

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Blame for Hog, Egg Gluts On Administrative Chaos

By E. K. Dean

Farmers during the past six months have witnessed and have been made the goats in two market gluts, one last fall when they began to market their hogs and the more recent and still existing egg market glut. In both instances farm people were made the victims of, (to the tune of thousands of dollars) a very poorly planned and poorly managed food production program.

While there are a great many things that enter into the causes for a poorly planned and poorly managed food production program, one of the principal reasons for our present situation is the vacancy that exists, (in so far as executive ability is concerned) is the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. Very few people in or out of agriculture, question Secretary Wickard's sincerity or his knowledge of our food needs and our productive capacity, neither do they have any doubt but what any school boy with a little courage could have done more about it than Secretary Wickard did. I say did because at one time he had the necessary authority to go ahead. His failure to take any progressive action toward mobilizing the department of agriculture to handle the food production job added support to those who wanted to set up a food czar and take the whole thing out of the Department of Agriculture, they were finally successful in taking away from the Department of Agriculture the food production job, the end result being that the authority to mobilize agriculture for all food production is scattered all over Washington with darn few people, if any, knowing just where the real authority rests.

Fight Brewing

This, coupled with the pressure brought by "selfish" special interest groups has resulted in, credit, pricing, production, distribution, manpower, and equipment all going in as many different directions.

Organizer To Work Kansas- Nebraska Line

Joining the state Farmers Union staff last week was Henry Pedersen of Guide Rock, Nebraska who will be in the field in the Kansas-Nebraska line area doing organizational work, aiding farmers in the establishment of co-operatives such as cream stations and otherwise building and furthering the Farmers Union all-out program of production.

Pedersen has many years behind him in the service of the organization, having first become affiliated with the Farmers Union in 1915. A member of the Nebraska state board of Directors, he represents the third district on the board. Oldest director in number of years of service, he has been a director of the Farmers Union Creamery at Superior for 22 years.

He was a Senator in the Nebraska legislature for three terms but holds no political offices now. He is a director of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission at both St. Joseph and Omaha.

Pedersen only recently left his farm. He has six children. A son has been given a medical discharge from the Army after having been injured in England.

We had intended to print Mr. Pedersen's picture but in the haste of putting out the paper, the picture of the mat was lost. It will appear in a future issue of the KUF.

ent all going in as many different directions.

No one has to explain the results of this, as any one can see the whole food program is in the proverbial "hell of a mess."

Not one single group in agriculture is sure what is expected of them. The livestock man was encouraged to increase his production and now that our livestock population is at very near our all time high, we hear rumblings of the trend of thought it is a waste of cereal grains to feed it to livestock for the production of meat. Some livestock producers have been forced to liquidate their livestock on hand, because they couldn't get feed, others who have enough feed on hand find themselves coming in for criticism because they are holding their feed grains to meet their own needs. The planners don't seem to realize the fact that you can't turn off and on livestock production as you would an electric light.

Last harvest, wheat farmers were made the goats in a fight between the Congress and the Administration, and at the same time they were all expecting farmers to increase their wheat acreage.

The early drive for increased poultry and egg production, brought into this field of production, thousands of urban families for the first time, in addition to the increases made by farm families already engaged in poultry and egg production. In order to encourage the production, War Food Administration was authorized to support prices at 90 percent of parity. This sounded good as long as the market didn't need any support, but when the time arrived a few weeks ago that the market needed the support WFA was authorized to give it, the WFA administrator was evidently on vacation or maybe he didn't really have the authority to administer the authority granted WFA.

We have been having an exchange of telephone calls, telegrams, and letters with Congressmen and WFA officials in an effort to find out why WFA didn't and still isn't supporting egg prices at 90 percent of parity as they were instructed by an act of Congress to do.

Some of the telegrams and letters follow:

E. K. Dean
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas

Dear Ernest:

Following your telephone call I again contacted officials in the War Food Administration regarding support prices for eggs. On April 8 Marvin Jones sent me a signed letter with the following two paragraphs:

"The problem of maintaining egg prices at the support price level is very difficult because of unusually heavy production, storage space limitations, scarcity of egg cases and other factors. We are making every effort to maintain the support prices."

(Continued on Page 6)

In the National

Beginning in the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer was the program outlined by the National Farmers Union as presented to the Agriculture Committee of the Republican Party. Since the April 15 issue of the National Union Farmer carried the entire program, we will not but we seriously urge our readers who are also readers of the National to read every bit of it, keep it around and pass it around to friends. It was a swell job and reading it renews the inspiration for the principals that the Farmers Union stands for.

Kansas Business Magazine Pressures State Legislators To Tax Co-operative Savings

Bride . . .



Mrs. Gene P. Voorhies

Miss Ekblad Becomes Bride of Sgt. Voorhies

At high noon on Wednesday April 19 in the Walsburg Lutheran Church just one mile from her parents' farm outside of Leonardville, Miss Esther Ekblad became the bride of Sgt. Gene P. Voorhies.

Simplicity of ceremony marked the event. The bride wore a powder blue, crepe afternoon dress and an orchid corsage. Covering her bright blond hair was a blue veil fastened to a tiara of white carnations. She carried her mother's wedding handkerchief.

Sgt. Voorhies is on furlough from Camp Campbell, Kentucky where he is with the 562 Ordnance Co., Tank. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Voorhies of Quinault, Washington. The groom's mother had for the past several weeks been visiting her sisters at Friend, Nebraska. She had already made train reservations to return to her home in Washington when the groom-to-be was given a furlough. She was able to postpone her trip and to be present at the wedding.

Rev. Otto O. Oleen officiated at the ceremony, following which the wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ekblad. A sister, Miss Helen Ekblad of Salina also attended the wedding. No formal invitations were sent out although neighbors and friends were welcomed at the church and at the home afterwards.

The couple are at present on their honeymoon in Nebraska and will return to Salina for a dinner party to be given in their honor at the Lamer Hotel in Salina on Sunday evening April 30 by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Kansas Farmers Union.

As the country-wide war being waged by private business against co-ops gains momentum with already one definite victory chalked up when Congress passed that tax bill requiring co-ops to file income tax informational reports, in Kansas the fight is furthered by a slick paper monthly publication, Kansas Business Magazine, published and edited by one Karl L. Kennedy of Topeka.

Since last fall and possibly even before, Kansas Business has in each issue carried one and sometimes more articles attacking co-operative enterprises. Recently the publication has been using material sent out by the National Tax Equality Association, financed by really big business not for the avowed purpose of equalizing tax laws because tax laws are equal but to put co-ops at a disadvantage so they can be busted. Then where co-ops have been doing business on a basis of service to producers and consumers, the old line businesses can step in and keep as profits what thru co-operative channels was returned to members.

FSA

Letters Needed To Overcome Stall On Farm Home Bill

On April 19, hearings on the Cooley Bill to establish a Farm Home Corporation for family farmers and returning veterans were resumed before the House Agricultural Committee. FHC would be set up as permanent legislation in place of the Farm Security Administration.

Enemies of the Cooley bill led by Ed O'Neal, Farm Bureau head, are trying to kill it by stalling action. They are planting confusion among Congress by advocating an extension of FSA on a much reduced scale for another year, hoping by this tactic to prevent Congress from taking any action during this session on the permanent FHC. In the meantime they will work to get all farm credit agencies under one department favorable to their point of view.

Necessary action by Farmers Union members is obvious. All farmers who want to preserve the principle of aiding family-sized farms should immediately write chairman of House Agricultural Committee, Rep. Hampton D. Fulmer, House Building, Washington, D. C., asking that his committee report favorably on the Cooley bill to set up Farmers Home Corp., with clarifying amendments proposed by the Farmers Union which defines rehabilitation loan function.

While a year ago letters from farmers from all over the country saved FSA appropriations when the Farm Bureau-American Bankers Association, Axis tried to abolish FSA, this same coalition of commercialized farmers and money interests—known as the Farm Bloc—have exacted concessions from Congress on farm security during the past year.

First they wanted C. B. Baldwin taken out as administrator of FSA. Baldwin was forced to resign. Then Frank Hancock, former congressman, became administrator. Now the Farm Bureau seeks to have him ousted.

(Continued on Page 5)

Pat Nash's Brother Killed In Accident

Martin Nash, brother of Pat Nash, manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative in Ellsworth, was killed in a train accident near Harvard, Nebraska last week. The funeral was held at Kimo, Kansas. He is survived by a wife and five children.

The crux then of the whole fight is that private business wants to step in where they will have eliminated co-ops and then pocket as profits that 30 percent that is now being saved for and returned to individual patrons in the form of patronage refunds.

But this Kennedy fellow and his magazine with its many advertisements donated by Kansas' big businesses regularly prints articles (some with his name and picture, to show how important he considers the question) saying that co-ops are a "Threat to Kansas Security" are expanding at the "expense of taxpayers" and with "government subsidies"

It is an old and true answer to them who say that co-ops are unfair competition to point out that private business has the very same privilege of returning the profits to the customer. Business, however, obviously doesn't want to return profits to anyone but their own pockets and they're willing to spend huge amounts of money in an attempt to scuttle co-ops who do business for service rather than profit.

While Kennedy and his magazine's prestige and influence is at best questionable, it is apparent that this man has ideas about being a somebody in the affairs of Kansas. In his article in the most recent issue of Kansas Business (with his name, picture and the first article in the magazine) he states:

"While some of the farm-legislators are members of cooperatives and some of them are officials in cooperative organizations, many do not believe that these businesses should be allowed to escape paying either state or federal income tax."

At present Kansas Business is published monthly but during the sessions of the Kansas legislature.

(Continued on Page 5)

Wounded, FU Boy Gets Medal

Sgt. George Clausen, Farmers Union member from Girard, has been awarded the Air Medal according to word received from his sister, Mrs. Alma Harmon. George is now in a hospital near Lincoln, England. While returning from a bombing mission on February 20, the plane made a forced landing and George received a fractured tibia. He's up on crutches now.

