

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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FSA Co-ops Help With Food Job

Smaller Farmers Get Heavy Machines, Improve Stock Working Together.

In establishing themselves as the farming group which is contributing, proportionately, the greatest part of the wartime increase in food production, FSA borrowers met with many difficulties which could be solved only through cooperative action.

Co-ops to provide transportation and marketing facilities, to buy feed, fertilizer and other supplies of good quality at advantageous prices; grading, packing and shipping co-ops; sire co-ops for improvement of livestock and work-stock; co-ops for sharing farm equipment and labor—all have contributed directly to production of vital foods.

At the beginning of 1943, there were 21,855 active cooperative associations and cooperative group services organized by FSA borrowers. The stories of some of these show how they have helped small farmers achieve full participation in the Nation's food-for-freedom effort.

"Victory Farming"

Cooperation built the road to "victory farming" for small farmers in Stone County, Arkansas.

Seven years ago when the Farm Security Administration went into the county with loans and farming advice for those who could not get credit anywhere else, the families who asked for help had an average of less than 1½ cows each. Now they have 4½ cows per family. Similar increases have been made in milk and egg production, in the production of all kinds of food that put the fight in fighting men. The key to their success? You'll find it in the records of their neighborhood co-ops.

Ten mower-and-rake co-ops, took care of 750 acres of hay for 61 families in the county this season. Four co-op hay balers enabled 25 farmers to harvest 7,180 bales of hay. A silage cutter co-op handled 35 acres of silage for 19 families, and two dipping vats are used by 53 families to keep their 450 head of livestock free from harmful parasites. In the county are 15 co-op bull clubs, with the pure bred sires serving 602 cows owned by the 182 members.

Among other co-ops are a hatchery which furnishes chicks to 100 families, three syrup mills making syrup for 35 families, a combine which harvests for eight families, a small grain thresher which is shared by 28 families. Farm Security enabled the co-ops to get started by making loans to families who were unable to get money from any other source to pay their share of the cost.

Co-ops All to Help

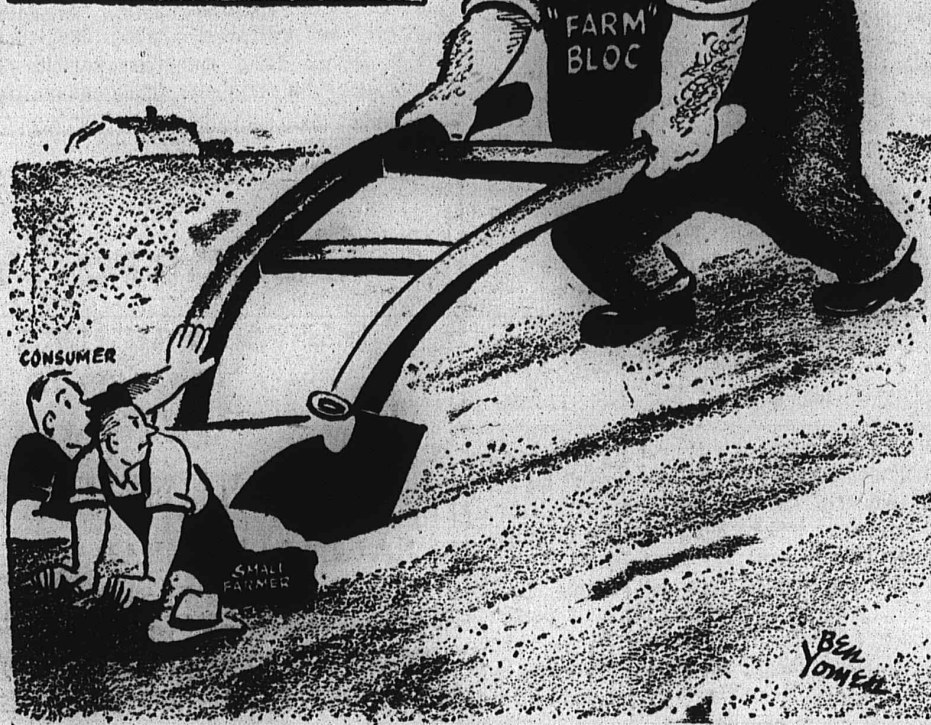
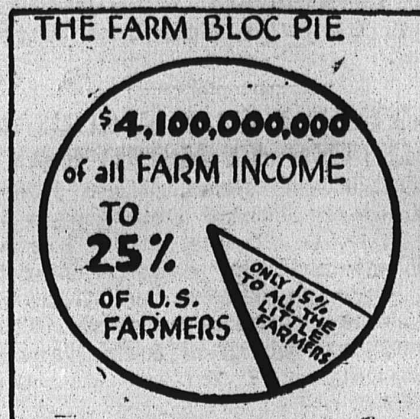
When the Government found that war in the Pacific had cut off the hemp supply last year, Kentucky farmers were called on to produce seed from which to grow a domestic supply of hemp for roping, sacking and many other war materials. Sixty Wolfe County farmers signed up quickly to raise 72 acres of hemp for seed. Raising hemp was not without its problems. Because of the rains the small channels were flooded and considerable hemp was drowned out. No one in Wolfe County owned a thresher to clean the hemp that was saved.

Seventeen of the men, who were borrowers from the Farm Security Administration, talked with their FSA county supervisor about getting a thresher. Outcome of the discussion was a decision by 12 farmers to buy a \$600 thresher cooperatively. One farmer put up \$50 and the other 11 borrowed \$50 each from the FSA to finance the purchase.

Tomatoes for Lend-Lease

Twenty-four thousand cans of tomatoes went to market recently from Miller County, Missouri, a county which in

SCARCITY VS. ABUNDANCE



Big Farmers, advocates of scarcity and greater income for themselves through Price, are out to break through parity ceilings and increase farm prices 10 per cent. Producing at capacity themselves, they would prefer seeing small farmers and consumers plowed under than to see the adoption of a program for abundant production, which necessarily would fortify small farmers. They know that 25 per cent of farmers would get 85% of income from a PRICE increase and that the 75% of smaller farmers would benefit little.

Farmers Union advocates a program of providing facilities to small farmers so they can get into all-out production. Millions of them can double their production and their income at present prices, and get a larger share of an expanded farm income pie, while supplying consumers, the nation and the Allies with the foodstuffs they need.

other seasons had not produced any commercial tomatoes. They were a clear increase in food production, because none of the 13 farmers who produced them curtailed any other crop.

The enterprise grew out of a meeting held last spring by families on the Farm Security Administration's program in Miller County who had set up their own purchasing and marketing association. They bought field-grown plants, at a saving, through the association, and planted 12 acres. The association, financed by an FSA co-op loan, contracted with the county's one cannery to do the processing, and arranged to sell the canned tomatoes to the Federal Government for lend-lease and the armed forces.

Drought cut the yield of tomatoes to 40 percent of normal. Next year, they say they will raise and market 200,000 cans of tomatoes.

FARMER BORROWERS REPAY LOANS

March 10—One out of every ten—or more than 100,000—farmer-borrowers from the 12 Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner repaid his loan in full in 1942, the Department of Agriculture said today. Others made substantial payments on the principal of their loans.

Total repayments by farmers on land bank and Commissioner loans for the year amounted to 12.8 percent of the loans outstanding at the beginning of the year. This compared with 8.2 percent of the outstanding principal retired in 1941 and 6.1 percent in 1940. The rate of repayment amounted to 16 percent or more of the outstanding principal in a number of states including Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Mexico, North Carolina, Montana, and Oregon.

A total of \$303,000,000 was repaid in 1942 by land bank and Commissioner borrowers on the principal of their loans. In addition, farmers deposited \$21,239,169 to be used in paying future installments of land bank and Commissioner loans. Interest is paid on these deposits at the same rate farmers pay on their loans.

F. U. Livestock Returns 10% On Commissions

Patronage Refund Checks Are In the Mail—Cooperative Enterprise Paps Dividends

The patronage refund checks issued by the Farmers Union Live Stock Cooperative on their 1942 business have been mailed. The stockholder patrons of this cooperative will receive around \$3,500.00 in cash or 10 percent of the commissions which they paid in.

This would not be important if it were not for the fact that in addition to this cash payment, these producers also received a service on the Kansas City, Wichita, and Parsons live stock markets, through their own firm, which was second to none. This cooperative has a force of salesmen on all three markets who know their business and are conscientious, hard working men.

Cooperative enterprise does pay dividends. Some of these dividends we see and feel as the cash jingles in our pockets. The most important dividends however are those which are intangible, such as the satisfaction derived from the knowledge that through these Co-ops a better market price has been established; that the members are not dependent on a narrow, local channel for the disposition of their raw product and that because of working together they have established a trend which is succeeding and doing a worthwhile job.

The Farmers Union Livestock Cooperative is your company. It was established by producers to do a certain job and has done it. Because of its past and present performance this company is worthy of your support and without a doubt an essential part of your marketing scheme. Through your support, it will not only pay you cash dividends but will certainly do its share in building those intangible assets which are after all the very things for which we are now fighting.

One Day Farmers Union School at Mankato Arouses Interest

President E. K. Dean in Charge of Important Discussion Groups—Education Director Esther Ekblad Describes Educational Program.

The Farmers Union of Jewell County held its first one-day Farmers Union school at the Legion Hall, Mankato, on March 25.

Thirty-five members were present for the covered dish dinner which was served at noon. In the afternoon, State President E. K. Dean conducted discussions on Automobile insurance, the hybrid seed corn program, and cooperatives.

State Education Director Esther Ekblad, spoke on the functions of local unions, and of the educational program within the local and county unions.

The evening session was devoted principally to a discussion of legislative questions, with President Dean in charge. Manpower and production problems received much attention. Approximately fifty people attended the evening school.

Mankato, Burr Oak, Ionia, Rose Hill and Vicksburg locals were

among those represented at the school.

Rollo Henningsen, County vice-president, Lloyd Reed, County Secretary and Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, County Education Director, were in charge of arrangements.

