Blue, Orveta Tomson; Trio—Light a Candle in the Chapel and There's a Tavern in the Town, Joyce Chard, Betty Dickson and Wilma Brozek; Piano Solo—Rustic Dance, Vonnice Louise Naegle; Dialogue—Pleasant Valley School; Reading—Crowded Bus, Billy Joe Hickman; Duet—Be Honest With Me, Junior Rose and Emanuel Brozek; Reading—Getting Even With Sister's Beau, Anita Jo McGuire; Sextette—Smoke Gets In Your Eyes, Wilma Brozek, Joyce Chard, Betty Dickson, Wanda Mansfield, Grace Cooper and Joyce Vaughn; Trio—God Bless America, Melvin, Norman and Romana Svaty; Solo—There's A Star-Spangled Banner Waving Somewhere, Junior Honimichl; Duet—Sweet Rosie O'Grady, Twila and Wilmetta Naegle; Piano Solo—Frances Kvasniska; Reading—A Child's Prayer, Raymond Brichacek.

After the program a lunch of doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee was served. The remainder of the evening was enjoyably spent in dancing.

—Viola Pickett Reporter

Clay Center Meeting

The Clay County Farmers Union will hold a discussion and recreational meeting at the City Hall, Clay Center, Friday evening, April 14. There will be a discussion on co-operative business issues for adults, and also a special Junior and Reserve meeting for the Farmers Union young people of the county. Folk games and refreshments will climax the evening.

No Limitations On Hog Slaughter

The War Food Administration extended indefinitely the period in which farmers can slaughter hogs and deliver pork to others without a permit or license. WFA's restriction on farm slaughter of hogs and delivery of pork were first suspended for 3 months from November 17, 1943, to February 17, 1944. This period was extended to March 17. Amendment 12 to Food Distribution Order No. 75, places no termination date on the suspension.

FARM AND RANCH OUTLOOK GOOD IN 9TH FCA DISTRICT

WICHITA, Kas., March 22.—(Special)—Prospects are good for a large and profitable production of both crops and livestock this year throughout the Ninth Farm Credit District, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Frank M. Butcher, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, reported to the Farm Credit Board at its monthly meeting here yesterday.

Winter precipitation has been above normal in all four states of the district. More moisture fell in western Kansas in January and February than in the first two months of any year since 1903, Butcher told the directors.

Winter wheat prospects have improved steadily since December 1 and the crop is generally in good condition, except where seeded in dry ground last fall. Spring planting has begun over most of the district and oats have been seeded where weather has permitted.

Farmers and stockmen of the district generally are determined to meet 1944, food production goals in spite of labor handicaps, according to Butcher. But short feed and grain supplies and the narrowing of feeding ratio will likely curtail the production of hogs and poultry, he said.

Solberg Tells Of English Trip

(Continued from Page 4)

they can be rated A and B. The administrator has the power to remove a tenant or owner from a farm if either refuses to improve operations and increase production. In the case of the owner, the land is returnable after the critical period is over. While this extreme power has not been unduly used, it indicates the seriousness of the situation and the need of production.

A tough program? Yes. But war is tough, or worse. The program was necessary. It is likely that the good features outweigh the bad. The resulting stabilization NOW means an easier and safer transition when the war is over.

The program is criticized. Parts do not function fully. Most farmers told us that while many changes might be made a great part of the basic program would be necessary after the war.

By using fair controls NOW the greater stability thus achieved will assure easing of controls later. In the U. S. we may find the opposite to be true.

Your Dollar . . .

By Consumer's Union

Work Shirts

"Almost everything that could be wrong was wrong," reports Consumers Union after testing 26 brands of work shirts. Though these shirts—the uniform of America's production army—have to take more strain than dress shirts, many are skimped in length, across the chest, and at the yoke and armholes. Price control has not kept work shirts from going up 12% in price since the summer of 1942, nor has OPA prevented the steady worsening of quality, which CU now estimates is 20% lower than in 1942.

Look for a "sanitized" label or other written guarantee against shrinkage when you buy, advises CU. But in addition, try the shirt on and make sure it is not uncomfortably skimped. Examine carefully for well made buttonholes, secure seams and buttoning at points of strain.

The 26 brands are rated in the current issue of Consumer Reports. Among the best, in order of quality, were: Super Pioneer Cat. No. 3054 (Montgomery Ward) \$1.15 plus postage; Homesteader Cat. No. 3180 (Montgomery Ward) 85c plus postage; Lee \$1.55; Uncle Sam, \$1.38; Osh Kosh B'Gosh, \$1.39; Sturdy Oak Cat. No. 645 (Sears Roebuck) 89c plus postage; Par-Val (W. T. Grant Stores) \$1. Another Lee shirt, at \$1.29 was found Not Acceptable because of skimping in length, sleeves, yoke and collar. Nine models in all, most of them put out by leading work shirt manufacturers, were found Not Acceptable.