The rest of his crew have been missing in action over Germany since March 15.

Day by Day with FUJA

by JOHN VESECKY

Deplores Ignorance of Co-op Economics Among Co-operators

An editorial in a recent issue of the Cooperative Consumers of Saskatoon, Canada, calls attention to the need of carrying on an educational program among the employees of cooperatives. The article is so timely and has so much of value to our U. S. Cooperatives in it that we are reprinting it in full below. In Kansas, however, unbelievable as it may seem, not only have we employees in some of our co-operatives that do not have the slightest idea of the basic principles and philosophy of Cooperative Economics but even to many of the managers and directors, a cooperative means just a job or a way of securing some patronage dividends. They fail to vision the possibilities and the need for cooperatives, both local and regional.

The lack of cooperative education among the employees and members of our cooperatives cannot be excused on the basis of lack of educational facilities, because here in Kansas and most of the middle west states we have educational departments ready to render the educational services if our cooperatives just furnish the opportunity by arranging for meetings of the employees directors and members and seeing to it that the meetings are well attended. The Kansas Farmers Union and Kansas cooperatives should get together on a real educational revival for next fall and winter.

The editorial from the Co-operative Consumer:

EDUCATION NEEDED

One of the cardinal principles of Consumers' Co-operation is a continuous program of education. The value of such a program cannot be overestimated for the degree of co-operation among people is directly proportional to their enlightenment. In the final analysis every person who is endowed with wisdom and knowledge is a co-operator. It is then the duty of every co-operative organization to see that knowledge of the principles and practices of organized co-operation is made available to all and that wisdom is used in the spreading of this knowledge.

It has been said that while co-operative leaders have placed increasing emphasis on the spread of education in co-operation among members of cooperative organizations they have to some extent overlooked the necessity for carrying on an educational program among the co-operative employees. Be this as it may, it is apparent that there are certain fundamentals that every employee of every co-operative organization should be expected to know. The employee who is desirous of proving himself an asset to the movement will be anxious to acquire a knowledge of these fundamentals. The employee who lacks sufficient interest in co-operation to desire to improve his knowledge of it shows little indication that he or she will prove of outstanding value to the movement. In the long run a co-operative organization will find that it is both good business and good sense to furnish education to those employees who are anxious to learn more about organized co-operation and to replace those employees who are not sufficiently interested in co-operation to desire to learn.

It would appear that every employee of a co-operative organization should know something of the formation, administration and business activities of his own organization. He should know the goods and services furnished by that organization. He should know the principles of the consumers' co-operation and be able to show how these principles are carried out in his own organization. He should know the fundamental differences between a competitive business venture. He should have a

Vesecky III

While your reporter was enjoying the luxury of an operation and a week's vacation in St. Luke's hospital and another week at home, Charlie Ried made a circuit of the Southeast trade territory on a twin selling drive. For Charley it was a sort of a reunion as he had made the territory for several years before taking his present position in the head office in Kansas City. Your reporter expects to be back in the office Monday, April 24 to work on publicity and member relations but it will be some time yet before he can resume his regular work. So just keep your orders coming. The Farmers Union Jobbing needs your business and you need KFU and Union Standard Merchandise.

reasonable knowledge of co-operative methods of finance including share capital, membership fees, and revolving reserves. This might be regarded as the minimum knowledge on co-operation which every employee could be expected to possess within a short period of time of his employment by a co-operative organization.

To the employee who shows sufficient interest in the movement to proceed to further study it, the co-operative organization could give encouragement by way of time and opportunity to attend co-operative meetings, free access to co-operative literature and periodicals, opportunity to attend co-operative schools and short courses, and use recognition in the form of increased wages and promotion, if and when possible.

It would appear that the time has arrived when co-operative organizations, both locals and centrals, should give serious consideration to ways and means of spreading education in co-operation among their employees.

FUJA Topeka Feed Mill Nears Completion

The addition to the feed mill and ware house in Topeka, Kansas is just about finished. The machinery is ordered and should arrive soon. This addition will about double the capacity of the Mill and insure a steady flow of KFU and Union Standard feeds to our customers.

The blue prints for the bases and foundations under the Soy Bean Mill machinery for the Girard, Ks., feed mill have been received, so that work can now start on the construction of the buildings to house the Mill. The Girard plant is now furnishing KFU and U. S. feeds to a large number of Farmer Co-operative elevators and feed stores in its trade territory. The addition of a soy bean mill will further enlarge its services to the cooperatives in a market for the beans raised in that part of the state. Your business channelled thru your own cooperative is the means of bringing to you more and better services.

So if you need anything tomorrow or today, Mail or phone an order to your FUJA.

The Pioneer Cooperative Ass'n, Inc., of Ulysses has received a loan allotment from the Rural Electrification Administration of \$255,000 to build and acquire 174 miles of line to serve 622 members, and also to acquire generating facilities.

Total War Hits The American Farm

Food will be sacrificed for men for the armed services if necessary, according to inside military talk here in connection with the swift succession of drastic manpower orders. Even if discounted as tough talk designed to make easier the operations of the tightening screw on manpower, it is plain that farmers this year will feel the pinch of a shortening labor supply.

The pinch will be the worse for a series of bungles, half-measures and political grabs that have resulted from the public's inability to realize that manpower is the key to total war.

Facing the greatest military venture in history, the need of young men for armed services is paramount. In a nation in which there has been no rationing of manpower except for the military, a manpower crisis is the result. But the situation need not have become so critical.

How We Missed

A universal draft of money and men would have enabled the United States to meet total war head on, in stride. Instead, there has been profiteering and labor hoarding. The painless patriotism of bond buying is not an antidote for this.

Many war contractors have kept labor reserves of half idle men to be sure of having enough. Even yet, agriculture has not fully utilized the estimated 6 to 8 million unemployed it had before the war, largely in the South.

For two years the Department of Agriculture bungled and dallied with the farm labor job, refusing to meet it effectively.

Short-sighted farm pressure groups, eyes averted from the war, used food as a war club to get a two-plank farm program: High farm prices and to heel with the New Deal. It failed to provide farmers as adequate a labor supply as was, and is, available.

Risking Food

And now the Army-Navy-Selective Service apparently prefer to risk production, including that of food, to a long, costly and perhaps indecisive victory over the Axis. They are saying, unofficially: "If this means less food, the country can tighten its belt." War Food Administration remains discreetly silent.

For the U. S. is over the hump on airplanes, guns, tanks and ships. Food still is plentiful.

But the giant American farm machine that has done such wartime wonders is creaking in

several main joints: Transportation, machinery, labor and processing. Manpower is the grease that keeps all oiled and running smoothly. Lacking a national manpower distribution system some of the joints are running dry.

Farmers Hit Two Ways

There will be fewer able bodied young men on farms this year. There will be continued and, in some cases, increasing shortages of farm machinery, equipment, supplies, transportation and processing plant facilities. For the manpower draft is hitting industry, too. Farm machinery production already is lagging behind schedule. It will get worse before it gets better, has officials worried.

The farm labor squeeze is changing this year to a sharp pinch as a result of Farm Bloc bungling. First was the refusal to give partly employed small farmers a chance to produce to the full, by denying Farm Security Administration funds to furnish these farmers credit needed for an expanding wartime production program. The Farm Bloc had the U. S. bite off its FSA nose to spite its face, has a smaller food supply to show for it. It's too late now to correct that one for the year's war.

Prejudice Vs. Food

Then came the Tydings Amendment which gave blanket deferment to men of military age in agriculture—alone of all industries. On the heels of this, out of prejudice toward FSA and the desire of Southern Farm Bloc to maintain the usual surplus labor-low wage situation, came Public Law 45. This was the farm labor law passed in the spring of 1943, re-enacted for 1944 with still more hampering restrictions.

This law slammed the door on the two chief avenues to a wartime farm labor supply. It stopped the wholesale training of under-employed small farmers for steady year-round work on dairy and livestock farms. It virtually froze surplus farm labor wherever it is by prohibiting Government transportation of workers except by written consent of the county agent.

Different Now

Last year farmers got by in most places by working themselves and families a little harder, by the help of the Tydings Amendment, and by importations of foreign workers.

This year it will be a different story. The Tydings Amendment

is still in effect, but pressure on local draft boards for men in the 18-26 bracket is so great that "large share" are expected to be classed as 1-A and taken.

Unless the military modifies their present position, many farmers this year will begin paying the first of a long series of installments due on the antics of the Farm Bloc. It will be in the form of reduced income resulting from inability to get labor or from forced use of less efficient labor than might have been had.

Paying The Fiddler

Farmers can be counted on to go the limit with the means at their command. Undoubtedly many will use all kinds of volunteer labor, including that of women and children. For the will to produce is in their blood. It's tradition tracing back to pioneers who produced under difficulties, too.

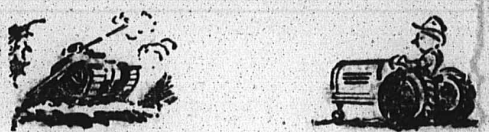
Of course, Public Law 45 could be changed. Frozen farm labor could be thawed out. The Farm Bloc could be forced, under farmer demand, to retract. A change in the law could make it possible, even at this late date, to move under-employed farm workers where the work is—and train them if necessary.

But farmers are producers not politicians. They leave politics to their "leaders," who have repudiated the bulk of the greatest farm program any farm people in this or any other country ever had, and have set the stage for the farmer shuffle back to be again, some time after the war, the forgotten man he was in the 20's.

