

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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NUMBER 1

Creation of War Production Councils An Imminent Need

Farm Mobilization Day, January 12

F. U. Rallies In Response to War Order

Members Over the State Will Meet and Discuss Ways and Means of Fulfilling Demand

National Radio Broadcast and Statewide Meetings to Feature the Day's Business

President James Patton received the following message from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Monday, January 4th. "As we enter the new year, our preparations for the biggest farm production drive in American history are well under way. We welcome the strong support of farm mobilization given by the officers and membership of the Farmers Union. Each state and county USDA war board has been directed to appoint a committee including the officers of the Farmers Union to help make arrangements for observance of a Farm Mobilization Day on January 12 as proclaimed by the president, which will take the message of the needs of the nation to every farm family. Gratifying reports of prompt response from the leadership of the Farmers Union are arriving from the war boards. God speed you in a new year of service for our nation's victory."

In answer to the proclamation of President Roosevelt designating Tuesday, January 12th, as "Farm Mobilization Day" the Kansas Farmers Union has issued a call for all local and county Farmers Union groups to gather in meetings over the state. They are asked to discuss 1943 food production goals, and the problems that will face their group in the attainment of these goals.

As part of the day's program the Kansas Mutual Network will present at 2:45 p. m. a 15-minute program. The plans for this broadcast are for a round-table discussion by state farm leaders and

TUNE IN THESE STATIONS FOR "M" DAY PROGRAM

The following stations will carry Farm Mobilization Day broadcasts at 2:45 p. m. Tuesday, January 12th over the Kansas State Network:

KSAL—1150 on your dial—Salina. Program originates from this station.
KFBI—1070 on your dial—Wichita, Kansas.
KVAB—1400 on your dial—Great Bend, Kansas.
KFSW—1400 on your dial—Emporia, Kansas.
WHB—880 on your dial—Kansas City.

members of the USDA War Board. They will discuss the problems facing the farmers of the state in meeting new Food Production Goals. The program originates from KSAL, Salina.

At 3:00 p. m. there will be a national radio program, broadcast over all networks. National farm leaders will discuss the farmers' part in the war effort. The national broadcast will last for 30 minutes. In this issue of the Kansas Union (Please Turn To Page Three)

Members Vote Approval of Two Changes

Result of Referendum Ballot Shows Acceptance of Two—Reject Change in Dues Structure.

The voting on the three amendments submitted to the membership by the delegates of the 1942 convention, closed December 31st. The final results being the approval of two of the amendments and the rejection of the third. The amendment dealing with representation at the state convention by Bona Fide Cooperative Business organizations was approved by a large majority. The amendment changing the quorum for the state convention from 100 delegates to 25 was also approved by a large majority. The amendment, dealing with the dues structure was rejected by a small majority.

The results of the ballot will leave the dues structure the same as it was for last year, which provides for \$2 state and national dues and leaves the amount of local and county dues to be set by each local and county Union for their own particular local or county.

Vote for Cooperatives

Bona Fide Cooperative Business Organizations who check off the dues of their members into the Kansas Farmers Union or who pay 5% of their net earnings into the educational fund of the Kansas Farmers Union, or who pay an amount equal to the state and National dues for five members, will be entitled to one delegate and one vote at next year's state convention.

The final results of the ballot will be submitted to the Board of Directors at their next regular meeting for final approval.

ADDS ANOTHER COUNTY

The North Dakota Farmers Union announced recently the addition of a new county to their group. Pierce county formed a Farmers Union organization, making the fifty-first county. Only two counties remain without a Farmers Union group and one of those counties has too few farmers to be eligible for membership.

Give Wickard Power to Do The Food Job

New Authority Granted Secretary of Agriculture Heralded as a Farmers Union Victory

The Farmers Union National Convention at Oklahoma City Recommended Strongly That This Step Be Taken

The recent announcement of the giving of War-Time powers to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was heralded in the National Union Farmer as a Farmers Union victory. Acting on this responsibility, the secretary reorganized the department of Agriculture into production and distributions administrations. His appointments of H. W. Parisius as production administrator and Roy Hendrickson as distribution administrator were generally approved.

Paul Sifton, Farmers Union labor representative in the nation's capital, in an article in the national paper stated it this way:

"Wickard's appointment as food administrator and the reorganization of the department to meet

Given Power



CLAUDE R. WICKARD
Secretary of Agriculture. Claude Wickard, who recently was given war-time powers by the president in his job as food administrator.

war conditions are victories for the Farmers Union, which has contended for months that Wickard could not meet his responsibilities until given wartime powers to get the farmers necessary credit, machinery, seed, expert supervision and over-all direction of production, processing and distribution. The national convention in Oklahoma City, November 19 called for: "Granting of wartime powers by the president and commander-in-chief to the secretary of agriculture."

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Farmers Face Difficult Task in Meeting 1943 War Goals

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard Announces Farm Production Goals—Wheat Acreage Is Increased in Kansas; National Average Will Be Down Three Percent

The farmers of Kansas face one of the most stupendous tasks in the history of the state in meeting production goals as set up by the department of agriculture. The job will call for the full strength of the Kansas farmers. It is not only important that the farmers produce, it is of equal importance that they meet the goal of each individual product as it is outlined by the department.

In most cases, the Kansas farmer will have to increase his production of food. As per example, the national production of wheat will be 5 percent less, while Kansas are asked to increase their wheat acreage 3 percent more than in 1942. In potatoes, they must increase production 22 percent, while the national increase calls only for 3 percent. Flax and soybean acreage will remain much the same as in 1942. Corn increased 10 percent, but oats and barley are down 5 percent.

In issuing the call for the rallying of the farmers to this new job, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard made the following statement:

"It is necessary that all agriculture be fully mobilized in order to get maximum production in 1943. We can't produce too much of the things we need. The job is to produce the right amount of the

right things in the right places. This will require careful planning and hard work. We in the public service must do our part. Our work must know no hours and spare no effort.

"In 1943, all of the employees of the Department of Agriculture have just one big job, regardless of the agency to which they are attached. That job is to take the nation's call for production to the farm people and help them answer that call. This is our hour; this is what we are trained for. In the battle of food, we are not going to be too late with too little."

The percent of increase or decrease of each of the major farm products is as follows:

Wheat

The wheat acreage goal for 1943 is 11,094,000 acres. This is 3 percent above the 1942 acreage, due to the fact that conditions were unfavorable to seeding wheat in the fall of 1941. Wheat growers who can have been urged to make a shift to feed and war crops.

Cattle and Calves

Our goal calls for a 1943 marketing of 2,008,000 head, which is an 11 percent increase over 1942 marketings. Meeting this goal will result in small reductions of cattle numbers, but for the state as a whole, this is desirable for it

Immediate Action Asked By E. K. Dean

National Union Officers Join In Urgent Request That Local and County Groups Be Formed

State President Announces Appointment of State Production Council—A War Emergency

Faced with the necessity of forming state, county and local war production councils, the national and state Farmers Union swings into action. Recent developments in the war picture, as to farm production of war foods, has made these councils a necessity. President Patton of the National Farmers Union recommended that state presidents immediately appoint a state production council and take steps in forming the local and county groups.

Realizing the need for these councils, immediate steps were taken by the state union in perfecting plans for their creation. Emphasizing that the job of these war councils will be to protect and help the farmers in meeting the gigantic task facing them in producing the war foods for the coming year.

Stating that "this is the most important letter I have ever sent from the state office," E. K. Dean, president of the Kansas Farmers Union issued a letter to all local and county secretaries to call meetings of their groups for the afternoon of Tuesday, January 12th. This is the date of the Farm Mobilization Day, as proclaimed by President Roosevelt. "As the food producing group in the economic structure of a nation at war," Mr. Dean stated further in the letter, "farmers and their production are becoming more important every day, or rather their importance is becoming more widely recognized, as food rationing begins to close in on us. That is what makes this letter so important."

The purpose of these meetings is to get people together. To get them to discuss the problems that face their particular group. To talk over the recently announced food production goals. And finally to select a local production council. This last is imperative. The local production council will be the voice of that community.

In the coming year, the production of food will become the most vital war effort. The president has asked that the farmers meet specific production goals in food. He has asked the same of other units in the past year. The farmer of Kansas will rise to this

CIRCULATION

January 7, 1943

12,053

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Victory Tax Is Explained By Auditors

Farmers Union Auditing Association Offers Explanation of Newest Form of Taxation

In Letter to Home Office, Outline Given for Use of Employer and Employee in Kansas Cooperatives

Extending a helping hand, when it is most needed, is exemplified this week in the letter sent to the home office by the Farmers Union Auditing Association, explaining the new victory tax. The letter is very complete and should be helpful to all employers and employees of the Farmers Union cooperative businesses over the state.

Knowing that most people find the mathematical problems connected with this sort of thing very confusing, we feel sure that the following letter will be gratefully received:

Fellow Cooperators:

We submit the following information in respect to the victory tax which begins after December 31, 1942, only insofar that it effects the immediate requirements of the employer in respect to the employee. Should you desire additional information we will furnish it upon request.

VICTORY TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

Imposition of Tax:

There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1942, a victory tax of 5 percent upon the victory tax net income of every individual (other than a non-resident alien subject to the tax imposed by Section 211-A).

Withholding Agent:

The person having control of the payment of wages must collect the tax by withholding from such payments the required amount. The duty to collect this devolves upon the person actually in control of the funds as well as upon the employer for which he acts as agent. Any errors made by the withholding agent either in the collection or payment of the tax for any quarter of a taxable year may be corrected in any subsequent quarter of the same year, without interest, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Return and Payment by Withholding Agent:

Every person required to withhold and collect any tax shall make a return and pay such tax on or before the last day of the month following the close of each quarter of each calendar year.

Tax Collected at Source:

There shall be withheld, collected, and paid upon all wages of every person, a tax equal to 5 percent of the excess of each payment of such wages over the withholding deduction. In computing the tax required to be withheld there shall be allowed as a deduction against the wages paid for each payroll period an amount determined in accordance with the following schedule:

Payroll Period	Withholding Deduction
Weekly	\$12.00
Bi-Weekly	24.00
Semi-Monthly	26.00
Monthly	52.00

If the payroll period is less than a week the excess of the aggregate of the wages paid during each calendar week over the deduction allowed by this subsection for a weekly payroll period shall be used in computing the tax required to be withheld.

Receipts:

Every employer required to withhold and collect a tax in respect of the wages of an employee shall furnish to each employee in respect of his employment during the calendar year, on or before January 31 of the succeeding year or, if his employment is terminated before the close of such calendar year, on the day on which the last payment of wages is made, a written statement showing the period covered by the statement, the wages paid by the employer to such employee during such period, and the amount of the tax withheld and collected under this part in respect of such wages. Every such person shall include with the final quarterly return for the calendar year a duplicate copy of each receipt required to be furnished to the employee.

The responsibility for collecting,

and remitting this tax to the Internal Revenue department on its forms, and of, furnishing copies, rests upon the employer or his agent. Adequate records are, therefore, imperative.

Respectfully yours,
Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Assn.
Public Accountants.
E. C. Broman,
Secretary-Manager.

Neighborhood Notes

VICTOR CLOVER OF BUNKERHILL LOCAL CALLED BY DEATH

Resolution of Sympathy Received Here Announcing the Recent Loss of a Farmers Union Member. The state office of the Kansas Educational and Cooperative Union received the following resolution of sympathy from R. A. Weidenhofs, secretary-treasurer of the Bunkerhill Local, No. 468.