Those attending the school believed that their experience as students had been valuable and recommendations were made that similar meetings be planned for other counties.

Support for Flaxseed Program Is Urged

M. W. Thatcher, General Manager Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, Says Incentives to Farmers Must Be Continued—Urges Immediate Action.

A charge that the Secretary of Agriculture and Congress are not making certain that we will have an adequate supply of needed flaxseed this year for linseed oil and other essential purposes, was made in a radio speech on the FOOD FOR FREEDOM PROGRAM, by M. W. Thatcher, General Manager of the FUGA on March 14.

Stating that 50,000,000 bushels of flaxseed is needed critically in war production in 1943, Thatcher pointed out that a minimum of 5 million acres must be planted between now and May 1st. In order to persuade farmers to put their idle acres into the risky flaxseed crop, two incentives were offered by the Secretary of Agriculture: one, a bonus of 10 dollars per acre for each acre of flaxseed put in production by the farmer, in excess of 90 percent of the war goal of crops allotted to the farm, and second, a war-risk loan, with partial production insurance through the old Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

These two incentives fall far short of the incentives given to private industry, yet there have been many complaints from representatives of the bankers and Congress refused to back up the Secretary of Agriculture with an appropriation for the money needed to make the incentive.

The fact is, Manager Thatcher further stated, that the farmers have decided not to plant flaxseed this year—and its lack will be a national calamity. He urged that all Farmers Union members write their members in the House and Senate at once, to support the Secretary of Agriculture in making good his two promised incentive aids to farmers.

An extra year of war may be the result if this program is neglected and immediate support of the determined effort of the Farmers Union to secure the favorable consideration of Congress, was asked in closing by Mr. Thatcher.

Another Food for Freedom Broadcast

Another speech urging support of Secretary Wickard's flaxseed program, was made on a FOOD FOR FREEDOM radio program one week later, by Gordon Roth, Director of Public Relations for FUGA. Flax was described as a most vital war crop and the statement was made that the entire food program was being destroyed by a small handful of Congressmen who want more millions and less food. Pointing out

that Senator Byrd of Virginia has sabotaged the Department of Agriculture's entire food producing program, Roth said that Senator Byrd has demanded that the Department of Agriculture's RACC, the Regional Credit Corporation—have the fifty million dollars available for loans tied up, and that credit be made hard and difficult to get, instead of being liberalized.

Roth said that every farmer, as well as city dweller, should telegraph his Senator and Congressman in regard to this program—in order that RACC and the liberalized loan program be protected. At the time of the broadcast, FUGA General Manager Thatcher, in his capacity as vice-chairman of the National Farmers Union Executive Committee and President of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, was on his way to a meeting with Governor A. G. Black of FCA, which supervises RACC, and J. C. Wells, Jr., president of RACC.

Emphasis was again placed upon the importance of telegrams sent to Congressmen and Senators. Arthur Capper, farm senator from Kansas, wrote recently to Thatcher:

"Friend Thatcher," Senator Capper said, "Your closing paragraph, in which you advise the farmers to wire or write to their senators and representatives, was good advice. I feel that our farm friends are not doing enough of that. For my own part at least," he went on to say, "I like to know what is in the minds of these farm people—whether they approve or disapprove. It is the best way of finding out whether I'm on the right track or not. Cordially yours, Arthur Capper."

In closing, Roth again suggested that every farmer should remember:

Wire now, work now. Not alone, but with your neighbors and your friends. Work through your Farmers Union Locals, through your cooperatives, through any agency that really speaks for you, and flood your congressmen with telegrams, today!

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

ELEVATION LOCAL HAS SUCCESSFUL BOX SUPPER

An Early Report Sent in By Local on March 16 Funds Raising Meeting.

Elevation Local No. 1916 of Shawnee County, held its annual box supper at the school house, ten miles southwest of Topeka, on the night of March 16.

While waiting for the crowd to gather we played "Down in the Faw-paw Patch", "Daisy, Daisy," and "Captain Jinks." We then opened our program by giving the flag salute led by our president and program chairman, W. E. Corbett.

C. L. King then showed some movies; one of a colored film of scenes in Southern California; the other a news reel of the invasion of North Africa.

Little Rita Charlene Engler then played two short pieces on the piano after which we had community singing led by Mrs. W. E. Corbett, with Mrs. Elwyn Engler at the piano.

We then got down to the real business of the evening, the auctioning of the boxes. M. D. (Buck) Sebring was the very efficient auctioneer, selling the boxes for a total of \$19.65. Proceeds from some pie and coffee sold brought our total up to \$21.85, which we considered very good for no larger crowd than we had.

We had a jolly hour eating our suppers and visiting and cleaning up afterwards. When we locked the school house door at midnight we felt like we'd had a really successful evening.

Mrs. Elwyn Engler,
Secretary-Treasurer

SMOKY HILL LOCAL MEETS

The meeting was called to order by President Leroy Norberg at 8:30 p. m. Esthehr Ekblad was called on to lead us in singing with Mrs. Leroy Norberg accompanying. We sang, "The More We Get Together," "Isn't Any Trouble," and "Organize Oh Organize." The rollcall was read and 16 dues paying members answered. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The funds' raising programs were discussed and the local decided to have a Pie Social on the next meeting night, which would be April 5.

Reports were given on the Farmers Union School by Walter Arnold, Amos Dahlsten, Edgar Prickett, and Ralph Sjostrom. David Train, Manager of the Farmers Union elevator, gave a brief report of the School's evening meeting. He stressed how these large production centers are sending out poor material and are causing a lot of accidents in our Army and Navy training camps. Still the government is not doing a whole lot about it.

Miss Ekblad was again asked to lead singing and songs chosen were "Ruben and Rachel" and "Viva La Compagnie." Esther gave a very fine outline of a good local meeting. She gave us some very fine reference material for local discussions. We should get up some very fine meetings so that more of the members would come. We were very glad to have her with us, and we are sure that more people will come to our meetings if we follow her instructions.

The meeting was adjourned and a good lunch and social hour followed. Even if it did look bad with the ice storm outside the people didn't seem to be in any hurry to go home.

Ralph Sjostrom,
Reporter and Junior Class Teacher.

TURKEY CREEK LOCAL MEETS

Turkey Creek Local No. 1868 at Maple Hill, Kansas, met on March 15. The meeting was called to order by George Wild. Due to illness, there were only eight members present. The meeting was turned over to the county and with four county officers present, a very good meeting was held. Interesting talks were given and a four minute speaker was heard.

Our guests were Jim Petty and Mr. Swanke from Maple Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Phippen from Sandy Hook Local, Bert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Seele and

Mrs. Richard Seele, Mrs. Haase and Irma Jean from Greenwood local.

We all had a nice evening and a good lunch was served.
Dorothy Bernitter,
Reporter.

PLEASANT VIEW 1843 HAS BOX SOCIAL MEETING

A large and happy crowd attended our social night of March 17 at the Pleasant View school house near St. Marys.

We served a covered dish supper to about 60 guests, a nice program was enjoyed. Several friends came from St. Marys and entertained us with many musical numbers.

Miss Erma Jean Hasse was awarded the most popular lady's gift. Mr. Charles Steele the gentleman's gift. Several door prizes were given.

A short business session followed the program with talks by some of the visitors. We departed for home at a late hour, well pleased financially and socially.
Clara Grieshaber,
Secretary.

KAW VALLEY HAS REGULAR MEETING

The Kaw Valley Local held its regular meeting March 5, 1943 at the Greenwood school.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Bert Wilson.

Roll was answered with the name of some important person in the Farmers Union.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read corrected and then accepted.

The message to the Local was read by Mrs. Bert Wilson.

Those who attended the school at St. Marys gave reports of what they learned at the school, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Frank Seele, Mrs. Bert Wilson and Mrs. Richard Seele were appointed on the lunch committee for the box social which will be held in the near future.

Motion was made and seconded that we adjourn until next meeting to be held April 2. Lunch was served.

Everyone welcome to attend our meeting.

ELBOW LOCAL MEETS

Elbow Local No. 1786 met in regular session Friday, March 12. After a short business period, the Juniors were taken to the basement by the Junior Leaders and classes for the ensuing year were organized.

Inasmuch as this is Box Social week, the Local decided to pass the hat around this year, rather than try and conduct a successful box supper on such short notice. Two-thirds of amount will be sent to State Office—the balance will be used by the Local in its educational work. The Local voted to entertain the County Union quarterly meeting at our next regular meeting on April 9, 1943.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cedarburg are new members of the Local.

After coffee and wafers the crowd danced to a late hour.
Joy Hammett,
Secretary.

SANDY HOOK LOCAL REPORTS BOX SOCIAL

Sandy Hook Local of St. Marys, Kansas, had a box social and card party at the Sandy Hook school house on March 16.

A very good attendance was entertained with a card party which was followed by the auction of pies and boxes, according to Harold Phippen, Treasurer of the Local.

A total amount of \$40.42 was collected, 20 percent of which was retained by the local, with \$32.34 remitted to the State Office.

BEAVER LOCAL

The Beaver Local No. 1558, Cowley county, has a special meeting planned for March 31, 1943. Miss Esther Ekblad, Director of Education, will be the speaker of the evening. The refreshment committee reports a covered dish supper for that night. This meeting will take the place of the regular meeting on April 5, 1943.

Mrs. Don Berrie,
Secretary.

MANKATO LOCAL HAS FUNDS RAISING MEETING

Mankato Local No. 1848 had a pie and plate supper at the Lamb school house March 16. Many members and visitors were present and a fine program was the principal entertainment feature. There were ten pies, twenty-one lunch plates and a chocolate cake containing one dollar in coins—dimes, nickles and quarters. Twenty-eight pieces of cake were sold which brought \$4.80.

The Jewell County Auctioneer, Mr. Hansen was auctioneer for the Local and he certainly knew how to handle the auctioning of the various items. Some of the members who had sickness at home and couldn't attend, did their share by donating money.

