

# KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## FARMERS UNION WINS SMASHING VICTORY FOR U. S. FARM FAMILIES

### Must Have Funds to Fight

Small Farmers' Cause Can Be Won Only Through Provision of Adequate Funds To Maintain Constant Effort.

By E. K. DEAN  
President Kansas Farmers Union

A long hard-fought battle in the halls of Congress has just been completed. A compromise was finally reached by the House and the Senate and the Bill was sent to President Roosevelt for his signature which was affixed only a few days ago.

The high lights are explained most thoroughly in an article in this issue of our paper, written by M. W. Thatcher, Chairman of our National Legislative committee. I want to call to the attention of every Farmers Union member and every farmer who reads this paper and to all of the Cooperative Business organizations in the state of Kansas, the fight for small farmers which has been going on in Washington, in the fight for the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. I would like every farmer to take an inventory of his own activities and determine for himself just how much he has contributed to the fight for his protection.

"Farm Family" Is Foundation of Cooperatives

Every Cooperative should give some thought to just how they have contributed to the fight for the protection of the people who are the foundation of their organizations, the "Farm Family."

As shown by Mr. Thatcher's article, this largely was a fight between the large commercialized interests in Agriculture, and the Farmers Union, whose interest it has always been to protect the small family type farm operation.

Only a Minority Contribute to Support of Farmers Union

Thousands upon thousands of these small farmers are not contributing anything toward the support of the Farmers Union organization that has consistently fought for their interests. Those who belong to the Farmers Union are loyally contributing the amount of their dues to support the local, county, state, and national Farmers Union organizations. The dues alone do not provide a great deal for any one section of the total organization. In Kansas, \$1.60 stays in the State Farmers Union and 40 cents goes to the National Farmers Union. The balance of the dues paid at the Local, goes to the Local and County Union, in accordance with their own instructions. One dollar and sixty cents per member to the State Union and forty cents to the National Farm-

ers Union, does not provide adequate funds to carry on the fight for family type agriculture, that it is necessary for the Farmers Union to wage.

Fight Becomes More Strenuous Each Year

This fight is becoming more complicated every year. It is requiring more of the National Legislative Committee's time, it is requiring more personnel to prepare the testimony that it is necessary for representatives of the National Farmers Union to make before House and Senate Agricultural and Appropriation Committees.

A year ago, our National President, James Patton, saw the urgent need for increasing activities on the part of the National Farmers Union in all fields; organization, education and legislation. He realized that adequate funds to carry on could not be secured through dues alone. A plan for raising funds outside of dues, to expand the activities of the Farmers Union, was laid out by the National President and adopted by the National Board, and all standing committees of the National Farmers Union. This plan provided for the solicitation of donations from individuals, Farmers Union Locals, and Cooperative Business organizations.

An Increased Budget Became Necessary

The increased budget was for \$75,000 in addition to the dues going into the National Farmers Union.

State wide and regional cooperatives contributed generously to this increased budget. The three northwest states: Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Montana agreed to raise \$40,000 of this increased budget if the remainder of the Farmers Union states would raise the other \$35,000. Almost, if not all, of the balance of the Farmers Union states agreed to put forth every effort possible to raise the remaining \$35,000 of the National budget.

Kansas Co-ops Contribute to Fund

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association contributed \$4,000 to the fund. The Farmers Union Auditing Association contributed \$100 to the fund; the Farmer Union Livestock of St. Joe contributed \$500.00; the Farmers Union Live-

(Continued on Next Page)

### Seven Men Planned Chemical Conquest Of the World!

Who were the seven men who planned to control the entire world through a chemical monopoly? This sensational disclosure is made in a series of articles in the Kansas Union Farmer. The second appears on Page Three of this edition. Don't miss reading this startling disclosure by F. S. Porter, writing for the National Policy Committee, publication rights of which we have secured. Read it now.

### Must Use Care

Government Representatives Urge Hog Producers Not To Glut Markets in Marketing Hog Crop—62,000,000 Head To Be Marketed This Winter.

It is estimated that the 1942 spring pig crop numbers close to 62,000,000 head which is the largest number ever produced in this country. These pigs will be ready for market from October on and undoubtedly the peak receipts will be reached in December '42 and January '43.

The Secretary of Agriculture is concerned about the marketing of this enormous crop and is using every possible means of getting over to the producer the absolute necessity of marketing this crop in a manner which will not glut the markets and packing houses. On July 29, Mr. A. B. Smeby, of the A. M. A. was in (Please turn to Page Three)

### Record of Congressman Lambertson From the First District in Kansas A Disgrace to Kansas Farm Families

By M. W. THATCHER  
Chairman National Legislative Committee

We have just won our greatest victory at Washington, D. C. The significance and implications of this victory run deeper than even those who have been foremost in this fight can evaluate.

The average and low-income farmer has won out over the big, commercial, "land-hog" farmer. It is a smashing blow to those few selfish national officials who have attempted to speak for thousands of fine farm families within the Farm Bureau and the National Grange. This issue is so deep and so important that many state units of the Farm Bureau and the National Grange forswore their national leadership on this issue and supported the President and the Secretary of Agriculture—as the National Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives had done from the beginning.

I can speak most authoritatively as to this battle for the common farm families, because it has been my lot to be fighting over this issue, particularly for the past eight years. The issue involves the right of the family-type farm operation to be supported and preserved by this nation through an act of Congress, whereby millions of dollars in appropriations are made available each year to take care of worthy farm families in the following respects:

1. Grants of monthly payments to those who have been stricken with misfortune without which grants they would be obliged to leave their land and go drifting somewhere—somewhere.
2. Rehabilitation appropriations out of which rehabilitation loans might be made to those farm families who are worthy, who have suffered misfortune and who are unable to get assistance from any place other than Farm Security Administration.
3. Funds to aid and assist migratory farm labor which moves about from place to place, seeking seasonal work.
4. Funds and authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture (that is, the Commodity Credit Corporation) whereby wheat surplus, unusable or unneeded for human food, might be diverted into feeding channels. In this case, such unneeded wheat might be sold at 85% of the parity price of corn, where the wheat is used solely and only for feed in the production of meat, dairy and poultry products.

The big, commercial farmers fought us on these issues. They prefer to have farm families as tenants or seasonal workers as an aid to their operating their big farm land holdings. They are more concerned with the profits of their big, commercial holdings than (Please Turn to Page Seven)

### Outcome of Scrap Salvage Campaign Vital To War Effort

President Roosevelt States That Scarcity of Raw Materials Hampers Our Production Effort—A Chance For All to Cooperate.

The Importance of the National

Scrap campaign cannot be over-estimated. To date, the results of the farm salvage program have been somewhat disappointing. All records indicate that we are still far from reaching our potential tonnage goal in this field of salvage.

In a recent press conference, President Roosevelt expressed the hope that everyone present would have a "good word" for the scrap salvage campaign that is under way. He said the scarcity of raw materials, iron, steel, rubber, copper and other metals, is hampering our production effort and that every citizen can help win the war by contributing to the national scrap salvage drive. He said that the scrap metal drive offers a chance to many persons to cooperate in the war effort who thus far have not been called upon for any sacrifice or contribution.

As if to give everyone advice as to how they can help, the Presi-

dent said when in doubt whether some old piece of metal or rubber was of any good, turn it in to a junk dealer or scrap depot. The chances are that the material can be used in making guns, planes and tanks.

If we are to keep the steel mills running at capacity, we must see that they have a sufficient supply of iron and steel scrap, collected between now and the first snows for them to stockpile to see them through the winter.

Discuss at Local Meetings

This program should be discussed at your Local meetings. Appoint a Scrap salvage committee, who will see that the farms in your county or vicinity have had all scrap rubber and metal cleaned up, and delivered to a scrap dealer. In the event your community has no scrap dealer, a scrap depot should be established. If someone is unable to bring in his scrap, the Local committee should see that it is delivered to the scrap depot. Records of scrap collected should be kept, and reports of the amounts delivered to the Local Salvage Chairman.

Unable to obtain farm hands in these days of labor shortage, Clarence W. King was forced to hire his daughters, Flora and Doris, aged 14 and 17 respectively, at standard wages, to help him till his 850-acre farm near Plainfield, N. H.

### President Dean Calls District Conventions

In accordance with the decision made at last year's state convention, by authority invested in me, I am hereby issuing call for district conventions to be held at the following places and on the following dates:

Second District	Osborne, Kan.	September 8
Fifth District	Stafford, Kan.	September 9
Fourth District	McPherson, Kan.	September 10
Third District	Parsons, Kan.	September 11
First District	Salina, Kan.	September 14

Program for the district convention is now being planned and will be published in the next issue of the paper, with full details for a plan of representation from the Farmers Union locals.

All members of the Farmers Union will be invited to attend these district conventions but a special plan for delegates representation will be worked out in an effort to assure a representative crowd at each convention from all Farmers Union locals.

Plans for a state-wide membership drive are also being worked out to follow the district conventions. This plan necessarily will have to be approved by the state Board of Directors at their quarterly meeting to be held in connection with the Farmers Union Junior Camp the 15th and 16th of August.

Watch the next issue of the paper for more information regarding program and plans for District Conventions and State-wide Membership Drive to follow.

CIRCULATION

AUGUST 6, 1942

10,854

### FARMERS UNION ASKS ACTION ON USE OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

Western Union Day Letter, ... St. Paul, Tuesday, July 29th, ... '42, 1 p. m.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, The White House Washington, D. C.

Careful study hearings Gillette Rubber Authority Bill convinces us great danger synthetic rubber supply will be too little and too late. Speed and Efficiency in Strategic materials. Cost of grain alcohol process impresses us as decisive. False and sometimes selfish optimism displayed by officials responsible for present inadequate program is apparent from committee record. Congress insists on action even if divided authority necessary to get it. We urge you sign Gillette-Fulmer Bill. Farmers cannot risk rubber famine in meeting next year's goals. Respectfully. (Signed)

James G. Patton, President, National Farmers Union. M. W. Thatcher, President National Federation of Grain Cooperatives.

Copies sent to Senators George W. Norris, Guy Gillette and Representative Hampton P. Fulmer with the following sentences added.

"The following wire has just been sent to the President. . . . Please accept the thanks of our organization for your persistence in this problem."

# Digest of Facts About Rubber Situation

Due to the extensive publicity put out by the Standard Oil Company, leading the people of this country to believe they could adequately take care of the rubber situation, and due to the statements made by Mr. Leon Henderson to the Truman Committee of the United States Senate that we would be short 468,000 tons of rubber in 1943 and 1,050,000 tons in 1944, our Congressmen and Senators became very much alarmed. A subcommittee of the United States Senate was appointed to make an inquiry into this situation. This subcommittee has been holding hearings since March 20, 1942. They have called numerous witnesses from the oil companies, War Production Board, Price Administration, United States Department of Agriculture and the men proposing to manufacture rubber from agricultural products.

## WPB Follows Standard Oil

The facts show that from the oil processes we will get very little rubber in 1943 and it is very questionable as to what we will get from the oil processes in 1944 and 1945. The facts further show that the Rubber Division War Production Board of the United States Government is following a program recommended by representatives of the Standard Oil Company and the four major rubber companies. Representatives in charge of the Rubber Division War Production Board for the United States have stated there was no place in the rubber program for agriculture. Charges were made by the witnesses representing agriculture that the Government was proceeding on a method of manufacturing rubber that had not been developed by either the Standard Oil Company or its German Allies.

These charges were substantiated by Mr. Daniel Pyzel, Vice President of the Shell Union Oil Company; also Vice-President of the Shell Union Chemical Corporation, companies which have a contract with the United States Government to build a larger butadiene plant for the production of rubber.

Mr. Pyzel said all these processes are completely new. These plants are still in the blue print stage. It is a case of continuing research to ascertain the best processes and today we don't know how the plants will come out. We are just feeling our way. Mr. Pyzel also stated that none of the oil companies were any further advanced in this matter than his company.

At a meeting held January 4, 1942, none of the oil companies had perfected an acceptable process. After these statements were made by Mr. Pyzel, the Standard Oil Company recommended that all of its contracts with the Rubber Division War Production Board be changed to a different process which is also entirely new. Following these recommendations of the Standard Oil Company our Government is still experimenting with new processes, while our Army, Navy and civilians are suffering from the rubber shortage.