Aluminum Cleaners

Steel wool, the kitchen standby for cleaning aluminum, is hard to find. To take its place, you are offered a wide variety of substitute cleansers. Consumers Union has tested 39 brands of aluminum cleansers, and states in the current issue of Consumer Reports that some of them provide a satisfactory substitute for steel wool. But others are useless, damaging and even dangerous.

CU testers simulated actual kitchen conditions by testing the cleansers on a polished aluminum surface, which had been burned with a mixture of flour and grease. Chemical tests were also performed. The cheapest brand tested, Household Institute, also turned out to be one of the best. Silver polishes were found as a rule too mild to do the job, and the two plastic

pads CU tested, Kleen-Up and Plas-Ti-Pad, were so harsh that they left deep scratches on the aluminum.

Here are the brands which CU found most effective: Household Institute, 9c; Kay-Tee, available in some co-op stores, 15c; Lopeco, 35c; club, 39c; A-Lum-Glow, 47c Nu Steel 50c.

Grade Labeling

The "Saturday Evening Post," the Hearst papers and many big advertisers say that American industry and the American way of life would be threatened if products were grade labeled to show their true quality, observes CU in answering an attack on grade labeling which appeared in a recent issue of the "Saturday Evening Post."

Big advertisers fall back on this kind of flag waving because they can't afford to discuss the real issues in the fight for grade labeling, says Consumers Union. Here are some of the facts which papers like the Satevepost try to conceal:

1. Brand names are no guarantee of quality. Advertisers tell us that we can depend on the brand name. But thousands of tests by CU have shown that brand names are wholly unreliable. In CU's unbiased tests of towels and of men's shirts, for brands were below average in quality. In CU's tests of men's both good and bad scores. In tests of canned goods carried on for CU by government graders, the Big Three, Del Monte, Libby and Heinz, got more B and C scores than they did A scores.

2. Grades are used in business transactions. Businessmen want to know what they're buying. The very same product which comes to you marked "Super-Delicious" may have been described as "Grade C" on the wholesalers' invoice.

3. Grade labeling would result in higher quality goods. Advertisers now have little incentive to improve the quality of their products. It's simpler to invent new advertising slogans. If the quality were shown on the can, the manufacturer would have a real incentive to improve it.

4. Grade labeling would not end brand labeling or advertising. In Canada, which has had grade labeling for years, both are still going strong.

5. Grade labeling is good American. Anything which promotes honesty, fair dealing and improved living standards is good American. Anything which promotes fair competition and restrains monopoly is good American. Grade labeling does these things.

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR CO-OP ELEVATOR AND STORES



ENERGY is needed

by active youngsters, and energy is baked into every loaf of bread made with

— RUSSELL'S BEST —
ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR

RUSSELL MILLING CO.
RUSSELL, KANSAS

HANDLED BY THE FUJA
FEED WAREHOUSE IN TOPEKA

Let's Give
RED CROSS
WAR FUND

Willkie's Farm Program

(Continued from Page 1)

and another thing to another group or section. Moreover, it is absolutely essential that our basic objectives be not only stated frankly and clearly to all, but that they be kept constantly in the forefront. For by them we may test lesser issues, of which there will be hundreds, and reach decisions that will help us toward our permanent goals, toward those things that we as a nation want.

As a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, speaking tonight primarily to farmers, I shall of course dwell on aspects of these basic objectives that I think are of particular interest to farmers. But anybody else is free to listen or to read. I don't aim in this campaign to do any mumbling in a barrel.

The first and immediately urgent task of American agriculture continues to be production for winning the war and for winning the peace—the all-out and absolutely vital home front Battle of Food and Feed and Fiber. No tribute is too great for the magnificent showing our farmers have already made in increasing production, against innumerable handicaps, for our armed forces for our civilian population, for the necessary support of our allies, and for the creation of stock piles for the inhabitants of regions to be liberated. The achievements of our farmers in 1943 proved what we already knew—the patriotism, the understanding of need, the neighborly instinct for co-operation, the skill and resourcefulness, and the willingness to sacrifice of our American farm folk. Through it all there has run the unsung and unconscious heroism of older men, carrying heavier loads beyond their normal strength, of women of all ages doing likewise, and of children no less.

The handicaps of shortages, not of things desired for comfort, but of things needed for production, have been tremendous—from manpower of all kinds to machinery and building material and equipment of all kinds, and even to feeds and feed supplements. To these, unfortunately, have been added many handicaps of governmental indecision in Washington, of delays in determining needs and arriving at policies (delays often, if not habitually, up to and beyond the time when farmers must necessarily plan their production), and of sheer blunders in the policies when they are at last arrived at. In addition there have been the misfortune and folly of friction and inevitable suspicion between government agencies and the farmers' own organizations due fundamentally to the over-ambition and the political-mindedness of too many of the government representatives.

In 1944, nevertheless, we, all of us, must loyally support the war cause and the peace cause, and our government itself in so far as the government devotes itself single-mindedly to those purposes. We must do that, and we want wholeheartedly to do that, while exercising our democratic right to urge improvement in the way government does things; and while exercising also, in this election year, our democratic rights to improve the administration of our government by electing new leaders.