Resolution of Sympathy

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst by death an esteemed member, Victor Clover; therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Bunkerhill Local No. 468 of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America extend to the bereaved family, our sincere sympathy;

And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the State Union newspaper, and also a copy sent to the bereaved family.

J. E. Neifert,
Louis Neff,
Arnold Schellinger.

IONIA LOCAL HOLDS REGULAR MEETING

The Iona Local No. 1648 held its regular meeting December 2 at the home of Clomer Sipe. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Then the amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Kansas Farmers Union were read and explained by Ruby Henningsen, discussed by the local, and voted on. Study of the "Farmers Union Triangle" was then resumed and two chapters were covered. Just before a lunch of sandwiches and coffee, Christmas gifts were exchanged. During the meeting, it was decided to have only one meeting a month due to gas rationing, so the next regular meeting was to be January 6 at the home of Leo Rice.

Mrs. Ruby Henningsen
Local Ed. Dir.

LAWYER'S WORK

A 200-page amendment to the fuel rationing order, which might as well have been written in Sanskrit as far as deciphering was concerned, was promulgated recently. What it said was that if you live in an automobile trailer you can buy oil to keep the stove going.

Farm Cost Insurance Gains Favor

Adoption of Cost Insurance Would Guarantee Farmers Full Return of Their Efforts.

Several Department of Agriculture Officials Are Believed Committed to Plan

New hope is envisioned for a cost insurance plan for farmers in an article appearing in the National Union Farmer of December 15. In one form or another, guaranteeing of cost of production to farmers has been the very heart of the Farmers Union fight. The article seems to bring closer the realization of this just plea for the farmers. The news item stated:

Establishment of a "cost of production" crop insurance plan, to guarantee American war crop producers the minimum return for which Farmers Union has long contended, is being considered.

Adoption of cost insurance would guarantee farmers full return of their investment in war crops, including labor, while affording them full opportunity to gain a profit through parity prices from undamaged harvests.

A three-level insurance plan has been suggested.

Insurance at the first level would cover the cost of preparing land, seeding and an equitable part of the land's rental value for the year.

At the second level it would cover original expense, plus cultivation expense and full land rental up to harvest time.

At the final level, it would guarantee farmers all expenses, including harvest costs, in the event the value of their products fails to pay them.

Several Department of Agriculture officials are committed to support the plan. Faced with necessity of increased production of many crops, despite wartime difficulties, they believe the plan will help obtain necessary plantings.

Consumer Aid Is Out

Hendrickson Drops Spokesman for Buying Public

Food Distribution Administrator Roy Hendrickson has "organized the consumer's counsel in the Department of Agriculture out of existence" but has established a special division to keep contact with food processors and distributors.

This was revealed by Donald Montgomery, the nation's outstand-



We're ready if needed on our telephone line!

Jim Wagner, farm line chairman, says: "At our meeting last month we made up our minds to keep our farm telephone line talking better than ever during these war years. We can't get new material, so we're working hard to make what we have do a better job."

"We share maintenance work on our telephone line the way old-timers used to

share at a logrolling — each of us puts in his lick at clearing away branches and brush from the wire, taking up slack so that it sags about 15 inches to 150 feet of span, keeping the splices tight and the insulators right.

"It only takes a few hours a month of each fellow's time. And if some of us ever should be needed for aircraft warning service our telephones are ready right now!"

SOUTHWESTERN BELL



TELEPHONE COMPANY

ing consumer representative, upon his resignation from the Department. The statement, warning of acute food problems in 1943, preceded announcement by Food Administrator Wickard and OWI Director Elmer Davis of an extensive rationing plan for 1943.

"High wartime costs of getting food produced and processed will have to be offset by Government subsidies, or they will have to be subsidized from the consumers' pocket-books through further increases in retail food prices in 1943," Montgomery's statement said. "At this writing the consumers seem more likely to pay the bill."

Reciting how all consumer representation, except the Bituminous Coal Consumers Counsel, have been abolished in the past 10 years, Montgomery said:

Consumers Watch Out!

"I believe the end of Consumers Counsel is a signal to the consumers that they had better begin to look to their food needs themselves. Farm and labor organizations will do well to concern themselves with the food problems of their families, and to join with consumers organizations in making their needs known."

Montgomery recommended announcement of rationing plans in advance be avoided, to prevent tipping off speculators and hoarders. A few hours later Secretary Wickard announced plans for rationing in February, listing items to be rationed.

Other consumer objectives Montgomery listed, included: Help for families, whose incomes have not increased, in getting adequate food.

Advocates Subsidies

Subsidizing of high wartime costs of producing and processing foods, as in Britain, to avoid forcing consumers to pay higher and higher prices.

Provision of large supplies of basic foods for the poor, children and expectant mothers at prices they can pay.

Curtailement of luxury food production.

Freeing of margarine from restrictions because of butter shortage.

Eliminating of food waste.

Distribution of food according to need.

(From The National Union Farmer of January 1)

THERE ARE NO PRIORITIES...

on sending in news of your local meetings. You know you are being selfish when you do not get these reports in to the state office. Other people like to read about you. And you like to read about other people. What is more, they would like to know about other things that happen to you Farmers Union folk, such as marriages, deaths, sons off to war, letters from boys in the service and all those interesting things that make up our everyday life.

Now who is to blame? Not you. For most of you have been very good about that sort of thing. No, it is not you. The fault lies here. But give us the chance to make it right, send them in as you did before and we will make you glad that you have.

There are reasons why this happened in the past. We cannot take the space to give them all, we just ask for your consideration again. We'll be looking for your name in the mail.

GOP ECONOMY

With great fanfare, Gov.-Elect Thomas E. Dewey of New York recently announced that he would simplify his inaugural ceremonies to save \$25,000. Although Mr. Dewey seemed to have the right sentiments, it meant little to New York's Secretary of State, Michael F. Walsh, who is in charge of the program. Explaining that the previous inaugural cost only \$5,000, Walsh pointed out that the budget provided only \$2,500 to launch the new governor. An itemized list showed that expenses for Dewey's "simplified" ceremony have already exceeded the budget allotment by about \$3,500.

One of the nation's newest railroads is the 50-mile Claiborne and Polk Military Railroad recently completed in Louisiana.

HONORING RETIRING SECRETARY



—Photo by Oklahoman

At a luncheon held in Oklahoma City, Nov. 30, J. M. Graves, retiring secretary of the National Farmers Union, was the honored guest. Pictured above, presenting a watch to Mr. Graves in recognition of his many years of service to the Farmers Union, are: Ralph L. Williams, editor The National Union Farmer, Denver, Colo.; J. M. Graves, Perkins, Okla., retiring secretary, and J. M. Check, chairman of the National Farmers Union board of directors. The watch is the gift of the entire national membership of the Farmers' Union.

Patton Urges Inquiry of Pierre Boal

Farmers Union President Wants FDR, Senate to Check on Our Bolivian Ambassador

PM, New York City Daily Newspaper, Tells of Charges Made by James Patton Recently

PM, the Field Publications newspaper of New York City, N. Y., contained the following news story in its issue of December 28th.

WASHINGTON—James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, has appealed to President Roosevelt and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for an investigation of the conduct of Pierre Boal, U. S. Ambassador to Bolivia.

His action followed charges by Ernesto Galarza, chief of the Labor Division of the Pan-American Union, that Boal has aided Bolivian mine operators in their efforts to block introduction of a minimum labor code in that country.

Declaring that such charges have "cast a cloud over our 'Good Neighbor' policy," our statement of the Four Freedoms and the principles of the Atlantic Charter," Patton said: "Only the Axis cause can benefit by attempts to cover up and delay inquiry and action."

The statement by the Farmers Union head marked the opening of a drive by U. S. liberal and labor organizations to break the secrecy that has enveloped Bolivian events since a "state of siege" was declared there more than a week ago.

Many details of the Bolivian situation still are obscure, despite the reported end of the miners' strike. United Press said recently that the men had returned to work pending mediation of grievances.

Unrest Held Justified

According to information reaching Galarza and other Pan-American officials here, the crisis was precipitated when Bolivian mine workers struck in protest against their economic conditions and failure of the Bolivian president to institute the long-promised labor code. These officials strongly deny claims that the unrest was "Nazi-inspired." They attack the U. S. Ambassador for allegedly unholding the stand of the owners.

In his statement Patton asserted: "As an American citizen and an official of an organization of working farmers committed to prosecuting this war through to complete victory for all freedom-loving people of both hemispheres, I am asking Secretary of State Hull for more information about the activities of our Ambassador."

Implicates State Department

"In addition, since the information does, if true, implicate the State Department in an attempt to prevent the adoption of a Bolivian labor code containing bare minimum standards of economic democracy for miners and other workers, it seems to me that the affair should be immediately investigated by the President himself and the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee."

It is expected that AFL and CIO will make public similar demands early this week. CIO secretary, James B. Carey already has sent a private communication to Undersecretary of State Welles, requesting a probe of Galarza's charges. Robert Watt, AFL international representative, has confirmed reports of the plight of Bolivian workers.

Jose Antonio Arze, head of Bolivia's Leftist Revolutionary Party, who is now in Washington, released letters addressed to Patton, AFL President William Murray, and CIO President Philip Murray, urging creation of a joint committee here to aid the Bolivian workers.

F. U. RALLIES IN RESPONSE TO WAR ORDER

(Continued from Page One)

Farmers is published the Food Production goals for the state. This covers all products raised or grown in Kansas. More complete county requirements may be had by writing your home office.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently directed USDA

Sergeant Now



William "Bill" Barr, Salina, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Barr advanced to Technical Sergeant in the United States Marine Air Corps. His address is—U. S. M. C., Unit 420, In care Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

War Boards to set up committees in each state to assist in planning for the observance of "Farm Mobilization Day." The day will mark the beginning of a drive to enlist all farmers in the 1943 production program. Each farm will be visited by local farmer committeemen in the two weeks following Mobilization Day. These local committeemen will assist their fellow farmers in determining each farm's share of the national food production goals.

"The President," Secretary Wickard said, "in his Farm Mobilization Day proclamation calls upon farmers to do even more in 1943 than they have done during the last three record-breaking years. That is a tremendous order. Agriculture will have to mobilize fully to reach the objective. In 1942 farmers combined experience and determination with good weather to produce 12 percent more food and fiber than ever before in history. It is going to take more of the same to go over the top again. Determination and American ingenuity will have to overcome handicaps but farmers have proved they have both."

"The 1943 production goals are a challenge to the American farmer. He knows that his success in reaching his goals will help decide whether or not your boy in Guadalcanal or his boy in North Africa will get enough to eat and to wear. He knows that our workers and the United Nations are also depending upon him. In the words of the President, 'food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns, and planes.'"

Iowa Starts Her Drive Rolling

Iowa got her membership drive into a higher gear December 15 and 16 when organizational leaders from 17 counties attended a two-day conference in Des Moines.

President James G. Patton, Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards and Dr. M. F. Talbot Edwards and Dr. M. F. Dickinson of Little Rock assisted John L. Uban, the state organization director, in a two-day "school" which starts organization in 17 counties. Outside speakers at a dinner and luncheon included the dean of the State College, Triple-A Chairman and FSA state man. Iowa is testing the feasibility of organizing through state, then county, then township and finally school district meetings.