## Hampering War Effort

According to statements made by different Governmental Departments, they are now eliminating the rubber cushion from the tracks on our large tanks; also eliminating the use of rubber from other armaments which will seriously interfere with the efficiency of our armaments. We are reducing mileage on all vehicles for civilian use which is seriously interfering with the normal business of the United States and causing a very large reduction in the gasoline taxes collected by the several states. This also interferes with the ability of the states to properly carry on their highway programs to take care of the additional traffic due to the war, as well as the normal traffic to carry on the business of the country.

The evidence submitted to the senate subcommittee shows that practically all of the rubber being used by Germany, Italy and Russia is made from farm crops. This is an old tried process and hundreds of thousands of tons of rubber have been and are being made from farm crops.

The evidence before the committee also shows that rubber can be made from farm crops at approximately the same price as natural rubber. The K and R. Journal of 1939 and 1940, published by the Russian Government, shows that country is producing more than ten pounds of finished

rubber per bushel of grain. The evidence shows that plants to manufacture rubber from farm products can be constructed with approximately one-fourth the materials and one-fourth of the money required for plants of the same capacity which are now being constructed to manufacture rubber from oil processes. These plants to manufacture rubber from agricultural products can be producing rubber in six months and be in full operation in eight months.

## Will Fight Government

After receiving all of the evidence presented over several weeks, evidence which when printed fills two books of more than 400 pages each, and numerous exhibits, the Senate Subcommittee composed of Mr. Gillette, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Thomas, Mr. McNary and Mr. Norris, prepared and introduced a bill known as the "Rubber Supply Act of 1942" S. 2600.

This bill does not in any way interfere with what the Rubber Division War Production Board is doing. It allows them to proceed with the oil companies as they are. However, in order to insure the Government of securing an adequate supply of rubber at an early date, the bill provides for setting up a separate department to manufacture rubber from agricultural and forest products, this department to have complete authority and finances so they can provide an adequate supply of rubber for both military and civilian needs.

Naturally the Standard Oil Company will do everything within its power to defeat this bill. I am thoroughly convinced the Standard Oil Company, due to its interests and connections with its German Allies, would rather see this country lose the war than to lose control of the new business they are now developing in the manufacturing of rubber. Mr. W. S. Farnish, and other officers of this company, know they have seriously interfered with the progress of the war and the business of the country by inducing the Federal Government to proceed on an experimental program when there is already developed by other countries old proven methods for the manufacturing of synthetic rubber. They will be further embarrassed by investigations of the large sums of money paid to them and their co-partners under contracts which have already been made and are continually being revised.

## Sabotaging War Effort

After spending more than half of my time since the first of January in Washington, working with Governmental Departments, attempting to help get more rubber at an early date, I have been asked by many people why Standard Oil Company has been able to influence the Government in this program.

The answer is that the records of the Department of Justice show there are thirty-eight men representing the petroleum industry, principally Standard Oil Company, who are in either directive or advisory positions of the United States Government. Either these men individually or the companies they represent have been enjoined, fined or have suits pending against them by the United States Government.

With a large group of men sitting in either directive or advisory positions of the United States Government, it is impossible for the Government to properly function.

Due to conditions of the war, it is better that we proceed on a rubber program that will insure securing rubber for this country before we use the supply we now have. This bill, introduced by the Senate Subcommittee, will provide ways and means of producing the rubber required for both war and civilian needs, leaving Standard Oil Company and its co-partners to proceed with the manufacture of any rubber they can produce and such adjustments which should be made on the money that is being provided for them to be settled later.

Everyone should realize we are in a death struggle with the Axis Powers and we should do everything possible to provide the materials necessary to win the war at the earliest possible date. I hope

## ELIZABETH HURLEY DIES

Manager of Golden Belt Cooperative at Ellis Had Headed Company for Past Two Years

Elizabeth Hurley, Manager of the Golden Belt Cooperative Elevator Company at Ellis, Kansas, died on July 27. She had been in charge of the cooperative for the past two years and the business has been most successful under her management.

Miss Hurley was an extremely loyal cooperater and Farmers Union member and since she had been manager of the Golden Belt Elevator Company, every car of wheat shipped had been sent to the Farmers Union Jobbnig Association.

One of Kansas' very few feminine elevator managers, Miss Hurley had been employed in the elevator as bookkeeper for twenty-three years before being appointed as manager in 1940.

She was born on January 21, 1899 and the funeral was held from St. Mary's church at Ellis on July 29, with Rev. Father Placidus in charge of services. Interment was in the family lot at St. Marys Cemetery at Ellis. The following were pall bearers: Ernest Dietrich, Earl Disney, Fred Egger, Henry Walz, William Walz, and Fred J. Hamburg.

Many out of town friends and business associates attended the funeral, among whom were Harry E. Witham of Kansas City, Manager of the Farmers Union Jobbnig Association, and Art Riley, manager of the Salina branch of the Farmers Union Jobbnig Association.

**you will go into this matter at once and if you agree that the Senate Bill should be passed, you will write your Congressman and Senators, and in addition to this, do everything you can to get further support for the bill.**

We realize that the Standard Oil Company, having a large number of men in key positions in the United States Government, is going to do everything it can to prevent the passage of this bill. I want to especially call your attention to the fact that there is nothing in the program covered by the Senate bill which will in any way retard any progress which can be made by the present organization which is working on the rubber situation for the United States Government.

Our interest in this matter is that we feel we should do everything possible to help win the war and to improve business conditions generally. We wish to assist our farmers in disposing of their surplus crops, Canada, Australia, South America and the United States have a very large surplus of wheat and other crops. There is no storage for a large part of this year's crops which will be lost if not used soon. Our power and irrigation districts in this State are supplying water to 400,000 acres of land. We are especially interested in assisting our own farmers, as well as all others throughout the United States.

Congressman Johnson of Illinois has introduced a companion bill to the above mentioned Senate bill. The number of the House bill is H. R. 7254 and is identical with the Senate bill.

—The Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District. Geo. E. Johnson, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

## A SON FOR THE BOB HANDSCHINS'

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Handschin, of Washington, D. C., have announced the birth of their son, Bill.

Handschin is the resident secretary of the National Legislative Committee of the Farmers Union.

## PROMOTED TO SERGEANT

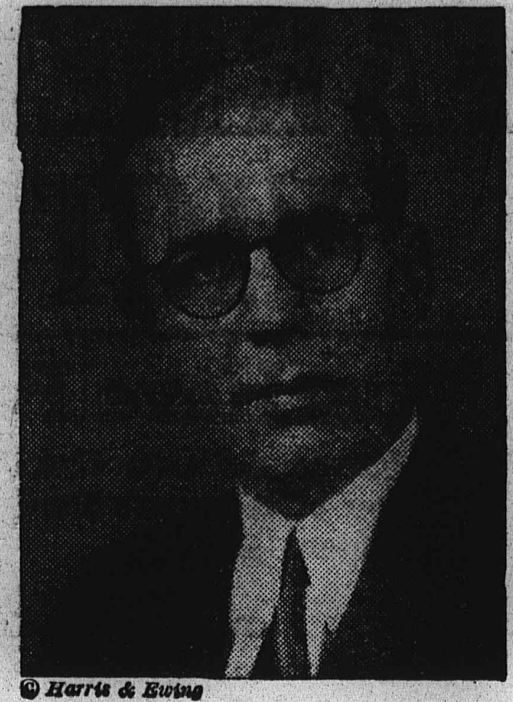
William Barr Received Promotion in Marine Air Corps

William C. Barr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Barr, Salina, who is in the marine air corps and stationed in the Hawaiian area, has recently been promoted from Corporal to Sergeant.

Sergeant Barr is twenty-two years old and has been in the service two years.

Ben Barr is an auditor on the staff of the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

## TWO GREAT FARMERS UNION LEADERS SCORE FARM VICTORY



M. W. Thatcher, Chairman National Farmers Union Legislative Committee and General Managers Farmers Grain Terminal Association, St. Paul; Jim Patton, President National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo.

## Must Have Funds To Fight

(Continued from Page One)

stock Commission Company of Kansas City, agreed to, and has, contributed generously to the Kansas Farmers Union, with the thought in mind that the budget of the Kansas State organization should be balanced before any funds were sent to the National, on the grounds that the National Farmers Union could not be sound and strong without sound, strong, state organizations.

## A Balanced State Budget Necessary to Strong Organization

It was agreed by all of the statewide business activities in Kansas and the State Farmers Union Board that we would all work together and put forth every effort possible to raise our proportionate share of the National budget after balancing the budget of the Kansas Farmers Union. After the Farmers Union Jobbnig Association contributed the \$4,000 and the Auditing Association contributed the \$100 to the National Farmers Union directly, it was agreed that all funds raised in the state of Kansas, through all methods, would be contributed to the State organization, and any amount in excess of that necessary to balance the state organization's budget, would be turned over to the National Farmers Union to help in reaching the goal set for the National budget.

## Agriculture and the Co-ops Have Profitable Year

This year, the Cooperative Business Organizations in Kansas, as a whole, are having one of the most successful years that they have had in a long time. Farmers also, as a whole are financially better off this year than they have been for a long time, which should make it easy for the state and national Farmers Union to secure the necessary funds to carry on the fight that must be carried on, to save and protect farm families in this country.

The fight against family type farming this year was the greatest it has ever been in the history of this country. Even though farm prices are favorable at the present time, farm families are being shoved off of the land by the thousands, throughout the United States.

## This Year, Local Cooperatives Can Afford to Contribute

Many Local Cooperatives could well afford to contribute from \$100 to \$500 to this all important fund. There are very few of the smaller cooperatives that could

not contribute as much as \$25 or \$50 to this fund.

Many of our Farmers Union Locals have funds lying in their treasuries, which they are not using. These Locals could make a substantial contribution to this fund raising campaign. Every Farmers Union Local in the state could raise a substantial amount through personal solicitation. There are very few farmers in the State of Kansas who wouldn't give fifty cents or a dollar, as a contribution toward helping the Farmers Union carry on the fight for farm families through organization, education, and legislation. **Locals Urged to Appoint Fund-Raising Committee**

It is hoped that every Farmers Union Local in Kansas will appoint a committee for the purpose of carrying on the fund raising activities of their Local.

The names of this Committee should be forwarded to the State Office. Cooperatives should take this up at their next Board meeting, and forward donations direct to the State Office.

This is your fight and you are the only ones who will finance it.

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## Cooperative Auditors

KANSAS FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

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SALINA, KANSAS

PHONE 570

# Seven Men Sought Chemical World Rule

By S. F. Porter  
(Reproduced by permission of the National Policy Committee.)

When the seven men who met in Frankfort in 1920 planned the conquest of the world on the basis of chemicals, then, they knew they were dealing with essentials reaching the core of international business relationships.

And when the five dropped Krupp and Thyssen from their Councils, they knew that at least at the start, they could get along smoothly without the aid of the armament manufacturers.

Between 1920 and 1925, Duisberg, Schmitz, Schacht, Ilgner, and Gattineau set the stage for the creation of Farben—their state within a state. And in those years they either completed or laid the basis for completion of each one of the seven points on their program.

It was in the early '20's that Germany suffered the most disastrous inflation the world has ever known—an inflation which smashed the German mark in 1923 to a quotation of 42,000,000,000 to one American dollar! And it was that inflation which made the Reich's banks helpless. It was that inflation which by impoverishing the working and the middle classes destroyed whatever hopes the German people might have had for a democracy.

**Germans Get U. S. Money**  
And it was that inflation which made it possible for Germany to slip out of paying the \$16,500,000,000 war reparations bill, presented to the defeated nation on January 20, 1921. All together, including its payments under the Dawes and Young Plans, Germany paid only 16 per cent of its damage bill for the first World War.

What is equally significant is the fact that the inflation and the helplessness of the Reich banks in that period allowed Germany's master-mind industrialists to turn to foreign loans for financing of reconstruction. In the 1920's Henry Ford, General Motors, various oil companies and others invested more than \$2,000,000,000 in Germany.

Hitler now has all that money and what it created. And, in addition, around \$1,500,000,000 in private loans flowed from America to Germany. Those investments are quoted at a few cents on the dollar now, too.

The atmosphere in Germany in the '20's must be kept in mind at all times if the creation of Farben and its spectacular development are to be believed. Otherwise, the story seems too fantastic, the power of Farben too great to be real.

In 1925, the five original planners and two newcomers to the group met in Berlin.

The newcomers—who, with Duisberg, formed a trio of breathtaking power—were: Karl Bosch, head of Badische Anilin-und-Soda Fabrik and inventor of chlorine poison gas, supralite and Yperite; and Fritz Haber, head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute and synthetic nitrogen the key to explosives and fertilizer. Of course, the men had met many times before. Deussberg, Bosch and Haber were inventors of such magnitude that naturally they were thrown together.