I am sure that a majority of America's farmers, including many who in some past elections have voted for the present administration, are convinced today, and will be more convinced by next November, that a change of national administration is not only due but overdue.

This need for change is not primarily because the party in power—if it really be a party any longer, and if, in the face of the wrangles in Washington, it can be said really to be in power—has not in its day tried

to do anything for agriculture. It is rather because, having done some useful emergency things, the administration long ago apparently lost touch with the farmers themselves, lost all confidence in farmers, and fell victim to the ridiculous passion for deciding what farmers ought to think and then handing them a blueprint.

For the quickest winning of the war and for the soundest building of the future, the more salutary changes that can be effected, under the pressure of public opinion, before election day, the better. But the farmers of America will not forget the unendability of conversion on the political sick-bed. "When the devil is sick, the devil is well, the devil is he."

Specific Policies

Meanwhile, the specific policies for desperately needed farm production in the national interest this year must include:

1. A manpower policy which may indeed have to review all military deferments, but which simply must not be permitted to strip our farms below the irreducible minimum of strength and skill. The policy must also include sensible consideration of the vital importance to farm production of the blacksmiths and electricians, for example, in the towns, whose skills are quite as essential to farm operation as are the skills of expert mechanics in any factory.

2. The speeding of farm machinery production, all the way along the line, so that machinery now rapidly wearing out can be replaced before it is too late. Also a necessary supply of various building materials or satisfactory substitutes, and essential small equipment.

3. A workable policy for the fair distribution of feeds in response to real, not imaginary, needs, especially in the case of certain important feed supplements.

4. Food policies that take account not only of production but also of marketing—policies based on a look-ahead, adopted and announced and put into effect in time to prevent easily foreseeable jams in the market place and the processing centers. The glut of hogs, for instance, all coming to market at the same time, completely swamping facilities for handling and processing them leading to frantic measures to deal very unhappily with an emergency that ought never to have developed—that or anything like it must not happen again.

5. Policies based on real horse sense in pricing for production. We are relying very largely on pricing to get what we need. This is not a matter of farmers' greed; this is a matter of national war policy. This policy I consider wise, for our agriculture is too vast and our circumstances too different to justify a system of compulsion as to what should be grown on every acre of every farm. The British had to do that; it was not desirable here. But the mechanism of pricing, to be effective, must be employed intelligently. It is, unfortunately, very likely that the nation's enormous need for soy beans, for example, will not be completely filled this year—despite the farmers' desire to produce whatever is needed—because of the slowness and inadequacy of government price decisions. That is merely another thing for which a look-ahead was essential, and it is another case of last-minute uncertainty that must not happen again.

6. The real and complete elimination of partisan political scheming from the farm-producing agencies of government. There is no excuse for this at any time. In wartime it is shocking.

These are the policies that must be adopted now in order to give agriculture its full opportunity to contribute its utmost to today's national purposes—the winning of the war.

But as we look beyond victory to the building of economic foundations of prosperity and peace, which must be based upon an "expanding economy," we ask ourselves what are the needs of agriculture in an expanding

economy and what is the responsibility of agriculture toward it.

Expanding Economy

It is hardly necessary to argue with farmers about the need for an expanding economy. Obviously the policy of economic restrictions which afflicted the world between the two wars and which was partly—I think largely—responsible for this second war, must be reversed. Obviously also, with the lesson of two World Wars and one great depression before us, the reversal of policy must be in the international field as well as in the domestic. The two are interdependent. We cannot have mass unemployment, collapse of purchasing power, disappearance of markets, smokeless factory chimneys, and vast, unsalable hoards of food that are surpluses, in the sense of not being disposable, if we want a stable and peaceful world.

Thirsty markets are a Number One need for the well-being of the farmer. It goes without saying that in a post-war expanding economy a high level of industrial employment at good wages will increase the market of the farmers. But this will not be enough to take care of an expanding agriculture. Therefore, there must be ways to enlarge even the market that will be created by peacetime industrial expansion. Additional uses for agricultural products must be found.

Foremost in any future farm market program must be a strong emphasis on the widest possible use of nutritive foods. Good and proper food should be one of the great national objectives. Children particularly must be better and more scientifically fed.

New markets likewise can be found in a rapidly accelerated use of agricultural products for industrial and chemical production. The government must establish laboratories and co-operate with the great laboratories of private industry in scientific studies to discover these new uses of farm products both for food and for industrial production. It must really do something in this direction—not just talk about it. And do it with enthusiasm and conviction instead of cool skepticism.

Also where never-ending farm crops can be processed with equal advantage to make synthetic products there certainly is no wisdom in the government's urging the exclusive use of exhaustible natural resources for such purposes.