(From The National Union Farmer of January 1)

Hitler No. 2 On This List

WASHINGTON—The "National Small Business Men's Association," whose claim to represent small business is doubtful, seems to think that defeat of the New Deal comes first and victory over Fascism second. Its President, DeWitt Emery, drew this conclusion from the recent elections. He said:

"The totalitarian New Dealers suffered a smashing defeat at the very moment when they were absolutely certain they had this country in the bag. This was a mighty important victory but it's only the first one. There are still several mighty tough fights within our own borders, ahead of us. Also Hitler and his gangster pals still have to be licked, which definitely does not come under the heading of a Sunday school picnic."

(From The National Union Farmer of January 1)

William Barr Now Technical Sergeant

Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Barr, Salina, Receive Word of Son's Advancement

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Barr Salina, Kansas of the promotion to technical sergeant of their son, William C. Barr of the United States Marine Air corps.

They received a telephone call shortly before Christmas from their son, telling them that he might possibly be able to come home for Christmas. They were disappointed in this, however.

"Bill" Barr, as he is known to his friends, has been in the armed services of the United States since his enlistment on September 16, 1940. He has been stationed in the Pacific for the past several months.

His father, Ben L. Barr has long been affiliated with cooperative work over the country. At present he is connected with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. "Ben" is a 100 percent co-operator, as is his wife, who encourages him in his work.

The Farmers Union joins the parents in their pride in the accomplishments of their son.

NEW EDITOR FOR NATIONAL PAPER

Benton J. Strong, Des Moines, Iowa Replaces Ralph Williams Who Resigned to Accept Position With AMA

A change in the editorial staff of the National Union Farmer was announced in the December 15th issue of that paper, when Benton J. Strong became the new editor of the paper, replacing Ralph Williams. Mr. Williams had asked for his release in order to accept a position with the Agricultural Marketing Administration regional office in Denver.

Strong, of Des Moines, Iowa, has had wide experience in the field of newspapers, having at one time been cited for outstanding work on a newspaper in Kentucky. At that time his work was nominated for the Pulitzer prize for outstanding work in defense of labor and labor conditions in Harlan county, Kentucky. Previous to this he had been associated with the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

1943 MEMBERSHIP CARDS AVAILABLE SOON

SOME of you secretaries may be wondering why you have not yet received 1943 cards for the members whose dues have already been sent in. The membership cards are furnished by the National office and we just received a letter from National Secretary advising that, due to the change in location of the secretary's office from Oklahoma City to Denver, there would necessarily be some delay in the cards, but we could expect them soon. We will get them out to you just as soon as we receive them from the National Farmers Union.

A Victory on Draft Assured

Officials Agreed F. U. Protest Against 16-Unit Rule Should Be Heeded

WASHINGTON — The National Farmers Union demand for the withdrawal of the 16-unit standard for determination of "essential" farm workers by Selective Service is going to get results.

Apparently jarred by the acute food situation revealed when the wide food rationing plan was announced by Food Administrator Wickard, December 27, representatives of the Manpower administration, Selective Service and the Department of Agriculture have agreed a change must be made.

It is not agreed yet whether there will be a complete withdrawal of the standard, or a compromise reducing the definition of an "essential" farmer to one now operating a farm with 8 dairy cows or their equivalent in other livestock or crops.

The Farmers Union Executive Council on December 14, called for withdrawal of the 16-unit standard and deferment of all agricultural workers, regardless of size of present operations, if they could be made fully productive farmers through government production programs. It revealed that 3 out of 4 farmers were left unprotected by the Selective Service directive. This Farmers Union revelation stirred other farm organizations, who have made belated objections.

(From The National Union Farmer of January 1)

The Orleans, Neb. Co-Op Creamery Has Big Year

Farmers Equity Co-operative Creamery Association Does Two and a Half Million Dollar Business in 1942

Excerpts from a letter from O. Hanson, manager of the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association of Orleans, Nebraska are given below, because it proves again the worth of the cooperative movement. Brother, two and a half millions dollars worth of co-operative business, means progress. But here, read the letter:

"When we say that 1942 was the biggest year in our 25 years, we mean just that," says Ole.

When we say that 1942 was the biggest year in our twenty-five years on the great American prairies, we mean just that, for we did a TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS THAT YEAR, and our volume of butter manufactured shows a net increase over 1941 of 20 percent. In fact it is by far the largest volume this creamery has ever had and the profits are almost \$100,000.

You may wonder now just where your creamery is selling its butter. In one week in Orleans we shipped a carload of 36,000 pounds of Gold Mine to San Francisco and another carload to Los Angeles. The coast is very short on butter and they are all begging us for more. The Government needs it for their men in service and the defense plant worker needs butter badly too.

The Denver branch sent 10,000 pounds to Fort Warren, Wyoming recently and we have a contract there with the government to sell 10,000 pounds of butter weekly to camps in that locality.

Farmers Equity Union Creamery, Orleans, Nebraska, O. Hanson, General Manager.

FUEL RATIONING

The government and not the consumer is going to have to prove its case before the rationing board of Joplin, Mo., will ration fuel oil. The board won't resign and won't ration until government furnishes conclusive proof rationing is necessary to win the war.

Farm Housewives, Everywhere



SALUTE
A
BETTER
FLOUR

"RUSSELL'S BEST"

The men on the farm need good wholesome food to build energy for producing more to feed our armies . . . Mrs. Farm Housewife: it is your part to give him this better tasting, more wholesome food in his BREAD. "Russell's Best" Flour is milled for that very purpose . . . it contains the necessary vitamins and make a most delicious bread.

Insist On "Russell's Best" at Your Farmers Union Co-Op. Elevators and Stores

RUSSELL MILLING CO.

Russell, Kansas

Day by Day with F U J A

By HELEN DENNEY

H. E. Witham Writes Letter Of Encouragement

Tells of Trials and Suffering of Past Year, But Ends on a Note of Optimism, When He States That Financially It Has Been a Good Year.

The following message was sent out by H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, at the close of the year. He tells of the difficulties he knows you have all suffered, but adds a note of optimism with the statement it has been a good year financially. His letter read as follows:

"Yesterday was full of trouble and sorrow
Nobody knows what's going to happen tomorrow—
So, give yourself a pat on the back,
And say to yourself, your jolly good self,
'We've had a good day today!'"

This little song is familiar to Farmers Union Conventioners and perhaps to many others. It rather expresses the mood in which the end of this eventful year finds those of us whom you have hired to look after your affairs.

All the yesterday's of 1942 were filled with changes and disappointments, and many of them were shattered with grief. New regulations, priorities, rationing, substitutions, selective service—all these were problems which this cooperative and all our members have had to work out in the best way we could.

Yet, from a standpoint of dollars and cents, 1942 has been a good year for your Association—the best in its history! That is why we feel like saying, "Give yourself a pat on the back," because that saving was made possible only through your continued and increased patronage. Surely no one can tell what will happen "Tomorrow," but your combined loyalty to the practices as well as to the ideals of cooperative ef-

fort cannot fail to work for the good of all.

Directors and other employees join me in this expression of appreciation for your patronage, and in sending you Season's Greetings. To that we add the fervent hope that the New Year will bring peace to all the world and happiness to you and yours.

Sincerely,
H. E. Witham,
General Manager,
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
Service and Information Bulletin.

AMERICAN FARMER WINS IN AFRICA

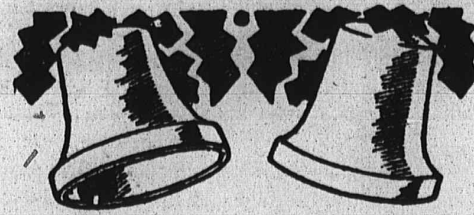
In November a vast empire was successfully invaded in North Africa with an original casualty list of only 1,291. In modern warfare such a feat is nothing short of miraculous. Reports indicate that there were sufficient armed forces stationed in the invaded territories, to have inflicted a hundred times as many casualties, even in defeat. How then can we explain this sensational victory with such a minimum loss of life to the invading forces? The answer is food from American farms. Food is a weapon of war. The Nazi use food to subjugate people. The United Nations use food to strengthen people. When Hitler occupies a country, his soldiers strip its occupants of their food supplies. When American troops occupy a country, they take food along with them—not only for themselves, but for the people of the country which they are occupying. Lease-Lend food went along with the American army on its trip to Africa, and more will follow.

Underground work by allied operatives in advance of the African invasion was done thoroughly and well; and there is little doubt that the assurance of shipments of American food to the fighting forces and natives of the invaded territory were instrumental in preventing much greater bloodshed. This statement should in no way detract from the ability and valor of our armed forces. There is not the least doubt that they could have successfully invaded Africa in the face of much stiffer resistance—but at what cost? Possibly 50,000, 75,000 or even 100,000 casualties instead of 1,300, which is still too many.

Be that as it may, we must face the fact that major military operations in an all-out war except and prepare for casualties and fatalities as the price for success. If the American farmers didn't win the battle of North Africa they at least saved the lives of thousands of our boys who did win it by assuring delivery of sufficient quantities of American farm products to the invaded people to counterbalance any thought of organized resistance.

As the war progresses tactics similar to those used in North Africa will undoubtedly make the Allied nations welcome in other invaded or Axis-dominated parts of DAY BY DAY—ADD AMER FAR.. the world. It should be most encouraging to American farm people to feel that every extra row of spuds they plant, every extra case of eggs they produce, every extra crate of produce or head of cattle they market, is directly responsible for saving the life of some American boy fighting our fight, for the privileges we enjoy, on the far-flung battle fronts of the world.—Washcoegg.

"FOR INSURANCE" — BUY BONDS!



MAY THE BELLS THAT RING OUT THIS
NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS BE THE
HARBINGERS OF THOSE THAT JOYFULLY
TELL THE NEWS OF PEACE AGAIN
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Serving you at

KANSAS CITY • SALINA • TOPEKA
WAKEENEY • GIRARD

CHRISTMAS PARTY

Christmas Eve afternoon was a happy time in the Kansas City office of Farmers Union Jobbing Association—with a lighted village beneath the Christmas tree and a decorated table set with the treats from T. C. Belden and Larry Witham families. Following the opening of the employees' gifts to "The Boss" of an up to date globe of the world and an auto robe, there was an exchange of humorous gifts.

Christmas checks to the employees from the Association made it a gala day indeed. In his presentation of them, General Manager H. E. Witham praised the loyalty and cooperation of every member of the force—mentioning particularly his appreciation of the faithful service and helpfulness of the five employees who have worked side by side with him here in Kansas City for the last 19 years—Roy Crawford, head of the Grain Department; Ted Belden, manager of the Merchandise Department; Harry Neath, warehouse manager; Charles Neeley, also at the warehouse; and Miss Olive Troutman, cashier.

A most pleasant surprise for everyone and specially for Mrs. Larry Witham, who will help out at the office for the duration, was the unexpected arrival at the office of Larry Witham just as the party started. Young Mr. Witham has been with the Association since 1937, working first on the grain desk, then handling the "long and short" desk, and for the last few years working with Mr. Crawford on the trading floor. Larry had just been inducted into the service on the 21st of December, and had not hoped to be able to be home for Christmas. News has just arrived at the office that he has reached Fort Knox, Kentucky, where he will take his training.

Money

Sixteen farmers in Richland County, Ohio, found out that the community thresher was going out of business. They formed a co-op, bought the equipment, and all joined a crew to operate it. The service costs one cent less per bushel than previously and still, after one year's service, they had enough profit to buy a corn husker.

(From The National Union Farmer of January 1)

State Officers Meeting Postponed

The national conference of Farmers Union state officers, planned for the first week in February in Mason City, Ia., has been set forward to some indefinite date.

Replies to questionnaires showed a majority of state officers would be busy with legislative matters in February. A new date will be set later.