From SPADE

TANKS OR TRACTORS

BOTH! The money you invest in War Bonds buys tanks for the boys today—tractors for you tomorrow



ALADDIN HOTEL

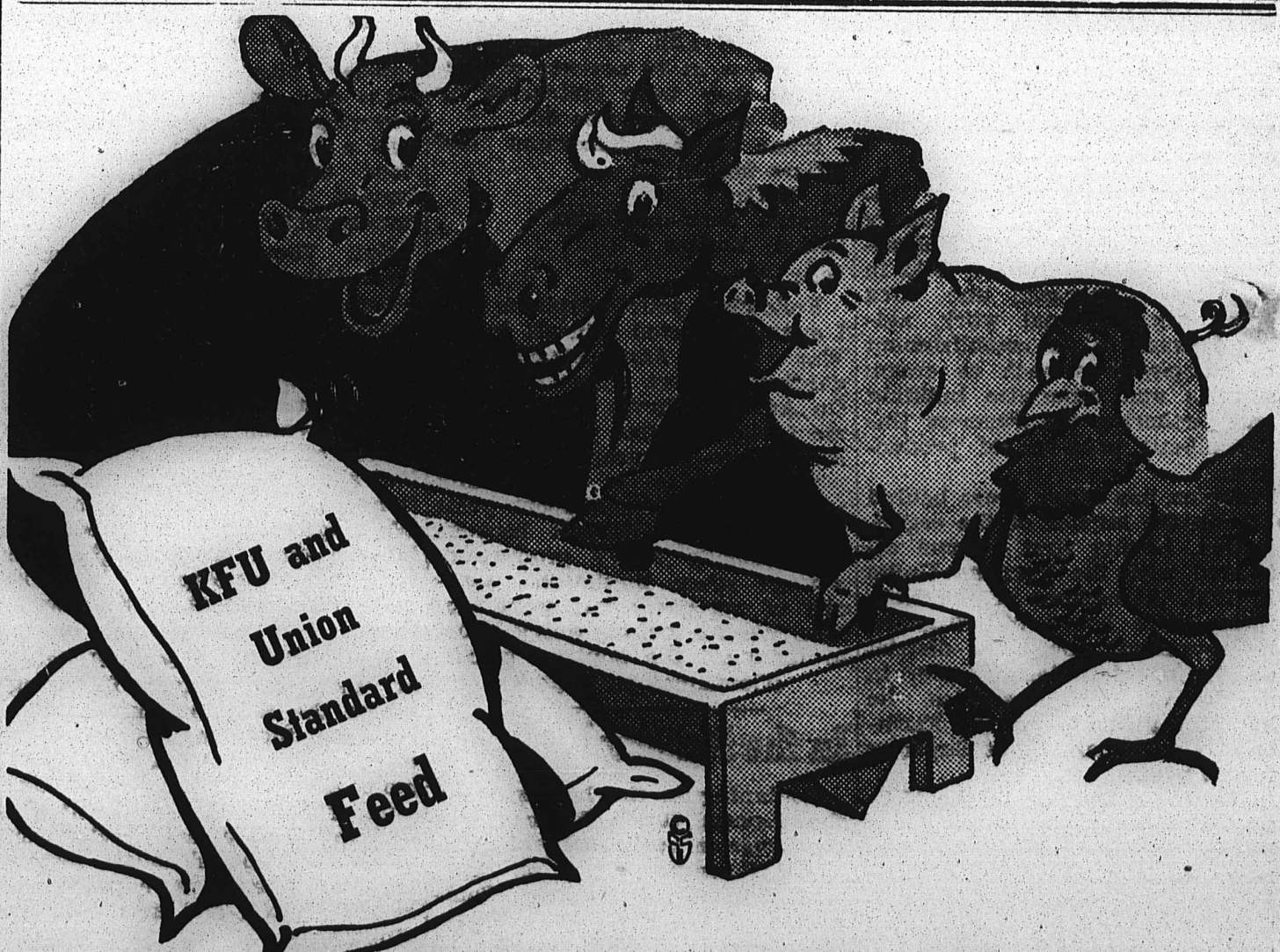
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Kansas City, Mo.

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THE JUNIOR PAGE

ESTHER EKBLAD VOORHIES, DIRECTOR, Salina, Kansas
 Juniors 16-21 Junior Reserves 8-15
 "He Loves His Country Best Who Strives to Make It Best"

LIGHTHOUSE

ay beyond tomorrow's dawn,
 ight beyond tomorrow's tide,
 esterday forever gone:
 eas are deep and heavens wide.

Laughing light within the vast
 Deep immensity: avow,
 Is it future? Is it past,
 Now?

—Marion Gleason
 Christian Science Monitor

A Change of Name

For a very good reason I can't get my thoughts centered on the Junior Page this week. I went to Mr. Nichols with a plea for help, and he suggested that I write about the cause of the difficulty. Here goes.

A train should arrive tonight or tomorrow (this is Monday, the 17th) bringing Sgt. Gene P. Voorhies to Salina, and when he steps off the train, last minute arrangements will be in the making for a Big Event. There will be the "I Do's," and yours truly will be a bride and known as Mrs. Voorhies.

Yes, you have a dozen or more questions to ask, and rightly so. Maybe I should try to pre-answer a few of them. Gene is with the 562nd Ordnance Company of the 2nd Army, now stationed at Camp Campbell, Kentucky. His home state is Washington with the Olympic Mountains of Washington his old stamping ground. He is also a mid-westerner having lived in Nebraska during a few boyhood years. Before putting on the uniform last summer, he was a defense plant welder in San Diego, California. In Uncle Sam's care he was sent to Camp Phillips here at Salina—the story goes on from there.

Although Gene hasn't known the Farmers Union long, he is not a stranger in the Union because he shares our beliefs of abundant living for all the "little" people. He knows and appreciates our program of organization, education, cooperation, and legislation, and he understands that a farm family organization such as ours is important to the voice of people in the world today.

Well, this is being written very early

in the week—you will hear more . . .

Guest Editorial

Exploding The Myth

There's a lot of talk about the Reds and long-haired radicals only want to tear down the Constitution. The Reds and long-haired radicals only want to tear it down. The people who deny Negroes democratic equality actually are tearing it down.

There is no scientific basis for the notion that Negroes are inferior to white people. A scientist, given a collection of human brains pickled in alcohol, cannot tell which ones belonged to Negroes and which to white people. You can check this statement in any good reference library. Intelligence depends on the number and fineness of the convolutions in the brain. It has absolutely nothing to do with the amount of pigment in the skin. If it had, you would all be much stupider when you are sunburned.

The real basis of prejudice against Negroes is economic and historical. The real reason has nothing to do with rape, seduction and risings in the night. The real reason can be summed up in two extremely unromantic little words: cheap labor. As long as you treat Negroes as sub-human, you don't have to pay them so much.

There's one way to make absolutely certain that neither the Negroes nor any other section of our population feels impelled to rebel. That is to see that they have nothing to rebel about. If Negroes have the same education, the same housing, the same jobs, the same opportunities as all the other citizens in this country—all of which things we promised them in the Declaration of Independence and again in the Constitution—they will have no more impulse to rise against us than redheads, stamp collectors and sufferers from stomach ulcer have the impulse to rise against us.

If we have any secret yearning to think of ourselves as a Master Race, we have only to pick up a newspaper to see that nobody is giving odds on Master Races these days. From WRITER'S WAR BOARD.

Along the FU Trail with ESTHER EKBLAD

Will I need a boat or will the sneaky be able to swim it? This sounds a little insane but that is almost how I felt when starting for Clay county Monday afternoon, April 10. There was rain all the way, but the members of the Wheeler Local are loyal, and all who had all-weather roads came to the meeting. We spent most of the evening discussing the mechanics of an active Farmers Union Local, and how to set up a Junior program. Wheeler has been a good local for a long time; it will continue to be good and better. During the meeting and also in the social hour we were liberally entertained with songs and recitations by Caroline, Joan, Jeamine, and Danny Shields, and Alice Jean and Thelma Jane March. Muddy roads interfered with Tuesday night plans at Olive Hill near Broughton. As I write, a postponed meeting of that local is being rained out. Better luck next time.

Several families of the Broughton school on Wednesday evening, the 12th. Farmers Union movies provided the program. The camp pictures were appropriate for this time of the year when a little more than

just mention is being made of county camps.

That was certainly a delicious covered dish supper that preceded the second meeting of the new Dimon Local near Wakefield Thursday evening. The meeting itself with President Mauri Salter, and Secretary Horace Case at the helm was cut short because of a threatening rain storm. However we got a good start and will just continue at the May meeting which will be the second Tuesday. An Education and Program Committee was appointed by Mr. Salter. The Committee members are Mrs. Dale Stett, Mrs. V. Eckel, and Mrs. E. James. The work is entirely new to these ladies, but before long you'll be hearing about Junior and Reserve work at Dimon.

The Clay County meeting Friday evening climaxed the week. The attendance was better than at any of the previous monthly meetings, and the activities of the evening were lively. Especially interesting was the report of Farmers Union action for more tractor tires. Many tractors in the county haven't been operating because the county had too low a ration quota. The county F. U. officers got busy with wires to their Congressman and to the Kansas Senators. In Washington those men appealed to the O.P.A., and the story ends that Clay county got more tires during April.

At this county meeting we fol-

lowed the usual procedure of a discussion period for adults and a class meeting for Juniors and Reserves. Everyone was privileged to join in the folk games later. Enthusiasm for the monthly get-togethers is increasing over the county, and another one is being planned for May.

Your Dollar . . .

By Consumer's Union

Work Pants

Work pants are much better constructed than work shirts, CU found in tests of twenty brands. Only three brands were not cut to correct size; workmanship was fairly good on most brands tested. Nevertheless, since there are exceptions, it pays to examine carefully before you buy. Here are the points to look for: Label: check to see if it's the weight of denim you prefer (eight ounce is generally liked for light factory work, ten ounce for farmers and workers in heavy industry) and make sure it's pre-shrunk.

Reinforcements: Look for bartacks, or rivets at all points of strain.

Buttons and Buttonholes: Look for at least four at the fly. Buttons should be riveted and buttonholes should be firmly sewn. Ends of buttonholes should be bartacked.