Family Farm

The second need of agriculture is for decent prices. The objective of farm prices is "parity." To be realistic, however, there must be protections through government loans and co-operative arrangements against destructive downward price spirals such as we experienced in the depression era. We must not see 10-cent corn and 20-cent wheat occur again. Farmers, if we are to have an expanding economy, must have more consideration economically than industrial nations heretofore have given them. Cheap farm prices, the cheaper the better, regardless of chronically low living standards and periodic complete disappearance of all purchasing power, must not be tomorrow's formula. We must have an economically sound agricultural population if a free society is not to be swamped in the industrial age. Furthermore, there has to be social and political balance as well as an economic balance. Republican Rome collapsed after what in its heyday corresponded to the "family farm" disappeared. The Founding Fathers of this Republic were right in their conviction that diffused property ownership, particularly in land, had irreplaceable social and moral values as well as economic. The property-owning family farmer—the sound, hard core of our system—must definitely be maintained. That is an American objective.

Of course the "family farm" must not for a moment be interpreted to mean a mere "subsistence" farm. Not every individual farmer can be guaranteed success, of course. But we

must have conditions under which the competent majority can succeed. There must be continuous opportunity for the farm laborer to become a property-owning tenant—for the tenant—for the tenant to become the owner of land. The "agricultural ladder" must be ascendable. This spells opportunity for the "pursuit of happiness" on the land. It is essential for the farmer. It is also essential for the permanence of our American system.

The third basic necessity for agriculture is a conservation program on a national scale. About a generation and a half ago we became concerned about "conservation." First about timber and mines. Then we "discovered" the land, and learned with a shock that it was exhaustible. Finally, we "discovered" the people on the land, and realized that their well-being had to be conserved; that human resources also were both basic and exhaustible.

These constitute, not all, but the major needs of agriculture in an expanding economy. But with needs there go responsibilities. Responsibilities both toward agriculture itself and toward the national welfare.

Our American agriculture is unusually diverse. But for the long run each phase of it is dependent upon every other phase and all phases have a common interest. There are, of course, inevitable shifts from one kind of farm production to another. And temporarily one phase of agriculture will profit at the expense of another. But the farmers of America on the whole enjoy relatively long cycles of production in their respective diversities. And minor or temporary conflicts of interest should not blind them to the fact that they are all in the same boat. A responsible agriculture will not bore little holes in the boat. That would be suicide for all.

Agriculture's chief responsibility to the United States and to an interrelated world is production. It is instinctive with the farmer to produce. "Scarcity" as an economic policy was not his invention. It was government made. Under government urging in a desperate situation, he accepted it unhappily.

The urge now must be for more and more production. Production today for the needs of the war. Production tomorrow for what will be the ever-increasing need of an expanding peacetime economy in a long starved world.

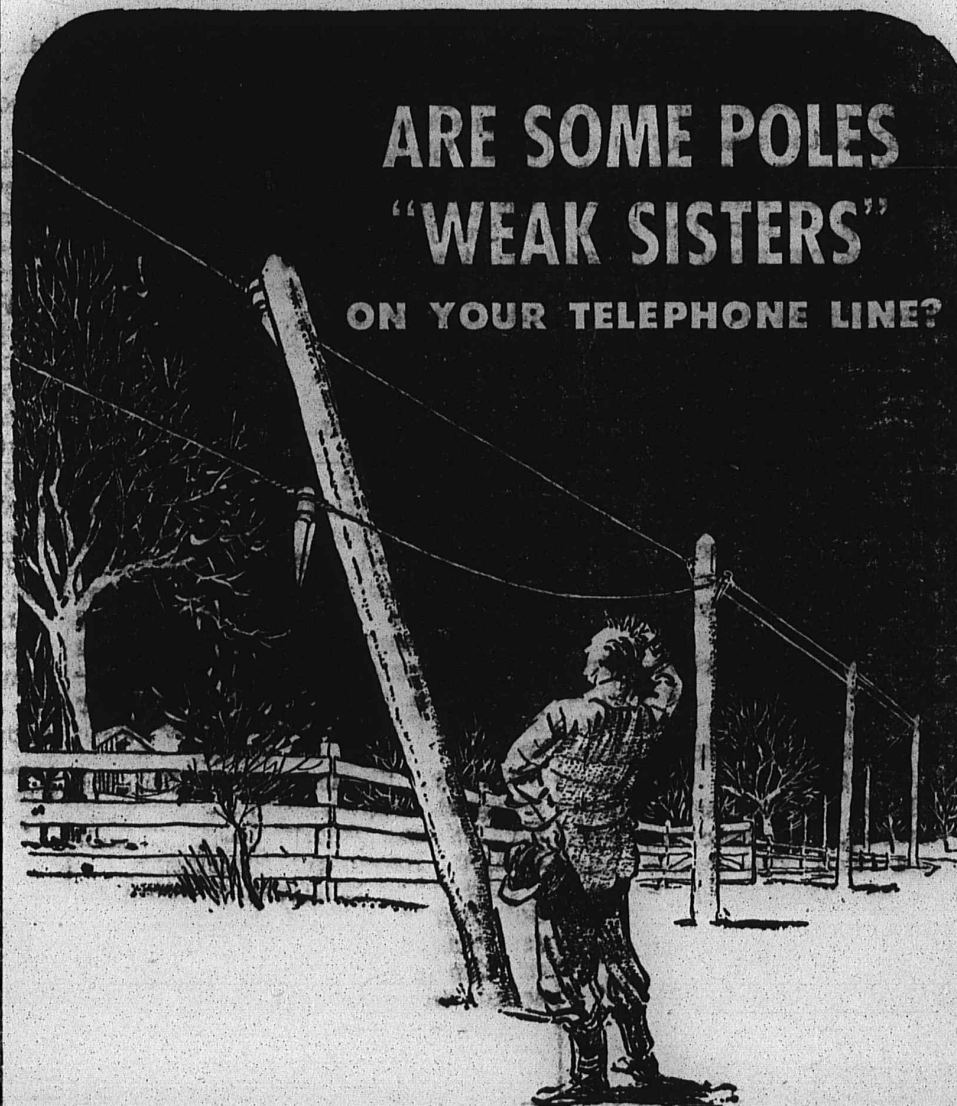
I am convinced that many farmers fully understand—not less well but from their very experiences of life better than many others—that if the world as a whole is sick, America can have no immunity. I am convinced that their deepest wish is that America share fully in the co-operative building and co-operative maintaining of a peaceful international order.