We are looking forward to our all-day school March 25, with a pot luck dinner. President Dean and Esther Ekblad plan to be with us for that day and evening at the Legion Hall. Our next meeting will be April 7 at the Legion Hall. Sandwiches and coffee will be served by the members.

Both Senator Arthur Capper and Congressman Frank Carlson have written to us in answer to our letters on FSA and other items which the Local wrote about.

We are enclosing a check for \$13.59, as a result of our funds' raising night.

Mrs. George Wharton,
Secretary-Treasurer.

GROVELAND LOCAL GIVES TWENTY DOLLARS TO BOX SOCIAL FUND

A check for twenty dollars to be donated to the state-wide funds' raising program was included in a remittance for dues, by P. W. Seidel, Secretary of Groveland Local No. 1688, McPherson.

Secretary Seidel wrote: "Instead of having a box supper our Local is sending twenty dollars as a

contribution to the funds' raising program of the Farmers Union." Harold Spencer is president of the Local.

A BOX SOCIAL PROGRAM, APRIL 8

Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 of Belvue, Kansas has planned a fund raising program at the Greenwood school house at Belvue, on April 8, it is reported by A. C. Clawitter, Secretary of the local.

ATTEND I. O. O. F. SOCIAL MEETING AT McPHERSON

Mrs. E. K. Dean, Diane Dean, and Esther Ekblad were guests at the I. O. O. F. Social meeting at McPherson Friday evening, March 26. Through the cooperation of the Farmers Union the movie "The River" was obtained from Kansas University and shown at the meeting.

After the movie Mr. Homer Spence introduced Miss Ekblad for a brief talk on the work of the Farmers Union. The evening

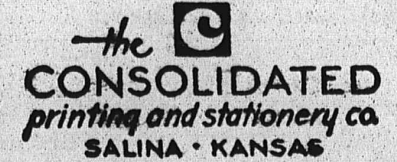
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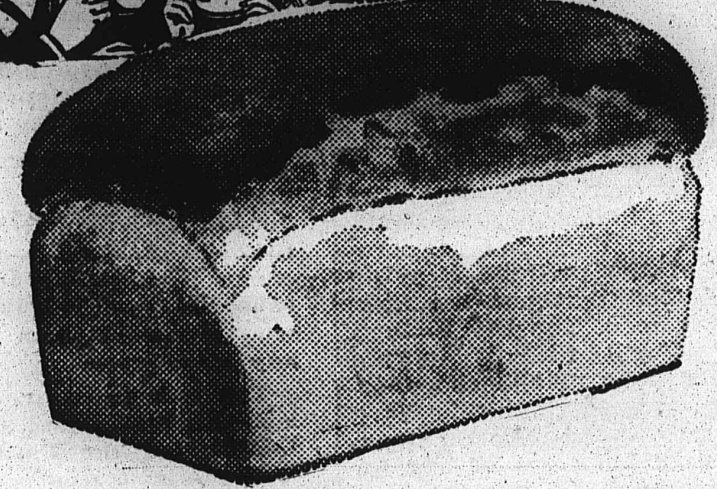
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RUSSELL, KANSAS

SPRING FARM SCRAP DRIVE

The War Production Board has appealed to American farmers to collect three million tons of iron and steel scrap from farms and the rural areas of the country, during the first six months of 1943. This means that each farmer will have to average 1,000 pounds of scrap, if the quota is to be met.

Rural women are doing triple duty in the War Effort — maintaining the physical health and comfort of the family in the home, helping in the fields to provide food for Victory and aiding in other special wartime programs, it is pointed out by M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, USDA. But we must provide greater amounts of scrap metal, rubber, household fabrics and materials made of hemp. Every rural woman can aid in this effort by urging the men in her family to see that scrap is collected.

Here is a partial list of scrap items most likely to be found on farms — many of which may have been overlooked in 1942 campaigns.

Broken Garden Tools.
Old car bodies, chassis and parts.

Plows, harrows, rakes and other machinery.
Gears and flywheels.

Scythe blades.

Oil drums, kerosene cans

Useless tractors and parts

Long transmission belts,

whether of rubber or fabric.

Wagon wheel rims.

Iron horse troughs and

feeding racks.

Barrel hoops.

Old water pumps.

Rolls of wire.

Old shears.

Old wire.

Old metal fence.

Old pipe, pails.

Abandoned windmills.

Water tank towers.

Old line shafts for

threshing.

Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

Interest Checks to Members

The following letter from General Manager H. E. Witham was mailed with the checks for the 1942 interest on stock in the Farmers Union Jobbing Association:

March 10, 1943

Dear Member:

You always welcome a check for interest from your cooperative, we know. Not just because of its cash value, but also because it is an indication of that cooperative's well being.

1942 was a very successful year for the Association. A 51 percent increase in the sales of KFU and UNION STANDARD cooperatively manufactured feeds was a stamp of approval by our customer members for our operations in that field. At the Salina office, as well as in Kansas City and at your Terminal Elevator in Topeka, grain operations for the year brought very satisfactory results. A copy of my report to the stockholders at our annual meeting will be mailed to all cooperative business association members and active Farmers Union Locals in a week or two when it is returned from the printer. Individual members will be mailed a copy upon request.

A good thing to remember when considering "interest" is that it is a sort of two-way word. You get it if you give it. For when you are interest-

ed in your cooperative enough to patronize it consistently, the cooperative is generally able to pay interest on its stock. In war times it is even more imperative to maintain an active interest in your co-operatives. Do not fail them now lest while winning the war you lose the splendid fight farmers have made through the years to gain control of the marketing of their products and the purchasing of their supplies.

Yours sincerely,
H. E. Witham,
General Manager.

Included in the list of stockholders of FUJA are a number of inactive Kansas Farmers Union Locals. In some cases the interest would cover the cost of the dues for a number of farmers in the Kansas Farmers Union. If you are a member of an inactive local which has stock in Farmers Union Jobbing Association, why don't you revive it. Regional and local cooperatives realize that the more active Farmers Union Locals there are, the more educated and loyal members those co-operatives will have.

MANAGER OF CO-OP MUST BE COMPETENT

The reason most frequently stated for failure of cooperative associations is inefficient management. Management is the direction and control of all the varied activities of a cooperative, including membership relations, financing, handling the product, merchandising, etc.

One of the most important responsibilities of the Board is the selection of a competent manager. The manager's job is principally that of controlling the technical operations of the association. He should have experience in the type of work he has to do. He should be the best man obtainable. His honesty and integrity should be unquestioned. He should be a competent businessman, in whom the association members will have confidence.

He must be able to meet the technical requirements of the job to be done. He must know how to grade grain, how to properly clean it, and how to lot it to best advantage for shipment. He must keep posted at all times on the terminal value of the grain so as to guide his purchases. He must be alert to adopt new ideas and improved ways of doing things, and above all, he must make himself familiar with the numerous requirements of federal programs, relating to storage and loans on grain.

One of his most important qualifications is that he be sympathetic to cooperative principles and ideas. This is essential because the extent of the loyalty of the association will depend largely on the ability of the manager to act as a leader and inspire member confidence. In other words, the manager must be able to "sell" the association.

It is a mistake to employ a manager whose principal recommendation is that he will take a lower salary than others. Cooperatives must pay on a competitive basis for the experience, training, and ability necessary on the part of their managers. It should be remembered that cooperative employees, unlike those in private business, have no opportunity to acquire ownership in the business or share in its profits.

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WHEAT MOVEMENT GOOD

The first twelve weeks of 1943 have been especially busy for the grain department of FUJA. About 1450 cars have been handled for our members at the Kansas City and Salina offices. This is approximately double the number handled during the same period in 1942. Prices paid for wheat at both markets are, of course, much higher this year, having ranged generally from about \$1.30 to \$1.45 a bushel so far in 1943.

MEETINGS IN COWLEY COUNTY

Esther Ekblad will attend meetings of the Kellogg, Beaver, and Bethel Locals in Cowley County, March 30, 31, and April 1.

On Friday evening, April 2 Esther will be a guest speaker at an FSA Community Meeting near Arlington in Reno County.

HEAD OF FUJA INFORMATION DEPT. GOES TO WASHINGTON



Tom Hall, who for the last several years has been manager of the Service and Information Department of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, left last week for Washington, D. C., where he will be marketing specialist in the grain division of Farm Credit Administration's Cooperative Research and Service Division. His field and office work for and with the cooperative members of the Association has given him a fine groundwork of experience for his new work at which we are sure he will be quite successful. Your page editor sincerely hopes he will remember us with an occasional article for "Day-by-Day"—not only because it will make interesting reading but because the manpower situation in the busy grain office in Kansas City has worked a "squeezeplay" on the time and energies of the other half of the "Service and Information Department!"

Mr. Hall "milked" his way through Kansas State College, his parents having a dairy farm near Manhattan, Kansas, and later returned to the College for a year on a scholarship for research work in cooperatives and grain marketing. He worked for a season or so in the elevator at Denton, Kansas, after college, and since coming with Farmers Union Jobbing Association has worked in the office in Kansas City and at Topeka, in addition to his activities as field representative. Farmers Union Juniors are well acquainted with him, too, for he taught a class in cooperatives at the last three summer camps.

Mrs. Hall and their young son, Larry, will follow Tom to Washington as soon as living quarters are found for the little family. Mr. Hall's experiences in this national field of research will be valuable to him and increase his ability to help Kansas cooperatives when the war is over and he returns to his work with Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

RATIONING INFORMATION

March 29—Meat, cheese, canned fish, butter, lard, and other edible fats and oils—this week use only red A stamps in ration book No. 2. This provides 16 points per person to be spent interchangeably for meat and the other items in this group.

Can Save Up Meat Stamps

The A stamps may be saved, if desired, and used any time through April 30, along with other red stamps becoming valid each week in that period. Expiration date of fifth week stamps has not been fixed yet.

Processed fruits and vegetables, canned soups and baby food—through Wednesday, use blue A, B or C stamps in ration book No. 2, and at any time until the end of April also use blue D, E, and F stamps. Note new chart of point values effective today.