Belt Loops: There should be at

least six, well reinforced at the point of attachment.

Seams: All seams should be sewn with two rows of stitches. There should be no less than eight stitches to the inch.

Consumers Union tested work pants for strength of material, fit, construction and shrinkage. Among the best brands were the following: Oshkosh B'Gosh (\$1.89); Pay Day (J. C. Penney Stores, \$1.49); Headlight (\$2.19); Lee (\$1.98); Carhartt (\$1.98); Big Ideal (Sears, Roebuck, \$1.15 plus postage).

Were You Cheated?

The Colgate - Palmolive-Peet Company, manufacturer of Palmolive Soap, puts out ads that are "false and misleading," the Federal Trade Commission charges. That's the main sense of a blistering indictment of the company for misrepresenting its main products—Palmolive Soap, Palmolive Shave Cream, Colgate Dental Cream and Tooth Powder, and Super Suds. Advertising for these products is "unfair and deceptive," says the FTC.

Take those Palmolive Soap claims which you've seen so frequently in women's magazines, for instance. Palmolive Soap is not made mainly from palm or olive oils, points out the FTC; the small amount of olive oil used in it is of a low grade, and no oil remains in the soap anyway; Palmolive won't do anything more than any other soap to give you a "lovelier skin"; Palmolive won't keep the skin young nor will it heal skin eruptions. In other words, each main selling point of the ads is untrue, FTC charges, and each of the many thousands of women who were influenced by these claims to buy the soap was cheated.

FTC makes similar charges with respect to the claims for Colgate Dental Cream and Tooth Powder; for Palmolive Shave Cream; and for Super Suds (which won't soak clothes clean without rubbing, won't keep your hands smooth and velvet-like, nor give you "hospital clean" washes).

Consumers Union readers learned these facts long ago through CU tests and investigations. It's now up to others to take warning against advertising short change artists.

BUY BONDS!

FARMERS IN 1944

What will the answer of America's farmers be to the crucial issues now facing us —

- Forward to Abundance or Backward to Scarcity?
- A Lasting Peace or World War III?
- Security or Inflation?
- Continuous Full Production or the Ruination of American Agriculture
- Sound Markets at Home and Abroad or Post-War Contraction?

This pamphlet should be read by every farmer, so that we may all go forward together. We hope that you will order extra copies for your friends and neighbors and for sale at your local cooperative or farm meeting.

FACTS FOR FARMERS 39 Cortlandt Street, New York 7, N.Y.

Please send me copies of "Farmers in 1944."

I enclose \$..... (Cost is 10c each or 15 for \$1.)

Name

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Books That Matter to You

WINTER WHEAT by Mildred Walker is not a book of answers. It is a novel of people and to the extent that the four main characters are real, to that extent it is pleasant, warming and sometimes exciting to know them and to know that they share so many hopes, and questions peculiarly common to those whose life is planted in the earth.

More easily recommended to women, the book makes easy reading. The type is large, paragraphs short, much conversation. Here's the book's chief ingredients—a young girl starting to college, a Russian mother, a proud New England father, vast sweeping country of Montana, a young man, the war, and winter wheat.

And it can be borrowed from your Farmers Union library for three weeks. No rental fee.

FARMERS IN 1944 by Charles J. Coe is a neat, attractive pamphlet of 55 pages. It is a concise summary of "what the score is" with regard to farmers, their part in the war, their relation to the important history-making, epoch-building events that are taking place the world over at such a rapid pace. Coe, who edits the excellent "Facts for Farmers," names the forces that would render these events meaningless to the peoples of the earth. He praises the Farmers Union and shows up the Farm Bureau-Farm Bloc-Banker Axis for what it is, the enemy of working farmers.

The final paragraph of this booklet indicates the perspective of the author. It is a rallying cry to all progressive groups to participate in the coming election.

Coe writes: "Unity of all win-the-war forces is essential for victory in the 1944 elections. Every office, from the lowest to the highest, carries a new importance in this year's elections. The choice is not one of Tweedledum or Tweedledee, even though the enemies of the farmers and the nation have tried to make it such. For us, the choice is Teheran or chaos—a lasting peace or World War III; abundance or scarcity; security or inflation; unity or civil strife; all-out war and victory or the ruin of this greatest nation the world has ever known."

Less Regimentation in Planning Than in Unplanned Depression

—Patton

Stating that the National Farmers Union is "in favor of free enterprise—free enterprise for all," President James Patton told the American Federation of Labor Forum on Labor and the Post-War World that the "best hope of satisfying the instinct of free enterprise among farm people is to make sure that every man, woman and child in the U. S. A. actually has enough to eat and wear."

Excerpts from President Patton's speech follows:

The working farm families I represent have a profound interest in genuinely free enterprise in the post-war world. Our very lives as free men and women, with a stake in the land we cultivate, depend upon it.

Our job is to feed adequately and clothe 135 million Americans, in the period of relief and reconstruction to make good pledges to help feed the liberated and starving millions in other lands, and in a peacetime economy of abundance, to trade up to 1 million dollars of foods and fibers in an international market sustained by high and rising level of income throughout the world.

Anything less spells depression and disaster for working farm families and for all us.

We know that the world has never yet had more than half enough to eat.

We know that, within our own borders, hunger and chronic malnutrition have cut our strength as a nation. This was largely responsible for the 25.4 percent rejection rate for all young men called up for Selective Service induction. We are keenly aware of the fact that, largely due to low incomes, poor housing, and poor diets among millions of our farm population, such rejections among farm youth were higher than for non-farm youth, 41.1 percent as compared with an over-all average of 25.4 percent for all youth 18 and 19. We recognize the fact that we are seeking to recruit the front-line combat soldiers of this war from among the children of a depression brought on by a period of so-called "free-enterprise."

We know that the best hope of satisfying the instinct of free enterprise among farm people is to make sure that every man, woman and child in the U. S. A. actually has enough to eat and enough to wear. That has not happened yet. It can happen after the war. But it will not happen unless we have full use of all our human and material resources, full production, full employment, fair distribution of income, and full consumption.

Full employment will not just happen. It cannot be left to the mystic operations of so-called free private enterprise which, though it has been private, has frequently not been free, and has not always been "enterprising" in the best sense of the word.

For example, free enterprise for all is not served when six million farmers must bargain with four manufacturers of 92 percent of all the small all-purpose tractors produced, or with six others producing the remaining 8 percent. Nor is it served when they have freedom of choice and bargaining among four producers of 88.6 percent of all cultivators, or with ten others producing 11.4 percent. Nor when they negotiate with four firms producing 90.4 percent of the passenger automobiles or with 11 others producing 9.6 percent. These figures are for 1937. The picture has not improved since and will not improve unless strong action is taken to protect and promote small business in the reconversion to peacetime production. With all that can be done, free enterprise among farmers can best be served by use of cooperatives in bargaining for purchase of their supplies and marketing of their products.

Full employment cannot in my judgment, be left altogether to independent or joint planning by the major segments of our economy, agriculture, labor, industry, and the consumer. Confer-



Pres. James G. Patton of National Farmers Union warned the AFL Forum on Labor and Postwar World recently in New York that full employment would not "just happen"; that it must be planned for and legislated by the government. (Federated Pictures).

ence of these groups, if held in a goldfish bowl, as this forum has been, can greatly assist by promoting public understanding of the gigantic problems we face, and of the proposals made for this solution.

Ultimately, full employment can be brought about only by actions that go beyond planning and discussion, that go beyond informal agreements and are finally written into legislative policies and adequate provisions for reaching the desired goal. In the long run, such full production and abundance, publicly planned, will require less regimentation than a regime of under-employment and scarcity, privately planned but publicly policed.

After all the planning and the discussion—and as a result of such planning and discussion—we can have full employment if we as a people, acting through our democratically elected representatives, decide (a) that it is possible, (b) that it is economically desirable, and (c) that we want it.

Let me define full employment. I use the words of Sir William Beveridge, who believes it possible and desirable:

"Full employment does not mean no unemployment. It means that, though on any one day there may be some men unemployed, there are always more vacant jobs than there are unemployed men, so that every man whose present job comes to an end for any reason can find fresh employment without delay."

This is the only sound basis for genuine free enterprise in the post-war period. Those who oppose and reject full employment as "incompatible with the free enterprise system" are saying in effect that there must always be more men than jobs. They say that, no matter how enterprising 3, or 5, or 8 million of our wage-earners may be, how intensely they may compete among themselves for the inadequate number of jobs available, they will not get jobs because there aren't jobs to go around.

But, if after the war, as now, there are jobs for all—and the men and women who are risking and giving their lives today have been so assured—then and then only can we have genuine free enterprise for all. I would like that American industry—whose spokesmen proudly boast that it is lean and hard and eager for full free competition in the post-war period, unafraid of the ex-

ample of full employment that may be set by a Russian government—would welcome the challenge to achieve the same full employment in peace that the American economy has achieved in war. Not "high" or "maximum" but FULL employment.

Prominent business firms acclaim the splendid results of American war production as a tribute to free enterprise. If the partnership of government planning and private energy in wartime can go by the name of free enterprise, a similar partnership—under appropriate conditions of peacetime requiring a small fraction of the regulation necessary in war—can also properly go by the name of free enterprise.

Yet we find a general pulling away from the goal of full employment, jobs for all and so-called "realistic" talk about the impracticality of the great war aim, Freedom from Want. We find growing fear of the peace and the problems it will bring, fear of surpluses of materials and war plants and facilities.

Back of this trend, which threatens to become a stampede, is a yearning to return to pre-war conditions, to normalcy, to terminate war contracts on business' own terms, to lower taxes on corporations and high incomes and to shift even more of the burden to lower income taxpayers, all to encourage and induce private enterprise to be more enterprising.