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LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, KANSAS CITY
and

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Livestock Co-operative
KANSAS CITY

CATTLE

Ed. Barnett, Lyon Co., Kans., 15 steers	990	\$15.00
Luther Larson, McPherson Co., Kans., 23 steers	1014	15.00
Leroy Lindstedt, McPherson Co., Kans., 43 steers	1223	14.85
Edwin Riekof, Lafayette Co., Mo., 21 steers	1223	14.85
Herbert Tempel, Lafayette Co., Mo., 13 steers	1037	14.75
R. D. Burger, Jewell Co., Kans., 12 steers	1031	14.50
W. R. Mochamer, Osage Co., Kans., 18 heifers	831	14.50
Fritz Meenen, Clay Co., Kans., 10 steers	1107	14.50
Frank Zimmerman, Mitchell Co., Kans., 10 steers	976	14.25
Leroy Lindstedt, McPherson Co., Kans., 26 steers	1005	14.00
R. J. Brennen, Livingston Co., Mo., 14 heifers	632	14.10
A. E. Litch, Osage Co., Kans., 11 heifers	729	14.00
Herbert Niles, Coffey Co., Kans., 23 heifers	785	14.00
R. D. Burger, Jewell Co., Kans., 36 heifers	722	13.50
A. E. Youngren, McPherson Co., Kans., 18 steers	991	13.50
Elmo Soderstrom, Osage Co., Kans., 17 steers	834	13.00
James Cunningham, Lafayette Co., Mo., 23 heifers	701	13.00
Henry Durr, Jackson Co., Mo., 26 cows	1007	10.35
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kans., 17 cows	991	9.60
Frank Herbert, Caly Co., Mo., 21 cows	867	8.75
E. R. Franks, Wyandotte Co., Kans., 27 cows	707	6.85

HOGS

Name	Town	No. Head	Wt.	Price
A. F. Johnson,	Pottawatomie, Kans.	22	272	\$14.25
C. C. Gerstenberger,	Douglas, Kans.	21	250	14.25
George Lawhead,	Linn, Kans.	24	226	14.20
Wild and Williams,	Ray, Mo.	29	238	14.25
F. D. Sweet,	Nuckolls, Nebr.	51	270	14.10
C. A. Brodrick,	Clay, Nebr.	71	262	14.10
H. J. Tubbesing,	Henry, Mo.	18	212	14.10
J. H. Woods,	Johnson, Kans.	18	178	13.40
W. E. Terrill,	Jewell, Kans.	35	266	13.90
Wm. Kennedy,	Salene, Mo.	25	204	13.90
J. W. Osborn,	St. Clair, Mo.	18	216	13.90
Chas. W. Miller,	Johnson, Mo.	18	197	13.50
Chas. W. Miller,	Johnson, Mo.	15	124	10.50
C. L. Crooks,	Henry, Mo.	25	208	13.75
H. W. Brandt,	Pettis, Mo.	29	251	13.75

SHEEP

Name	Town	No. Head	Wt.	Price
C. L. Hance, Rooks, Kans.		100	77	\$14.00
C. L. Hance, Rooks, Kans.		22	56	10.00
Solon Markley, Douglas, Kans.		18	84	14.50
R. L. Scholz, Marshall, Kans.		103	107	16.00
E. C. Erickson, Geary, Kans.		141	85	15.25
Otis Hazzard, Harrison, Mo.		16	82	15.00
Frank Huston, Johnson, Kans.		10	66	13.00
Carl Peterson, Ottawa, Kans.		9	111	15.75
Dickinson C., F. B., Dickinson, Kans.		182	96	15.60

Market Letter

Farmers Union Livestock Commission
South St. Joseph, Mo.