But this time they met for a special reason, for they were creating the greatest and most powerful corporation in the world. They were organizing "Interessengemeinschaft Farmanindustrie Aktiengesellschaft" or, more simply, "I. G. Farben."

**Merged 8 Big Firms**  
Everyone knows that Farben is a huge trust, for it represented the merger of the eight largest German chemical companies. But Farben's issued and state capital—\$360,000,000—reflects neither the tremendous hidden reserves that always have been a part of the company's financial policy, nor the indisputable fact that this is the largest corporation that ever has existed anywhere.

At the organization meeting, Duisberg was named chairman of the board. Bosch was named president. Schmitz was appointed director general. And Walter vom Rath, head of one of the merged chemical companies, was elected vice-chairman.

Also present at that meeting were Schacht, Ilgner, Gattineau, Krupp, Thyssen, and many others.

Remember those names. They crop up again and again as the decade of the '30's rolls on and the second World War approaches. And names similar to them—another von Rath, another Duis-

berg, another Schmitz—appear in high places in American industry and social life.

In 1925, Farben already was all-powerful in Germany and Duisberg was the ruler of all German industry. The merger of the chemical companies into one trust overshadowed the independent heavy industries, the steel masters and armament manufacturers.

Thus emerged the state within a state that actually is responsible for Hitlerism.

**Farben Officials' Kin in U. S. Key Jobs**

Ever since Pearl Harbor, Americans have been reading about the American Government's arrest of men and women suspected of loyalty to enemy powers.

Some were released, some detained. Some were factory workers, shopkeepers, domestics. Others moved in high social circles, held responsible business positions.

To understand how some of the highly-placed people were able to obtain important footholds in this country and to guard ourselves against further infiltration, it is essential to scrutinize the policies and methods of the I. G. Farben chemical trust in the late '20's and '30's.

**A Main Spy Center**

It would be folly to call Farben the only center of German Espionage during the years before the second World War.

But this largest corporation in the world was major center of nazi intrigue, and perhaps the center of the German intelligence service.

Under the rule of Karl Duisberg, Karl Bosch and Hermann Schmitz, Farben's aim from the day it was founded in 1925 was to penetrate and vehemently dominate the world's major markets.

So Farben sent its agents abroad with orders to become citizens of the designated nations as quickly as possible.

Thus, they could hold Farben's patents and manage its investments without fear of confiscation in the event that military war followed economic conflict.

Many of the agents in the United States, incidentally, were either sons or brothers or nephews of top Farben officials. There was Walter H. Duisberg, for instance, son of Karl, who went to Englewood, New Jersey, and became vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation. And there was Wilhelm H. vom Rath, who came to New York and became secretary and director of General Aniline.

There was Rudolph Ilgner, brother of Max Ilgner, who went to a New Jersey farm and became his brother's acknowledged representative, and "intelligence coordinator in this country. And there was Dietrich A. Schmitz, brother of Farben's generalissimo, who went to Greenwich, Connecticut, and became president of General Aniline. There were many others whose names will be listed later.

Through these, Farben hoped to create an intelligence and propaganda service of incomparable magnitude.

The ties between Farben and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and between Farben and the Ford Motor Company belong under the classification of "high business connections." Farben and Standard Oil organized jointly the Standard I. G. Company to hold all Farben patents in the United States for manufacture of synthetic gasoline and the International Hydrogenation Patents Company, Ltd., to acquire the synthetic oil patents of the rest of the world.

**Ford-Farben Connection**

The Ford Motor-Farben connection came when Farben took over a substantial share of stock in the Ford plant at Cologne, Germany. Edsel Ford reciprocated by taking shares in General Aniline & Film Corporation—the I. G. Farben organization in the United States.

Business and social connection extended far beyond stock transactions. Standard Oil's chairman, Walter C. Teagle, went on the board of General Aniline after the two companies had reached a business agreement. Edsel Ford went on General Aniline's board, too.

A third part of Farben's program was to set up holding companies in traditionally neutral countries so that these companies could maintain essential contracts and help in transfers of funds during war.

In Switzerland, Farben organ-

## MRS. GEORGE LARSEN DIES JULY 22

Wife of George Larsen, President F. U. Co-op Creamery Company, buried at Evergreen, Nebraska, July 26.

Mrs. George Larsen, a Nuckolls county resident since 1907, passed away at her home in Superior, Neb., Wednesday morning at about 6:30 o'clock. She became ill the evening before her death, but before that had been in good health. A heart ailment was the cause of her death.

Mrs. Larsen, who was Miss Petra Petersen before her marriage, was born in Denmark, May 16, 1868 and at the time of her death was 74 years, 2 months and 6 days of age.

She was married to George Larsen at Denver, Colo., Sept. 2, 1893. The family came to Nuckolls county in 1907, first living on a farm near Hardy, then moving to a farm near Nora and later a farm in the Bostwick vicinity. They came to Superior in 1930.

Surviving are her husband, George Larsen, and five children, Mrs. Esther Sowles, Los Angeles; Harry Larsen, Superior; Gertrude Carnes, Bremerton, Wash.; Roy Larsen, San Diego, Calif.; and Howard Larsen, Bostwick.

The funeral was held from the Zulauf - Denny funeral home Sunday, July 26, at 2:30, with Rev. John H. Petersen of Ruskin officiating. Burial will be in Evergreen.

Mrs. Larsen was the wife of George Larsen, who is the President of the Farmers Union Co-op Creamery, Incorporated, of Nebraska.

ized I. G. Chemie, a holding company for all its foreign enterprises—particularly for General Aniline.

**Hedged Against Seizure**

In the Netherlands it set up two "dummy" companies to hold parts of the same portfolio. Its idea was to have its holdings in two traditionally neutral nations so that it would be "hedged" against American seizure of enemy property.

A fourth part of its program involved the re-arming and re-equipping of the German army.

The facts of the German rearmament are well enough known, but Farben's contribution may not be so familiar. This chemical trust produced new explosives, new gases, war materials and synthetics for the Army on a scale undreamed of before now. It prepared for years to make Germany self-sufficient.

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles disclosing the terrible effect that cartel agreements, made between Nazi-controlled corporations and certain American interests, have had upon our war efforts. If you missed the first installment we urge you to read it in the July 16 edition of the Kansas Union Farmer. Other articles will follow in future editions.)

## MUST USE CARE

(Continued from Page One)

Kansas City to give the representatives of the market interests some facts concerning the problems confronting the industries which handle and process hogs. Chief among these problems are storage and transportation. Mr. Smeby brought out further that it is the general opinion that if the marketing of this crop can be spread out over a five to six month period, using a five-day market week, that no serious bottlenecks should be encountered.

The producer of hogs is urged to give particular attention to weight and finish of his hogs and when he has some which will weigh from 200 to 250 pounds and are well finished to cut them out of his drove and market them. This is important for if the market becomes over-supplied and there is no immediate outlet for the product the packer will have to lower his price and sell wherever possible and such action would result in lower prices for live hogs. Co-operate in this program and spread out the marketing of your hogs so that a good price can be maintained and a constant supply available for all purposes.

—F. U. Livestock Commission Company, Kansas City.

Many women are doing important jobs in the Boeing Aircraft company's plant in Seattle, Wash.

## Order Farmers Union Victory Service Cards Now

Members of Farmers Union Now Serving in Armed Forces Will Receive Complimentary Membership Cards for the Duration.

A recent announcement from the office of National President James G. Patton in regard to Victory Service Cards, is as follows:

Pursuant to action at the last meeting of the National Board of Directors Service Member Cards have been printed and are now in the hands of National Secretary J. M. Graves. Distribution of these cards will be made as follows:

1. Each state organization will distribute these cards to those in their own states entitled to the same. Records of the distribution are to be kept by the state secretaries and reported each month to Secretary Graves in Oklahoma City.

2. Those entitled to membership cards (Service Cards) are those who were members of the Farmers Union prior to their enlistment or induction into the armed forces of the Allies. These cards are to be issued in lieu of regular membership cards for these men in the Service.

NO CHARGE is to be made

for the same and they are to be good until six months after the ending of hostilities.

**Local Secretaries Should Order Service Cards at Once**

All Secretaries of Locals should order at once Farmers Union Service cards for those of their membership who fulfill requisites. Send your request for cards, together with a list of your members who are to receive them, to the Kansas Farmers Union, Box 296, Salina.

The Service Cards must not be confused with Service V for Farmers Union Families window placards, that are for members that have relatives in the Armed Service.

A blank for application for the Service V for Farmers Union families can be found in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

This application should be filled out, including the name of the relative in Service, giving your own address—TOWN, state and rural route. The application when filled out is to be mailed to James G. Patton, President, National Farmers Union, 3501 East 46th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

## SERVICE V FOR FARMERS UNION FAMILIES

If you have a son, father or other close relative in the Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard, or any other active service in connection with these forces, such as the Nursing Service, Red Cross (in the field), chaplain service or foreign technical services, then you are entitled to a Victory Service Shield for display in the window of your home. Send in this application blank today.

Mr. James G. Patton, President National Farmers' Union, 3501 East 46th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Please send us a Victory Service Shield for display in our home. The name of relative for which this shield will be displayed is:

Name ..... Army ( ) Navy ( ) Marines ( )  
Coast Guard ( ) Other ( )

Send the Victory Service Shield to me at the following address:

Name .....

Town ..... State .....

Rural Route .....

I belong to Local No. .... of the ..... Farmers Union State

## Neighborhood Notes

### IONIA LOCAL MEETING

The Ionia Local Number 1648 held the last regular meeting June 24 at the home of Preston Berry. Nine members and nine visitors were present. The program consisted of group singing, a short play, several readings and guitar playing and singing by Miss Neva Sites, one of the visitors. The following officers were installed: President, Rollo Henningsen; Vice President, Leo Rice; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Preston Berry; Conductor-doorman, Preston Berry; executive board, Mrs. Rollo Henningsen, Colmer Sipe. Mr. Will Dingerink, board member, was not present. For refreshments ice cream was served. The next meeting will be July 22 at Rollo Henningsen's.—Mrs. Ruby Henningsen.

### HEADQUARTERS LOCAL MEETS AT KENWOOD PARK

Headquarters Local at Salina met Saturday night, August 1, in Kenwood Park. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flory had charge of arrangements for the meeting. Fried chicken and home-made ice cream were served. Members present were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flory, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Dulaney, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Lear, Mr. and Mrs. Art Riley and daughter, Nancy, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Broman and daughter, Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rensmeyer, of Solomon.

The next regular meeting of the Local will be on September 5. Ar-

rangements will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Lear.

State President and Mrs. E. K. Dean were unable to attend the meeting as President Dean was in Denver, Colorado, conferring with National Farmers Union officers.

### MCPHERSON COUNTY ANNUAL PICNIC

The McPherson County Farmers Union held its annual picnic at Johnson's Pond Friday, July 31.

At noon a basket dinner with bountiful supplies of fried chicken, salads and pie was served. Later the visiting and eating was stopped for a short program. Featured speakers were two Junior girls, Bonnie Peterson and Ida Mae Olson, who are both working for the Junior Minuteman Award.

Miss Peterson spoke on "The Rubber Situation" and Miss Olson on "Labor Shortage in Agriculture." Both talks were excellent and illustrative of the ability to be found among the F. U. Juniors.

Brief remarks were given by Esther Ekblad, State Educational Director, and W. E. Chisholm, State Legislative Representative. Group singing was led by Bonnie Peterson and instrumental music was furnished by the local Farmers Union orchestra. A popular corner during the afternoon was the refreshment stand operated by the Juniors and Junior Reserves of the Smoky Hill Local.

A frequently heard remark as good-byes were being said was that the picnic is one of the most pleasant F. U. events of the year.

Henry Ford was born on a farm near his present office at Dearborn, Michigan.