It will be fatal to prosperity and free enterprise for us to attempt to drive our great industrial machine into the future by looking in the rear-view mirror of the past. We have no pre-war normalcy to return to. The Dept. of Commerce estimates the 1939 unemployed at 10.4 million; the so-called prosperous Twenties had, according to the Brookings Institution (the official research agency for the Senate Post-War Planning Committee) unemployment of between 3 and 5 million. This, incidentally, is the Brookings estimate of post-war "normal" unemployment after women have been eliminated from the labor market.

If we learn from past mistakes, we will plan and act now, in advance of a post-war boom and bust, to prevent clogging of our economic bloodstream by the accumulation of idle profits and savings. But before we do that, we must face up to the fact that, to live with abundance and like it, we must have full employment.

Once we make that decision, we can act to insure it. Specifically, the market for private enterprise must be sustained by a program of taxing of idle savings and their expenditure in useful public works and social services at levels which will maintain full circulation of purchasing power without a rising government debt.

Heavy taxation of idle savings will reduce the need for periodic deficit spending in two ways. It will finance government spending currently by taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis, and it will so increase private spending as to reduce the need for government corrective spending. Extending this necessary planning for full use of all our human and material resources, we must through our government adopt and make financial provision for a broad program of useful public works and needed social services. Government must be prepared to supplement private purchasing power for all industry and agriculture.

Housing—both urban and rural—is an obvious example of a key industry in which government action is needed. It is basically immaterial whether the government action takes the form of public housing or subsidies to private housing, as long as the needed housing gets built for the group that need it at prices and rents they can afford to pay. There are situations where publicly operated housing might seem to be more advisable—I leave that for experts to settle—and it must never be forgotten that even in the case of public housing it is built by private contracts at a private profit.

We need at least 3,500,000 new

Wring His Neck Now!



farm, homes and 10,000,000 urban housing units; we should build, by a combination of private and public programs, at least 2,000,000 units a year for the next generation. This is socially desirable, it is politically desirable to protect and improve the health, strength and mental alertness of our people. But it is economically essential as one of several ways of sustaining, directly and indirectly, our entire economy.

Equally important, equally vital in conserving our resources, are long overdue programs of soil conservation, erosion control, irrigation, re-forestation, rural electrification, modernization of our rural school systems, establishment of a system of rural health and medical care services, rural hospitals, clinics, nursing services. Together, these programs can supply many millions of man years of employment. Using the great TVA undertaking as a pilot operation—and other nations are doing so—we can finally begin to save America. I say save because I am told that in 150 years we have depleted our soil as much as certain soils in North China have been depleted in 5,000 years of use.

In such fields as food and clothing, the Government may well undertake a directed campaign to increase the flow of purchasing power, production and employment by raising the income level of depressed groups through wage and hour legislation, using consumer subsidies on the food stamp plan as temporary device.

Obviously a program of this sort will require the most thorough kind of planning. And in this planning the disposition of Government war plants and Government stocks will necessarily occupy a key role.

The National Farmers Union is, I repeat, in favor of free en-

terprise—free enterprise for all. Our reason is simple:

If our national income should be allowed to drop to \$100 billion a year, the net farm income would shrink from the present \$12 billion to \$7 billion and we would have one million unemployed under the heading of family labor, and another 500,000 idle farm wage earners. The trend from family-type farming to industrialized agriculture would be accelerated. Half the land in America—and more—would be worked by people having no title to, no stake in, no security on the land. Political and economic democracy would be further reduced. The working farm people of our nation would be going through the economic wringer. Idle farm men and women would go to the cities there to swell the ranks of unemployed competing for a shrinking number of jobs. This would be, in sum, a mass defeat of free enterprise, an illusory victory of monopoly advancing to disaster.

But, if we as a people vote for full employment now, and see to it that our government plans, legislates, and appropriates to insure it at a level of \$175 billion of national income, the resulting market for foods and fibers will require the full employment of all those now engaged in agriculture and of at least half the 1,000,000 farm men now in the armed services.

This is the choice before us: Timid acceptance of scarcity and disaster, OR

Bold planning and action now for abundance, prosperity, and peace, the ideal climate for the flowering of genuine free enterprise among all our people, spreading by example—and by aid given in our own long-run self-interest—throughout the world.

Do Your Best—Buy Bonds!

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It Pays To Cooperate

Our Farmers Union Co-op. Creameries at Superior and Fairbury will refund \$35,529.00 in patronage dividend to Kansas farmers for cream shipped in 1943.

Selling your cream to your own Farmers Union Co-op. Creameries will net you more, so if you are not patronizing your Creameries now, begin at once!

Farmers Union Co-operative Creameries
Superior — Fairbury

What the Locals Are Doing

"I Will Attend My Local Meetings"

A. Clawitter To Seattle After Years Of KFU Service

Albert Clawitter, for more than 15 years secretary of the Kaw Valley Local at Belvue has held a sale and plans to move to Seattle, Washington. Clawitter turned in his resignation at the local's last meeting on April 14. E. K. Dean was present at the meeting.

In accepting the resignation, Bert Wilson, President of the local, paid high tribute to the many years of able service and loyalty to the Farmers Union given by Clawitter.

The local held a farewell party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holtz on April 26. Mrs. Henry Holtz who has been active in the local and other community activities such as serving as treasurer of the school board and helping in the educational program of the local, succeeds Clawitter as secretary of the local.

Kaw Valley Local

We are sorry we haven't had any meeting for the last two months but we've had so much rain and snow that it was impossible.

The Kaw Valley Local No. 1935 held its meeting at the Greenwood school April 14, 1944. Meeting was called to order by our president, Mr. Bert Wilson.

Twenty-eight members answered roll call. Our Secretary, Mr. Albert Clawitter read the minutes of the previous meeting. They were accepted as read.

We will be glad to take in some new members, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stuewe and family, Alma, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holtz and family and Mr. and Mrs. Sid Hutly and family.

The local is in favor of a joint County Camp to be held from the first to the fifteenth of August.

The local voted on Mrs. Henry Holtz as their new secretary to take the place of Mr. Clawitter who resigned to move to Washington state. The local presented Mr. Clawitter with a Walham pen and pencil set. The local is also having a farewell party for the Clawitters at the Henry Holtz home Wednesday, April 26. Everyone is going to miss them very much.

At this time we were glad to have our state president, Mr. Dean, to give us another of his fine talks.

The meeting was closed at a late hour. Sandwiches and cookies were served. Our next meeting will be held May 5, 1944. Everyone is welcome to come.

Irene Soelter, Reporter.

Joint County Set-Up Considered

The possibility of establishing a county Farmers Union with locals from both Osage and Douglas counties was discussed at Overbrook last week. No decision was reached save that the Cargy local plans to bring the question of a joint county union before the officers of the Douglas County union at its next meeting in June.

The Osage county union which has not been holding regular meetings since Pearl Harbor rejected all officers. President Clyde Coffman led the discussions which centered around production, the pooling of manpower and machinery.

Clay County Meetings Held

A successful series of meetings were held in Clay county during the week of the 10th of April. Esther Ekblad was at the Belter local on Monday night. Rain at Olive Hill Tuesday caused the meeting to be cancelled.

Movies were shown Wednesday at Broughton.

Fifty persons were present at a meeting of the new Dimon local meeting on Thursday to which covered dishes were brought. Threatening weather caused the meeting to close early. As Mrs. Gene Voorhies Miss Ekblad will attend the next meeting to be held the second Thursday in May.

At the county meeting in Clay Center on Friday, more than 100 persons were present. A report was made of the shortage of tractor tires. Farmers Union members had wired Senators and Congressmen with the consequence that ten additional tires were allotted the county for April. George Young chaired the meeting. George Mauch, manager of the Ellsworth FU Co-op reported on the Chicago conference of co-operatives which he attended.

Headquarters Has Dance at Solomon

Headquarters Local on Friday April 14 held its second dance this spring at Solomon, Kansas. Jimmie Weaver's band from Salina played for the event.

Attendance was good considering unfavorable weather. A report of the amount of funds raised will be given by Rex Lear, chairman of the dance committee, at the next meeting of the local. Approximately 200 persons attended and obviously enjoyed the music. Regardless of the amount of money raised, it was agreed that through such services to the community the Farmers Union increases its good standing.

Stockton Nets \$19,407

Sales and savings of Farmers Union Mercantile and Shipping Association, Stockton, Kansas, for 1943 are as follows:

	Sales	Savings
Service Station	\$73,649	\$7,301
Elevator	482,586	8,934
Store and Produce	93,098	3,172

Total \$649,333 \$19,407

Savings include a \$2,171 deferred patronage refund on petroleum purchases from Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Mo., and a \$1,706 patronage refund on grains marketed through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.—From the Cooperative Consumer.

Mankato Plans Pie Social

Mankato Local No. 1848 met April 5 at Rebekah Hall. A fair sized crowd attended. President Pair conducted the business meeting and they had the minutes of the last meeting read.

Members of the local decided to have a Pie Social on April 19 at the Hall. A program is planned for the supper. Everyone is invited and ladies will bring pies. Lunch plates will also be sold.

Both members and non-members are welcome to come and enjoy the program and pie social. Pie, doughnuts and coffee was served at the April 5 meeting.—Mrs. Geo. Wharton, Reporter.

Resolution

WHEREAS it has pleased the Almighty God, Ruler of all things to call from this life, Mr. J. A. Crist, Brother Member.

BE IT THEREFORE resolved that Local No. 671 extend to the family our sincerest sympathy.

Resolution Committee—Albert Larson, Steve Myres, and Luther Larson.

Kansas Business

(Continued from Page 1) islatore, it is published weekly. Already the magazine is carrying a column on Legislative Gossip about the candidates for state senators and representative positions.

All this means but one thing. There will undoubtedly be a fight in the next state legislature to force co-ops to pay taxes on savings before they are returned to patrons. Kansas Business magazine is not published weekly during legislative sessions for the amusement of senators and representatives.

It is a publicity organ speaking for the business point of view, not of all business, let it be hoped, but for those who are out to get co-ops. As a lobby for such industrial interests, it is to be expected that this effort will be intensified when legislature convenes.