GRIPE DEPARTMENT

Every time I hear on the radio or read in the papers comments about "War Workers and Farmers" it burns me a little browner! If farmers aren't war workers in this day and age, then who the Heck are? Most of them are working two shifts a day—one for themselves and one for the son or brother who has left for war or the erstwhile hired man who left for some soft spot in industry. If the farmer is not a war worker, then there ain't no such animal. The next meeting it is my misfortune to attend where the speaker mentions "War Workers and Farmers" I shall rise in my righteous wrath and hit him right between the eyes with my chair—so help me!—Washcoegg.

EACH FARM FAMILY VITAL IN MEETING 1943 FOOD GOALS

The farm family stands at the crux of the food production program for 1943. Goals for the foods most needed in America by our armed forces, our allies, and our civilians are generally about 10 percent higher in 1943 over 1942. To reach the food goals, the farm family must overcome manpower problems, transportation problems, and machinery problems. Above all, the farm family will need favorable weather in 1943 if the foods that are requested are produced.

In five county food production and conservation meetings held recently and attended by from 15 to 55 farmers in each county, consideration was given to the question, "How can farmers in the county overcome their production problems and achieve maximum food production in 1943?" They listed the problems they face in relation to the food requests. They sought solutions to each problem.

As the solutions for the problems were suggested, these three elements for consideration were uppermost in the minds of the farm people.

First, that every farm family must make such adjustments as it can so that maximum production would be secured. This means that every farmers would need to meet the minimum requirement as set forth in the definition of a "Necessary Farmer."

Second, that every farmer should use the best production practices demonstrated as superior in his neighborhood.

Third, that farm families will meet many of the problems largely by the efforts of the individual family in cooperation with the farm families in the immediate neighborhood.—L. C. Williams.

AWARDS

Ten American workers were presented with medals by President Roosevelt recently at the White House. They were decorated for individual merit, having suggested valuable production improvements to their employers.

A man seldom speaks lightly if he stops to weigh his words.

Order Baby Chicks Early

With 1943 Department of Agriculture egg, chicken, and turkey goals set for 4,780,000,000 dozen eggs; four billion pounds of chickens; and 560,000,000 pounds of turkeys, early spring will see a big rush at hatcheries.

Poultry raisers can help eliminate delays in the shipment of baby chicks by sending in orders now for future delivery of chicks. This helps to take the gamble out of the hatchery business as it enables them to estimate the kind and number of chicks needed at specific dates. Breeding flocks must be selected and mated and hatching eggs contracted for long before hatching season, so help assure an increased hatch of strong, healthy chicks by ordering chicks now so your hatcheryman can estimate next season's requirements.

Despite the facts that extra farm help is not available and that poultry production was considerably increased in 1942, Department of Agriculture officials feel sure that producers will attain this 10 percent increase on eggs, 28 percent increase on chickens and 15 percent increase on turkeys. In addition, some 125,000,000 "out of season" fryers and roasters will be needed.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association will help in this program by continuing to manufacture the best possible feeds for quick, healthy growth and for increased egg production. As some of the high protein ingredients familiar to producers become impossible to secure, some substitutions may be made, but the SAME HIGH NUTRITIVE STANDARDS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN KFU AND UNION STANDARD FEEDS IN 1943.



they won't
TURN UP THEIR
NOSES at

KFU HOG SUPPLEMENT

Hogs like it because it tastes good and is good for them. It has just the right proportion of proteins, vitamins, and minerals, when fed with your farm-grown grains, to keep your hogs contented while they're putting on those extra pounds that mean extra profits.

KFU Hog Supplement is manufactured at your own cooperative FEED MILL by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
Topeka Kansas City

A TISKET, A TASKET, A GREEN
AND YELLOW BASKET

...full of eggs



★★★★★★

In the game of war, food supply is as essential as bullets. Uncle Sam wants eggs and more eggs for his own fighting forces and for his Allies as well. For constant, heavy laying to produce your share of "Food For Freedom," at greater profit to yourself, it's necessary to give your flock balanced rations. Keep 'em Laying with...

KFU LAYING MASH OR PELLETS

Manufactured cooperatively by your own

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City Topeka

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Juniors 16-21

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

Juveniles 8-12

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

THE NEW YEAR

Why greet the New Year if it is to be
A copy of the years that went before—
A tale of wrongs unrighted, golden ore
Unmined, and songs unsung, of victory
That infirm hands let slip, of children's tears
That on one tried to dry? How dare we write
Another page, unless it set alight
A beacon for the marchers down the years?

Now, by our vision of a brighter day,
Our hope of dawn in everlasting night,
Let this year see us farther on the way
That winds through darkness to the sun-crowned
height,
Where gleams a shining city. Ah, be bold—
And make the New Year better than the old.

—Bruce Catton.

GREETINGS FOR 1943

The above poem by Bruce Catton has been used before as the Junior Department's New Year's greeting. We use it again for 1943 because we can't think of no other words that more adequately express our feelings. There is much to be done to make the new year better than the old, and the tasks seem far too great as we first view them. However, we can only start where we are and be sure that the work we do every day makes a small but worthy contribution to a nation and a world that is caught in the clutches of war. May we accept the New Year in the spirit that Vice-President Wallace expresses: "And now we of this generation, trusting in Providence to guide our steps, go forward to meet the challenge of our day. For the challenge we all face is the challenge of the new democracy. In the new democracy, there will be a place for everyone—the worker, the farmer, the business man, the housewife, the doctor, the salesman, the teacher, the student, the store clerk, the taxi driver, the preacher, the engineer—all the millions who make up our modern world."

THE HONOR ROLL

The names of all those who received 1942 achievement awards are listed on this page. With each award there has gone much gratitude to young people who have given of their time to know more about Farmers Union, and to have a part in its work. Poems have been given to Leaders that are a token of appreciation for sincere efforts to organize and to complete study units and projects assigned for the year. The remuneration is small unless we in part realize how much the little things we do may mean to the Farmers Union, not only today, but ten years from now.

FIELD WORK SCHEDULE

Much of your Education Director's time in January and February will be spent visiting locals. The meeting began January 5 with the Rose Valley Local in Osborne county. The farthest point west on this week's trip will be Stockton and the last day, Friday, January 8, will be spent at Lucas. On January 11 meetings will begin in McPherson county.

It is our plan to have afternoon sessions with women of the locals. In almost all instances it is the women who sponsor the educational and program work, and that being the case, we feel they rate special discussion meetings now and then. In the evenings entire locals will meet and the discussions of Farmers Union activities for 1943 will continue.

Plan to attend the meeting in your community, and if the drive to the schoolhouse is made in your family automobile, make every drop of gasoline worthwhile by stopping at a neighbor's house for passengers.

A NEW PROJECT

"Farm Family Living" is the name of a new Junior and Junior Reserve Project that will find itself within the hobbies of many young people in the state. The Project has three divisions which are photography, sketching, and writing (word pictures). A Junior or Reserve may try out in any one or more divisions. Points will be given on achievement records for all work submitted to the Local Leader. Entries sent to the State will be judged and awards given for outstanding work. All pictures, sketches, and writing are to be of farm scenes and of cooperative activities within the community or county. The Education Director in your Local has detailed information about the project.

At Your Service

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

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

A field worker from the National Education Service will be available for schools and conferences in the states. Mrs. Stoltz has been given leave of absence from Montana to do a few weeks' field work for the National Union.

Farmers Union Publicity

The protest of the Farmers Union over the rating of essential farmers has reached far places. When the Union announced that 75 percent of the farmers in America would be classed as non-essential under the 16 cow (unit) plan, newspapers began to take notice.

Newsweek carries a paragraph on the Union protest in its PERISCOPE column of December 28, 1942. Daily papers in all parts of the United States carried the story of the protest and of the Union recommendation that money be loaned now to farmers in order that production not be stopped... together with the pointed paragraphs from the Farmers Union release which showed that the money asked by Farm Security a year ago, and stymied by the Byrd

Committee, must now be multiplied many times to do the same job.

New Cards

All membership cards printed after this date will bear on the back an inscription from the preamble of the 1942 program of the Farmers Union. Be sure that all Juniors and honorary members are registered so that they may receive their cards and that the Union may have its full strength counted.

Kung Ho Battalion

One of the Guerrilla battalions which is doing great damage to the Japanese on Guadalcanal is commanded by Lt. Col. Evans Carlson who spent many years in China. In honor of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, he has named his fighters the Kung Ho Battalion. The words mean "Work Together" and they are the slogan of the Indusco (Industrial Cooperatives).

Song Books

The green Farmers Union song books are out of print. They have been sold by thousands since the low price of 50c per dozen was set upon them. The Education Service is preparing another set of song books. Small books with music will be printed in sections... Farmers Union Songs, Folk Songs, Popular songs, and others are in preparation. They will be ready within a few weeks... if the printers can get help and the material.

Women in the War

One of the most difficult tasks before the Manpower Commission and before the Women's Policy

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

for
McPherson County

January 11, Smoky Hill and Northside
January 12, Johnstown
January 13, Scandia and North Union.
January 14, Groveland and Centennial.

January 15, No. 8, Pioneer, and Smoky Valley.

Esther Ekblad, Education Director, will be in charge of the meetings. Afternoon sessions will be held with officers and women members of the locals, and the entire local membership will take part in the evenings. Educational work and Farmers Union activities in general for 1943 will be discussed.

Committee of which I am a member, is that of bringing home to women that there are more kinds of war work than making munitions in a factory. Every service and job in the United States is war work now. Women must realize this.

Of first importance are such jobs as work on the farm producing food and fiber, nursing, war factory work, and the work being done by the WAACS and WAVES. The first two contribute directly to the war effort. The latter release men for active duty.

But there are women needed in thousands of jobs, which may not seem to be actual war work, but which contribute to it in releasing workers for other jobs. Women needed in factories cannot leave their homes because there is no one to care for their children, no one to clean the house, and no one to do the laundry or the cooking or the mending. These are vital war needs, too.

It is of tremendous importance that homes not be destroyed in order that women may go into war work. Juvenile delinquency is sharply on the rise because of the unstable conditions in homes where mothers are compelled to work. Many women are not strong enough to do factory work, but they are still able to do home laundry, housekeeping, mending and cooking. This too, is a part of the war effort and is of special importance because it will keep the homefires burning. Women on farms who will be doing the farm work, which takes experience to perform, need help in their households. If America's food goals are to be met it means that more hands must be ready for farm work on a year round basis.

The United States Employment Service is the field division of the War Manpower Commission. Contact the office nearest you for information of where you may best help our men on the fighting front.

NEWS FROM STAFFORD

Mrs. John Heyen, Local Leader, Corn Valley Local, writes: "I have a Juvenile class started now. We have had three meetings and took two lessons on 'Banded with My Brother.' We reviewed the last time and are going to start on our scrapbooks next time. We have a president and secretary. The youngsters seem to like it and I hope we can continue... I am sending you the names of members of my class. Please send us membership cards."

TAKE FIRST AID

The ladies of the Johnstown Farmers Union Local, McPherson county have completed a First Aid course under the direction of Miss Floyd of the McPherson Red Cross. In the class were Mrs. Bernard Schafer, Mrs. Arvid Peterson, Mrs. Art Selberg, Mrs. Art Pauls, Mrs. Floyd Palmer and Mrs. Chas. Olson.

Mrs. Chas. Olson.

Some people pay their dues when they are due.
Some pay them before they are due.

Some pay after they are due and some never do pay their dues.
What do you do about your dues?