Sugar—Stamp 12 in book No. 1 good for five pounds through May 31.

Coffee—Stamp 26 in book No. 1 good for one pound through April 25.

Shoes—No. 17—1 pair through June 15.

A Story of Rural Schools

KANSAS SCHOOLS CRUMBLE Because—

1. Nearly 6,000 Kansas school teachers have an average annual salary of less than \$600.
2. Living costs in rural areas have increased 30 percent. Though Kansas farm income has advanced 130 percent during the last three years, teachers' salaries in Kansas have increased on the average of only 12 percent.
3. Weekly earnings of factory workers have increased 43 percent since January, 1941, and farm wage rates nearly 80 percent. Teachers' salaries have increased only 12 percent.
4. State Board of Education reports, "Two thousand of the best teachers in Kansas have left the profession because of low pay, and hundreds of others must leave if salaries are not adjusted."
5. Superintendents in all sections of the state demand, "How can I staff a school with good teachers at the salaries offered?"
6. Legislators have admitted, "That many of the 1500 people holding emergency certificates are not qualified to teach."
7. Teachers urgently inquire, "How can I meet increasing living costs on a depression rate salary?"
8. Industry calls, "Come with me and I will pay you more in a week than you now earn in a month teaching school."
9. Boards of Education plead, "How can we pay higher salaries when the tax levy is already hitting the ceiling?"
10. Kansas Youth wonder, "Why are we called upon to sacrifice, fight, and die for a democracy that is neglecting the education of its children?"
11. Thinking Citizens urge, "Why win a war and lose the peace with untrained leaders?"
12. Enemies of Democracy laugh, "When free public education suffers, why? Because these enemies know that democracy depends upon an educated and trained electorate."

KANSAS SCHOOLS MUST BE REPAIRED NOW

1. Or thousands of Kansas children will have no school next fall, and still other thousands of Kansas children will be taught by woefully untrained teachers.
2. Or wartime demands on education will suffer unspeakably.
3. Or still larger numbers of excellent teachers will be forced from the teaching profession.
4. Or the future of Kansas and the Nation will be sabotaged by juvenile delinquency that will result from closed and improperly operated schools.
5. Or thousands of high school students will drop out of school prior to graduation to receive salaries higher than those paid their teachers with college degrees and years of successful experience.
6. Or the present educational structure, involving the certification of teachers, the standardization of schools, and the financing of education will crumble to the ground.

A CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

1. Increase the pay for Teachers. Enlist community support to restore predepression salaries for teachers.
2. Teachers Deserve Just Share of the Increased State Income. Teachers who are doing as much or more than any other group in the war effort are entitled to a just share of the increased state income.
3. Boards of Education Must Act Now. The exodus from the profession by teachers will be alleviated by improved salary schedules.
4. Federal Aid for Teachers' Salaries. The New Federal Aid Bill, S. 637, would give Kansas schools more than four million dollars annually. Two-thirds of this money would be used for teachers' salaries.



Oh Yea...

Who sez I'm too young?

I may be small now, but it won't take me long to grow into a big, healthy laying hen if you give me a clean place to live and plenty of good feed. Of course, I mean

UNION STANDARD
and
CHICK STARTER
GROWER MASH

Manufactured cooperatively for you by

Farmers Union
Jobbing Association

Kansas City Topeka
Girard—Wakeeney



• There's no need to worry about getting your poult off to a sound, fast start when you select a feed that is properly balanced to build bone, flesh and feathers. You'll make no mistake when you choose

KFU TURKEY STARTER

Manufactured and Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City—Girard—Wakeeney—Topeka

Farmers Union Proposals to

Shortly after President James G. Patton submitted his 1943 food production proposals to the Byrnes Economic Stabilization Board, he held the largest press conference he has ever held. Eastern newspapers featured it. Consumer groups, welfare groups, labor sought interviews, resulting in plans for a nationwide speaking tour. The plan was discussed on the American Forum of the Air Sunday night. An Eastern "Food For Victory" group may get behind it. It is of such national importance that every Farmers Union member should understand it in detail. Consequently, the KANSAS UNION FARMER reprints it here in full as it was presented to the Economic Stabilization Board:

The proposals herewith presented are suggested for action during the coming months to improve war production on farms before the Spring of 1944. Other steps than those suggested here are undoubtedly needed now. These proposals do not call for full conversion of agriculture to meet the demands of total war.

Agriculture has by its nature lagged behind industry in conversion to total war. Full conversion will require more time than in any other section of our national life. Compared to the British, or the other major nations, our farming has just begun to convert. We should be no slower than the unchangeable cycles of seasons, crops and livestock.

It is probable that extraordinary food demands will last through at least the next three crop seasons. Therefore, our farm policy should be based on the needs and possibilities for conversion in that period, rather than being month-to-month and year-to-year adjustments.

But for the 1943 crop season, a short view and fast action are essential. There are gaps in the program offered. However, it is presented with hope that even this much improvement will be of great value.

The Basic Objectives

Maintaining and increasing farm production depends upon two types of activities:

1. **THE DIRECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF PRESENT PRODUCTION FACILITIES** to insure their most efficient use, in terms of the changed food requirements.
2. **THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR FARM PLANT** to allow fuller use of the labor and other capacities of some 4,000,000 farmers whose operations are below minimum standards of efficiency.

To this should be added the necessity for a rapid overhauling of our practices in processing and consuming farm products, so as to attain greater use from our supply.

Both the job on the farm and the portion of the job which lies between the farmer's gate and the consumer's table require better leadership by Government.

Immediate Proposals

Here, in summary, are the major proposals which we are now making:

- (1) Invest at least one billion dollars of production capital in the most suitable of the 4,000,000 less-productive farms, and extend them appropriate farm management assistance so as to secure approximately a 10 per cent increase in our civilian food supply during 1943-44.
- (2) Organize neighborhood machinery and labor pools throughout the nation to increase the efficient full-time use of equipment and manpower on our 2,000,000 most efficient farms.
- (3) Insure adequate skilled farm labor by increasing the President's \$65,000,000 special farm labor budget request, promptly putting that program into effect so that a landarmy of 400,000 mobile workers can be organized and utilized under government supervision.
- (4) Encourage heavier production and use of feeds, making U. S. and Canadian supplies of wheat available at low prices. Subsidize cotton producers to encourage a more rapid shift from cotton production to livestock, oil crops and livestock feeds.
- (5) Extend more guaranteed prices to farmers, including crop insurance on all high risk production. Maintain present farm price levels, but adjust individual prices by means of guaranteed "forward" pricing so as to use prices to direct the production effort into the right channels; supplement this by incentive payments for increasing production, especially for milk.
- (6) Revise 1943-44 goals into line with possibilities opened up by the above program, and allow individual farmers more leeway in deciding which products to grow than the arbitrary farm quotas now allowed.
- (7) Further consolidate Federal farm agencies at county and state levels; double or triple the number of farmers on official committees who, in the last analysis, have the know-how, the ability to get the job done.
- (8) Rationalize food processing and distribution, utilizing nutritious foods now being neglected, cutting out frills and luxuries; get more efficiency out of our supply and calories, vitamins and minerals.

Under-Employed Farmers

Figures are now available which for the first time allow an accurate analysis of the minimum production possibilities of our farmers. These figures indicate that:

Less than two million farms are adequate in their land, equipment, credit and management resources to use at full efficiency the labor or one or more farm families. The farms which are experiencing a labor shortage are to be found among this less than two million.

On four million other farms, there is no over-all labor shortage, but rather there is an under-employment of labor on most of them. This is due to lack of land, credit, equipment and modern management practices.

To determine the number of farms on which large and rapid increases of production could be obtained, we requested the assistance of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Bureau had available new information from the 1940 census which enabled it to indicate accurately the number of farms immediately available for increases. (See Table.)

It shows 1,636,000 such farms. This figure includes about 250,000 present Farm Security borrowers. By our estimates, based upon a further analysis of census data, these farms are distributed about equally between the Northern and Southern states, the number in each state and region being shown in Table II. From 10 to 20 per cent of the farms listed in each state are now receiving FSA assistance; the national average is 15 per cent.

To calculate the minimum increased production possible from these families, we have assumed that the production record established by 463,000 FSA borrowers during 1942 (appendix 2) can be extended to the 1,390,000 similar farms. We have also assumed that present FSA borrowers, if assistance is continued for them, could secure approximately the same increases in 1943 as in 1942.

\$1.50 In Food for \$1.00

Important increases will be secured in all other commodities in addition to these nine, and much food will also be produced for home use, thereby lowering the drain by low income farmers on the nation's food supply. We estimate that the total effect of such a program would be the production of three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of food at farm prices, or about 5 per cent of the expected national total for 1943. It would, however, represent 7 per cent of the supply available for civilian consumption, assuming that the amount available for civilians is not further reduced during the coming year.

TABLE I.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NATION'S FARMS

Classification	Number of Farms
Group I Full employment for one or more workers. Operations almost at full capacity.	1,950,000
Group II Less than full employment for operator but readily convertible to Group I by addition of capital resources.	1,820,000
Group III Limited land resources, cannot be expanded to full employment in short period.	860,000
Group IV Inadequate land resources, little or no expansion of production possible.	1,460,000
ALL FARMERS	6,090,000

- 1 Included in this column are operators over 65 years of age, share-croppers.
- 2 This will be provided by the Department's new farm labor supply and training program.
- 3 It is anticipated that these needs will be set by local banks and the disbursement of this type of program is needed.
- 4 The loan program of the Farm Security Administration in 1942 reached all of these farms.
- 5 The Department's labor supply program will recruit from these groups. A time, which should be ample to meet all labor demands of Group I farms.
- 6 Although technical guidance is needed for these loans similar to that given to the production of one or two food enterprises. Some of these loans might be made available to the production of one or two food enterprises.
- 7 This table was based primarily upon figures from the census of 1940. Although likely that there has been no loss in the number of farms operated in 1943, it is still available on the remaining farms.