On the national scene the campaign against co-ops is even further along. The already mentioned National Tax Equality Ass'n with headquarters in Chicago has as president Ben C. McCabe who heads the International Elevator Co. in Minneapolis, Minn. On the board of directors are officers and directors of large dealers in coal, cotton, farm implements, feed, grain, retail meats, lumber, oil and retail merchandise. Page 3 in the April 15 issue of the National Union Farmer carries an account of the activities of the National Tax Equality Ass'n and reproduces a cartoon being sent out by that organization which slurs the patriotism of co-operative enterprises.

Indicative of the patriotism of those who fight co-ops is a statement by Kennedy in the December issue of Kansas Business which follows:

The Federal government has been criticized recently for lending these sums of money (loans made thru the Bank for Cooperatives) at a time when this same government is asking private enterprise to invest in war bonds in order to finance the war.

Kennedy apparently assumes that private business has no interest of its own to help finance the war by investing in war bonds. He implies that business only buys war bonds because "this same government" asks it to do so and then resentfully. Business men of Kansas who as the records show have an excellent record of supporting the war might do well to inform this Kennedy that he doesn't speak for them when he casts aspersions on their patriotism.

The current war against co-ops is a typical pincher movement, one prong of which is the drive to tax co-op savings, the other to eliminate government agencies which make loans to co-operatives at reasonable rates. Kennedy states that loans are made by the government at 1-2 percent in an article on the purchase of refineries by co-operatives so as to give the impression that that was the interest rate on loans for buying such facilities.

Small Loss
The truth is that Government Banks for Cooperatives make facility loans on refineries at 3 1-2 percent, and these banks cannot lend more than 60 percent of the value of the property pledged as collateral. Further the percentage of loss on all loans to co-ops has been under 11 hundredths of one percent.

The NTEA in one of their folders calls for "Equal credit facilities, with no favoritism, for private and cooperative businesses."

As A. J. Smaby, General Manager, Midland (Wisc.) Cooperative Wholesale said in answering an attack on co-ops by an independent oil man:

Long before the government set up banks to make loans to

Secretaries of County, Local Unions Must File Tax

Information Reports by May 15

Both local and county unions of the Farmers Union will, according to the opinion of Internal Revenue Service authorities, be required to file informational returns to the Treasury Department stating specifically the items of gross income, receipts, and disbursements on or before May 15, 1944.

Answering an inquiry made by the state office of the Kansas Farmers Union as to whether Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1943, which requires co-ops and labor unions to file income tax information, likewise applied to Farmers Union local and county unions, H. C. Myers, chief of the Income Tax Division at Wichita sent the following statement:

By "organization" is meant local unions and local cooperative associations and not merely a state union or state organization. The local union or cooperative association is operated under a separate charter and constitutes a separate organization. The statute in the Act covers every organization, and does not provide for any relief in the case of local organizations which are under the direction of one state organization. It is, therefore, the opinion of this office that local unions and local cooperatives are required to file the information return as provided in Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1943.

It will be remembered that Section 117 was a rider tacked onto the appropriations bill which every Kansas Congressman and both Senators voted for prior to the now-famous veto by the President and then voted for the bill again to override the veto.

In the Senate an amendment to the bill was introduced to eliminate Section 117 so that co-ops and labor unions would not have to file the returns. Both Kansas Senators voted against the amendment.

While in the main the Congressmen may have been voting for the rest of the bill and simply failed to realize the implications and importance of having co-ops file income tax reports when selfish business interests are inaugurating a vicious drive to smash co-ops through unfair tax legislation, county secretaries, local secretaries and co-op managers while filling out still another form may be excused for cussing their Congressmen and Senators for this laxity.

County and local secretaries as well as co-op managers will have to obtain a form for their reports either from their nearest Internal Revenue Service or they may write for such forms to the Office of Collector, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, Wichita 1, Kansas. Mr. Myers at the time of writing last week said that his office expected to receive special forms for this purpose but that there was at present a form which could be used. It is surely to be hoped that no slip-up will be allowed whereby two returns would be necessary.

healthy co-operatives, a government institution known as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (known also, you may recall, as the Rich Man's WPA and the Bankers' Handout Agency) was grafting goat glands onto the decaying structures of unhealthy Big Business organizations and wasting many millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money in the process.

To summarize the situation . . . First! This is a quote from L. J. Oester, a farm equipment dealer in Illinois who is director of the National Tax Equality Ass'n, "First skirmish in the battle was won by independent business when Congress added to the 1944 bill a rider requiring for the first time that the co-operative businesses report their income to the Bureau of Internal Revenue."

Second! Kennedy writes in the March issue of Kansas Business, "There is a movement in both Kansas and the nation to place these co-operatives under the income tax . . . Kansas might well take the lead in this movement because it is here that cooperatives are doing much of their expanding."

Thanks

"The Farmers Union is the only farm organization which represents the real dirt farmers of America."—From The Labor Review, published by H. W. Southworth in Hutchinson, Kansas.

THE TRUTH

Co-ops pay every tax that private business pays except a tax on profits which co-ops do not have.

Most Co-ops pay every tax—federal income, state income, capital stock, property and every other tax—that private companies do. Co-ops pay income taxes on every cent of money which is not returned to its patrons.

FSA

(Continued from Page 1)

Even the Cooley committee which has been investigating FSA and found it worthy was the result of pressures brought by the Farm Bloc which keep up their badgering tactics. Get rid of all cooperative farming projects, they said. The FHC would do this. Then R. E. Short, Arkansas Czar of Farm Bureau testified that soldiers or tenant farmers should not be aided in purchasing farms from these cooperative farms in which there are more than 2,000,000 acres.

Obviously the Farm Bureau won't be satisfied until all the land is owned by big commercial interests and tenants are forced to work for them with no hope of becoming owners of the land they till.

The present delaying tactics of the Farm Bureau are a maneuver toward this end. The production of FSA clients where they have been allowed by the reduced appropriations made them last year has been excellent, setting all kinds of records such as the 13 thousand North Carolina farmers who increased beef and veal markets by 105 percent.

So if you believe in family-type agriculture, write or wire today and urge immediate action by the House Agricultural Committee on FHC and don't forget to recommend clarifying amendments as proposed by National Farmers Union President, James Patton.

Egg Glut

(Continued from Page 1)
The problems which exist and the steps which we are taking to bring about improvements are outlined in the attached statement.

"While certain areas still remain, the US average farm price for eggs on March 15, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 30.1 cents. Our support price commitment is a U. S. Average farm price of 30 cents per dozen during the spring and summer months and an annual average farm price of 34 cents. Since it is based on an average, the support price in some areas will be above that figure, and in other areas will be below."

Section 4 of Public Law No. 147, 77th Congress, provides that the War Food Administration shall support egg and dairy prices up to 90 percent of parity for the war period and two years following. At present the War Food Administration has set a support price of 26c a dozen on eggs in Kansas. This is less than 90 percent of parity but parity for eggs is based on a seasonal and regional basis, the average for the year being about 34c per dozen. The market in Kansas is lower than the price of eggs on the Atlantic or Pacific coast. This is brought about by market and transportation conditions. Eggs are now being purchased through dealers and no farmer should be forced to sell his eggs at less than 26c per dozen. This price is not sufficient to furnish cost of production but it will help relieve the demoralizing price that was in effect two weeks ago. I am urging that egg prices be brought to at least 90 percent of parity immediately as funds are available for this purpose.

I shall write you tomorrow regarding tractor tires.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Signed—Frank Carlson
Marvin Jones, Administrator
War Food Administration
Washington, D.C.

Am advised by Congressman Carlson WFA was committed to support egg prices at 90 percent parity on seasonal basis for duration and two years following, also funds were available to meet commitment. Would appreciate your wiring us a statement for our paper advising farmers why WFA failed to act until farmers had been made the victims of market prices of 5 to 6 cents below present support prices for several days. WFA failure to act cost egg producers hundreds of thousands of dollars, such inaction will, if it hasn't already, cause farm people to have absolutely no confidence in the announced policies of the agencies of their government. It lends considerable weight to the arguments of some that they had better get all they can while the getting is good as they will have no future protection.

Signed—Kansas Farmers Union, E. K. Dean, President.

E. K. Dean, President
Kansas Farmers Union
Salina, Kansas

Regarding your statement concerning our failure to act let us point out our lot purchase program to support price of shell eggs has been in effect in your state since early February. Lack of storage space and sufficient egg cases together with increased production caused eggs to pile up in country points thereby depressing market during latter part March and early April. We immediately took steps to ease storage and egg case situation. We also amended our lot purchase program to accept offers daily instead of weekly to accept three grades per car instead of one and introduced other provisions enabling wider use. We inaugurated current receipt purchase program on national scale designed to insure producers minimum price of 26 cents per dozen. Egg dryers were encouraged to pay nine dollars per case for current receipt eggs delivered their plants or take appropriate reductions in price of finished product. Result of these programs has been increased prices in terminal markets and country points.

Signed—Grover B. Hill,
War Food Administration
Washington, D.C.

Am familiar with egg case and storage situation. Fact remains farmers had to sell eggs at 22c dozen. Question remains—Why did WFA fail to anticipate glut and prevent low prices? WFA efforts look good on paper. Perhaps effective nationally but too little and too late since failed to keep prices up here. Also why 26c floor not 90 percent parity as law allows? Please instruct district administrator wire us immediately why farmers not protected when protection most needed. Facts strongly indicate WFA failed to do job. What guarantee can be made farmers that demoralized prices not be repeated?

Signed—Kansas Farmers Union, E. K. Dean, President.

So far we have no reply to our last telegram.