# Day by Day with FUJA

By HELEN DENNEY

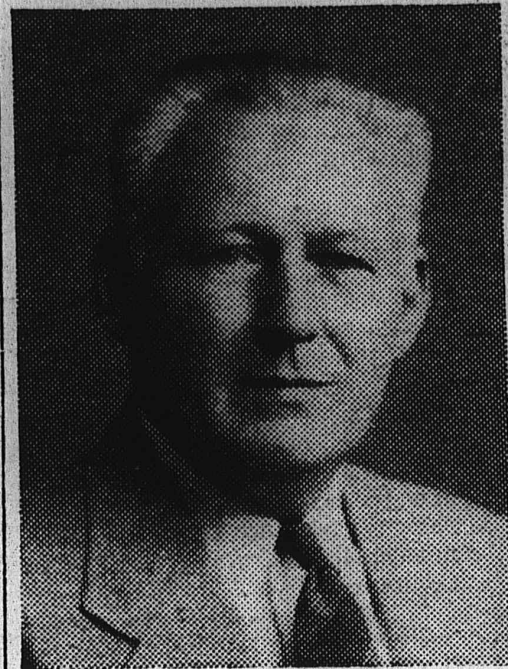
## Others To Service

Latest to enter the Service from the ranks of FUJA employees is Fred O. Stults, Kansas City office manager. Mr. Stults is on leave of absence for the duration while he serves in the Auditing Section of the U. S. Army Air Corps, and is located for the present here in Kansas City.

Ray Towne, formerly helping George Bicknell, manager of the Topeka warehouse, feed mill and terminal elevator, visited the office in Kansas City recently dressed in his navy whites and we learned that he is now a Seaman First Class in the Transportation Section of the U. S. Navy. He soon will leave the Fairfax Airport to go to the big Navy Airport at Gardner, Kansas.

Lieutenant Harry Neath and Lieutenant Tom Brown were visitors at the Kansas City office during their short leaves and received the congratulations of their former fellow workers on their newly earned commissions as second lieutenants. Lieut. Neath is in the field artillery division and Lieut. Brown in the mechanized cavalry division.

### FUJA Office Manager Joins Armed Forces



F. O. Stults on Leave of Absence for Duration.

## Cooperation Among Our Neighbors

By ELIZABETH B. MELVIN  
Farm Credit Administration

One after another our South American neighbors are becoming more cooperative minded. Departments to encourage cooperation are a part of the Ministries of Agriculture in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru and courses in cooperation are given in universities in Argentina, Colombia, and Venezuela. To gauge the extent of the movement in Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, legislation was passed in 1941 to set up special registers of cooperatives in these countries.

One of the oldest cooperative systems is that of Argentina, which in 1938 had 278 agricultural cooperatives with a total membership of 42,182, a combined capital of 11,818,540 pesos (worth about 24 cents apiece), and an annual business turn-over of \$4,759,167 pesos. Of these, 138 were general agricultural cooperatives, which combine marketing, purchasing, and other services; 29 were wine, fruit, and vegetable cooperatives; 20 cotton cooperatives; and 13 yerba mate and tobacco cooperatives. In addition there were 7 insurance companies and 7 other associations, mostly of the credit type, and by 1940, the cooperatives had formed 5 federations or unions.

The largest country in South America, Brazil, had 379 registered cooperatives in 1939, including 105 marketing societies, 42 requirements, 45 rural credit, 16 urban credit societies, 42 school cooperatives, 65 industrial production societies, 8 insurance, 20 communal sale associations, 42 rural banks, and 12 unclassified cooperatives. These associations had a total membership of 48,958, and a total capital of \$28,192,966,000 or \$352,287. Nearly a third of the cooperatives were in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul. The coffee cooperatives and the dairy cooperatives have formed federations. Two training schools for managers have been set up at Sao Paulo and Guaratingueta.

Chile, one of the most progressive countries in South America, had 38 agricultural cooperatives in 1940 with a combined capital stock of 3,026,000 pesos and capital and investments of 234,438,722 pesos. These cooperatives include general agricultural, dairy, fruit, beekeeping, distilling, milling, agricultural machinery or purchasing, and agricultural colonies.

The cooperative movement in Colombia has made considerable progress during the last few years. According to recently published statistics, 196 cooperative societies existed at the beginning of 1941, including 65 credit cooperatives, 63 consumers' cooperatives, 24 marketing and purchasing cooperatives, 28 productive cooperatives, 6 housing, and 10 ser-

vice cooperatives. In Bolivia, the emphasis is on consumers' societies, and cooperatives also are authorized "to acquire and exploit agricultural property."

Ecuador passed a decree in 1938 concerning the organization of rice producers into cooperative and credit societies. This law provides that 20 percent of the annual surplus of the cooperatives must be placed in a reserve fund until the fund equals the amount of registered capital, after which any remaining surplus must be divided among the members in proportion to the business done. Cooperatives are exempted from stamp duty and also from duty on agricultural tools, seeds, and other necessities imported with the approval of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Another country in which a cooperative law was passed recently is Paraguay, which in 1940 conferred a new status upon its Agricultural Bank, providing that the Bank shall be responsible for promoting agricultural cooperative societies. The bank is also given power to assist in the formation of cooperative stock breeding, processing and marketing, and rural credit cooperatives, as well as of insurance and purchasing cooperatives.

Peru, too, has recently encouraged the formation of cooperatives. When the cotton agricultural cooperative was formed at Canete in 1941, it was inaugurated with ceremonies attended by the President of the Cooperative Institute of Peru, the chief of the Coop-

erative Division of the Department of Agriculture, various deputies who supported the bill on cooperation in Parliament, and other representatives of the Department of Agriculture. In the same year, a federation or union of 18 agricultural cooperatives was set up at Moho. To familiarize the farmers with cooperative action, the Cooperative Institute of Peru puts on 15-minute talks each month through the National Broadcasting station.

Last year also saw the first cooperative law passed in Uruguay. The object of the agricultural cooperatives, according to this law, is "to carry out or facilitate all operations concerning the production, processing preservation, marketing, or exporting of the agricultural produce of the members engaged in collective or individual farming."

In Venezuela a law was passed in 1939 making possible the organization of cooperative distributing, producers, and housing societies. An Institute of Cooperatives Studies was set up late in 1941 with 28 members, and is planning a Cooperative Propaganda Week each year. It will also help set up cooperative legisla-

## MARKET LETTER

By ART RILEY

Salina, Kansas, August 3—Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 1465 cars compared with 1327 the previous week. The receipts in Salina were 295 cars last week and 540 the previous week.

The demand for cash wheat was good. The basis on wheat of lower protein was higher, due to the poor crop of red wheat in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, while the basis on higher proteins was slightly lower.

K. C. September wheat had a net loss of 2 5/8c for the week and Chicago September was 3 3/8-3 1/2c lower for the week. The December wheat in K. C. was 3-1/8c lower and in Chicago 3 7/8c lower.

Bookings of flour by southwest mills were only about 35 to 40 percent of capacity, with an average of slightly above 30 percent for spring wheat mills and around 65 to 75 percent for soft wheat mills.

There has been an increase in the offering of space for storage wheat, due to the reduction in carrying charges and increased costs. There have also been several hundred thousand bushels of government loan wheat moved out of terminal markets in this territory, to eastern points, with the understanding that this space will be available for the same amount of bushels of this year's crop for government loan.

## FARMERS ARE URGED TO BUY WINTER COAL NOW

Farmers who depend on coal for fuel may assure themselves of uninterrupted supplies next winter by placing orders now for delivery as soon as available.

The office of the Solid Fuels Coordinator for war declares that, due to the effect of war on coal production and transportation, failure to build up stockpiles of coal this summer is risking difficulties in obtaining sufficient coal when needed.

Farmers who have wood supplies which can be used as a substitute for other fuel, or to supplement other fuel stocks, have already been urged to do so. But for those who must depend on coal, ordering supplies this summer is the best insurance against winter shortages.

There is enough coal available now, especially soft coal which provides the bulk of the nation's solid fuel, if orders are placed immediately. Indications are that soft coal will not be as readily available after September 1, and that various factors will lessen the opportunity to build up stockpiles. The hard coal industry is already behind in filling orders, but expects to catch up before the fall heating season begins.

Early last spring the Office of the Solid Fuels Coordinator for War began a "Buy Coal Now" campaign to induce consumers to purchase coal for storage during spring and summer months. The public is responding, but stockpiles are still insufficient to give the nation adequate wartime fuel protection.

Background information on factors influencing the coal supply:

Coal production and distribution moves in cycles, with heaviest demand in winter months. Experts believe the tremendously increased need for coal this year can be met only by increasing production and distribution during the slack summer months.

A number of factors threaten the future of coal supplies this year:

(1) Transportation, with the peak of war shipments striking the railroads about the time nor-

mal winter demand for coal starts. Because of limitations on critical materials, railroads are short many locomotives and cars on which they depended for meeting this shipping burden.

(2) Labor shortages in the mines, due to selective service and loss of key men to other industries. Producers estimate, as of June 30, that they have lost 45,000 men this year, and that they are nearing the bottom of their labor pool.

(3) Shortages of mine equipment, both of new and replacement types, due to the critical nature of materials used.

(4) Shortages of other fuels, particularly of fuel oil on the East Coast and the threat of a natural gas shortage in Midwestern areas, especially in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, which will make necessary large-scale conversion to coal.

(5) Exceptional demands from unexpected sources, including the need for furnishing Canada with about 6 million tons more than last year.

(6) Difficulties of retail distribution, due to shortages of gasoline, rubber, trucks and truck parts, which has already compelled ODT to require a reduction in mileage operations of truckers, and which will cause further difficulties if replacement tires prove less available than now expected. Replacement of rubber may also be a factor in rural areas where much of the trucking is done by consumers themselves who get coal directly from nearby mines, or from cooperatives and dealers. It is suggested that farmers who haul farm produce by truck take coal to their farms on return trips from market.—Supplement to War Letter for Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Per Word, 1 Issue..... 3c  
Per Word, 4 Issues..... 10c

PURE BRED Shepherd Pups, two months old, farm raised. Parents are Natural Heeldines. Money back guarantee to make Heelders. Breeder for 36 years. Honest Dealings. Males \$6.00, Females, \$3.50—Chris Schultz, Ionia, Missouri.

**Market 644 Million Chickens!**  
**Market 35.75 Million Turkeys!**

**Produce 4.2 Billion Dozen Eggs!**  
**Produce 125 Million Pounds Milk!**

**Slaughter 83 Million Head Pork!**  
**Slaughter 28 Million Head Beef!**

Here are some of the 1942 production goals that KFU and UNION STANDARD feeds will help farmers attain.

Into these feeds go ingredients vital to the rapid development and health of poultry and live stock. Carotene, calcium phosphate, soy bean oil meal, concentrated cod liver oil, manganese sulphate, brewer's yeast, potassium iodine, and sodium bicarbonate are some of the ingredients that have proved to be essential for increased production which are added to the grains used in the manufacture of KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS. Some of these important ingredients are needed in only small amounts, but they are either too expensive or too difficult to mix in the exact proportions for the producer to use in mixing his home grown grains.

**KEEP 'EM GROWING with KFU and UNION STANDARD FEEDS**

Manufactured Cooperatively by

**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
KANSAS CITY WAKEENEY TOPEKA

## You May Be Warm Enough Today But How About Next Christmas?

Assure your family of a comfortable winter by storing your next winter's supply of coal this summer. The article on this page in regard to the various factors influencing the coal supply this winter warns farmers of the need of buying coal now. Heed this warning and

### BUY YOUR COAL NOW THROUGH YOUR LOCAL COOPERATIVE

This coal business adds materially to the yearly income of cooperatives which have facilities to handle it, so be sure to buy your coal cooperatively. You build savings for yourself when you buy from yourself.

As a registered coal distributor, we can get coal from any mine for your dealer at the same price it can be purchased direct from the mine. We are distributors of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri coals, and for Standard Briquets.

### Farmers Union Jobbing Association

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Telephone Victor 5781

# THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

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

Juniors 16-21

Juveniles 8-12

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

## I AM CAMP

I am Camp!

I am sunlight, a sheen on the water, a mist on the mountains, and stars.

I am a doorway out of the common place into a vast new adventuring experience.

I am a place where youth learns the joy of play without sting, of fellowship without regrets, and creative effort that wears not, and of a good time that leaves no headaches—or heartache—behind.

I am a new purpose for life that will make the years different.

I am Noise—and silence with a thrill in it.

I am Laughter—and quiet resolution that seeks the comfort of the hills.

I am Energy—and the touch of loving service.

I am Youth—and the slowly emerging habits that make matured experience worthy.

I am Today—and also the Tomorrow that is being shaped.

I am Habits, Ideals, Ways of Living, Confirmed Attitudes, in the Soul of Youth

Because I am all of these, and more, I would invite YOU into fellowship with me.

Come with me, youthful and eager reader of these lines, and I will do thee Good.

Good, that passes not away.

Good, that temptation will not dislodge.

Good, that time will not chill.