The initial investment for such a program would be approximately one billion dollars with increased food available in the first year of about one and a half billion dollars at consumers' price levels. Virtually all of the dollars advanced would be repaid within 2 or 3 years, making the cost of administration the only cost.

It is true that such a program, which would call for a tripling of the FSA operations, cannot get in full swing in time to get full benefits, from the 1943 crop season. Nevertheless, much could be done to increase livestock production before the spring of 1944 and to prepare for the following crop year. Loan operations FSA have been restricted by lack of funds. Assistance to farmers has been on a minimum basis. A real program of building up to efficiency will produce considerably greater results. The important thing to remember is that, without help, the big majority of these farms will make no increase in production; they will continue to drain on the food supply produced by other farmers. They must be given management assistance as well as credit to build up their capital. Not only the experience of FSA, but the independent judgment of qualified economists has verified this fact.

Labor and Machinery

Our proposals for insuring adequate supplies of labor and machinery include provisions for immediate action to organize and use present resources on a neighborhood basis. However, we must have a reliable land army of volunteer civilians to meet seasonal needs for mobile labor. To succeed, this plan must guarantee the workers minimum standards and provide that producers needing their labor make contracts with the government so that maximum man-hours of product work will be obtained.

Machinery utilization can be made more efficient. Maximum use can be obtained by community agreements. Farmers' machinery-and-repair co-operatives should be assured government aid when needed. Machinery pools can draw in privately owned implements only if (a) the owner is guaranteed first call on his own implement; and (b) the government gives him a guarantee that the machinery will be maintained in working order, to be returned to him in as good condition when he pooled it, or if depreciated or worn out, will be replaced by a new implement. This pooling of machinery and labor can best be carried out on a democratic cooperative basis.

Prices and Goals as Tools

In, of and by themselves, prices cannot be relied upon to produce war-vital foods in the kinds and quantities needed. But properly adjusted and used with other tools, prices can be of great service.

Reliance upon parity prices will not get increased food production. Increase of parity prices by the inclusion of cost of labor paid and/or unpaid will not do the job. Parity was not invented or designed to get production; its purpose was to assure the relative position of farmers in our economy.

The present farm price level is about right to help production—neither too high nor too low. Prices must be stabilized at the present level. But, within the list of farm prices, adjustments downward and upward are necessary in order to get the kinds and quantities of foods and fibers most needed.

The USDA has done well in keeping livestock feed prices from spiraling upward. Wheat production has finally been turned loose, after long urging by the Farmers Union. Better distribution of corn and wheat acreage will increase production of both crops.

Use of Prices

Prof. Theodore W. Schultz, of Iowa State College, in his pamphlet "Farm Prices for Food Production," just published and attached hereto as an appendix sets forth in Table 14, page 38, the extent to which he believes parity prices are out of line, from the point of view of getting maximum production of the crops most needed. In a series of tables (Tables 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12), he gives his estimate of the best farm prices to assist in getting required production of each principal crop.

Dr. Schultz also proposes important changes in the goals for various commodities. In applying these goals to individual farms, the effort to award mechanically quotas to individual farms on the basis of a county average should be discontinued, in order not to misuse land, labor and machinery.

I have examined these tables and Dr. Schultz's supporting arguments. I am of the opinion that the adjustment of goals and most prices he proposes will contribute greatly to increased production and should be adopted. Such adjustments will not result in an increase in the total price for all farm production.

Need Incentives Too

In addition to price changes, we urgently need incentive or bounty payments for increasing production as proposed by Secretary Wickard. This proposal

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

ESTHER EKBLAD, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas
Junior Reserves 13-15

Juveniles 8-12

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

THE TEACHER

Lord, who am I to teach the way
To little children day by day,
So prone myself to go astray?

I teach them knowledge, but I know
How faint they flicker and how low
The candles of my knowledge glow.

I teach them power to will and do,
But only now to learn anew
My own great weakness through and through

I teach them love for all mankind
And all God's creatures, but I find
My love comes lagging far behind.

Lord, I, their guide, I will still be,
Oh, let the little children see
The teacher leaning hard on Thee.

—Leslie Pickney Hill
(Negro Poet and educator)

READIN', WRITIN', and 'RITHMETIC

On this page there is a story that calls our attention to current school problems. For instance how can schools be kept open with the shortage of teachers increasing? For many teachers' salaries are low, and near at hand are defense jobs that pay well and offer a bit of new adventure. Last year the problem was serious, but with the next school term it promises to be worse. Every local, now with school meeting time near, can well afford to spend a few hours discussing school conditions. How many teachers will your county lose for the next term? Who will take their places? What is the average teacher's salary in your county? Is it adequate? Is it possible to give salary raises? Should there be federal aid for teachers' salaries? A new Federal Aid Bill has been introduced in Congress (Federal Aid Bill S. 637) that would authorize an appropriation for teachers' salaries and school equalization among and within the states. The bill features financing of schools during the emergency. Write to Congressmen for copies of the bill, and give them

ALONG THE F. U. TRAIL

—with—
Esther Ekblad

Where did March go? It came in like a lion and a variety of cold, snow, rain, and wind has surely caused much roaring right on through the days. On a very cold morning early in March, the 2nd, I drove to Stafford for their county meeting. It was held in the afternoon, beginning with a covered dish dinner at noon. We talked about many things that day regarding the functioning of the local unions and of the county organizations, but the feature of the program was the debate given by the high school team on the subject:

"Resolved—That a Federal World Government Should be Established."

Before leaving the county meeting, plans were being created to get Junior work started in several locals. Many were noting the fine work Mrs. John Heyen is doing with the Juveniles at Corn Valley. We arranged to have an afternoon committee session on Wednesday, March 3rd, at the Mead McMillan home. Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Florence DeSelms are at the helm to get Juvenile and Reserve classes started at North Star. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Reed were along that afternoon to join in the discussion of educational work. While the ladies are keeping the boys and girls busy, Mr. Reed is working on discussion programs for the adult members.

Wednesday evening the Corn Valley Local held a Pie Social for the statewide funds' program. It was my privilege to stay at the Heyen home while in Stafford county and Mrs. Heyen was good enough to bake a pie for me. How fortunate was the gentleman who bought my pie! All the way through, my visit to Stafford county was super. Mrs. Heyen and I had so many things of the Farmers Union brand to talk about, and may I add that the Heyens have a lovely new home which is very pretty and comfortable. Then while in the county I had opportunity to visit and get acquainted with Mr. Herman Hilderbrand, president of the Zenor Local, and his family. Mrs. Cecil Hornbaker, who has promised to organize a Juvenile class in the Zenor Local, and the parents of Donald Minnis. Donald was the Stafford County Leader for several years. He attended camps and conventions and was well known in the state. He is now with the Armed

Forces in North Africa. Then also while in that vicinity I visited the home of two other well known Farmers Union folks, Mr. and Mrs. Irtis Ward. Mr. Ward has been ill and we have missed him at state meetings this last year. Naturally we talked and talked and talked, and continued reviewing Farmers Union news even while eating Mrs. Ward's delicious waffles. (I managed to arrange my visit about supper time.)

No more meetings until the next week which brought the regular meeting of the Smoky Hill Local near Lindsborg. That was the 9th. The thing I'll always remember about that night was the ice storm. When ready to start for home we found everything coated with ice and the icy rain still falling. An invitation to stay at the Leroy Norberg home for the night was most welcome. The drive back to Salina would have been a nightmare. Before leaving the next morning Mrs. Norberg and I had opportunity to chat and iron out a few problems in educational work. Mrs. Norberg has been doing a splendid job in teaching the Junior Reserves. Right now she is working with the Juveniles. Mrs. Walter Arnold is Education Director of the Local; Mrs. Norberg and Ralph Sjostrom are class teachers.

The McPherson county Annual Stunt Night was the next thing on the schedule. Mrs. Dean, Diane, my sister, and I attended. The movies, the stunts, that made folks just act foolish, and the games caused much merriment. I think it would be grand for other counties to plan similar programs as annual events.

The Salina Headquarters Local had a Pie Social at Solomon Friday evening, March 12. Farmers Union movies, songs and stunts by young folks from the Solomon high school who were invited by Irene Rensmeyer, group singing, and the talk by Mr. Dean got us all in the mood for the auctioning of the pies.

The afternoon of March 23 Mrs. Walter Arnold of the Smoky Hill Local, McPherson county, Mrs. Chas. Olson, County Education Director, and I went to the home of Mrs. R. W. Peterson, Johnstown Director, for a leaders "talk fest." A Reserve class is being started again at Johnstown so we worked on plans for that, and before the afternoon was over we were quite a ways along the road toward organizing a county camp.

Thursday, March 25, we had the County School at Mankato. Every member who attended worked hard that day, but our un-

your opinion of Federal Aid to schools, particularly for the war period.

To permit a lowering of standards in education can bring about serious handicaps to a young generation of American citizens. "Education is a debt due from the past to the future generations." School problems deserve, not the airing of our petty grievances, but our most carefully weighed thought and attention.

LADIES NIGHT

Did you notice that the April Farmers Union Service is for a "Ladies Night?" Every number is to be given by the women in the local. What fun, but just you wait, the May issue will be for a "Men's Night."

Are you using the Program Service in your local? If not, you are missing a sure bet to make the programs in your local truly Farmers Union. The Program Service is a free Service to all locals. A postcard can get the name of your Education Director, Program Chairman, Secretary, or President on the mailing list.

We have a definite mission to fulfill in our communities and in our state every time a group of Farmers Union members meet. We are telling ourselves and the world the story of our own organization's activities. Can we justify having programs that never once mention Farmers Union? The Program Service can help us to cure that disease in our locals.