HONOR ROLL

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

The following Juniors, Junior Reserves, and Juveniles have completed their 1942 Study Units and Projects and have received the yearly Service Awards given by the State Department of Education:

JUNIORS

1st Year Junior Pin—
Ralph Sjostrom, Lindsborg; Vance Arnold, Lindsborg; Lavina Johnson, Lindsborg; Lee Vern Johnson, Lindsborg; Elvera Ahlstedt, Lindsborg; Eleanor Paulson, Lindsborg; Paul Paulson, Lindsborg; Harold Anderson, Lindsborg; Leland Bengtson, Lindsborg; Bonnie Peterson, McPherson; Mary T. Erbacher, St. Marys; Regina Lennherr, St. Marys; Mary Pat Immenschuh, St. Marys; Rodrich Prior, St. Marys; Jim Pearl, St. Marys; Lucille Rodenbough, St. Marys; Anna May Rodenbough, St. Marys.

Faye Hysell, Ellsworth; Francis Hokr, Ellsworth.

2nd Year Junior Pin—

Ida Mae Olson, McPherson; Helen Johnson, McPherson; Richard Spence, McPherson.

3rd Year Two-Star Bar Pin—

Burdette Larson, McPherson.

JUNIOR RESERVES

1st Year "Liveoak Tree" Notebook
Don Arnold, Lindsborg; Dean Arnold, Lindsborg; Betty Rose Bengtson, Lindsborg.

Mary C. Lennherr, St. Marys; Teresa Schrader, St. Marys; Beatrice Pearl, St. Marys; Bob Pearl, St. Marys; Kent Pearl, St. Marys; Robert Stockman, St. Marys.

Eva Hysell, Ellsworth; Ronald Rathbun, Ellsworth.

2nd Year "Liveoak Tree" Notebook

(2nd year award this year only)
Tom Immenschuh, St. Marys; Neita Mae Hysell, Ellsworth.

JUVENILES

1st Year Juvenile Pin—
Charlene Cochran, Ellsworth; Veda Jean Ahlstedt, Lindsborg; Marilyn Lou Bengtson, Lindsborg; Lloyd Norberg, Lindsborg; John Richard Paulson, Lindsborg.

Joe Conley, St. Marys; Betty Rose Halleron, St. Marys; Marcella Halderon, St. Marys; Letitia Lennherr, St. Marys; Josephine Lennherr, St. Marys; Micky Pearl, St. Marys; Kathleen Pearl, St. Marys; Karleen Wild, St. Marys.

Lucille Bonewell, Winfield.

2nd Year Juvenile Pencil and Clip

Martha Nixon, Winfield; Francis Payne, Winfield; Francis Groene, Winfield; Tommy Groene, Winfield; Ruth Bonewell, Winfield; Shirley Ann Craig, Winfield; Kathleen Groene, Winfield.

Edna Mae Borecky, Ellsworth.

LEADERS' AWARDS

Leaders who have served for one year receive the lithographed poem "The Harvest" *, two years, "I Teach" **, three years, "Creed for the Courageous" ***, four years, "The Vision" ****.

Leaders who have two years of service receive a Leader's Pin.

Cowley County—
Mrs. Will Craig **, Juvenile Leader, Kellogg Local, and Leaders' Pin.

Pottawatomie County—
Mrs. Bernard Immenschuh ***, County and Local Leader;

Mrs. Paul Lennherr *, Junior Reserve teacher, and Mrs. Wm. Wild *, Juvenile teacher, Sandy Hook Local.

Mrs. Clifford Steele *, Local Leader, Pleasant View Local.

Wabunsee County—
Mrs. Frank Steele *, Local Leader, and Mrs. George Steele *,

Juvenile teacher, Kaw Valley Local.

Ellsworth County—
Mrs. Wm. Hysell ***, County Leader.

Mrs. Cleo Rathbun *, Local Leader and Junior teacher; Mrs. Evelyn Suelter *, Juvenile teacher, Ellsworth Local.

Mrs. Fred Mog *, Local Leader, Mrs. Joseph Shanale *, Junior teacher, and Miss Hubertine Mog *, Juvenile teacher, Black Wolf Local.

McPherson County—
Mrs. Chas. Olson ****, County Leader.

Mrs. R. W. Peterson *, Local Leader, Johnstown Local.
Mrs. Walter Arnold *, Local

Leader, Ralph Sjostrom *, Junior teacher, Mrs. Leroy Norberg, Junior Reserve teacher, Miss Patty Peterson *, Juvenile teacher, Smoky Hill Local.

Ruby Larson *, and Dorothy Larson *, Leaders, Scandia Local.

Nemaha County—
Mrs. Frank Roots ****, Local Leader, Seneca.

Clay County—
Mrs. Ethel Lindsay *, Local Leader and Mrs. Ruah Schonewald *, class teacher, Pleasant View Local.

Jewell County—
Mrs. Rollo Henningsen *, Local Leader, Ionia Local.

Russell County—
Mrs. Lindsay Pickett *, Local Leader, East Wolf Local.

Shawnee County—
Mrs. Elywn Engler *, Local Leader, and Mrs. Albert Swan, Class teacher, Elevation Local.

Stafford County—
Mrs. John Heyen *, Local Leader, Corn Valley Local.

Washington County—
Mrs. Steven L. Stapaules *, Local Leader, Liberty Local.

NEWS OF OTHER F. U. BOYS IN THE SERVICE

At Flying Fortress School, Seattle, Washington

Dear Esther:

I am attending the Boeing Flying Fortress School which is a very great privilege. I think the radio and newspapers are always complimenting the activity in this war of the B-17E Flying Fortress. We are intensely studying the newer Model B-17F Flying Fortress and have to go through this course and learn the entire plane in 28 days. Upon finishing here I'm scheduled to go to Gunners School, I think at Las Vegas, Nevada. And if I make the grade there, I'll be put on the crew of one of these big bombers...

Thanks for the Honorary membership card. I feel it a great privilege to be considered and thought of in our Farmers Union. When you see the McPherson County Juniors, greet them from me, and tell them to keep the Farmers Union going...

Well, Miss Ekblad, I sure miss the Farmers Union friendships. Being a farmer I guess caused me to sit up and really enjoy just seeing the different farm land. One great difference I noticed on the trip out West was that back home where you find a grove of trees you have a farm home or settlement. Out here where you see a clear or bare spot on the hillside, there these people build their homes...

I guess I'd better quit scribbling or I won't have anything to write about in answer to your next letter. I hope to receive you know I'd be interested in hearing about the convention just past.

Gilbert Bengtson, Lindsborg.

Enjoys the KUF Camp Crowder, Mo.

Dear Esther:

I am still here at Camp Crowder. At present we are operating in the field. It really is cold sleeping out these nights. I will be glad when we can get back to the barracks again...

Did you have a nice convention? The paper gave a very successful report on it. I hope the National will be a good one. I know it certainly was a grand one the time I attended.

I want to thank you for sending the F. U. paper. I really enjoy reading it, especially the Junior Page. It really brings back grand memories of the past. I also received the honorary membership card, and the other material that you sent me. I hope that I can always be a member of the Farmers Union...

Hope to hear from you in the near future.

Bernard Shafer, McPherson

(Ed. Note: Bernard was a 1940 Kansas Torchbearer to the National Convention in Denver; he attended All-State Camp in '39. Before entering the Service in August Bernard was married to Adeline Sellberg of McPherson. While Bernard is in the army, Adeline is working in Wichita helping build bombers. His present address is San Bernardino, Calif., 207 Signal Dept. Co.)

Co-Op Group Wins Right to Radio Time

Meets With Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters

Co-operative League Had Been Refused Right to Buy Time on the Air

Murray D. Lincoln, president of The Cooperative League of the USA, paid tribute to the spirit of cooperation on the part of radio executives who participated in the joint conference of the Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters and The Cooperative League in Washington, December 14 and 15, which made it possible to work out without resort to government action the problem of the right of The Cooperative League to purchase time on the air.

"The joint statement by the Code Committee of the NAB and the League is a clear-cut affirmation of the right of the cooperatives to purchase time on the air," Mr. Lincoln said, when asked to comment on the conference. "The action of the NAB also affirms the right of the co-ops to advertise not only the goods and services and trademarks of the cooperatives, but also to describe the essential features of cooperatives which characterize this progressive, democratic form of people's business that is growing so rapidly in America today."

"During the conference the methods, structure and contribution of the cooperatives to the public welfare were discussed thoroughly," Mr. Lincoln declared. "The broad public issues raised by the Norris resolution were not under consideration in the conference," Mr. Lincoln pointed out.

FARMERS FACE DIFFICULT TASK IN MEETING 1943 WAR GOALS

(Continued From Page One) will put our cattlemen in a better position to withstand any post-war slump in demand. With suggested marketings, Kansas cattle numbers on January 1, 1944, should be about the same as on January 1, 1942.

Hogs
To meet the 1943 hog goals, farmers must increase the number of brood sows and in as far as possible, adopt production methods which will result in raising more pigs per litter. Proper feeding and other production practices that will result in more pounds of pork per sow will also be in order.

Sheep and Lambs
To meet our share of the national goals, we must market in 1943 1,248,000 head of sheep and lambs, an increase of 10 percent over 1942. It is estimated that such an increase in marketing will reduce sheep numbers 1 percent during 1943, but will result in the same number of sheep on hand January 1, 1942.

Dairy Products
The milk goal for 1943 is 3,320,000,000 lbs., an increase of 1 percent over the high production of 1942. It is realized that this goal will be most difficult to meet, but every Kansas farm must produce a maximum amount of milk and butterfat. Only in this way can we avoid a serious shortage of dairy products.

Feed, Grains and Hay
To supply adequate amounts of feed for livestock and poultry, farmers have been asked to increase corn production 10 percent with grain sorgham acreage unchanged. Oats and barley are both to be decreased 5 percent. Acres of hay harvested are not changed.

Eggs, Poultry and Turkeys
Our Kansas egg goal calls for production of 176,371,000 dozen eggs, a 12 percent increase over 1942. Kansas poultrymen in 1943 are asked to raise 34,937,000 chickens, a 12 percent increase over 1942. These poultry and egg goals are large, but it is believed that Kansas farmers can and will meet them. The 1943 national turkey goal is 12 percent higher than the 1942 goal and 15 percent higher than estimated production in 1942. The Kansas turkey goal calls for 1,224,000 turkeys raised, a 15 percent increase over 1942.

Oil Crops
Oil crops will require an acreage

of 258,000 acres of flax and 200,000 acres of soybeans for beans. This is about the same as the big 1942 Kansas acreage of these crops.

Sugar

The national sugar beet goal for 1943 is the same as the 1942 and slightly less than the all-time high acreage of 1942. Kansas has been asked to produce 10,000 acres of sugar beets in 1943 compared with 9,200 acres in 1942.

Potatoes

The Kansas goal for 1943 is 29,200 acres, a 22 percent increase over 1942.

Potatoes are one of the crops that must be greatly increased in 1943. It is realized that growers may have difficulty in meeting the goal, so commercial potato producers are urged to plant every acre that they can.

The 1943 Kansas sweet potato goal is 3,000 acres, 20 percent over 1942. Vegetables are grown commercially in our state in only a few areas. Growers in these sections will be advised as to their goals.

Fruits

Total production of 11 major fruit crops for the 1943-44 season is expected to be about at the 1941-42 level, but about 5 percent less than the large 1942-43 crop. In recent years, Kansas fruit acreage has been considerably reduced, due to unfavorable seasons and other factors. For 1943, fruit growers are asked to produce their regular crop with special emphasis on quality.