Thursday, March 16, 1944
Slaughter steers are closing the week strong to 25c higher, bulk of good to choice steers selling \$14.50@15.85, medium to good steers \$13@14.25.

Mixed yearlings and heifers are strong to 25c higher, best heifers \$15.50, mixed yearlings at the same price, bulk of strictly good and choice kinds of \$15@15.50, medium to good \$12.75@13.75. Very few yearlings appeared between \$14@15, some common kinds down to \$12. Cows are strong to mostly 25c higher, canners receiving the least advance, bulk of beef cows \$9.25@11.50, a few good cows up to \$13, canners and cutters mostly \$6.50@9, with some shells \$6 and below. Bulls are strong to 25c higher, bulk of sausage bulls \$10@11.50, best beef bulls \$12.

With a light supply of stockers and feeders, the market is unchanged, closing steady to strong.

Veal calf market is steady, top \$13.50, bulk \$11@13, good and mediums \$9@11, culls \$7@9, a few choice heavy calves steady to 50c higher for the week, choice heavies \$12.50@13.50, good to choice \$11.50@12.50, medium and common kinds \$9.50@11, culls \$6.50@8.50.

The hog market today is active 10@25c higher, bulk of good hogs 200 pounds and up bringing \$14.10@14.20 late top \$14.25; sows 10@15c higher, bulk \$13.25@13.35, a few at \$13.50; stags \$11.50@13.25.

Top on native lambs today is \$15.75, local fed westerns \$16, choice clips \$15.50; a few light fat ewes up to \$9.

We have a customer who says he has 50 black Angus cows for sale, ages ranging from 3 to 8. He states they are scheduled to bring calves beginning around March 25. Phone or write us if interested.

Committee Says Plant Cereals Now

The Kansas State Feed Committee, a representative special agency set up to assist farmers and stockmen to produce as far as possible their own feed needs and to make the best use of feeds available, recommends the planting this month of cereals to provide early rank growing, high protein spring pastures. F. W. Atkeson, speaking for the committee, says that those farmers who did not plant cereals last fall can still do so and thereby solve, not only the pasture problem but also help the protein situation.

F. W. Atkeson, speaking for the committee, points out that all young cereals before jointing are quite high in protein, being as high as 20 per cent protein on a dry matter basis. When on such early growing cereals, dairy cows do not need high protein supplements, the addition of farm grown grains being sufficient for a good ration.

High protein feeds supplies are scarce and anything the farmer can do to help make the supply fit the needs is a help in the war effort and a help to the farmers' income. Kansas is especially well adapted to the growing of cereals for pasture. Plant oats, or fall cereals such as rye or better yet a small field of each. Not more than one-half acre per cow is needed. Winter rye will extend the spring pasture season until Sudan grass is ready. Also, make plans for summer fallowing a small area for early planting of cereals this fall. Now is the time to act; regrets won't fill the milk pail or save the protein supply.

Canadian Co-ops Expansion Continues

(Continued from Page 2)

following resolution passed by the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Union Central Exchange of St. Paul, Minn.

RESOLUTION NO. 4
Coordination With Other Co-ops
WHEREAS, Farmers Union

Central Exchange, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., Midland Co-operative Wholesale of Minneapolis, Minn., and Central Co-operative Wholesale of Superior, Wis., in serving their respective members and patrons, supply substantially the same commodities and services to their members and patrons, and many persons are members of two or more of these co-operatives; and

WHEREAS, in certain areas said co-operatives are competing with one another;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of Farmers Union Central Exchange, Inc., be told it hereby is directed to investigate and study this competitive situation and take whatever action it deems advisable or desirable to eliminate or lessen competition between said co-operatives in such areas, and endeavor to accomplish co-operation between said organizations in servicing communities or areas in which more than one of several co-operatives are doing business.

RESOLVED FURTHER that copies of this resolution be sent to Central Co-operative Wholesale, Midland Co-operative Wholesale, and Fox River Valley Co-operative Wholesale of Appleton, Wis.

Tid Bits

Vice President Henry A. Wallace told co-operators in Minneapolis last month, "we must have a united effort by government, by business, and by co-operatives, each occupying the field in which it is most efficient, to use all our resources, all our ingenuity and all our courage for the common good. It will be easy to have a much higher standard of living than ever before."

Dr. James P. Warbasse, American member of the International Co-operative Alliance's Central Committee and presi-

dent emeritus of the Co-op League of America, believes that membership in co-operatives transcends even the differences between democratic and fascist countries. He recently stated in defending Vaino Tanner, Finnish Minister, that he couldn't see how Tanner's support of the Nazis had any connection with his co-operative integrity.

BUYING CATTLE?

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

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SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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Free Enterprise

What is this Free Enterprise of which we hear so very much these days? Surely it is not merely the right of an individual or group of individuals to set himself or themselves up in business. Everyone believes in that. That freedom is not threatened. Why then such a deluge of the use of the term? No one has to make speeches defending the custom of eating breakfast. Everyone believes in it and there's nothing to say about it. Why then must Free Enterprise be so vigorously defended and against whom?