Good, that poverty will not quench.

Good, that riches will not deceive.

Come with me this summer, and life for you will be the same no more.

I AM CAMP!

## FIFTH YEAR OF CAMP

With the opening of the Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp August 10 we will begin the fifth year of camps for the Kansas Farmers Union. This is an anniversary year, but even yet we occasionally ask just why have camps.



Esther Ekblad

"An important part of the heritage of our Farmers Union young people are the camps held each summer where boys and girls widen their horizon, increase their information, and have a good time!" reads a 1942 Camp Bulletin. In these few descriptive words we have the principal objectives of the annual camp program. Farmers Union campers receive a generous portion of fun and the experiences of fellowship and friendship linger long after the camp days are over. They also know the satisfaction of diligent study. In camps recognition is given to needs of youth in everyday problems of living, and classes are set-up to help boys and girls find the tools needed in coping with economic and social situations within their own lives and communities. The fifth year of camps will follow many traditions of past years with the hope that the days of fellowship and study at "Mary Dell" will lend much to inspire and encourage the Farmers Union members who attend.

## NECKERCHIEFS WORN AT PICNIC

At the McPherson County Picnic July 31 several Juniors were wearing the new blue and gold neckerchiefs. Attractive and chic are surely the words to describe these neckerchiefs which the Juniors and Reserves make themselves. Sewing bees are underway in several locals and counties, so that many may be seen with the blue and gold at the camps.

Dining Hall at this Year's Farmers Union Camp at Abilene, August 10-15, and August 17-22..



The Dining Hall in which F. U. Campers will meet at Mary Dell camp, Brown Park, Abilene.

## At Your Service FARMERS UNION EDUCATION SERVICE

Gladys Talbot Edwards, Director

Edited by Alice Joyce Warner  
"Education—A Debt Due from Present to Future Generations"

## REPORT OF U. A. W.—C. I. O. SUMMER SESSION

by Betty Lownes, Director of Education, Iowa Farmers Union

In June I attended the summer session of the United Auto Workers of the C. I. O. which was held on the beautiful campus of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Esther Ekblad, Educational Director of the Kansas Farmers Union and I were sent as representatives of the National Farmers Union.

This session was under the direction of Dick Deverall, International Education Director of U. A. W. Classes offered were Collective Bargaining, Public Speaking, Labor Economics, U. A. W. Victory Programs, Political Action, Labor Education Techniques, Journalism and Local Union Administration. These classes were one hour each beginning at eight o'clock and continuing until noon. Therefore, it was possible to enroll into four classes. These classes for the most part were on the conference or discussion plan.

The classes I attended were, first, Labor Economics under the direction of Sam Sweet. The first

few days were devoted to giving a background of political economy from the primitive man, through serfdom and feudalism, up to slavery and the present day. Some time was spent in discussing inflation of both peace time and war time.

The second class I attended was the U. A. W. Victory Program. Dick Deverall opened the class with the discussion of the labor program from World War No. 1 to the present labor program. Victor Reuther continued this class for the remainder of the week and explained the Victory Through Equality of Sacrifice Program, which is a ten point program adopted by the local unions of U. A. W.—C. I. O.

The class on Labor History was directed by Joe Kowalski of the Workers' Service Education of Michigan. The history of labor organizations was discussed by the entire group. One day the class was divided into four groups, each group reporting on a phase of labor organization history. A slide was shown depicting strikes, their needs and outcomes of organized labor.

Political Action was discussed by Tom Amile a former Congressman and John Reed, Secretary of the A. F. of L. of Michigan.

The afternoons were taken up by lectures and recreation. Recreation included golf, softball, tennis, swimming, ping pong and chess. Tournaments were held in most of these sports.

Thursday afternoon a picnic was held at Portage Lake about sixteen miles from Ann Arbor. The main feature was a softball game between the Ford Local 600 and West Side Local 174, the latter winning 16 to 7.

The evenings were spent socially with community singing, slides and skits prepared by the students.

Saturday afternoon Esther Ekblad, Hilda Smith, National Director of Workers Service and I accompanied Larry Yost, an industrial worker in the Ford Plant to his home in Detroit. He showed us the Ford plant and took us to his home where we had dinner with him and his family.

Attending this conference has been an experience and an education that I shall not soon forget.

## CAMP STAFF, FACULTY

An out-of-state guest at Farmers Union Camp this year will be Chester A. Graham, Fieldworker for the National F. U. Department of Education. Mr. Graham is scheduled for all of the Junior Reserve and Leaders session, and for a part of the Junior session, Classes in Farm Economics and Folk recreation are to be under his direction.

Mrs. Helen Denney of the F. U. Jobbing Association is again to be Dean of Girls and Director of the camp news bulletin. James Petty, State F. U. Fieldworker, will be

## National Fieldworker To Teach at Farmers Union Camp



CHESTER A. GRAHAM, who will be a member of 1942 Camp Staff.

Dean of Boys. Responsibilities of dining room and cabin management are being given to Mrs. Charlie Olson, McPherson County Education Director. Juniors will also be on the staff with Margaret Reding, St. Marys, as secretary, and Betty Peterson, Bookkeeper at Lindsborg Elevator, and Veneta Mae Carlson, Marquette, as pianists.

The second week T. E. Hall of the FUJA will be in charge of Farm Economics classes and the Cooperative Store that is to be organized. E. C. Broman of the Auditing Association will assist with the organization of the store during the first week.

Miss Jean Heck of Salina, Girl Scout Counselor, will teach First Aid and handicrafts. Miss Heck has been spending the summer at "Mary Dell" as a member of the Scout Camp Staff.

Cooks will be Mrs. Lelia Davis and her daughter, Mildred, of Manhattan. They also have been at "Mary Dell" all summer.

Director's duties are in the hands of Esther Ekblad, KFU Education Director. E. K. Dean, H. E. Witham, W. G. Bernhardt and other Farmers Union and cooperative leaders will be guest speakers.

## WISDOM ARRIVES

Wisdom sometimes does reside among us. The duke and duchess of Windsor have been visiting Washington in small type under 1-line heads on the back pages.—From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Uruguay constitution of 1934 follows the general pattern of that of the United States.

## All-State Summer School, August 25-September 2.

There have been numerous changes made in the publicity on All-State Camp, but this is the final change—we hope.

The final date change is due to the restrictions on travel over the week-end. Dates are now from mid-week to mid-week. The first meal will be on Tuesday evening, August 25. There will be a Get-Acquainted party after the evening meal.

Registrations should be completed on that date.

Since it is not held in camp surroundings perhaps Summer School is better than Camp.

Classes will begin on Wednesday morning, August 26. Camp will close officially with breakfast on Wednesday morning, September 2.

Fees—Ten dollars and a cup of sugar.

Who May Come—Leaders, Employees, and Juniors who have attended state camps and are over eighteen years of age.

## Registration Deadline August 30

Register through your state director of education. Place—Farmers Union building, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Watch the Kansas Union Farmer and the National Union Farmer for further news and pictures of the camp.

## You'll Want to Meet

The National Board will be meeting at Jamestown during the camp session. Come and get acquainted with your National officers.

Chairmen of the National Committees will be present and this is a good time to become acquainted with them and to help in making new plans for the Union during the war era, and managers of the business activities will be present to participate in discussion.

Shepherd Witman will be here to discuss the situation of foreign affairs. Mrs. Haines will discuss Rural Electrification and its meaning to farmers in the future. Richard Devarall will represent the International Automobile Workers Union, and there will be two young people from organized labor attending the camp in return for our two young state leaders who just returned from the AUV Summer School at the University of Michigan. Paul Appleby, Under-Secretary of Agriculture has promised to be with us. Special interest groups will take the time in the afternoons to discuss program and policy for the future, and to work out better plans for the work to be done at home.

## Interest Groups

Editors of Farmers Union papers are urged to attend the camp and to take part in the editorial conferences planned for afternoons. State and County Secretaries are urged to attend to participate in the discussion of the secretarial work of the Union. Members of the State and County Edu-

cation Committees are urged to be present in order to discuss with the National Education Committee the work of furthering the Farmers Union Educational program. Organizers will have a chance to discuss with the National officials, the work of carrying the organization into new territory and of strengthening it where it now is.

This is a session of summer school which will be of inestimable value to the Farmers Union. Be sure that your state is well represented in leadership.

## Local Leaders' Record Books

This book is priced at one dollar, but it is one which will be of great value to the Local Leader and will do much to keep the interest of the Juniors and younger membership. Remember, we must have orders soon if they are to be gotten at all.

Montana, helping out on the distribution of these books has ordered 500. Their leaders will be well supplied.

Send in your order at once.

## Lesson Outlines for the Units

Due to the rising cost of paper, lesson outlines with the Study Units will be supplied on the following terms.

One free outline with each five texts. Additional outlines five cents each.

## The New Address

We write this column from a borrowed office in the new North Dakota Farmers Union Building. Our own office is already being set up in Denver. Two of the office staff are in Denver attending to the unpacking of the several hundred boxes of books, pamphlets, paper and supplies and setting up the office furniture. On Friday of this week, the remaining stenographer and myself, with my young son, Jackie, will leave by car for our new quarters in Denver.

Right now, the National Union Farmer, the September Program Service, plans for All-State Camp and numerous other things which have to be done whether the office moves or not, occupy our time.

The new office will be just as far from you as your mail box. The new address is—

National Farmers Union Education Dept., 3501 East 46th Street, Denver, Colorado.

Barber: "Well, son, how would you like your hair cut?"

Small Boy: "Just like Dad's, and be sure to leave that little round hole in the top where his head comes through."

## KANSAS FARMERS UNION CAMPS

Location  
Mary Dell Girl Scout Camp  
Abilene, Kansas

Dates  
Junior Reserve and Leaders Camp  
August 10 to 15  
Junior Camp  
August 17 to 22

FEE  
\$5.00

\$2.00 is a registration fee  
\$3.00 is paid upon arrival at camp

## PROGRAM

Leadership Training, Everyday Economics, Cooperatives, First Aid . . . Handicrafts, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Outdoor Sports.

F.U. CAMPERS ASKED TO BRING WEEK'S QUOTA OF SUGAR TO CAMP.

## List of Licensed Agents of Farmers Union Service Company, Inc., Should Be Saved for Reference

State Wide Business Organizations Have Taken Advantage of Insurance Service of State Union—A New Policy Covers Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability.

For the convenience of our membership, we are printing below a list of our licensed agents of the Farmers Union Service Company, Incorporated.

It is suggested that this list be kept for future reference. If there is no agent in your territory write to the State Office, Box 296, Salina, for information about the Farmers Union Insurance program.

### Licensed Agents Farmers Union Service Co., Inc.

- Altmann, Baltz, Elmo, Kans.
- Boehner, Cecil, Glen Elder, Kans.
- Clausen, Lawrence, Girard, Kans.
- Dean, E. K., Salina, Kans.
- Decker, W. G., Burr Oak, Kans.
- Frederickson, Titus W., Lindsay, Kans.
- Fitzgerald, Chas. F., Columbus, Kans.
- Gravenstine, Chris—Morganville, Kans.
- Henningsen, Rollo, Mankato, Kans.
- Hagen, Henry—Clifton, Kans.
- Holtwich, Chas., Silver Lake, Kans.
- Harmon, Lloyd, Ellsworth, Kans.
- Johnston, F. A., South Mound, Kans.
- Joslin, C. G., Parsons, Kans.
- Keitzman, Herbert, Alta Vista, Kans.
- Larson, Carl, McPherson, Kans.
- McNeil, A. W., Idama, Kans.
- Morrison, Clarence, LaHarpe, Kans.
- Oelschlaeger, Erwin, Clay Center, Kans.
- Petty, James, Salina, Kans.
- Reinhart, Geo., Parsons, Kans.
- Roesch, W. E., Quinter, Kans.
- Reding, Leo, St. Marys, Kans.
- Samuelson, Emil, Randolph, Kans.
- Shields, James, Miltonvale, Kans.
- Schiller, C. M., Logan, Kans.
- Tribbey, Leslie Merle, Winfield, Kans.
- Wilson, C. B., Maple City, Kans.
- Ward, Irtis L., Preston, Kans.
- Young, Geo. W., Clay Center, Kans.

### Program an Aid to Kansas Farmers Union

These Agents are members of YOUR organization. In buying your insurance from these men, you are aiding in the advancement of your State Union. An advertisement of the Farmers Union Service Company appears on this page. It should be read carefully. State Wide Business Organizations Use F. U. Service Company Insurance Program

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has purchased from the Farmers Union Service Company, Incorporated, a fleet policy which covers all automobiles and trucks belonging to the organiza-

tion, and includes the cars belonging to several of the employees.