JEWELL COUNTY REPORTS

It is a happy moment when we can announce that Jewell county has two new Local Leaders. Mrs. Doris Graham has been appointed leader at Rose Hill near Webber and Mrs. Everett Reed is taking over the work at Burr Oak. Mrs. Graham is teaching the Rose Hill school and for the rest of the term lessons in the Juvenile Unit "Birds are Good Neighbors" will be studied during school hours. A class will be held every two weeks. The work at Burr Oak will also start with a Juvenile class.

Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Reed both took active part in the County School at Mankato March 25. Rose Hill demonstrated that it is a Farmers Union community by dismissing school for the day making it possible for Mrs. Graham and other members to be in Mankato.

Understanding and loyalty to the Farmers Union was surely stimulated. For me the day was a very good one as it brought news of and acquaintanceship with two new Local leaders—Mrs. Doris Graham at Rose Hill near Webber, and Mrs. Everett Reed at Burr Oak. The last week of March brings a week with old friends in Cowley county. More about that later.

BILL AND CARL BODE WRITE FROM FLORIDA

Excerpts from letters received from Bill and Carl, the "Bode Twins" from St. Mary's will interest their many Farmers Union friends. Both were inducted into the army about March 1st, and are now at Miami Beach, Florida:

"Dear Esther: Surprised? I rather expected and hoped for Miami Beach but I'll grant you that I was surprised to land here. It is nice here—am recovering from a sunburn that had me in bed for two days—Doc said next degree to sun stroke. I was really very ill but Sunday afternoon I was having much too good a time to come off the beach. Am getting o. k. though.

"You'd like Miami Beach, the ocean, palm trees, (cocoanuts to eat!)—huge poinsettias—the hot weather—and the matchless, balmy nights.

"We have 18 days of basic training before we are shipped from here—I will have to make up the two days I have missed. Sunday is the make-up day. It is rumored that the # are 140,000 soldiers here—I wouldn't doubt it. Each time you turn a corner you run into several hundred more. Carl is next to me, writing letters, too. We are in different groups but still manage to see each other all through the day. He will add a line.

"Am in the Air Corps and like it. Have been recommended for Administration school and hope that I get to go. Be sure to have the Kansas Union Farmer sent to me here.

"It is hard to believe that March to me always meant wind, snow and cold—this year a terrific sun burn. Tell everyone there 'hello' and ask them to write.—Bill

"Hello—how are you up there in the cold and snow? I love it down here. There is a swell bunch of kids and personally, I think it's fine. The rising hour is stiff but as a whole I am pleasantly surprised!

"Bill and I trade letters so we keep well up on the local news. Are you still doing as much traveling (Continued on Page Seven)

At Your Service

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

"Education—A Debt Due from the Past to Future Generations"

Your Dollars and Your Voice
This is the title of the new pamphlet just completed by Harold Knight. The pamphlet gives a clear statement of the reasons why we patronize a Farmers Union Cooperative in order to back the stand we take in our Farmers Union organization.

The publication of this pamphlet is made possible by the donation of \$200 by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association. This \$200 is a refund on dues from the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives when the G. T. A. withdrew from the Council.

The printer has the manuscript now and it will be ready for distribution soon.

F. U. Postcards

If you have seen the clever Griswold cartoons which have appeared in the North Dakota Union Farmer from time to time, you'll be interested to learn that we have selected the best of these to have made up into postcards. If you aren't familiar with them, they are cartoons drawn especially for the Farmers Union and portray F. U. opinions of and reactions to current events.

These will be excellent for sending our notices of meetings, special get-togethers and events of like nature. There are 8 different cards which will sell for a penny apiece. The state offices may order in quantities from the National Education Service, and in turn supply the counties and locals, or you may order direct from the National.

We are also having a postcard made of the drawing by Harvey Solberg, entitled "And Yet He Carries On."

Membership Count

Have all your Juveniles, Juniors and Ladies received their membership cards? If not, why not make this month "100 percent registration month?"

Miles of Pennies

Miles and miles and miles of pennies. We are getting them every day—but the Farmers Union road is no dead-end street and the miles go on and on. Your feet or yards of pennies may be just the ones that help us pass a milestone. So—start your pennies rolling!

"Make This the Last War"

Written by Michael Straight; published January 1943 by Harcourt Brace; Price \$3.00

The sub-title of this book, "The Future of the United Nations" better describes its contents, and the author, a one time Washington correspondent now in the Air Corps, tells his readers very clearly and bluntly that what is needed is a new, an entirely new, vision. We've been held in thrall, he says, by the belief that because we possessed so great natural resources, we'd win the war, by the words we've spun, living in the belief that all the world wanted was words, by our reliance on others, by our clinging to the past. The new vision leads us to see that we are fighting because we were attacked, because we want to survive. He writes, "Today Victory forces the moral issue upon us. It demands of those who do the fighting and dying whether the new world is worth the cost of Victory. It also demands of those who remain behind whether victory is worth the cost of a new world." Mr. Straight thus throws down the challenge and in succeeding chapters proceeds to detail the costs and describe the new world, the methods of its attainment, its structure, its values. He ends as he began—with a challenge: "This is your fight. When are you going to begin to fight? I do not know who you are, what you do,

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

The following local meetings are being planned for Miss Esther Ekblad, State Education Director to attend in April:

April 5—Walnut Grove, Ellsworth.
April 7—Four Mile, Clay Center.
April 12—South Verdigris, Madison.
April 13—Fairview, LaHarpe.
April 14—Allen Center, Iola.
April 15—District No. 10, Baldwin.
April 16—Lone Star, Lawrence.
April 19—Plum Creek, Overbrook.
April 20—Cargy, Overbrook.
April 21—Valley Brook, Overbrook.

but if you believe in the United Nations then you must act. 'The end of thought is action' said Romain Rolland. 'Thought which does not end in action is treachery'."

To the large body of Farmers Union members who have been translating so much dynamic thought into action, often against great and powerful opposition, we think this book will find many enthusiastic readers and some who welcome the author's wholehearted devotion and genuine scholarship will nevertheless find themselves in strong disagreement. All of which would seem to indicate a worthwhile book.

"Problems of Cooperation"

Written by James P. Warbasse and published by the Cooperative League of America.

This is no theoretical book for Dr. Warbasse deals with day to day successes, mistakes and failures, in the endless number of practical ventures which have been undertaken by cooperators during something over the quarter of century he has been connected with the Consumer Cooperative Movement. His criticisms, admonitions and suggestions are based on a practical knowledge and are accompanied with pertinent illustrations taken from actual situations. The book is invaluable in every community where there is a cooperative or the will towards one.

In line with this and supplementing it, is the "Manual for Consumer Food Stores." This manual provides store managers and others connected with them in an executive capacity with everyday working rules which help to make that work more sure and more acceptable in the community.

Published by The Goodwill Fund, a fund established by the late Edward Filene, father of the Credit Union Movement in America.

Another publication just out from this Fund is "Consumer Cooperative Leadership." This gives invaluable practical help to directors and others in positions of leadership.

LEADER IN NORTH AFRICA

Donald Minnis, former County Leader at Stafford, is now with the Armed Forces in Africa. Donald was very active in county Farmers Union activities; he attended state camps and in 1939 attended the All-State Farmers Union Camp held in the Black Hills of South Dakota. His address is:

Staff Sgt. Donald F. Minnis, 37070081
Battery B, 78th F. A. Arm'd Div., 2nd Arm. Div. A. P. O. 252
Care Postmaster,
New York City.

NEW BULLETIN OFFERED

Write to Extension Service, Manhattan, Kansas, for Extension Bulletin 88, YOUR WARDROBE NEEDS — Altering Commercial Patterns

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Fat Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We have had a liberal run of fed steers on the yards the last two weeks and our market is closing about steady with two weeks ago. Our market here week before last was quite a little lower but it regained the loss and is back about where it was. Most of the good fed steers selling from \$16 to \$16.75, with the inbetween kind anywhere from \$14 to \$15. Stockers and feeders about 25c lower on all classes. Choice Whiteface stock cattle and also feeders are selling up around \$15.50 to \$16, with the inbetween kind around \$14.50 to \$15. Good red feeders and stockers are selling anywhere from \$14 to \$14.50, with a little plainer kind down around \$13. Jersey and Holstein around 10c a pound.

Butcher Market

Johnnie. Hannon, Salesman. We have been having very good butcher cattle markets although we have run into just a little trouble this week. Our cows last week reached a top of \$13.75. This kind has been hurt some this week, probably 25 to 40c. Canners and cutters are selling about as well as they did any time during last week's high market. Fed heifers and mixed yearlings are selling up as high as \$16.75 for long feds while the bulk

of the short feds are selling from \$14 to \$15. Our bull market has a top of \$13.75 with lighter weights selling all the way from \$10 to \$12.50. Stock cows and heifers very active.

Calf Market

Cecil David, Salesman. Calf market slow to steady today. Top veals selling from \$14 to \$16. Medium to good calves selling from \$12 to \$14, with the plainer kind selling down as low as \$9. Heavy calves a little slower, selling from \$14 for the best kind, down to \$8 for plainer kind and junk. Stock calves slow to steady, with choice light-weight calves under 500 lbs., \$17, with heifers bringing \$15.50. Heavier kind, weighing up to 600 lbs., selling from \$13.50 to \$16.50, with heifers selling about \$12 to \$15. Red cattle selling about \$1.00 a hundred less.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. The hog market has shown rather little change the past two weeks with demand continuing very active from both shippers and packers for practically all weights. Most of the better kind of killing grades are selling within a very narrow price range as 180 to 300 lb. weights sold today mostly from \$15.25 to \$15.45. Fat kinds of underweight lights, 140 to 170 lbs., \$14.75 to \$15.25. Better grade packing sows \$14.65 to \$14.90. A very good demand for underweight feeder lights and most of these kind weighing 140 to 170 lbs., are bringing \$15 to \$15.25.

Hardly enough good stock pigs coming to test values, strictly choice kinds quotable around \$15. We do not look for much of an increase in hog receipts for at least another 30 to 40 days and it is quite likely that the hog market will maintain around its present level until such time that receipts show a good increase.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Market 25c lower. Top western fed lambs \$15.65. Top natives \$15.50. Cull natives \$10 to \$11. Medium fleshed natives \$13 to \$14. Fat ewes \$8.50. Cull ewes \$4.50 to \$6.50. Fat clipped lambs, No. 2 skins, \$15.