Over a year ago the National Farmers Union recommended production contracts between the farmers and the government. Such contracts properly drawn up would have eliminated the licking egg producers have and still are taking. It seems to me the farmer is just as much entitled to the protection of a production contract on food as the producer of airplanes. Who do you think is going to take the loss when we come to the close of this war and find we have a lot of war equipment under production contracts with industry that the government doesn't need? Don't think for one minute they will explain their way out of taking it at stipulated prices, because there are no storage facilities available for it, and that is as it should be; but agriculture should have the same protection in the production of food. Every farmer should write their Congressmen and Senators asking they be given the protection of production contracts.

Such production contracts should provide for adequate credit, farm machinery, and insure enough manpower to meet the harvest needs after the crops have been planted. As well as reasonable returns for their production, in line with all other groups.

At the present time farmers are expected to meet our food and fiber production requirements with machinery that is fast becoming worn out and in serious need of replacement and repairs that are all too slow in being furnished. We have hoarded surplus labor in some sections and serious shortages in others.

Such contracts could well force a more realistic handling of many problems by government agencies. For instance we have recently been hearing of a general loosening up on truck and passenger car tires for such industries as the beverage industry, while farmers are having as little as fifteen or twenty tractor tires allocated for an entire county. Unless something is done about this, many tractors will stand idle this summer while the beer trucks roll merrily on.



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Hitler's hide on the side of a barn.
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Program of Agreements Between Farmers and WFA Offered by NFU President

WASHINGTON, April 19—A program for stabilizing egg prices and production by use of standard war food production agreements has been presented to WFA and OPA by the National Farmers Union and is under consideration, James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, announced today. Two less satisfactory alternatives are suggested.

"In recent months America's egg producers have taken a severe beating in widely fluctuating egg prices, while the middlemen speculators have taken advantage of the same swing in prices below the ceiling," Patton said. "Eggs have sold in recent weeks below 20 cents a dozen and even in eastern states have been selling much below the ceiling. The recently established support price have been of some help, but this temporary expedient does not assure egg producers a stable income on which they can plan their production sufficiently ahead."

"Surveys and polls among farmers show conclusively that the working farmers prefer a stable income to gambling against the market, particularly when they bump their heads against a price ceiling but cannot break even at support prices now set."

"War Food production agreements assuring farmers prices equivalent to the egg-feed ratio in the base period Jan. 1, 1942—Sept. 15, 1942, set under the Price Control Act, will stabilize egg production, save feed and enable farmers to adjust production to meet the Nation's War and post-war needs without raising cost to consumers."

The text of the program follows:

1. To stabilize egg production and to insure production at levels needed under the WFA program, we propose the adoption of a system of War Food Production Agreements between WFA and egg producers. Such agreements should include:

- (a) firm prices for eggs instead of ceiling and support prices, scheduled a year ahead, the ceiling price to the consumer to be loosely adjusted to seasonal variations, the government absorbing the difference, whether profit or loss.

- (b) supplies of feed at prices and in amounts needed to maintain the agreed-upon production of eggs at the price set (comparable to the egg-feed ratio of Jan. 1, 1942—Sept. 15, 1942), the government to subsidize whatever increase in feed prices become necessary, setting aside and allocating supplies to meet producers' needs.

2. As a less satisfactory alternative, a purchase and resale program for feed grains, set and supported by the government, which will enable the producers to operate at an egg-feed ratio comparable to that which existed from Jan. 1, 1942 to Sept. 15, 1942.

3. Or, payment of direct subsidies to egg producers which would result in the same egg-feed ratio."

The National Farmers Union submitted the following justification for the program:

Point 1. At present farmers actually producing eggs are caught in this position:

"The price during the scarce season is limited by ceilings, yet the farmer's price during flush seasons has dropped to levels which does not yield enough to pay for feed. Even now with support prices set, the year round yield assured by the combination of ceiling and support prices does not equal that contemplated in the Price Control Act. The farmer is squeezed between a fluctuating egg

price and a relative rigid and rising feed price. With the uncertainty of income over the year, there is inducement to sell in the black market during the scarce season.

"Another unstabilizing factor has been the lack of knowledge regarding the eggs laying poultry numbers, with a result that egg supplies larger than estimated have depressed farmers' prices. The gambling attraction has caused severe losses. Scarce and vitally needed feed may have been wasted in excessive egg production.

"We believe the 'hold the line' policy is a war necessity.

"We know that stabilization of egg production requires stabilization of prices for eggs and for feed supplies.

"At present, the spread between price ceilings and the newly set support prices provides a profiteers' paradise for large middlemen speculators who have finances and storage facilities for buying in flush seasons at support prices and selling in the short season at ceiling prices.

"The price set for eggs and for feeds should, of course, be such as will assure the egg-feed ratio of Jan. 1, 1942—Sept. 15, 1942, as provided for in the Price Control Act. We urge this as the standard, despite the fact that other items in the farmers operating costs have increased since Sept. 15, 1942.

"Unlike many other products having dollar and cents prices, eggs during a seasonal portion of the year do not sell at ceiling prices. Because of this fact, the egg producers has been required to operate in a controlled economy when his products were scarce and in a free supply-and-demand economy when his products were plentiful. It doesn't work. Unless a firm price structure for both eggs and feed can be established, as proposed under 1 (a) and (b) thousands of egg producers will be hurt. Many will have to go out of business.

"It is time to do a thorough production engineering job in this vital phase of war food production.

"Point 2. The purchase and resale program now in effect with respect to wheat has worked admirably. It has, by itself, served to restrain rising egg prices, and insofar as applicable, it has retarded rising feed costs. Moreover, this program has had the additional virtues of simplicity in operation and equality in effect. However, this program has been inadequate because it was not applicable to other grains used as feed. By making his program a comprehensive one, we feel that the egg-feed ration prevailing from January 1 to September 15, 1942 could be most simply and effectively maintained without adding a burden upon the consumer.

"Point 3. We feel that a direct and adequate subsidy to the producer could have a result similar to that a purchase and resale program, although the administration of direct subsidies might result in some difficulties or inequalities. A similar program, however, is now being carried on with respect to milk producers and could be made applicable to egg producers."

Here Is What FSA Borrowers Produced For U.S. War In 1943

Farm Security Administration borrowers sold 49 percent more meat (liveweight) in 1943 than in 1942, and made increases ranging from 14 to 65 percent in their production of five-war essential food and oil crops (the War Food Administration announced today).

A survey of FSA borrowers' 1943 production compared with 1942 showed that these families made increases in the production of war foods comparable to the increases made by FSA families in 1942 over 1941.

The families in 1943 sold enough milk to provide a year's supply for 8,739,000 active men; enough eggs for 7,515,200 men; Pork for 4,437,400; mutton and lamb for 3,153,200; beef and veal for 2,694,000. These sales were in addition to production for their own needs. Their 1943 sales increases alone provided enough eggs for 1,789,300 active men, enough pork for 1,584,800 men, and enough milk for 1,344,500 men.

The survey represented 311,880 active standard rehabilitation borrowers of the Farm Security Administration who operated farms both in 1942 and 1943. They constitute about 5.1 percent of all farmers. Total sales of livestock and livestock products in 1943 from the farms of these families, and the percent increase over their sales in 1942, were:

Hogs, 532,361,500 pounds; 56 percent increase.

Cattle and calves, 432,360,700 pounds; 43 per cent.

Sheep, 62,777,800 pounds; 30 percent.

Milk, 571,116,000 gallons, 18 percent.

Chickens, 66,069,700 pounds; 47 percent.

Eggs, 126,333,300 dozen; 32 percent.

In addition, these families produced for home use 149,146,500 pounds of hogs, 29,371,100 pounds of cattle and calves, 1,049,900 pounds of sheep, 163,089,200 gallons of milk, 35,683,000 pounds of chickens, and 42,916,200 dozen eggs.

In the principal war-needed food and oil crops, the total production in 1943 and the percentage increase over 1942, were:

Soybeans, 5,049,200 bushels, 37 percent increase.

Peanuts, 156,776,400 pounds, 22 per cent.

Dry beans and blackeyed peas, 84,185,000 pounds, 15 percent.

Irish potatoes, 20,996,800 bushels, 65 percent.

Sweet potatoes, 5,972,700 bushels, 14 percent.

The borrowers increased their wheat acreage, but like other farmers, had smaller average yields than in the near-record year of 1942. Their total wheat production in 1943 was 26,950,300 bushels, 4 per cent less than in the previous season.

The families surveyed had 49,579,300 acres in farms in 1943, 7.7 percent more than the year before, and of this acreage they had 19,521,300 acres in crops more than the year before, and of this acreage they had 19,521,300 acres in crops an 11 percent increase over 1942.

The survey was made through

a nationwide sample check of individual farm production records of FSA borrowers in all types of farming areas. Statistical methods used were reviewed and approved by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The high percentage increases in war food production of Farm Security families, particularly their expanded production for the commercial market, are of great value not only to the Nation, but also to the families themselves, Frank Hancock, FSA Administrator, pointed out.

"The extra margin toward which these small, family-type farmers have contributed is of primary importance to the Nation at this moment," Mr. Hancock said. "Also, these families who received credit and practical guidance from Farm Security when they could not qualify for adequate credit from other sources, have strengthened their own security for the years to come."

"Like all farmers, they have done more with less, for thousands of their sons and daughters have gone into the armed services and war industries. Many of these borrowers already have paid off their Government loans in full and have become independent and debt-free, while most of the others have made rapid advances toward that goal. As far as our resources permit, we are continuing to help additional small farmers help themselves and at the same time aid the country and our allies toward victory."

Open Forum

Who is to blame? The HOME, SCHOOL, AND CHURCH can train children to be good men and women at maturity if all do their part "TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY IT SHOULD GO AND IT WILL NOT DEPART FROM IT" holds good in 1944. But if any one of the three fail, we have delinquent children, a problem for police, jails and reform schools, and in justice, their parents or guardians should be called in to court for neglect of duty. Father Flannigan says "THERE ARE NO BAD CHILDREN."