The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company has covered all automobiles belonging to its organization, through the Kansas Farmers Union's OWN insurance program. Many cooperative elevators have availed themselves of the opportunity to patronize their OWN insurance program and have purchased insurance for their cars and trucks, through the Farmers Union Service Company.

### A Policy to Cover Workers' Compensation and Public Liability

The Farmers Union Service Company has arranged a policy to cover Workmen's Compensation and public liability for cooperative business organizations.

### Patronize YOUR Organization

Make it a point TODAY to look into this service offered by your State Farmers Union. Patronize your own organization—and by doing so, help yourself and your State Union.

### CREAM CHECK

#### CHARGES A BURDEN

In checking over our bank charges for the first six months of 1942, we find that our Farmers Union Cooperative Creameries have paid over \$8,500 to country banks for cashing and remitting our cream checks. That is a lot of money—in fact it is more than 8 percent of our entire share capital.

Now, we don't expect the banks

to handle our checks for nothing—and, in all fairness, it should be said that many bankers are charging only a reasonable rate of exchange—but we do have too many that are charging 1 percent for handling our checks, which we think is too much.

### Charges Becoming Unbearable

When butterfat was 20 cents a pound or less, and the checks were small, it was too high, but now, with butterfat between 30 and 40 cents, the 1 percent charge is becoming unbearable. There is, to my mind, only one real solution to our problem, and that is to refuse to pay any exchange.

### Total Loss if Patrons Pay

Most creameries refuse payment of exchange or charge it to the cream station operators, but as our operators are not being overpaid we cannot expect them to stand this bank charge.

If the creamery refused to pay exchange, the banks then would charge the farmer who cashed the check. However, many banks do not charge their customers, and some charge from 1 to 3 cents a check, which in most cases is less than one-half of 1 percent. So, that would be a big saving to our creameries.

### Patrons Pay It Either Way

As our company is a cooperative institution, all earnings are returned to our patrons. Thus, it would be to the interest of all our shareholders and patrons that we refuse to pay bank charges, and let our patrons work out this problem with their local banks.

We should like to hear from our cream patrons as to whether we should refuse to pay bank charges and save over \$16,000 annually—or continue as we have in the past. Your opinion and suggestions will be most welcome.—James C. Norgaard, General Manager F. U. Co-op Creameries, Superior, Neb.

## Collecting Miles of Pennies for the Farmers Union

By A. W. RICKER,

Chairman Finance Committee

(Editor's Note—A fund raising plan submitted by the National Farmers Union.)

The attention of all members of the Farmers Union is called to the fact that we have not yet raised the full amount of the budget for the National Farmers Union.

The Budget figures were set at \$75,000. Of this amount \$40,000 was subscribed, (and has been paid) by the Northwest Farmers Union business activities, with the cooperation of the organizations of Montana, North Dakota, and Wisconsin (also the Minnesota Organization Committee.)

The failure to raise the complete budget will greatly retard the development of our National Farmers Union program, because it will reduce the amount of funds available for organization work. The work of the National Farm-

ers Union, is roughly speaking:

- Organization,
- Education,
- Legislation.

The Legislative and Educational work of the Farmers Union involves fixed expenditures and has to be definitely budgeted. Organization comes last in available funds and must be restricted to what funds are left over after the Legislative and Educational departments have been taken care of. These two departments, Legislative and Educational, are provided for, so far as 1942 is concerned.

What is raised in money now, both here in the Northwest and in other Farmers Union states, may be used exclusively for organization.

In the month of June, National President Patton instructed us to offer two prizes for the best suggested plan of raising funds during the warm summer and autumn season when many small and some large picnics are held.

That prize was won by a member of the Union in Montana. The plan calls for collecting a mile of pennies by as many states as possible. Minnesota was the first state to adopt this plan.

Sixteen pennies laid flat on the ground, table, or floor make a foot. Five thousand two hundred and eighty feet make a mile.

Any local can collect 20 to 50 feet of pennies before the National Convention, and a lot of locals even more. It will surprise you how those pennies will expand from foot to foot and before long measure out miles.

This plan not only raises funds but it furnishes entertainment and creates interest. It gives everyone—men, women, and children—a part to play in building the Farmers Union. Our greatest need today is funds to pay the cost of organizing in a half dozen or more unorganized states.

Our income from national dues of 40 cents per member is not enough to finance organization work. We must raise such funds by other means, and that means should be such as to permit the poorest and humblest member of the organization to help.

The foot of pennies multiplied by many units participating means miles of pennies, and miles of pennies mean more organization work in Wyoming, Utah, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and other states.

## Annual Picnic of McPherson County



Ida Mae Olson presents talk on "Labor Shortage in Agriculture," as part of Minute Man Project, at McPherson County Picnic.

## Farmers Union Effects Another Big Saving For the Farmer

National Legislative Chairman M. W. Thatcher Initiates Program Which Results in Continuation of Low Interest Rate of 3½ Percent on Land Bank Loans—A Forty Million Dollar Saving Yearly for the Farmer—Farm Bureau Attempts to Take Credit for Program.

A letter and a newspaper clipping received from South Dakota,

recalls Milton's line: "Evil news rides post, while good news baits," which being translated into modern English would be: "Bad news takes a plane while good news stops for a hamburger." The clipping comes from the Ipswich, S. D. Tribune, and the editor saw enough in it to put it "top of column, page one." This is what it says: "Farmer-members of the National Farm Loan Associations at Bowdle and Eureka will save more than \$98,800.00 during the next two years as a result of Congressional action in continuing the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans . . . The special rates would have expired July 1 of this year in the absence of legislation extending them. The President signed the bill on June 29 . . . The special rate will benefit directly 978 farmers in Edmunds and McPherson counties . . . On the average this means a saving of about \$100.00 in the interest bill of each farmer over the next two years."

Our good friend in South Dakota writes to ask if this good news is true and notes that a local loan association is advertising the great saving this will mean for borrowers, in a roundabout way claiming credit for the low rate! He wants to know if the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee had anything to do with this and if it did, can the Farmers Union members say that it came through the efforts of our organization in Washington, D. C.? By the time this column comes under your eye he will have the answer, direct from the chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee and the good news, which apparently stopped off somewhere on the way to South Dakota for a hamburger has arrived. Here is part of the letter Chairman Thatcher wrote:

"I am surprised," Chairman Thatcher writes, "that you did not know that I handled the legislation for the Farmers Union through Senator Wheeler (of Montana), who originally brought it to the attention of the Senate. Senator Wheeler battled for it for two days and finally won the vote of the Senate for the appropriation, which runs something over \$40,000,000 a year to cover the difference between the 3½ per cent interest the farmers have paid for the past several years on Federal Land Bank mortgages and the amount that the Government and the Land Bank system pays to the bondholders, who hold bonds against the farm mortgages." Which—to put it briefly—means that the Farmers Union saves the farmers of this country \$40,000,000 a year in interest. That would pay a lot of membership dues for

the Farmers Union and leave quite a "wad" for the Legislative Fund that farmers who know what they must have in Washington, D. C., are raising.

That \$40,000,000 a year is not the whole story of interest saved. Chairman Thatcher points to the real savings over a period of years when he writes: "I am not too sure of my figures, but, as I remember it, with this present appropriation, the Congress has now appropriated during the past several years, \$267,000,000 to make possible these savings to the farmers of the United States who have mortgages in the Land Bank system." There are about 32 million farmers in the United States. Of these about 200,000 are members of the Farmers Union. For such a minority group, they have worked wonders.

After that comes the punch for which M. W. Thatcher is famous. He writes: "Not only did I initiate this under the banner of the Farmers Union, but I have this to add: The Farm Bureau has taken much credit for this. They misrepresented it so long they began to believe it! I called it to the attention of Senator Wheeler this spring and he wrote me a letter on the history of that legislation which gives the Farmers Union and myself credit for having initiated this legislation on behalf of the farmers in the Land Bank system. Take all the credit you choose, because it is entirely a Farmers Union program." The amazing thing is that facts such as these remain unknown to so many farmers. But it is Milton's old line: The bad news, (those who falsely claim credit for such a benefit) travels by plane, while the good news (those who actually fought for and got those benefits) stops off somewhere on the road for a snack.

## Protect Your Car Against Loss from Fire, Theft or Collision

Every time you take your car or truck on the public highway, you take your farm, your home, your machinery and your other property with you. You couldn't get them all in your car or truck, even if you used a trailer, but they are with you—supporting your ability to pay for the damage your car or truck may do to the person or property of others. Such damage may be claimed even though an accident causing such damage isn't your fault.

If you should have to go to court and hear witnesses swear you were responsible for a motor tragedy, if a judgment should be awarded against you, could the claimant attach at least a substantial part of your property, your chance to make a living, to pay that judgment.

Farmers have much more to protect in the way of tangible, attachable assets than the average city dweller. You can protect those visible assets with standard automobile insurance protection at a cost of only a few cents a day. It not only protects you against sudden and unexpected loss, but helps insure your right to drive which also might be lost in an automobile accident.

Your Farmers Union has provided a way for you to secure adequate automobile insurance protection at low cost. It provides standard, non-assessable policies under a policy plan which is convenient for you to carry.

Write today for full information on automobile insurance. You can secure it without obligation.

Make of Car .....

Year .....

My present insurance expires ....., 194 .....

My name .....

Address .....

**FARMERS UNION SERVICE CO., INC.**  
218 Journal Bldg. Salina, Kan.


### We Manufacture—

**Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms**

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association

Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery,

Office Equipment, Printing

—the  CONSOLIDATED  
printing and stationery co.  
SALINA • KANSAS

# LIVESTOCK MARKET NEWS

by the FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY, KANSAS CITY

## Kansas City Livestock Markets

**Fat Steer Market** L. O. Martin, Salesman. Our fat steer market is about 25 to 40c higher the last 10 days. Most of our long fed, dry lot cattle selling from \$13.50 to \$14.50 with the inbetween kind and short feds selling from \$12.50 to \$13. Good grass steers selling up to \$12.75. Most of the good grass cattle selling from \$12 to \$12.50, with the plainer kinds of grass steers selling from \$11.50 to \$12. Stockers and feeders 25c higher the last two weeks. Good Whiteface feeders selling up to \$12.75, plainer kind selling down around \$11.75 to \$12.50. Good red feeders selling up as high as \$11.75, most of them selling from \$11 to \$11.50 with the light stock cattle, good whiteface stockers, selling right along in line with good feeders, around \$13 for good feeders, up around \$13 for the best kind with inbetween kind selling anywhere from \$11 to \$12. Good light red stock cattle selling around \$11, with the best kind of selling up as high as \$11.25. Plain kind selling down around \$9.50 to \$10. Jerseys and Holstein around \$8.50.

**Butcher Market** Johnnie Hannon, Salesman. The butcher market has been just a little uneven the past two weeks. Cows have been hurt somewhat the past few days while fed heifers and mixed yearlings have been very active sellers at steady to strong prices. The kind of cows that have been hurt the most are cutters which until a short time ago were in the best demand. Cannors are selling all the way from \$6 to \$7.25 with cutters up to \$8.50. Bulk of the beef cows \$8.75 to \$9.75. Of course, a few outstanding heavy cows are selling a little higher. Our market on heavy weight bulls active at \$10.75 top. Light weights are hard to move from \$8 to \$9. Stock cows and heifers about steady with two weeks ago. These fat cattle must be getting just a little scarce because the ceiling price certainly does not warrant the advance but in spite of it they have been going up. It is pretty hard to say just what the future is going to bring about but we do feel there will probably be a new arrangement made as far as the ceiling is concerned in the near future.

**Hog Market** W. F. O'Neal, Salesman. Market very active, 10 to 20c higher than Friday's average. Top \$14.60 paid sparingly by yard traders. Packer top \$14.55. Good to choice 180 to 290 pounds, \$14.40 to \$14.55. 300 to 340 pound averages \$14.25 to \$14.40. Good to choice 140 to 170 pound, \$14 to \$14.40. Packing sows 15 to 25 c higher at \$12.85 to \$13.40. Stock pigs \$14.35 and down.

**Sheep Market** Fred G. Grantham, Salesman. Market steady. Top native spring lambs \$13.75. Medium fleshed natives \$12 to \$13. Cull natives \$10 to \$11. Fat ewes \$4.50 to \$5.75 according to weight. Cull ewes \$3.50 to \$4.50. Fat yearling wethers \$10.50 to \$11.