Additional information about war production goals is on file in the home office of the Kansas Farmers Union. If you wish to know what the specific acreage for your county will be, send word along and it will be forthcoming. All acreages and numbers of livestock for each county are complete in the list.

IMMEDIATE ACTION ASKED BY E. K. DEAN

(Continued From Page One) challenge of a war-torn nation for food and deliver it.

But there are many problems that will have to be talked over. First, the farmers are short of man-power; they are rationed on gas and tires; and they have to keep their machinery in working condition. The local production council will have to know of each problem, from each farmer. Then they in turn will turn to the state production council for the solution of this problem and the help needed.

These are some of the reasons why, Mr. Dean states, that this letter is one of the most important he has ever sent from the state office. These are the reasons why it is important for locals to turn out for this Mobilization Day meeting.

The state production council as appointed by the president of the Kansas Farmers Union includes: Paul Lenherr, St. Marys; O. A. Tennant, Manhattan; and W. G. Decker, Mankato. These men will carry the burden for all the local production boards. They will carry the problems of each group before state and national agricultural officials and get the needed help to solve the problem.

Further the local and county production boards will represent the farmer before his local draft board; county USDA War Boards; Price and Rationing boards; in vital matters of machinery, equipment, fertilizer, etc.; and by letters to congress.

Paul Sifton, Washington Correspondent for the National Union Farmer states the farmers' position this way: "From now on the working farmer is going to have to fight for his very life, in an economic sense, right out at the crossroads. More and more the final make-or-buy will be decided in his own township, county or state, and will depend upon his alertness as an individual and the strength and activity of his organization."

The letter sent out by the state president:

January 5, 1943

To All Local and County Secretaries.

Dear Secretary:

The contents of the following letter are by far the most important I have ever sent out from the State Office. We have had to mimeograph this letter because of the lack of help, but its importance requires that it be a personal letter, and I hope you will accept it as such even though it is mimeographed.

As the food production group in the economic structure of a nation at war, farmers and their produc-

tion are becoming more important every day, or rather their importance is becoming more widely recognized, as food rationing begins to close in on us. That is what makes this letter so important.

On December 16, 1942, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation declaring January 12, 1943 as farm mobilization day, asking farmers all over the nation to get together, wherever possible, in their local groups to discuss ways and means of insuring maximum production for 1943.

At the result of the National Farmers Union Board and Officers; Farmers Union locals, county unions, and state unions have started mobilizing for this all-out food production. The attached resolution adopted by the National Board sets out our work for us.

I have appointed as a state production council, subject to their acceptance, the following: Paul Lenherr, St. Marys; O. A. Tennant, Manhattan; and W. G. Decker, Mankato.

Now for your part of the job: I am asking every Farmers Union Local in the state to hold a special meeting on Farm Mobilization Day, January 12, 1943. You will find enclosed a suggested program for use in your local meeting.

The purpose of this meeting is to get people together; first, to listen to the nation-wide Radio broadcast scheduled for 3:00 p. m., January 12, second, to discuss thoroughly production plans and goals, third, and certainly of major importance, to select local production council. Enclosed are suggested lines to follow in the selection of your councils. The function of these councils will be three-fold:

1. Studying production handicaps and drafting proposals to overcome them and increase production;
2. Representation of farmers before boards and agencies (draft, rationing, transportation, war boards, etc.) to get them the materials necessary for increased production and to protect them against unnecessary handicaps;
3. Cooperation with all agencies to secure all-out effort from all farmers to increase production through contacts with individual farmers, contests, publicity, or any other device which will stir men and women to their maximum effort.

Now don't say there is no need for our local having a meeting. It is important that every local meet, no matter how large or small. Do not forget, the reason we are in this war is because too few people have accepted the responsibility of studying and trying to solve our problems.

The Farmers Union can play a historic role in the production of food this coming year, and thus a historic part in the prosecution of this war for freedom; if we all accept our share of the responsibility. Your responsibility as local secretary is to get in touch with the president of your local right away and make plans for calling the meeting of your local. Do it today, tomorrow will be too late.

Very truly yours,
Kansas Farmers Union
E. K. Dean, President.

The state office has prepared the following suggested program to be followed in these meetings:

2:00 p. m.
Meeting called to order.

Read letter from the state office asking for the meeting to be called.

Discussion led by president on the importance of Farm Mobilization, and the part Farmers Union can play in the program of all-out food production; using January 7th issue of Kansas Union Farmer for material.

2:45 p. m.
Listen to the broadcast over Kansas State network.

3:00 p. m.
Listen to the nation-wide broadcast.

Discussion, following the broadcast, on 1943 production goals and the responsibilities of all in reaching and surpassing them.

Selection of local production council.

Selection of local officers and other committees for 1943 if you have not already done so.

Adjournment
Production council meet immediately following adjournment of general meeting.

1. Select chairman and secretary if this was not done in the group meeting.

2. Arrange place for meeting.

3. See that local secretary sends county secretary and state secretary the names of your local council.

A profitable investment WITH A "MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE from your government. BUY WAR BONDS.

National F. U. Executive Council Meets

Proposes a Three and One-Fourth Billion Dollar Agriculture Program to End Food Shortages

Asks That War Manpower Commission Cancel Ruling On 16-Cow Test—Meeting in St. Paul, December 13 and 14

Meeting for the first time since the 1942 Convention the National Executive Council of the Farmers Union proposed a three and one-fourth billion dollar agricultural program to end as quickly as possible food shortages which should have been averted a year ago with a 350 million dollar program. The program listed specific proposals to put under-employed farmers to work and increase food production 35 percent. The meeting was held in St. Paul, Minn., on December 13 and 14.

Other actions of the council were reported in the National Union Farmer in its last issue of 1942. It stated:

The National Executive Council of Farmers Union, meeting here December 13-14, proposed that the first act of the reorganized Department of Agriculture be to call upon the reorganized War Manpower Commission to cancel a ruling which classes three out of four farmers as non-essential.

The ruling is a definition of essential farm workers as farmers handling 16 cows or their equivalent in other livestock or crop acreage, which was made effective November 30th. The proposal was the Executive Council's first step in presenting an over-all, construc-

tive program for the reorganization of agriculture for increased production along lines advocated by Farmers Union in its 1943 program.

The Council will release its action proposals in a short time.

The Council revealed for the first time that the 16-cow rule will result in classification of more than 75 percent of all farmers as non-essential.

"The definition of an essential farm worker was hastily written to implement the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act," a Council statement said. "Little attention seems to have been laid to its effect. Reexamination shows that less than 25 percent of the nation's six million farms are 16-cow, or equivalent, farms. In this 25 percent it is doubtful if half are operated without a second hand. Yet a 32-cow rating is necessary for the deferment of one additional worker. The operators of more than 4,500,000 farms are thus termed non-essential to food production. This includes, it is estimated, two million men of military age. These are the sad things the Tydings Amendment has brought to American agriculture at a time when farmers are being asked to break all previous production records. It is inconceivable that the food administrator, faced with a food production task which big farmers are declaring impossible, would want such a definition to stand for 24 hours. Even farm organization spokesmen who supported the Tydings Amendment are now protesting its application.

The action program which will be advanced by the Council is expected to propose that the production administrator immediately be given funds to bring under-employed farmers into full production.

EXPLANATION

Vice President Henry Wallace replied to critics who accused him of planning a "world milkman" role for the United States. His remark, declaring that the United States was fighting for a post-war world in which people everywhere could have a quart of milk a day, was a "literary phrase" used as an expression of a "higher living standard," he said.

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SALINA, KANSAS

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Even though your tires may be nearly worn out, your automobile is still a valuable piece of property. Mice or moths can damage its upholstery, falling objects can break the glass, thieves can remove parts. All this can happen, even though, your car is stored in your garage or barn. Why not protect YOURS against such losses by carrying Comprehensive Insurance through the Farmers Union. You will be surprised how little it costs. See nearest agent or write to the Farmers Union State Office, Box 296, Salina, Kansas, giving us the description of your car.

INSURANCE AGENTS Names and Addresses

Titus W. Fredrickson,	Baltz Altman, Elmo, Kansas
Robert E. Palmer, Topeka, Kan.	Ervin Oelschlager,
W. G. Decker, Burr Oak, Kan.	Clay Center, Kan.
Cecil Bochner, Glen Elder, Kan.	James L. Petty,
Lindsborg, Kan.	Maple Hill, Kan.
Leo G. Reding, St. Marys, Kan.	W. E. Roesch, Quinter, Kan.
Lawrence Clausen, Girard, Kan.	Henry Hagen, Clifton, Kan.
Rollo Henningsen,	E. K. Dean, Salina, Kan.
Mankato, Kan.	Emil Samuelson,
George Reinhardt, Parsons, Kan.	Randolph, Kan.
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Clarence Morrison,	A. W. McNeil, Idana, Kan.
LaHarpe, Kan.	Leslie Merle Tribby, Win-
Carl S. Holloway, McPherson,	field, Kan.
Kan.	Wilfred W. Taylor, Enter-
C. G. Joslin, Parsons, Kan.	prise, Kan.
Herbert E. Kietzman, Alta Vista,	C. B. Wilson, Maple Hill,
Kan.	Kan.
Carl Larson, McPherson, Kan.	L. W. Worth, LaCrosse, Kan.
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	ter, Kan.

LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

Kansas City Livestock Markets

Steer Market

L. O. Martin, Salesman. We had a liberal run of fed steers on today's market and our market is closing about steady on all classes of fed steers. Most of the good cattle still selling around \$14.50 up to \$15, with the inbetween kind from \$13 to \$13.75. Stockers and feeders about steady with last week's close. Good red cattle still selling up around \$12. Choice Whitefaces around \$13 to \$13.50.

Butcher Market

Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. We have been having rather uneven butcher cattle markets the past three weeks, the weather being the big factor. When the roads would clear up a little we would run over normal receipts and immediately run into some trouble. During the extremely bad road time the runs were light and the market active, however, as compared to three weeks ago there is very little change on fed heifers. Cows, however, show some improvement, especially the choice heavy weights. Canners and cutters are selling all the way from \$6 to \$8.75, with the bulk of beef cows selling from \$9 to \$10.50, a few outstanding prime cows up to \$12. Fed heifer market has a practical top of \$14.25, with the bulk of the heifers selling from \$13 to \$13.75. Short feds mostly \$11.50 to \$12.50. Stock cows and heifers in limited supply in fairly good demand.

Calf Market

The bad weather has caused extremely light receipts of calves the past two or three weeks. Killing calves have been in good demand with a top of \$15 on veals while medium weight and heavy killers selling up to \$13. Baby beef are selling right in line with fed yearlings. Stock calves have been very scarce and the demand pretty limited due to the bad weather. No one seems to want to take any young cattle out until the weather clears up.

Hog Market

W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Due to the hog receipts not being up to expectations generally, hog prices have advanced around \$1.00 a hundred over the recent low time. The market was very active today and

prices were generally higher as compared to last week's close. Extreme top \$14.90 paid for choice quality strong weight butchers. Practically all weights selling within a very narrow price range as desirable kinds of 190 to 300 lb. weights sold from \$14.65 to \$14.75. Underweight lights, 140 to 180 lbs. both killing grades and those in just feeder flesh selling at \$14.25 to \$14.60. Bulk of the better grade packing sows bringing \$13.75 to \$14. Hardly enough stock pigs coming in to test values, strictly choice kinds quotable around \$14.50.