WAUBAUNSEE COUNTY F. U. MEETS

The 96th Waubaussee County Farmers Union meeting was held at Turkey Creek local Wednesday March 10. The meeting was called to order by County President Bert Wilson. We opened our meeting by singing two songs, Junior Patriot song and On His Coat He Wears a Union Button. Roll call of county officers was answered by four. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Frances Bernitter of Turkey Creek local read the message to the local.

Erma Jean Haase of Kaw Valley local gave a 4-minute talk on "What Is the Farmers Union."

James Petty our county lecturer of Maple Hill gave an interesting talk about cooperative movements and credit union.

Questions arose in regards to our state dues which resulted in discussing.

We had visitors from Sandy Hook local near St. Marys present.

Next county meeting to be with Kaw Valley local in June. The meeting was closed with song

"Vi Va La Compagnie" and lunch was served.

Mrs. George Seele, County Secretary.

NASH'S ANNOUNCE SON'S BIRTH

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Nash of Ellsworth announce the birth March 25 at the Ellsworth Hospital of their son, John Raymond. The Nashs' also have two daughters, Patsy and Nancy.

Mr. Nash is manager of the Ellsworth County Farmers Union Cooperative Association and a board member of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

RECEIVES LETTER FROM BROTHER IN AFRICA

Margaret Moore, Assistant to the State Secretary, at Salina, received word on February 24 from her brother, Sergeant Thomas Moore, that he is "somewhere in Africa."

Another of Miss Moore's brothers, Pfc. John Moore is now stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The Moore home is in Glen Elder, Kansas.

BILL AND CARL BODE WRITE

(Continued from Page Six) eling on Farmers Union affairs? You know you're almost a cross between Marco Polo and Eleanor Roosevelt—I think a suitable name would be "Eleanor II."—Carl. Letters to Bill should be ad-

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C. J. Forcaker, Osborne, Kan., 9 steers	1269	16.50
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Philip Peterson, Dickinson, Kan., 18 steers	1047	15.60
Frank Schmiedding, Henry, Mo., 9 steers	1047	15.75
W. F. Darnes, Osage, Kan., 24 steers	990	15.50
C. P. Kohlenberg, Miami, Kan., 12 steers	1008	15.50
Geo. Branson, Osage, Kan., 22 steers	940	15.50
C. J. Chambers, Geary, Kan., 42 steers	1166	15.50
Irvin Telegmirer, Lafayette, Mo., 24 steers	1115	15.50
Munson Bros., Geary, Kan., 6 heifers	787	15.50
Oliver Charpie, Washington, Kan., 8 yearlings	840	15.00
John Oman, Riley, Kan., 9 steers	1050	15.00
Gus Steuwe & Son, Wakaunsee, Kan., 22 steers	958	15.00
W. S. Baker, Woodson, Kan., 5 yearlings	800	14.50
Carl Schwanholt, Lafayette, Mo., 5 yearlings	794	14.50
H. Rickenhrode, Livingston, Mo., 11 yearlings	908	14.50
Leslie Taylor, Dickinson, Kan., 15 yearlings	738	14.50
K. P. Gilmer, Butler, Kan., 15 steers	1030	14.50
Philip Peterson, Dickinson, Kan., 10 steers	822	14.60
W. M. Sigg, Dickinson, Kan., 9 yearlings	886	14.25
Earl Daniels, Leavenworth, Kan., 11 steers	688	14.25
J. T. Copeland, Kiowa, Kan., 77 steers	885	14.25
W. H. Mills, Osage, Kan., 2 steers	933	14.15
K. P. Gilmer, Butler, Kan., 1 bull	1320	14.00
A. E. Barnes, Butler, Kan., 46 steers	918	14.00
C. M. Johnson, Riley, Kan., 9 steers	844	13.75
Orly Kurtz, Saline, Mo., 21 steers	974	13.75
Geo. Roe, Clay, Mo., 9 steers	760	13.50
J. T. Copeland, Kiowa, Kan., 3 heifers	740	13.50
L. S. Johnson, Riley, Kan., 9 steers	985	13.50
John Breitenbach, Stafford, Kan., 10 cows	1212	12.75
John Breitenbach, Stafford, Kan., 8 heifers	920	13.00
Tom Hopkins, Lyon, Kan., 15 heifers	680	12.50
Munson Bros., Geary, Kan., 29 cows	1076	12.50
C. P. Kohlenberg, Miami, Kan., 2 cows	1035	12.50
J. T. Copeland, Kiowa, Kan., 6 heifers	895	12.00
W. T. Abbott, Renfrow, Okla., 7 calves	450	12.00
W. T. Abbott, Renfrow, Okla., 27 steers	582	11.50
V. J. Smythe, Johnson, an., 6 cows	910	11.00
J. T. Copeland, Kiowa, Kan., 9 heifers	673	11.00
W. W. Boyd, Jefferson, Kan., 9 cows and heifers	710	11.00
W. T. Abbott, Renfrow, Okla., 5 heifers	560	10.00
W. T. Abbott, Renfrow, Okla., 8 calves	472	10.00
V. J. Smythe, Johnson, Kan., 8 cows	790	9.75
SHEEP		
Joe Oman, Linn, Mo., 11 lambs	77	\$15.75
E. U. Metz, Morris, Kan., 14 lambs	91	15.75
J. W. Walsh, Linn, Mo., 15 lambs	75	15.75
Hoskins Bros., Johnson, Kan., 81 lambs	80	15.50
Hoskins Bros., Johnson, Kan.,	76	15.25
E. E. Voights & Son, Johnson, Kan., 73 clipped	93	15.00
E. J. Coffield, Mitchell, Kan., 14 clipped	84	15.00
John Zumwalt, Cass, Mo., 100 clipped	73	14.50
Ray Pennell, Grundy, Mo., 50 lambs	62	12.50
G. A. Fuller, Morgan, Mo., 63 goats	65	4.50
HOGS		
Maude L. Jenkins, Saline, Mo., 28 hogs	290	15.50
Dick Lehmkuhl, Miami, Kan., 9 hogs	235	15.50
B. E. Flory, Cedar, Mo., 10 hogs	243	15.50
Ira Wayne, Linn, Kan., 14 hogs	265	15.45
Warren Holtz, Woodson, Kan., 26 hogs	298	15.45
O. G. Sullivan, Miami, Kan., 9 hogs	310	15.40
Clarence Maddox, Lafayette, Mo., 18 hogs	243	15.35
R. G. Hobbs, Franklin, Kan., 10 hogs	266	15.30
Orval Barnett, Linn, Kan., 17 hogs	160	15.25
H. M. Schorpflin, Osage, Kan., 11 hogs	290	15.25
W. J. Landes, Henry, Mo., 9 hogs	200	15.25
Glendon Barrett, Chase, Kan., 7 hogs	312	15.25
R. J. Barrett, Chase, Kan., 7 hogs	294	15.25
Alf. Knehans, Lafayette, Mo., 10 hogs	245	15.25
H. W. Brandt, Pettis, Mo., 18 hogs	260	15.15
C. B. Oyler, Grundy, Mo., 10 hogs	279	15.15
V. C. Starns, Leavenworth, Kan., 17 hogs	297	15.15
M. E. Wilcoxen, Johnson, Mo., 21 hogs	235	15.15

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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THE FIGHT FOR FOOD

In 1943, the struggle for more food will be the most bitter and crucial of all struggles on the home front.

American farms lost two million workers to the armed forces and industry in 1942. They produced 11 percent more than in 1941. This year, with another million men leaving the land, the farmers are out to raise production by another four percent. It will mean long hours, back-breaking work. It will mean hardship for the United Nations, because it is not enough.

In 1942 American workers raised our war production by 350 percent. Now they must increase it by another 183 percent. To do this their food standards must be sustained. But how? In 1942 one farm in eight was working for the armed forces and for our allies; in 1943 it will be one farm in four. Together, lease-lend and the armed forces took 10 percent of our beef; 8 percent of our butter; 25 percent of our canned vegetables, in 1942. In 1943 they will take 20 percent of our butter, 20 percent of our beef, one-half of the canned vegetables that we produce.

If 1943 is as good a year as 1942 we may get by without lowering civilian standards. But 1942 was the best year for climate that our farmers can remember. With our present farm goals, and only a normal crop year ahead of us, we shall not have enough food. One of the three, civilians, the army or our allies, will take the loss.

The army and the lease-lend must not take the loss. Soldiers must have more food in 1943, and food of the highest protective value. The needs of our allies must also be met. We are shipping food to Britain; but the British people are so close to the subsistence line that any reduction in our shipments would drastically affect their war production.

We are shipping food to North Africa, but not enough. North Africa usually exports barley and fats and oils. But the Vichy administration stripped it bare for the Nazis. Today Britain is shipping more food to North Africa than we are, but our combined supplies are low. We shall have to send workers instead of soldiers to General Eisenhower, unless he can recruit native laborers to build his docks, roads, airfields, barracks. Eisenhower today is finding it hard to recruit African workers because they can buy nothing with their wages.

We are shipping food to Russia—not enough. Russia has lost her greatest farming regions, the Ukraine and the Don basin. Millions of civilians are near starvation in Russia. The Russians are asking for food, not for them, but for the Red Army. It must be supplied.

If we meet these requirements from the production that we are preparing for now, our civilians, in 1943, will have 10 percent less meat and dairy products. They may have no more than half of the 1942 supply of canned vegetables on which city workers rely so heavily. We may even be short of potatoes. A dry year will carry our civilians almost down to British levels of nutrition.