**Calf Market** Cecil David, Salesman. Killing calves steady. Strong on the best kind. Good to choice veals \$12 to \$14 for tops. Medium kinds selling steady, \$10 to \$12. Plain kind of heavy weights selling from \$8 to \$9.50. Stock calves a little stronger with choice Whiteface steer calves weighing under 300 pounds, \$14.50. Heifers \$13. Anything weighing over 300 pounds to 450 pounds, choice steers, selling from \$13.50 down to \$12. Heifers about \$1.00 less.

## FARMERS UNION WINS SMASHING VICTORY FOR U. S. FARM FAMILIES

(Continued from Page One) they are with the welfare of hundreds of thousands of fine farm families who, for many reasons, lack machinery, livestock, poultry, a little credit, etc. We will be writing more in detail about this so that at least the membership of the National Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives may better know and understand the battle which they have supported so liberally with legislative funds—the battle which means so much to the future of agricultural democracy, and which reaches to the very roots of the future democracy in this nation. Stating the issue another way, a small group of selfish leaders insist that the farm lands of this country may be operated by the "better class" of farmers, hiring as laborers, or through the tenancy system, the poorer class of farm families. This selfish group believes in a constantly dwindling production, creating the scarcity of a commodity for the purpose of making high prices for the commodity, under which system benefit payments and high commodity loans, etc., would be almost to the total benefit of the big owner-operator, with a mere subsistence to the tenants and laborers operating under such a feudal system.

We have won some great battles in the Halls of Congress. Without the Commodity Exchange Act, which took us three years to win, we could not have the benefits of the grain exchange membership, etc., which permit our cooperatives to exist, grow, expand and accumulate large cash reserves out of marketing services and without such cooperative success and huge cash reserves we would not be available, with men or funds, to prosecute these legislative wars. But, way deep down, this issue we discuss reaches the sacred land and who is to use it. Is the land to be exploited by a few large operators for huge profits, or is the land a sacred place for the family to live and operate in the open spaces, thus furnishing the community life, the villages and the towns in the agricultural areas? This issue deals with life itself to the farm people and the character

of the political government which we are to have in the future.

We believe that, in winning this fight, we have made another wound in the bodies of those who though unwittingly, contribute eventually to the dictator type of government. This issue started in 1934, when we set up the Resettlement Administration, which name was later changed to the Farm Security Administration. Each year since then we have had terrific battles to secure appropriations available to the middle class and low-income group, within the farm family. On the inside—it has been one of the dirtiest battles we have ever seen. We have never known a time when farm leaders stooped to such low political chicanery as in this present battle for these appropriations for agriculture. Misrepresentation—if not lies, no end—were furnished to Committees of Congress. It was so notorious that even the Tory press felt the editorial compunction to write about it and condemn it. It is unbelievable that such efforts as were put forth in this fight by our opposition could have been supported by anyone who knows we are in a World War and that we have a terrific battle on our hands to preserve our country. In my humble judgment, some of the activities and statements of our opposition, offered at a time when the President, the Chief of our Nation, was asking for cooperation on the farm-front and asking for help to aid those farm families on the farm-front, without which they could not produce food and fibre such as the President deems we shall require, approaches treason.

It is unbelievable that Representative William Lambertson, of Kansas, who, for several years, was Vice President of the National Farmers Union, and who, as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations for Agriculture, should have carried on as he did and fought as viciously as he did against our Farmers Union program. In this present battle for appropriations, which started months ago, the House of Representatives, headed by some Tory Democrats and unfeeling Republican oppositionists, gave us a good licking on these appropriations. In the Senate we fared much better. Then the Senate committee was obliged to meet with a committee from the House, thus to compose their differences, if possible. This dragged on, week after week. It even carried on beyond July 1st, which is the deadline as an operating date for the departments of the Federal Government. So, when July 1st came and these committees still failed to agree, no funds were available to operate the Farm Security Administration, nor was there legal sanction to divert unneeded wheat, as referred to, for feeding purposes. In such an emergency, the Congress had to adopt what is called a "continuing resolution," and thus provide emergency funds for a thirty-day period so that the Government could operate.

On the 16th of July, after our two national groups had battled away with members of the House and Senate, a compromise agreement was reached. What we got is not enough, but we did get the following:

- \$42,500,000.00 for farm grants to poor farm families and for administrative expenses.
- \$97,500,000.00 for rehabilitation loans.
- \$32,500,000.00 to buy up land for worthy tenant farmers to make them owners thereof.
- \$1,625,000.00 as aid to migratory farm families seeking seasonal labor.

We will now, more vigorously than ever, prosecute this issue to make the family-type farm a realization. Everlasting shame to those few leaders of the Farm Bureau who attempted to defeat the farmers of this country in this great issue and at this time when the country is at war.

In closing, we pay our respects to some great people. In the United States Senate, Senators Russell of Georgia, Bankhead of Alabama, Capper of Kansas, Nye and Langer of North Dakota, Wheeler and Murray of Montana, and Aitkin of Vermont; in the House of Representatives, Representative Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota, Hope of Kansas; Traver, Levy, and Jed

## RECENT REPRESENTATIVE Live Stock Sales

Of Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company

KANSAS CITY  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
July 31st, 1942

V. E. Smith, Jackson County, Missouri, 12 calves	290	14.25
L. V. Fisher, Amherst County, Nebraska, 28 steers and hfrs.	824	13.65
John Forbes, Osage County, Kansas, 11 steers	1257	13.10
Irvin Proctor, Lafayette Co. Mo., 17 steers	1133	13.00
V. E. Smith, Jackson Co., Mo., 18 calves	300	13.00
G. G. Post, Craham Co., Kansas, 15 steers	1182	12.65
V. J. Moss, Jackson Co., Mo., 50 heifers	742	12.60
Bishop Bros., Linn Co., Missouri, 25 steers & hfrs.	803	12.50
Geo. Ross, Johnson Co., Kansas, 17 calves	407	12.35
E. H. Mussenman, Trego Co., Kansas, 40 steers	465	12.35
C. H. Thompson, Graham Co., Kansas, 22 steers	834	11.75
W. A. Wright, St. Clair Co., Mo., 12 str & hfs	662	11.50
M. T. Welch, Hodeman Co., Kansas, 15 steers	940	11.50
Wm. A. Luhrs, Atchinson Co., Missouri, 18 str. & hfrs	713	11.25
Henry Moore, Clay Co., Missouri, 20 steers	607	11.00
V. E. Smith, Jackson Co., Missouri, 22 steers	642	11.00
John Brock, St. Clair Co., Missouri, 15 steers	962	11.00
Joy Bros., Ellis Co., Kansas, 11 steers	1043	10.60
V. E. Smith, Jackson Co., Missouri, 24 cows & cfs.	1194	10.00
C. E. French, Ray Co., Missouri, 27 cows	1201	9.90
Harry Morris, Clay Co., Missouri, 23 cows	1101	9.80
V. E. Smith, Jackson Co., Missouri, 35 cows	1061	9.25
Henry Moore, Clay Co., Mo., 23 cows	1017	9.00
Chas. Burton, Johnson Co., Kansas, 27 cows	961	8.65
Fred Holmes, Wyandotte Co., Kansas, 19 cows	701	7.50

### HOGS 240 POUNDS DOWN

P. J. Hulen, Cass Co., Mo., 14 head	197	14.50
E. L. Griffith, Clay Co., Kans., 15 head	223	14.50
J. A. Liggett, Douglas Co., Kans., 12 head	206	14.45
Wild & Williams, Ray Co., Mo., 34 head	234	14.45
C. C. Soward, Douglas Co., Kans., 14 head	176	14.40
H. D. Dyer, Lafayette Co., Mo., 10 head	207	14.40
R. J. Mounkes, Lynn Co., Kans., 16 head	214	14.40
Howard Dyer, Lafayette Co. Mo., 20 head	168	14.35
E. N. Bond, Clinton, Co., Mo., 13 head	171	14.25
M. F. Knedlick, Washington Co., Kans., 9 head	208	13.95
W. D. Scott, Polk Co., Mo., 9 head	209	13.95
E. E. Herman, Anderson Co., Kans., 12 head	238	13.95
Wm. Tubbesing, Jr., Henry Co., Mo., 16 head	171	13.75
C. F. Barkley, Douglas Co., Kans., 22 head	215	13.75
O. R. Schroder, Henry Co. Mo., 16 feeders	147	13.50

### HOGS 240 POUNDS UP

Stone Webb, Jackson Co., Mo., 47 head	267	14.40
F. D. Cox, Linn Co., Kans., 28 head	260	14.40
T. N. Veatch, Grundy Co., Mo., 31 head	246	14.30
A. L. Oveson, Osage Co., Kans., 16 head	306	14.20
W. H. Doberer, Clay Co., Kans., 20 head	247	13.95
J. D. Whitehead, Anderson Co., Kans., 16 head	246	13.95

### KANSAS CITY SHEEP

J. E. Daniels, St. Clair Co., Mo., 19 head	74	14.00
Elmer Thomas, Henry Co., Mo., 15 head	89	13.75
C. D. Scoggin, Mitchell Co., Kans., 39 head	70	13.50
Earl Thompson, Mitchell Co., Kans., 14 head	91	13.50
J. R. Giffard, Saline Co., Mo., 19 head	66	13.25
L. E. Weber, Lafayette Co., Mo., 15 head	74	13.25
A. I. Pearson, Crawford Co., Kans., 18 head	86	13.25
Chas. Klumpp, Cedar Co., Mo., 27 head	90	13.25
E. H. Pearson, Bourbon Co., Kans., 16 head	92	13.25
Stanley Doughty, Rooks Co., Kans., 14 head	83	13.00
Fred Scholer, Rooks Co., Kans., 91 head	79	13.00

### PARSONS

#### OUTSTANDING SALES FOR WEEK OF JULY 27, 1942

E. Sproul, Major County, Okla., 10 cattle, mxd.	692	7.00
Grant Spruel, Major Co., Okla., 34 mixed	580	9.25
J. O. Gilchrist, Dewey Co., Okla., 12 str	466	10.00
Carl E. Frazier, Woods Co., Okla., 34 mixed	515	9.00
Elza Spencer, Alfalfa Co., Okla., 11 str.	528	10.00
Robert Meyer, Cowley Co., Kans., 14 mixed	588	10.70
J. V. Sharp, Alfalfa Co., Okla., 24 mixed	604	8.10
J. F. King, Washington Co., Okal., 16 Hf. and Cows	790	8.50
L. E. Lewis, Cowley Co., Kans., 17 str	963	11.00
H. H. Johnston, Osage Co., Okla., 65 steers	726	9.40
C. J. Johnston, Osage Co., Okla., 10 str.	701	10.50
Vernal Sunderland, Kay Co., Okla., 17 mixed	494	8.50
Mrs. Charley Slingsley, Elk Co., Ks., 12 cows & hfs.	597	8.90
Jay Fuson, Alfalfa Co., Okla., 15 mixed	534	8.00
R. B. Baker, Alfalfa Co., Okla., 10 str. & hfrs	640	8.00
A. A. Rathgeb, Way Co., Okla., 15 str & hfs	567	8.50
Fred Harvey, Butler Co., Kans., 15 hogs	193	13.00
Willard E. Garber, Reno Co., Kans., 11 hogs	193	13.00
D. E. Johnson, Stfford Co., Kans., 19 hogs	205	11.90
J. J. Tatro, Kingman Co., Kans., 19 hogs	205	11.90
W. H. Tatro, Kingman Co., Kans., 16 hogs	216	13.60
J. C. Heyman, Marion Co., Kans., 10 hogs	333	12.50
E. G. Tharp, Commanche Co., Ks., 26 hogs	288	13.80
Maxwell Corbin, Butler Co., Kans., 20 hogs	150	13.40
Geo. Greep, Butler Co., Kans., 10 hogs	226	13.75
Jack Kelsey, Woods Co., Okla., 12 sheep	83	10.15
F. C. Simpson, Woods Co., Okla., 9 sheep	67	12.00
Geo. Burgett, Sumner Co., Kans., 11 sheep	77	9.40

Johnson of Oklahoma, We also want to pay our respects to the several Farm Bureau state organizations which joined hands with us, particularly Ohio, under the leadership of Murray Lincoln; also, to Washington and Oregon State Granges, where Granger Gill really showed great national leadership and patriotism in the cause. Of course, we want also to repeat our often repeated praise of the state units of the Farmers Union, clear down to the locals, and particularly of those who contributed to our legislative fund and sent their resolutions and telegrams to Congress, as we requested. GLORY! GLORY! GLORY! to the Farmers Union. We are proud to be a part of it.