We believe this advance on today's market was entirely due more or less to weather conditions which made receipts around the circuit extremely light for this time of the year and we do not feel as though that we will see any advance in hog prices and it is quite likely that if receipts do pick up to any extent that the market will work lower. We think that hogs that are ready for market should be sold rather than held back for any advance in prices.

Sheep Market

Fred Grantham, Salesman. Lambs slow, scattered opening sales steady to 25c lower. Ewes steady. Good to choice truck-in native lambs \$14.75. Several cars from wheat pasture \$14.75. Best held above \$15. Medium to good ewes \$7 to \$7.25. Cull to common lots \$6.25 to \$6.50.

GIVE WICKARD POWER TO DO THE FOOD JOB

(Continued from Page One)
culture. He should be the food administrator if one is appointed. This action by the president is seen as a direct rebuff to middlemen and the farm organizations who wanted the power to name the men in charge of food to come to the war production board.

Former FSA Official
The appointment of Herbert W. Parisius brings a former FSA official back to active farm work. Parisius was reared on a Wisconsin farm, educated in Wisconsin colleges and state university. He farmed a while in California, served as pastor at the First Lutheran church in Dice Lake, Wisconsin, and as assistant regional director of FSA at Milwaukee. He went to Washington as an assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. Parisius will have as associate director of production, Clifford Townsend, former governor of Indiana who has been Triple A chief. Townsend, an organizer for an Indiana farm group, was principal speaker at the September 29 Farmers Union War Fronts conference in Des Moines.

Distribution Boss
The distribution boss, Roy Hendrickson, hails from St. Ansgar, Iowa, and has been director of the agricultural marketing division prior to the new appointment. He came into government as assistant to the director of Sub-sistence Homesteads and joined the department of agriculture ten years ago. He has been associated with BAE, Land Policy Committee, director of an experiment with rural discussion groups. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota.

In his work with AMA, Hendrickson has had the responsibility of seeing that markets are kept open for the huge increases of agricultural commodities which farmers have been asked to produce, and for providing assistance to producers in marketing problems. The Agriculture Marketing Administration developed marketing agreements, operated market news service, developed official standards for farm products, conducted market research and administered a score of regulatory laws.

Hendrickson's assistant will be C. W. Kitchen, who has been in marketing research, service and regulatory work for more than 30 years. He is a native of Lorain, Ohio.

In defining what can be expected and what has to be done, the National Union Farmer expresses its views in the following:

"Wickard now has full power to do the whole job, assuming he gets cooperation from all other war agencies. He could put into

effect all the immediate steps advocated by the National Farmers Union in its 1943 program.

But—and it is a big but—much depends on two IFS:

1. Will he appoint, and back up men within these two divisions under Parisius and Hendrickson who can plan and drive through the sweeping steps in the mobilization of Agriculture's tremendous unused resources in manpower, land, "know-how" and spirit, or

2. Will the Tory coalition of three national farm organizations, now forming to attack all the progressive steps of the past ten years, block or frighten Wickard and his staff by threats of legislation and withholding appropriations?

Only the working farmers of the nation, many of them members of these organizations, will give the final answer to the second question.

Tired of Threats

Wickard is reported fighting mad as he begins in earnest the job that will write him down in history as the man who fed or starved half the world. He was waked up by the heckling and threats of sitdown strikes thrown at him by big farm operators in the 1943 production conferences at Denver, Chicago, Memphis, and New York as part of the campaign to fight the subsidies by ripping price ceilings, at the same time cutting industrial wages by increasing the standard industrial pay week to 54 hours (before overtime begins). Slow to anger, he finally tore loose with flat statements that the low-income working farmers are to be counted in, as working farmers, in the total mobilization of Agriculture.

The reorganization of the Department makes sense. Into the Food Distribution Administration under Parisius, are put the AAA, Farm Credit, Farm Security, Farm Management and costs, the BAE, and that part of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned with production. Into the Food Distribution Administration, under Hendrickson, go AMA, the Sugar Agency, the Bureau of Animal Industry and that part of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned with the distribution of food.

Wickard can now get from WPB the materials for "non-food, materials, supplies and equipment" needed in the farm program. He becomes a member of the War Manpower Commission and is to have a voice in the allocation of all available manpower.

His New Powers

He is directed to ascertain total requirements of farm products; to allocate the productive resources of the nation to fill these needs; to allocate supplies; to direct or take over the purchase of food by all government agencies; to ration food through the Office of Price Administration and to collaborate with other government agencies in feeding the peoples of foreign countries. He may requisition food, acquire property, take over and operate facilities, defer antitrust prosecution, inspect and audit war contractors. He may establish priorities for the domestic movement of food during transportation shortages.

Finally, marking the defeat of the food middlemen who attempted to name a Food Administrator from their ranks, the War Production Board is directed to turn over to Wickard its personnel, records and unexpended appropriations connected with food.

Wickard is the Commander-in-Chief of the home food front. Success depends not only upon him, but also upon his assistants and the six million farm families in his army. If he appoints and supports good men, and if he keeps his lines of communication open to the men, women and children on the production front, a good start will have been made. But, to prevent continued competition for scarce materials, for manpower and for transportation, the overall reorganization of the entire war effort into an Office of War Mobilization is still needed. Wickard's appointment and the reorganization of Agriculture may be a step toward the total mobilization provided for in the Kilgore-Pepper Toland bill, or it may have been designed as a substitute or a delaying action, along with the concentration of authority over manpower in the War Manpower Com-

RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company
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CATTLE

Bert Wamser—Lyon Co. Kansas—12 heifers	848	\$14.25
W. R. Mochamer—Osage Co. Kans.—15 heifers	922	14.00
L. R. Shoemaker—Clinton Co., Mo.—23 heifers	881	14.00
W. A. Sprouse—Ray Co., Mo.—28 heifers	912	13.75
Gerald Jones—Lyon Co., Kans.—17 heifers	841	13.65
L. J. Lewis—Osage Co., Kans.—23 heifers	793	13.60
Jones and Sedwick—Lyon Co., Kans.—17 steers	1089	13.25
Owen Sullivan—Coffey Co., Kans.—11 steers	1003	13.25
Vance Russell—Wilson Co., Kans.—22 steers	1072	13.25
Gus Stuewe—Wabaunsee Co., Kans.—25 steers	1053	13.25
Hugh Jones—Lyon Co., Kans.—40 heifers	838	12.15
Noble W. Jones—Lyon Co., Kans.—20 heifers	773	13.10
Lynn Michaels—Osage Co., Kans.—36 heifers	801	13.00
R. A. Jones—Jasper Co., Mo.—34 steers	1009	13.00
Walter Ellis—Osage Co., Kans.—18 heifers	792	12.85
Walter Johns—Lyon Co., Kans.—19 steers	1120	12.85
Jones and Sedwick—Lyon Co., Kans.—18 steers	1020	12.75
Ed. Barnett—Lyons Co., Kans.—16 steers	1040	12.75
J. E. Born—Coffey Co., Kans.—18 heifers	841	12.75
Joe Trendel—Osage Co., Kans.—30 heifers	778	12.65
Albert Oberle—Osage Co., Kans.—19 steers	955	12.25
C. W. Coffman—Osage Co., Kans.—19 steers	957	11.75
H. H. Stout—Lane Co., Kans.—16 steers	640	11.00
K. R. Pearce—Lane Co., Kans.—28 heifers	781	11.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co., Kans.—19 cows	1151	10.50
Joseph Knause, Jr.—Russell Co., Kans.—13 cows	1045	10.35
J. U. Hooper—Rush Co., Kans.—17 cows	1125	10.00
V. E. Smith—Johnson Co., Kans.—28 cows	870	8.25
C. J. Bullock—Pottawatomie Co., Kans.—36 cows	883	8.00
C. F. Buske—Abernathy Co., Tex.—18 cows	733	7.10

HOGS

Stanley Beatty—Miami, Kans.—27 hogs	269	14.75
E. A. Lindstrom—Henry, Mo.—39 hogs	279	14.75
H. A. Ward—Franklin, Kans.—21 hogs	259	14.75
A. B. Shaver—Clinton, Mo.—45 hogs	299	14.60
John Cavanough—Wyandotte, Kans.—12 hogs	212	14.70
L. C. Bagby—Clinton, Mo.—21 hogs	211	14.50
A. B. Shaver—Clinton, Mo.—45 hogs	277	14.45
Van Wright—St. Clair, Mo.—19 hogs	159	14.50
Henry Barnett—Lafayette, Mo.—13 hogs	265	14.50
August Begeman—Lafayette Mo.—12 hogs	207	14.40
Harry Fisher—Douglas, Kans.—22 hogs	219	14.40
Griffith Bros.—Clay, Kans.—14 hogs	312	14.40
E. J. Grother—Miami, Kans.—14 hogs	209	14.40
Henry D. Kettler—Miami, Kans.—29 hogs	277	14.40
Herman Maisch—Miami, Kans.—16 hogs	271	14.40
Dean Norman—Ray, Mo.—28 hogs	225	14.40
Fred Prothe—Miami, Kans.—12 hogs	218	14.40
Henry Schmidt—Miami, Kans.—16 hogs	238	14.40
W. A. Smith—Miami, Kans.—11 hogs	258	14.40
Floyd Sperry—Henry, Mo.—10 hogs	254	14.40
C. R. Davenport—Grundy, Mo.—12 hogs	199	14.35
Pat Shepard—Henry, Mo.—15 hogs	184	14.35
A. M. Spring—Franklin, Kans.—14 hogs	148	14.00

PARSONS

CATTLE

Gus LaForge—Crawford—2 steers	550	\$12.00
E. R. Cranor—Wilson—1 heifer	900	11.50
Bud L. Harris—Crawford—1 heifer	830	11.25
Wayne French—Neosho—1 steer	485	11.00
Belle Towell—Montgomery—1 cow	1195	11.00
L. A. Wagner—Montgomery—7 steers	740	10.50
F. M. McColey—Labette—5 steers	666	10.25
Gus LaForge—Crawford—4 steers	690	10.25

HOGS

J. F. Mein—Crawford—19 hogs	249	\$14.70
H. E. Phillips—Labette—5 hogs	240	14.70
Robt. W. Price—Labette—11 hogs	260	14.70
Wiley Smith—Crawford—6 hogs	298	14.70
Cecil Smith—Neosho—5 hogs	238	14.70
Glen Huff—Labette—6 hogs	237	14.70
J. D. Elledge—Labette—14 hogs	221	14.70
Clarence Pinkington—Labette—7 hogs	262	14.70
R. H. Coover—Neosho—7 hogs	204	14.70
M. K. Bitsko—Labette—15 hogs	221	14.70
C. N. Flater and Son—Crawford—10 hogs	230	14.70
Homer LaRue—Neosho—11 hogs	250	14.65
Ed. O'Brien—Labette—12 hogs	263	14.65
Ed. O'Brien—Labette—10 hogs	248	14.65
Chas. Pennington—Allen—23 hogs	328	14.60
J. F. Mein—Crawford—17 hogs	232	14.60
A. A. Reipe—Labette—24 hogs	222	14.45
Ben S. Miller—Labette—12 hogs	255	14.45
Glen Johnson—Neosho—21 hogs	207	14.40
L. A. O'Brien—Labette—14 hogs	268	14.40
E. H. Gladson—Crawford—17 hogs	291	14.40
Frank Richardson—Crawford—12 hogs	262	14.40
Virgil Hines—Neosho—16 hogs	250	14.30

SHEEP

C. A. Miksch—Labette—24 sheep	81	\$14.25
L. E. Peel—Cherokee—15 sheep	97	14.25
L. J. Richards—Neosho—10 sheep	88	12.50

mission. The war effort is closer to the complete unity necessary to victory.