But hold on. We have not begun to prepare for the greatest demand of all—the demand of 425,000,000 hungry Europeans. We are, presumably, going to invade Europe in 1943. Great parts of Europe today—Poland, Belgium, Greece, Italy—are starving, and through all of occupied Europe nutrition standards are below the minimum needed to maintain health. We have not been able to promise the peoples of Europe freedom if they will rise up against

the fascists—but we have promised them food. On the basis of this promise we hope that they will overthrow the Nazis at the hour of invasion. We do not now possess the food to keep our promise.

Our stocks are low, and we are not increasing them. We are not even preparing to create reserves of fats and oils and dehydrated foods for Europe. Our present lease-lend program is \$5,000,000 a day of food purchases; Europe alone, as we regain it, may need \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth of food a day if its nutrition standards are to be raised to minimum levels. We cannot begin to meet this program with our present production goals.

This means trouble. It means trouble for our allies, if, as has happened already, the outcry against shortages in America is inflamed until the lease-lend program is interrupted. It means trouble for America, and not just in an immediate sense. Already the farmers are talking among themselves. They know that the American people are bitter against them for the high cost of scarce foods. They know that they are working harder than ever before, and producing more than ever before. Where is it all going? If Russia and Britain weren't taking so much we could eat well, couldn't we? Of course, say the appeasers, who are hard at work stirring up this idea. On this reaction against lease-lend, which they seek to exploit, Nye and Wheeler are hoping to recreate America First.

We are in this trouble because our farm production has not yet been put on a war basis. In 1942, industry undertook to increase its total output by 20 percent. Farmers were called upon to increase production by 9 percent. In 1943, industry is being asked to expand by 10 percent, the farmers by 6 percent. Industry certainly has had unused resources to call upon; the farmers have had an even greater proportion of resources that are still misused.

The fact is that agriculture is a year behind industry in expansion and in conversion. Agriculture is today where industry was in December, 1941. To set beside the raw-material monopolists who refused to expand production, there are the organizations of the large farmers, who are insisting that expansion shall take place only on their terms and under their control. With the business men who wanted to produce, compare the men on the family-size farms who can raise our production goals. For the indecision and drift of the OPM under Knudsen, there are the drift and indecision of the Department of Agriculture under the domination of the AAA. For the young officials who forced the issue that led to the WPB, there are the militant officials within the Department. The resignation of two of these men, Herbert Parisius, Director of Food Production for the Department of Agriculture, and Don Montgomery, its Consumer Council, has brought the issue close to a decision.

This issue has been presented as a bureaucratic struggle. It is not. It is an issue of fundamental farm policy, an issue of whether the family-size farm is to be the basic unit in American agriculture or is to give way to the farm factory. On one side of this issue are the leaders of a liberal farm policy; on the other side are the majority of the land-grant colleges, the land banks, the AAA and the big four: the National Grange, the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The roots of the farm policy which this second group represents lie in the last war. Agriculture, even more than industry, suffered from overexpansion in wartime, in relation to post-war markets. The post-war crash left farmers ruined, their minds set against war, dead set against overexpansion.

From the war also, the organizations of the big farmers grew. The necessity of increasing farm production led the government, in 1914, to establish the system of county agents to give the farmers the benefits of the research work of the land-grant colleges. The necessity of working with these county agents, and of struggling for two further reforms—a system of land banks and federal assistance for vocational training—made it necessary for farmers to organize. Business men who dominated the war effort through the State Defense Councils helped the farmers in order to increase sales of farm implements. In this situation the Farm Bureau Federation was born.

In the long period of adjustment in the twenties, the Farm Bureau Federation remained a mass organization. It lived off public funds in the land banks, the vocational-training system and the extension service, and it brought these public agencies under its control. The federation itself passed under the utterly reactionary leadership of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Under Earl Smith, a rich business man supplying farmers, the dues of the Illinois Agricultural Association were raised to \$15, and membership was restricted to the wealthiest farmers.

When the Farm Bureau Federation failed to aid the farmers in the depression its membership fell from 1,000,000 to 146,000. In the North it was almost finished. In 1932, as a final gesture, Smith installed a Southerner, Ed O'Neal, as president of the Federation in the hope of keeping it a semi-official organization under the incoming New Deal.

Under the New Deal the one million large farm units which produce half our farm production were cared for through the AAA and the Farm Credit Administration. To staff the AAA, the Department of Agriculture was forced to rely on the Federation-dominated land-grant colleges. Even in the Washington offices of the AAA, loyalties were diffused and unclear. To establish its independence, Wallace placed administrative authority in the AAA under local farm committeemen. Yet the Farm Bureau Federation held its position of domination. It made the most of its chance to rebuild its membership on AAA payments. To regain its lost membership, it turned largely to the South, organizing the Southern planters. With AAA help it succeeded.

On the other side in this struggle there are a part of the three million family-size farms that are largely unrepresented; and 500,000 small farm units. These units were first organized under the resettlement Administration. Today they are represented by the Farmers' Union and the Farm Security Administration.

In contrast to the AAA, the FSA is a centralized service of 15,000 full-time officials. These experts analyze the soil of the FSA farms and advise on crops. They supervise methods of production, and extend credit to small farmers for the purchase of fertilizer, of livestock, of equipment and farm

buildings. They watch the health of the farm families and, within the means of FSA, provide health services. The great strength of the FSA is in the South. There, its workers have given equal treatment to Negroes; they have raised standards, and reduced the dependence of the small farmers upon merchants and planters. They have subdivided large units and, through supervision and cheap credit, have made small units pay. The Farmers' Union, which has grown from the FSA program, has challenged the domination of the Federation. So the FSA is hated by the great Southern wing of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Today the issue between these two groups has become an issue of all-out farm mobilization.

The Farm Security Administration has always favored increased farm production. It had a vested interest in greater production, because, for the poorly run farms which it reorganizes, greater production is the best means of repaying FSA loans. The FSA has increased production not through the indirect method of raising prices, but through direct intervention to improve and extend the farm plant and to improve production techniques.

In contrast, the AAA leaders have been trained in seven years of restricting production. They have been defeatist from the start. They fear overexpansion; they hope for a short war. Behind them, some Farm Bureau Federation leaders have also resisted expansion. Under the influence of the Federation, quota restrictions were held on corn acreage until this January. Wheat is an even worse example of their policy. One of the greatest savings in food output may come if wheat is substituted for corn as feed for hogs. By the full use of the Plains states, wheat output can be raised by 50 percent. Yet under such leaders as Earl Smith, who fear that corn will suffer if wheat is established as a feed for hogs, farmers who increase their wheat acreage are still subject to heavy penalties. In the summer of 1942, the wheat referendum held by the Department of Agriculture fixed the present wheat quota below 1941 levels.

The greatest bottleneck in raising farm production is manpower. The solution of the AAA, which is not equipped for manpower mobilization, is to pay the farmers a price high enough to get the labor they need. In contrast, the FSA went after unused resources of farm labor. It found that 75,000 farm families, in thirty-five Kentucky counties, produced in 1939 a total of only \$61 worth of farm products for the market. It organized a camp for these families to save the beet-sugar crop in Michigan. In the cotton states, FSA officials found that 2,000,000 men on short-staple cotton worked only 175 days a year. It prepared a program fully to mobilize these men.

A second bottleneck is credit. The Farm Credit Administration has not been equipped to advance needed credit on the terms on which it can be accepted. The FSA has done this.

A third bottleneck is machinery. The AAA has spent its time demanding greater production of farm machinery; the FSA has advanced programs for sharing the machinery that we possess.

The Farm Bureau Federation and AAA way to increase production is by higher prices. As a method it has been proved to be ineffective. The benefits of price increases go mainly to the large farmers. Yet the large farms, already operating at full capacity, cannot greatly increase production. The increase must come from the family-size farms.

The experience of 1942 proves this. In 1942 total milk production increased 3 percent; the production of FSA borrowers increased 29 percent, the production of FSA borrowers rose by 45 percent. In eggs the increases were 15 and 38 percent, in chickens 9 and 44 percent; in sugar beets 16 and 34 percent. The FSA program was applied to only 8 percent of all farm units. Yet this 8 percent of small farmers provided more than 54 percent of the increase in milk products, 32 percent of the increased production of eggs, 19 percent of the increase in chickens; 33 percent of the increased production of beans.

We must revise our farm goals, and greatly increase our farm production. We can do it only through FSA methods. Yet today it is the AAA and Farm Bureau Federation which are growing in strength. Today the FSA is about to be destroyed.

When the duplication of authority in farm production became intolerable, the President, on December 5, appointed Claude Wickard as Food Director. Under Wickard the Department of Agriculture was reorganized into three sections—research, production and distribution. Production was given to Parisius with a directive to unify his administration on a state and county level. Parisius understood that the unified structure had to be based on full-time production directors rather than on farm committeemen. He prepared a program for increasing farm production through the direct techniques of the FSA. This was too much for the Farm Bureau. Under pressure, Wickard named AAA men to key positions in the Food Production Administration. In protest Parisius resigned.

Today the Food Production Administration is in the hands of the AAA. In Congress, a rebellion against the FSA, led by Republicans and farm-bloc members, has been organized by the Farm Bureau Federation. A similar rebellion was organized last year and the FSA survived it only by fighting with such determination that the administration was forced to defend it. This year the Farm Bureau has laid its lines more carefully. For months its leaders in the South have been stirring up a lynching spirit against the FSA; declaring that it is out to give equality to the Negroes, and that it will nationalize the land and bring about communism. Support for the FSA has been weakened. In the Department of Agriculture Wickard, Sam Bledsoe and others have made it clear that when the Department's appropriations come up before Congress they will not fight for the FSA.

The Farmers Union and the FSA will fight for a militant farm program, but with what weapons? Of their supporters, only a third have paid poll taxes; none can raise slush funds to match those of the big four. The city congressmen, our representatives, can win this struggle. They must be aroused. The United Nations need more food. We can produce it. Britain, without an able-bodied laborer, left on her farms, has raised her food output by one-half since the war began. With real farm leadership we can do the same. Within two months this round will be won or lost. This is where we should pitch in.—Michael Straight in The New Republic.