Or are these vociferous perveyors of Free Enterprise trying to sell the American people something else—something maybe the American people don't want or wouldn't be good for them—under the slogan of Free Enterprise?

It is natural that such a question be asked and when it is noted that there is no general popular feeling for any system opposed to Free Enterprise, it must be answered affirmatively. Yes, the people who are raising the issue of Free Enterprise when Free Enterprise is not threatened must be trying to sell something which under another name wouldn't be saleable.

To put it another way, Free Enterprise under another name would not smell so sweet.

So what's inside the box, packaged so attractively? Well, mostly the term is used by business men, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Chamber of Commerce, publicity men for big insurance companies, reactionary politicians who are against any regulation of business for the public good if such regulation cut down profits. Free Enterprise is the slogan of those persons who place property rights above human rights because it smells sweeter and not because they believe in freedom or have much enterprise.

While in a very specific sense, differences may be made between the terms "Free Enterprise" and "Private Enterprise," in the minds of those who are using them, they are one and the same.

Take for instance the fight that is brewing over the Wagner Bill which sets up a health and employment insurance for virtually all the working people—including farmers—of the country. But so many persons participating and with the reason for the bill being to protect people rather than allow a few to profit from the insecurity of the many naturally big insurance interests are fighting the measure tooth and nail.

Do they fight it in the name of profits? No, they fight this human measure in the name of Private Enterprise. It is better, they contend that a few be allowed to amass huge profits, than that the many enjoy the security of health and job insurance at low rates.

The terms, then, Free and Private Enterprise have but little meaning to people who work for a better world for all people even though many are tempted to support the phrases because of their sweet smell.

Milton S. Eisenhower

Following are some quotes from a patriotic address made by President Milton S. Eisenhower of Kansas State College:

Our examination of the foundation of America has revealed that the very core of true Americanism is a belief in people—in their moral characters, their intelligence, their potentialities. We Americans hold today, as we have always held, that human beings are more important than the institutions they create. We will not permit any institution or system, of whatever political, economic, or military complexion, to become our master. We believe, as Jefferson and Lincoln emphasized, that government must be of the people, by the people, and for the people, if the most precious of all values is to be preserved and if the sciences of peace are to contribute to human betterment.

How different are these beliefs from those held by our enemies!

The philosophy of our enemies is one of historical determination—the theory that men are moved always and only by forces outside themselves. The philosophy of our enemies lays its stress, not upon the individual effort, but upon mass-movements, not upon the individual citizen but upon the State. Where we attempt in our best moments to practice the politics of principle, they practice only the politics of naked force. Our intellectual heroes are such men as Tom Paine, Washington, Emerson, Jefferson, Lincoln, John Dewey. Theirs are such men as Machiavelli, Nietzsche, Pareto and Spengler. Where we are believers they are cynics—and what they believe we abhor. There is no longer room enough upon this earth for two world powers embracing such radically different philosophies and we have determined that fascism, and all that fascism represents, must go.

This determination is all the stronger for our realization that, in the period between the wars, we Americans came close to forgetting our best traditions. At Versailles and afterward, we seemed to turn our backs upon the fact that America is a great spiritual enterprise, whose purpose is to make men free.

We became preoccupied with gadgetry; we placed a disproportionate emphasis upon purely material gains, while our mental life was shot through with a soft, weak cynicism. True, we made material gains. With new discoveries fresh from many laboratories we went forth to conquer time and space, to conquer malnutrition and other physical perils of mankind, to heal the wounds our earth had suffered in the exploitive period of American development. We went forth to put science to work everywhere. But somehow we forgot that science, just by itself, is not wisdom, but only a tool, a technique which may be used for destruction as well as for peaceful progress. We forgot that material gains must be matched by spiritual and mental gains if true progress is to be made.

When the most representative of Americans speak of the American greatness, they always mean spiritual greatness. And when we are most honest with ourselves, we know what spiritual greatness means. When someone asks us what greatness is, we answer proudly that—

It's George Washington holding his army together at Valley Forge.

It's Tom Paine writing his pamphlets.

It's Thomas Jefferson, the aristocrat who hated aristocracy with a fine sharp scorn, employing his brilliant talents on behalf of all the people.

It's Abraham Lincoln, standing almost alone amidst civil war to give his fellow Americans a new conception of what the federal union means and what democracy means within that union.

It's William Allen White, battling the prejudice which once rode Kansas in a white nightgown, fighting for civil liberties in some of the most profoundly American editorials ever written.

It's the Marine at Wake Island saying, when asked if they wanted anything, a few days before Wake Island fell, "Send us more Japs!"

FU Institute At Sterling?

When Dr. Arthur Calhoun of Sterling College came to speak at the one-day county school held in McPherson last month, he was accompanied by several of his students. One, an editor of the college paper, *Ye Sterling Star*, wrote the following editorial for his paper:

At McPherson a week ago it was suggested that Sterling College might possibly be the site of a short summer institute held by the Kansas Farmers' Union.