### CECIL DAVIS JOINS LIVE-STOCK FORCE

To Sell Calves at K. C. Office Cecil David joined the sales force of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. at Kansas

City, July 15th. His job will be to sell calves and his many years' experience on the Kansas City market has equipped him well for this job.

Mr. David has worked at the Kansas City yards for many years in the capacity of salesman, yard man and fieldman. He has many friends on the market and in the country and because of his ability and his constant good nature will, we know, be well liked by Farmers Union customers. Cec, is a hard worker, and this coupled with the fact that he knows values and markets, will assure Farmers Union patrons that they can depend on a good job from this man.

Mr. David is replacing Russ Kemp, who will soon join the armed forces of this country and along that line this man David is a veteran who was in the thick of the fight during the last war. Come in and meet Cec David. We know you will like him.

For the  
**"High Dollar"**  
Ship  
Live Stock  
to the  
Terminal  
Market

Consign Them to  
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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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**PETROLEUM VS AGRICULTURE**

The synthetic rubber program is a mess because petroleum interests hooked up with Standard Oil have managed to elbow farmers out of the picture.

Donald Nelson has publicly admitted that if he had it to do over again, he would base 60 percent of the synthetic rubber program on alcohol from farm products (chiefly grain),—because this route is faster, and it involves the use of less critical material.

W. J. Madigan of WPB has testified that the petroleum interests, which got the rubber contracts, didn't know until four weeks ago what chemical formula they would use. Jesse Jones gave them \$650,000,000 and a go-ahead signal January 4. Since then they have used the Government's time and money to experiment, while their dollar-a-year men and WPB gave the farmers a royal run-around.

Germany, Poland and Russia have made rubber from farm products for years.

The Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., which holds the Polish formula for making it out of farm products—a formula proven beyond a doubt to be sound—has been ignored.

Instead the contract for alcohol's share of the synthetic rubber program (200,000 tons) went to Union Carbon and Carbide Company, a Mellon subsidiary, which uses alcohol made synthetically from petroleum.

It's the same old monopoly game. The oil trusts can't stand a little competition from farm alcohol. They have stacked the war agencies to keep it out.

The bill, now past the House and Senate, to set up an independent agency to promote rubber out of farm alcohol arose out of this situation, and the Bill is now awaiting the President's signature.

**MEETINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOARD IN WASHINGTON**

July 24 and 25; August 3 and 4; August 31 and September 1; September 30 and October 1. National President James G. Patton has been invited to attend these meetings.

**Tilting A Lance**

By KNIGHT

- A Victory Plus
- Joint Letter Did It
- Columnists Comment
- Baukage Sees Trend
- "Farmers Versus Farm Bureau"
- F. U. the Beneficiary

There's more to the victory on the agricultural appropriation bill than merely helping livestock growers increase their war production by permitting sale of government-owned wheat at 85c a bushel for feed purposes.

That final action in the long and bitter controversy represents a victory of a new alliance of progressive forces in the nation over an old alliance of the reactionaries that may have far reaching consequences.

We call it a victory even though in the show-down the appropriation for Farm Security Administration was split 50-50 between the very niggardly \$127,070,000 allowed by the House and the \$222,800,000 appropriated by the Senate (which was over \$95,000,000 less than asked by the President.)

It is a victory because it produced a new united front of the Farmers Union, the Ohio Farm Bureau, the three big labor groups—A. F. L., C. I. O., and Railway Brotherhoods—and the two large religious groups—the Catholic Rural Life Conference and the Federal Council of Churches.

The joint letter of representatives of these seven groups to President Roosevelt and his reply had much to do with the reversal of the House action breaking the deadlock. And we suspect that the fact that the National Farmers Union maintains a director of farm and labor relations in Washington had a lot to do in cementing this progressive alliance together. Perhaps as the need to give small farmers financial assistance to increase their production becomes more and more apparent as the war goes on, this united progressive front will find it possible to fight for new and larger FSA appropriations to do the job.

At any rate the leadership of the American Farm Bureau Federation representing the landlords, land speculators, and big commercial farmers have been set back on their heels, as well as the reactionaries in Congress—erroneously labelled the farm bloc. The farmer who feeds all of the corn he raises isn't interested in a high price for corn—he wants a high price for hogs. It is the landlord who sells his share of the corn to the renter who didn't want wheat used for feed.

This battle has received a lot of comment in the press—with the Farmers Union getting most of the favorable mention and the Farm Bureau most of the unfavorable.

Peter Edson, Washington columnist, for instance, says that O'Neal and Ogg of the Farm Bureau are more powerful lobbyists than John L. Lewis ever was. The fact, however, that the Farm Bureau chieftains have generally played along with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups may explain why they have been considered among the "respectable."

Baukage, noted radio commentator, devotes most of his weekly Washington Digest column to a discussion of the implications of the seven-group letter. He reports that it may be the beginnings of a realignment of farm and labor organizations into a more permanent coalition than in the past.

It is obvious that the C. I. O. and the A. F. L. would welcome a strong independent Farmers Union with which they could work rather than to see John L. Lewis organize farmers under his own personal domination. So would farmers themselves.

The Nation for July 11 contains an article by Dale Kramer entitled "Farmers vs. the Farm Bureau" in which he tells of the struggle that is being brought out in the open between the Farm Bureau (representing the top third of the farmers, "who take the cream of agricultural income") and administration's attempts to help the rest "who divide the blue milk."

Kramer traces the growth of the Farm Bureau with the aid and financial assistance of the government through the County Agent system, how the American Farm Bureau in the Twenties sold out its educational facilities to big business interests for fat fees, and how the New Deal gave the Farm Bureau new life by permitting AAA checks in many states to flow through Farm Bureau machinery. He quotes the late Milo Reno who once warned Department of Agriculture officials, "You are creating a Frankenstein monster and some day it will destroy you," and then intimates that day is here.

While, he points out, it will require state legislation in some states, like Iowa and Minnesota, to divorce the Extension Service from the Farm Bureau, "if the department enforces its rule against the use of government funds or employees in organizational work, the Farm Bureau will suffer greatly."

He concludes: "The chief beneficiary of such a policy is likely to be the Farmers Union. The Grange, which though generally conservative is opposed to government assistance to the Farm Bureau, will be aided to some extent, but it is less aggressive than the Union. In some states—Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oklahoma—the Farmers Union is already more powerful than the bureau, and it is gaining elsewhere. Its president, James G. Patton of Colorado is young and aggressive; most of the narrowminded, breast-beating leaders typical of old farm movements have been shaken out. Patton has established close working relations with the C. I. O. and A. F. L. and the railroad brotherhoods. The Southern Tenant Farmers Union has under consideration a plan to join the Farmers Union in a body. Meanwhile, the Farm Bureau national leadership has suffered an added blow in the defection of the Ohio and Vermont units, whose representatives differed sharply with O'Neal at the FSA hearings. It appears probable—unless John L. Lewis' farm drive proves too disruptive—that a progressive organization which can speak for a majority of the farmers is at last on the way."—From North Dakota Union Farmer.

**Wickard Reports On Conference At Mexico City**

In Radio Talk On July 24 Secretary of Agriculture Discusses Problems Requiring Adjustment

**Editor's Note:** This Agricultural Conference, held in Mexico City in July, was attended by National Farmers Union President James Patton. The Farmers Union feels that the fact of his presence at the meeting is sufficient insurance that the small farmers' interests were being stressed.

I have just returned from the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture at Mexico City. The first was held in Washington twelve years ago. The third conference will be held in two years instead of twelve years, if a resolution passed at the Conference is put into effect. I made the motion to adopt this resolution, because I am sure the conferences are very helpful to the United States and all the other American Republics.

The history of the agricultural conferences goes back to 1928, when the Sixth International Conference of American States was held at Havana. The delegates decided that a special meeting ought to be devoted to agriculture. Two years later the United States Government issued invitations to a conference in September, 1930.

So for the first time scientists and officials of the American Nations got together to study agricultural problems of this hemisphere. Then, as now, the idea was to work together to improve farming and farm living. A lot of sound spade work was done at that first meeting.

The second conference, held at Mexico City this month, carried that work forward. Representatives of the 21 American Republics attended. Our hosts, the Mexican officials, extended every courtesy to the visiting delegates. General Avila Camacho, Mexico's able President opened the conference. We held our meetings in beautiful, historic Chapultepec Castle. Senator Marte Gomez, Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico, was elected Chairman of the Conference. He was a hard working chairman, always fair and tactful. Everyone liked and admired him.

Now, when we started to work we found there were many differences of opinions, just like there always are when agricultural people get together. Some of our discussions lasted far into the night. Although always friendly, they were very frank. But in the end the 75 delegates representing 21 nations, passed 76 resolutions without a minority report or even a single dissenting vote. That is a significant record. It indicates that there are few, if any, differences in agricultural situations or policies that cannot be resolved by free and frank discussion. Everyone noticed a greater feeling of inter-American friendliness today than ever before, despite the effort of our enemies to promote dissension between the nations in this hemisphere.

The main purpose of the conference was to exchange scientific ideas and to develop cooperative research along technical and scientific lines. It was a great conference from this standpoint. The technicians and scientists gave paper after paper and then answered questions. Often it developed that scientists in the other nations had come to the same conclusions, or had something very important to add.

The conference covered a great diversity of scientific subjects. I can mention only a few of them here: Plant culture and plant diseases, irrigation problems, soil erosion, weather forecasting, livestock care and livestock diseases, and methods of combating harmful insects. Also there were a number of discussions in what might be termed rural sociology—such topics as nutrition and health of farm people, rural housing, and providing social and cultural centers for farm people.

Then we found ourselves going into economics, studying ownership of land and land tenure, rural credit, maintaining a fair income for rural people, disposal of surplus crops. We often discussed subjects which bordered on international policies, such as division of world markets for such crops as sugar and cotton and grains. Very often a scientific subject led into social, economic and political discussions. Rubber furnished an example.

Rubber was just about as popular a subject at the conference as it is in the United States. As you

know, this country has been helping develop rubber production in the tropical areas of the Americas. We are taking part in the cooperative research—trying to find better varieties and cultural practices and more suitable areas for growing rubber.

The chief aim, of course, is to get the largest and most efficient production possible. We are encountering many other problems along the way. There is the problem of getting people to go to the tropics, and caring for them after they get there. That involves housing, feeding, transportation, and medical care.

Also, it is very natural that the rubber-growing countries want to have some assurances about markets after the rubber is produced. Again and again the delegates from those countries asked this question: Should they go ahead and develop production of natural rubber for the United States when we were planning a huge synthetic rubber program? They wondered if we would continue to produce synthetic rubber plants even though the cost of synthetic rubber was higher than tree rubber.

Now that was the very kind of question our farmers would ask under similar circumstances. We could not, of course, give a flat answer to so complicated a question. But we did point out that the United States Government retained control of the synthetic plants with the feeling that they should not be operated behind a tariff wall that would mean high priced rubber for American consumers and at the same time would interfere with trade to our own good neighbors to the south of us.

I am convinced that most of the other American nations can produce things we need and I am convinced we can produce many things they need. Now it just seems to be good common sense to get together to make plans for producing and exchanging these commodities. In addition, we can, by such conferences, promote the solidarity in this hemisphere which means so much to us now and in the future.

A house painter for the duration is Mrs. Hazel Walker of Columbus, O., whose boss is her own father. The father, a professional painter, was unable to find masculine help, so Mrs. Walker took a brush and went to work.

**(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT) IN APPRECIATION**



FRANK CARLSON

Through the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the fine complimentary vote given me at the primary. It is most gratifying for one to know that he has such staunch supporters and it is needless for me to tell you how much your friendship means to me.

It is my desire to spend a few weeks in the district between now and election in the hopes of thanking you personally, but whether or not I will be able to do this depends upon the legislative program. If important bills are up for consideration I will deem it my duty to remain in Washington, thus letting my candidacy for reelection rest in the hands of my friends.

Of the seven years I have spent in Washington as your representative this has been the most trying one. No doubt I have cast some votes which all do not approve of, but I assure you they were cast with honest and sincere convictions and what I believe to be for the best interests of the district. If re-elected I pledge to keep the welfare of my country and my district uppermost in my mind at all times.

Again, I thank you. Pol. Adv.