WILL U. S. A. DARE FULL SOCIAL SECURITY?

WASHINGTON—The Beveridge report, proposing social security for everyone in England "from the cradle to the grave" at a cost of only 11 percent of the national income, caught the Metropolitan Life and other insurance companies, flat-footed, but watch for a counter-attack, ridiculing the British proposals and pressing the priceless gambling spirit of Americans who, it will be alleged, prefer free initiative to regimented security, two false alternatives. Or, as Brooks said in opposing the sale of grains for feed at 85 percent of the parity price for corn, the gambling spirit of the American farmers must not be destroyed.

The Beveridge report goes far beyond U. S. proposals. Maybe U.

S. will not dare to consider a program of medical care and disability, crossing the deadline set and enforced by the American Medical Association.—From National Farmers Union News Letter of December 6, 1942.

NEW SLANT

The British are learning some new slants on stag hunting from American soldiers stationed there. Riding to hounds recently, a group of British hunters noticed far out in front of them, ahead of the dogs and hard upon the heels of the bewildered stag, an American jeep with three doughboys aboard, whipping around trees, across brooks and over hills. The stag got away, but since one doesn't ride to hounds without invitation the doughboys received disciplinary action.

American military plane motors are sealed by government inspectors when crated for shipment overseas.

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The Kansas Union Farmer

E. K. Dean, Salina, Kansas Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas: We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Room 100 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Parsons, Kansas.—W. G. Bernhardt, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch; W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION—Room 308, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., E. C. Broman, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—Live Stock Exchange Annex, South St. Joseph, Missouri, Paul Steele, Manager.

FARMERS UNION DIRECTORS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

Don Wilcox, Bennington President
Emil Samuelson, Randolph Vice-President
Merle Tribbey, Kellogg Secretary

KEEP THE LIGHTS BURNING . . .

Now more than ever before it is important that the Farmers Union beacon lights should burn. All across the land farmers need to gather in meetings and discuss the problems of the day. Petty reasons of dissension should be forgotten. There is an all-important goal to be gained. All the victories of the past, must be protected against the stormy future.

This will seem impossible, what with gas rationing, and tire shortages and other war restrictions. But that is the very reason why we must meet and discuss these things—these things and many more brought on by the stress of these times. There must be discussions on 1943 farm goals, taxes, labor shortages, obtaining machinery and parts. These things have to be settled locally. The needs have to be told in group meetings.

It is fortunate that the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America has men in position to take these decisions right to the doorstep of government—take them there and fight for them. But these men will be an army without guns, if they are not given the data needed from each farm locality.

In this paper the state organization tells of the creation of county and local War Production Councils. Help in the creation of these councils. Then help the councils to help you. They will be your voice. And when all the farmers are sending their worries through these councils to the nation's capital, that voice will be loud and clear.

So start the lights to burning in the schoolhouse windows, in the farm homes, in halls and in churches, or wherever it is you meet. Burn the lights regularly and often. It will create a light so bright as to pierce through the gloom of war and on into the future of post-war years.

THE NORTHWEST LEADSTHE WAY

To any true friend of the Farmers Union cause, the announcement made recently by the Farmers

Union Central Exchange of South St. Paul, Minn., brings a feeling of jubilation—a feeling of long deserved reward for those hardy pioneers who have stuck to the job and are finally reaping a bountiful harvest.

Years ago this hardy Farmers Union cooperative started from scratch, or perhaps a little behind that. Through the years that have followed it has grown to proportions beyond all those earlier dreams. Its last financial statement shows it to be a cooperative with a net worth of a million dollars.

Is it stopping? Does it stretch out and purr like a contented cat, who just had his belly satisfactorily scratched? Not this group of far-seeing men and women. It is their intention to either build or buy a refinery. When they have completed their proposed intentions, it will become the sixth cooperative owned and operated refinery in the United States and Canada.

All Farmers Union people everywhere join with us, we are sure, in extending congratulations to these far-sighted cooperators in the new project.

TELL WASHINGTON ABOUT TAXES

Farmers you must be on the alert. Congress is again in session. It will have to pass a new tax bill to raise additional revenue to pay the cost of war. Lobbies for big business are already busy on this vital issue. You can be sure they are recommending a national sales tax.

There is no more unfair means of taxation than a sales tax. Farmers, as well as all other working people in the country, will through a sales tax bear a large percentage of our total war costs. They are being encouraged to do this through propaganda by big business to pay for the war as nearly as possible as we go. The working people of this country, whether they be farmers or otherwise receive an income so small that it is necessary they spend all their income for living expenses. Thus a sales tax takes a portion of every dollar the working people receive, while people in the higher brackets and corporation profits are left practically untouched. It is not a matter of patriotism. There is no farmer who is not willing to pay his just share of the cost of the war, but a national sales tax will call for more than his just share.

The 1942 bill, passed in November, has been described as the worst in tax history. It hits the low income groups and spares the rich and the fat corporations. It is a real cut to the farm income. At the same time it leaves big incomes and profits as a breeding ground for inflation. Most glaring of all was the flat refusal of congress to do anything about the \$25,000 income limit.

Farmers can make the 1943 tax bill a real victory measure. But only if they start now, by organizing for an all-out campaign, even before the new congress considers any new tax legislation. Start telling your representatives and your senators that farmers demand an all-out, win the war tax bill in 1943.

ABOUT THE LITTLE PIG THAT WENT TO MARKET

There was a little pig, a nice, fat, meaty little pig. A little pig that would have brought a very nice price for his farmer owner, if only he had not been born when he was. This little pig was born in the early thirties. He was well fed and well cared for. But he was worthless. In fact, when his farmer owner decided that the little pig should go to market, he was surprised to find out that the little pig was barely worth his fare.

Now from every side we hear criticism of the little pigs that were killed to avoid the trouble and cost of feeding for a market that would barely pay the freight. It is called waste.

It is impossible to understand exactly what they would have done. Corn was selling, when it could be sold, for 10c a bushel. Wheat, the grain known as Kansas gold, was worth 25c for number two. The farmers and people in small towns burned corn in the winter for heat. Wheat was suggested as hog feed, or any kind of feed.

Now there never was an imbecile so imbecile that he could not see that the raising of pigs, or any other farm product, on such a basis would be poor business for the farmer. Nor is it possible for him to believe that the agricultural people of the nation could possibly foresee the shortages brought on by the present war. What then do they base their arguments on? Did they expect the farmer to store the grain of those years, board and room the worthless pig, until that day when there would be demand for the products? Is it not just as reasonable to ask that the rain we get now be held over until August when we will probably need it more?

But remember, to produce these worthless items in these early 1930 days it took just as much work, seed and good weather conditions as it does today. Is it to be supposed that these barber-shop economists would have had the farmers store the grain, and board and room the hogs, at their own expense until this fateful day arrived? Considering the argument they present, one is inclined to want to treat it as they would the words of an infant. Cute, but . . .

F. U. Co-Op Votes to Buy Oil Refinery

Farmers Union Central Exchange of South St. Paul, Minn., to Enter New Field

Stockholders Vote to Purchase or Build a Million Dollar Refinery—Will Be Sixth Owned by Co-Operatives

The announcement by the Farmers Union Central Exchange of South St. Paul, Minn., of the voting of stockholders for the purchase or building of an oil refinery highlights the news in the cooperative field for the year. The proposed refinery will cost nearly a million dollars. The action of the stockholders was taken with only one dissenting vote.

The project when completed will be the sixth oil refinery operated by co-ops in the United States and Canada. The most recent addition was the purchase of a Louisiana refinery by an Ohio Cooperative. Other expansions completed by the Farmers Union Central Exchange in the past year, were a wholesale warehouse at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; a wholesale grocery division at Williston, North Dakota and developing a grain fumigant and mill and warehouse spray.

This million and a half dollar cooperative showed a net savings for their stockholders of \$327,402 for the first ten months of the year 1942. This was accomplished after an original investment of only \$525 by local cooperatives. This is a splendid achievement and should act as an inspiration for cooperatives everywhere.

In closing his report, Mr. E. A. Syftestad, general manager, gave the following as his belief for the success of the exchange:

"The success of the Exchange is a practical demonstration of the progress which can be made through cooperation. The interest and loyalty of the local cooperatives has been the major factor in making this possible. Twelve years of operation has brought you an institution of which you can be proud."

"I wish to pay my respects to the pioneer farmers of this cooperative movement in the Northwest. Had it not been for the pioneer spirit in the days when it really was pioneering, we would not have had as good a cooperative movement as we have today."

"To the youth with fiery impatience to get things done in the shortest possible time, I would say that, yes, it has taken a long time to build the Exchange to its present position. It has been slow for some. I believe, however, that the pioneer farm cooperator will agree with the 'Old-Timer' in his advice to the youth: 'Orderly growth is slow but it is lasting'."

"The youth can and will benefit from the experience of the pioneer farmer cooperators. They will be classed as pioneers themselves some day, and another youthful generation will take over and carry on, benefiting from the experiences of another group of pioneers."

Attendance was at a new record high, which was not expected because of the gas rationing and other difficulties in getting to the stockholders' meeting. The spirits of the delegates and visitors were high and the outlook for continued expansion of the farm supply division of the cooperative movement in a constructive manner was apparent to all.

ALADDIN HOTEL

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HEADQUARTERS FOR THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION

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H. C. KYLE, Manager

The Open Forum

Miss Esther Ekblad, Salina, Kansas.
Dear Madam:

I was present at the Juniors' program in St. Marys recently and it was worth attending, your talk was very good, and the Farmers Union is doing a great work for our youth, in an effort to keep them on the land and get others on the land that have no money I consider "Our Home Front," and when this war will be over "THE FRONT" on which we must WIN or LOSE, if we are to remain a great nation. I wish to call your attention to an article on front page of Topeka Capital of December 2. One out of five district schools closed in '41 and '42, and it is termed a "HEALTHY SITUATION." Does the Farmers Union call this condition "HEALTHY"? I call it a most "DEADLY DISEASE." Vacant farm homes and schoolhouses, the great poet well wrote: "A bold peasantry a country's pride When once distorted can ne'er be supplied."

You ask how to get homes on land for those who have no money? U. S. A. can do the job. Lands were appraised and taken for war, so why not appraise the lands of large land holders, land lords and mortgage companies and give a bond due in 40 years at 2 percent, divide in small farms and sell to the landless on same terms. Homesteads made America great. If we remain great we must have HOME OWNERS instead of TENANTS. This is a MAN sized job for the Union and all AMERICANS.

Yours very truly,
T. J. R. an.

EVAPORATED MILK STOCKS RELEASED

To help alleviate the current temporary shortages of evaporated milk the Food Distribution Administration will release immediately, 2 million cases from its present stocks, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced recently.

The evaporated milk will be sold to manufacturers who have previously sold the product to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, now absorbed by the Food Distributing Administration and will be released in proportion to these manufacturer's sales to the administration since March 1941. The FDA holds the option to repurchase and equal quantity of evaporated milk during the peak period of production. Officials point out that FDA-held stocks now amount to about 17 million cases most of which is spoken for under Lend-Lease and other commitments.

NEW COIN

An impending shortage of pennies due to the copper shortage has resulted in house passage of a bill authorizing a three-cent piece.

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