Probably no farm organization has done as much to better the economic position of farmers as the Farmers' Union. It has an extensive educational program for its members. It has been an active organizer of cooperatives.

The Farmers Union has consistently worked for the good of the farmer and has not been afraid to fight the infiltration of big capitalists into farm ownership. However, it realizes fully the necessity of cooperating with labor, the other major economic group numerically speaking.

Could Sterling not offer its facilities for the Union's summer institute? It is a fine opportunity to show that this college is interested in the welfare of the people in this region.

—J.W.P.

Seed Corn Program Grows

FU Service Company Plans to Plant 700 Acres of Single Cross In 1944

Just as "mighty oaks from little acorns grow," a mighty Farmers Union Service Company is growing with the Hybrid Seed Corn program. From a modest beginning just two years ago when 30 acres of single cross corn was planted by the Service Company to present plans for planting 700 acres this year is the simple story of the successful seed program.

Now being rapidly sold is the more than 4,000 bushels of hybrid seed that was grown on 185 acres in the St. Marys vicinity last year. All original orders will be shipped in the next few weeks. Many replacement orders are being received, typical of which is the one from Anton E. Peterson, manager of the Morganville Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association which follows:

"Enclosed find our draft covering your invoice. I would like to have 20 bushels more of the large or small flat. Could use 5 bushels of large round also.

Let me know if you can spare it. Believe next year I will be able to do a very large business in it."

Many elevators and associations which last year handled 10 and 15 bushels have ordered 30 or 40 bushels this year with like increases all along the line.

The fact that the Farmers Union elevator at St. Marys is the Service Company's biggest

customer speaks well for the job that has been done in the growing and grading of the corn because the farmers of that area having seen the job done, know it was well done and have patronized the program accordingly.

Last year 75 young men studying for the priesthood at St. Marys College helped detassel the corn near there. For a period of two weeks, from 5 to 26 young men worked daily in the fields, with the result that the inspector from the State Department of Agriculture gave the group credit for one of the best jobs accomplished in the state.

After the corn was picked in November, and shelled, it was graded over both length and width graders.

Some 350 acres will be planted in the St. Marys vicinity in 1944 as well as an equal acreage near Winifred in Marshall county. If labor is unavailable from other sources, it is planned to use war prisoners in detasseling.

This year the FU Service Company is working with the Dodge City Co-operatives Exchange which is handling various kind of field seeds. In cooperation with the Dodge City association, the Service Co. will make sorghum seeds available next year throughout the entire Farmers Union territory.

The Wagner Bill

III

Security Plan Is Best

Every time I have introduced a new piece of social legislation, the cry has been raised:

"Why not let private enterprise do the job?"

Back in 1935, when I sponsored the original social-security bill, the same argument was made. The fact was that only about 500 employers—chiefly large industrial concerns—out of several million in the United States, had their own pension plans. Many of those plans were weak, and they offered no hope of Nation-wide development.

Now that Senator Murray (Democrat, Montana) and I in the Senate and Representative Dingell (Democrat, Michigan) in the House have introduced bills calling for national medical and hospital insurance as part of a wider social-security system, we are again urged to let private industry do the job. A suggested model is Henry Kaiser's plan for medical care.

Eighty-five Per Cent Lack Medical Staff

I respect the liberal approach and fine results of the west coast shipbuilder and his medical staff. Similar prepayment group health plans have been operating in all too few plants or communities in the United States.

But let's face facts: More than 85 per cent of factory workers are normally employed in small plants lacking organized medical service staffs of any kind.

How could the Kaiser plan reach domestic servants, white-collar people in trade and small business, farmers, and the self-employed? What about the families of the workers? And what happens after the war, when the workers in plants, large or small, change their jobs or become unemployed?

Only three per cent of Americans have insurance protection for medical and hospital care, by the most optimistic estimate I've heard—and even that figure is padded with all kinds of inadequate coverage under pri-

vate insurance companies and medical indemnity schemes.

National Insurance Best

This is no issue of "Government competition with industry" or "interference in medicine." Health protection has been a major concern of Government since George Washington's time.

National medical and hospital insurance is the most effective and practical means of bringing together the best efforts and contributions of labor, industry, and the public, the medical profession, and the voluntary agencies and hospitals.

That's the whole idea of social security in a democracy—to provide high-quality protection for all who contribute, at the lowest possible cost, by Nation-wide co-operative means.

There are twice as many voluntary industrial pension plans today as existed when federal old-age insurance became law. Likewise, in health security, there would be ample scope for the voluntary agencies.

Every insured person would be free, under the measure, to select the voluntary hospital of his own faith or persuasion. Group health and hospital plans would doubtless wish to do their full part by offering their members the basic services financed by the insurance fund. They could also offer supplementary protection, as their membership desired. Such administrative arrangements with group plans could be readily worked out under the bill.

Some doctors oppose national health insurance, but I view such opposition in perspective. Workmen's compensation, really a limited form of health insurance, was bitterly fought at first; today four out of five New York doctors have voluntarily registered and qualified for practice under it.

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