Parents in the HOME are first, mother by her nature must do the molding in early years; father must assist in training, and by good example. The war and divorce has done much harm to children in the home, some fathers in army, other fathers and mothers working in war plants for that mighty dollar the children can live on the street. Father Sheen stated that at one war plant sixty babies were locked in cars, while mothers were working. Yes the dollar is of more value than BABY and HOME. Many parents teach their children that GOD created their body and soul and if they serve HIM and keep HIS COMMANDMENTS they will be good men and women and after death will go to HEAVEN. The school is second and should continue to develop good moral children, but they must not teach about God or HIS commandments for the law forbids this in STATE SCHOOLS, in which over ninety per cent of all children attend. But they can study the lives of criminals, HITLER included. Our Constitution and Bill of Rights recognizes that there is a GOD. All officers take an oath that they will do their duty and then say "SO HELP ME GOD" and if they don't believe in GOD, why mention HIM? Protestants, Jews and Catholics believe in the TEN COMMANDMENTS then why not teach them in state schools? Infidels will not object it is doubtful if we have any that are U. S. citizens. Eddie Rickenbacker said that no infidels are

on wrecked ships floating around on the ocean.

Schools are delinquent, and now the Church tries to do the very important work neglected by HOME and SCHOOL by teaching about GOD and his commandments only ONE HOUR a week, can children's bodies develop with one hour a week SUN SHINE? All answer no, no, no. Then how can children get the proper knowledge of GOD and their soul at Sunday School one hour a week and when not one fourth of them will be present? Delinquent HOME, SCHOOL and CHURCH leave delinquent children. Take your bible, READ MATTHEW, Chapter 18 and note if Christ is condemning you.—T. J. Ryan—St. Marys, Ks.

Land Bank Foreclosures Drop Below Redemption

Another indication of the present favorable position of agriculture is the extremely low percentage of loan foreclosures by The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, according to C. G. Shull, president.

More bank-owned farms are now being redeemed by former owners than are being acquired through foreclosure, Shull reported. With 213 farms sold during the first quarter of 1944, the farm inventory of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita has dropped below 400—a new low.

During the first quarter of 1944 the Wichita land bank closed 910 new loans for \$2,195,700 as compared to 703 loans for \$1,582,000 during the first quarter of 1943.

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PHONE 570

No Market News...

Had arrived at press time. Apparently floods in Eastern Kansas delayed the mails

The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, 218 Journal Building.

Waiting . . .

Been hanging on the radio this past week waiting for news that the invasion has started? All other news seems somehow unsatisfactory. Things keep happening just about like they always do but as the beginning of the biggest battle in the history of the world looms ever nearer, everything else becomes secondary.

The American people who have given sons, daughters, fathers and sweethearts, worked hard that these might have weapons and food, are continuing to work yet there is a recognizable calm, a deeply burning expectancy hovering over the land. Perhaps even between the writing of this and your reading it, the electric news may have flashed throughout the world that the Allies have landed on the Continent.

Good American people whose hearts outweigh their pocketbooks are anxious and saddened thinking of the many fine lads to fall. Even if you know none, you know many like them, and the sadness is little the less.

We keep thinking of that old painting of the country doctor sitting beside the sick child, mother and father standing in the shadow, waiting the long night out until the crisis is passed.

America awaits a crisis.

And While Waiting

While waiting the beginning of America's great offensive on the military front. On the home front, economically and politically the people are literally falling back daily on the defensive against greedy and reactionary forces.

Take the war on co-ops for example. It's a very real war waged by financially powerful and determined interests, who are convinced that the time is now to fight a show-down battle against the co-op movement. This fight will cost them money but they have their eye on the lush field of exploiting the many and growing number of people who have and are realizing that they can do business for themselves and save themselves from exploitation.

Co-ops as an immediate and integral phase of a people's movement toward democracy are being attacked. The whole of the people's movement suffers.

Nor is this the only regard in which people's interests are having to back up. The whole fight for price stabilization has been in a large measure compromised. The rise in farm prices and workers' wages have meant little in face of the raising cost of living, boom values on land, etc. Runaway inflation has been checked but the line sags dangerously and the fight continues.

Politically the people are on the defensive. The soldier-vote has been lost. Taxes are biting deeper into the people's poke.

Max Lerner, editor of PM, recently wrote:

"The big fact of our time is that America today is more reactionary in its prevailing mood than any country where the Fascists are not openly in power. What I am saying is the counter-revolution (reaction to social progress) is gathering its forces in America. If a reactionary is elected, the counter-revolution will fold him to its bosom and slide with him merrily down the chute to perdition to a

greater depression and a vaster war. If a liberal is elected, from whatever party, his task will be to organize every force in the nation against the counter-revolution. And it will be no easy task. He will find himself limited and constricted by a whole army of tenacious forces.

"There will be the generals, fresh from a victorious war and having tasted of power on a world scale. There will be the men of the State Department, always picking the most illiberal of several possible courses of action. There will be the big corporate executives, not only entrenched in their own economic power but with a stranglehold on the strategic economic posts in the government as well. There will be a labor movement, still split within itself and having to face a struggle for sheer existence when the corporations start union-smashing (and we add, the Co-ops) after the war. There will be a Congress which, if its political complexion is not improved by the elections, will resume its career of government by deadlock. There will be a press as blind and bitter as it has been for a decade."

A pretty picture? A truthful one? It is an ugly thing to see and sadly as true as young love. But should this send us each individually or in our organizations galloping for a safe place to hide. Should we continue to cut off the hopes of a glorious era of peace and plenty of which even the conservatives talked, somewhat in resignation, when American security was threatened in 1942. Remember before the Allies started on the offensive with the Stalingrad victory, the bright picture of new homes, kitchens that did everything but serve dinners, helicopters, and all the mouth-watering good things that could and should belong to everyone—remember it was the picture of "what we're fighting for."

Now that we're over the hump, we're told that all this was just a dream. The post-war world will be very much like the pre-war one. If the problem of employment can be solved. How strange that men and women who want to work, produce the things people all over the world want and need should embarrass anyone. They do, however, present a "problem" to the scarcity planners and these are one and the same with the reactionaries in the political field.

Perhaps the people are too busy to look after their interests as a group, too concerned with turning out the stuffs of war to be much concerned with what comes later and too much hoping to turn those war bonds into a trip to California to believe the future presents a real challenge to their interests.

But after the "trips to California" have been taken and the cars everyone is going to buy are bought, there'll be a day of catastrophic reckoning . . .

Lest . . .

And we quote Mr. Lerner again:

"There can be great liberal leadership in the presidency only if there is strength and organization at the grass roots. In every community in the country, the laborer, the farmer, the professional, and the liberal business groups must gather their strength together—must form civic councils for action, rivet their purpose firmly into the structure of the nation. They will have several political tasks. To elect a liberal president this year is only one. Even more important is the task of transforming their congress from the high council of counter-revolution into a body representative of the people's will. Thus only can they fight the forces which will bring an ice-age sweeping over American life."

There is your call to action. This is the battle of home-front fighters for democracy. Soaring words must not end in the warmth they kindle in a noble emotion. They must be realized in action. Farmers Union members are of the grass-roots, they must take their place in a total people's movement talking, working, organizing, participating in the democratic processes of selecting and electing liberal progressive men into every public office throughout the land.

A Hero Comes Home

The picture appeared in many papers. It showed Mrs. Irene Kelly on her doorstep in Pittsburgh telling neighbors that her soldier son is on his way back from Italy. Her son is a hero.

Technical Sgt. Charles E. Kelly, nicknamed "Com mando Kelly" by his comrades, was the first enlisted soldier in this war to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was decorated for the "one man blitzkrieg" in which Kelly single-handed did for some 40 Germans between Salerno and the Rapido River.

Sgt. Kelly deserves a hero's homecoming after the mud and dirt of the battlefield, we may be sure that Sergeant Kelly will be tickled pink to be home. But home for Sgt. Kelly, as the AP photo indicates, is not quite the same kind of home you see in the slick magazine ads where the bright copywriter has the soldier boy saying "I want to find everything the way it always was. Everything!" (Nash-Kelvinator, SEPost, July 24, 1943)

Mrs. Kelly's doorstep is not that of a rose-colored cottage. She stands in front of a ramshackle unpainted frame house in a row of similar houses which differ only in their stages of decrepitude. Her house fronts on an alley, a blind ally that doesn't get much sunlight until the sun is directly overhead. The alley is roughly paved with brick and the scene looks like a typical Pittsburgh industrial slum, dark and dingy.

Behind Mrs. Kelly are two girls, perhaps the Sergeant's sisters. Across the way a woman looks down from her second-story window. Four men look on, sharing Mrs. Kelly's happiness. They are dressed in rough workingmen's clothes. They are hearty stout fellows, one an elderly man with bowed legs, what the preacher calls "horny-handed sons of toil." They look like regular guys, the kind of men who dig the coal and do the hard work of our society.

This alley, too, is America, though not the America you see in the slick magazine ads. The back alley of the picture is the kind of place which is the first to feel the impact of layoffs in a slump, it is the first place where savings are exhausted, it is the first place where wage cuts are felt, it is the place where any serious illness is a major catastrophe.

The "unfettered opportunity" of which soldiers speak in the slick magazine ads is desired by all of us. But it means different things to different men. To the soldier who was a stockbroker from Westchester, it may mean getting rid of the SEC. To the soldier whose dad owns a great factory, it may mean getting rid of the wage and hour laws.

To Sgt. Kelly and the folks in his back alley, "unfettered opportunity" may mean a decent enough wage put their kids through high school, maybe college; a chance to move to a better neighborhood where the kids can have a place to play and fresh air to breathe; the right to form a union without having one of the boss spies around to tell on them.

I suspect that after the war Sgt. Kelly does not want "to find everything the way it was." Would you blame him? Look up the picture, and ask yourself whether in the future America ought not to do better by its heroes.

—I.F. STONE in PM.

(The Kelly home has no electricity or running water and depends on an outhouse with accommodations for one.)

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