

REMARKS OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Kansas City, Missouri

December 11, 1975

It is a pleasure to participate in this National Farmers Organization "Convention of Impact."

You have a lot to talk about at this convention. The impact of the Nixon-Ford Administration on American people and the economy of this country has been devastating.

Consider that we have:

-- Nearly eight million of our people unemployed and several million more who have given up looking for jobs;

-- A rate of inflation in a recessionary period which stands at an astounding eight per cent;

-- Interest rates of 10 to 12 per cent to consumers and small businesses;

-- New home construction at less than half the number needed;

-- Our nation's mines and factories producing at only 75 per cent of their capacity, and

-- Our farmers facing a continuing cost-price squeeze.

And the discouraging fact is that this Administration holds out little hope for improvement.

The Nixon-Ford team has done what no other Administration has been able to do. It has brought the American people tight money, inflation, high interest rates and continued high unemployment -- all at the same time.

In earlier years, the Republicans at least tried to give the impression that they were good administrators. But this Administration deserves one of its own "WIN" buttons for turning the world upside down.

In spite of the rosey rhetoric which Secretary Butz offers, our farmers face major economic uncertainties.

Since August of this year soybeans have dropped \$1.35 per bushel, the price of corn is down 50 to 60 cents, and wheat is 50 to 70 cents lower. Today's prices for corn, soybeans and wheat in Minnesota are not much more than they were in 1947.

<u>CROP</u>	<u>1947 PRICES</u>	<u>TODAY'S PRICES</u>
Corn	\$2.08/bu. avg. for yr. \$2.46 in January 1947	\$2.35 - \$2.40
Soybeans	\$3.34/bu. avg. for yr. \$4.06/bu. in January 1948	\$4.50
Wheat	\$2.50/bu. avg. for yr. \$2.92/bu. January 1948	\$3.00 - \$3.20

At about this time each year, the Department of Agriculture holds its Outlook Conference where we hear all about the bright prospects for the coming year in American agriculture.

-- We are told that exports and net farm income will go up;

-- The so-called "experts" tell us that the weather for the coming year will be ideal and production will increase;

-- It is predicted that the availabilities of fertilizer and transportation will be adequate; and

-- There are glowing statements that our dairy and livestock production will flourish.

The problem with this approach is that it relies too much on luck. And it ignores the price averaging which the U.S.D.A. indulges in.

It makes a great deal of difference whether the price of wheat is \$5.00 or \$3.00 a bushel. Although an average of \$4.00 for the year may look good, it hardly gives the true picture.

Because most times farmers do not get the high price.

You have ridden the Butz boom and bust cycle, so you know what I mean. The last thing America's farmers need from this Administration are a lot of ifs, ands, and BUTZ.

You will recall that last spring, farmers and others were rightly concerned over the prospect of over-production and depressed prices.

In response, the Congress passed a modest one-year emergency farm bill. We were forced to temper what we felt was needed against what might be acceptable to the White House. But even this bill was vetoed, although grain prices then were well above the target prices in the bill.

Recently the market prices have been hovering near the levels in that legislation.

In vetoing the bill, President Ford said it would cost too much money. But he acknowledged that farm costs had gone up about 16 per cent in 1974, and that agricultural prices had dropped by about seven per cent.

And, unfortunately, in order to defeat the legislation, the Department of Agriculture resorted to furnishing highly misleading and distorted information on what the bill would cost.

The President praised the American farmer for responding to his call for all-out production. And he pledged his personal support to maintain the farmer's access to world markets.

Our farmers have learned the value of that promise. As the Soviet crop estimates plummeted -- from 215 to perhaps 137 million metric tons -- the demand for our grain escalated.

But the Administration -- in spite of its free market proclamations -- again, as in 1973 and 1974, established export controls.

We now are told that these controls were "voluntary." This is the same kind of "volunteering" that those of you who are Veterans know all about.

Increased world demand for our grains kept farm prices from dropping to bankruptcy levels. Our farmers still are without reasonable price protection while the government continues to ask for all-out production.

It is not just on the farm or in our export markets that we face uncertainty. Farmers have made tremendous investments in the development of cooperative associations to market their products. Today these farm cooperatives are under severe attack by forces within our own government who would destroy them.

Over the years, Congress has encouraged farmer cooperatives because they improve the marketing ability of farmers and serve to stimulate competition with private corporations.

But today, cooperatives and the Capper-Volstead Act are being challenged. It is clear that the Administration would like to restrict cooperatives in the name of stimulating competition.

But let us not be deceived. The talk about limiting cooperatives really is a discussion of how we can limit the farmer in the market place.

Only 28 per cent of all farm output is marketed through cooperatives. In 1973, the combined sales of all cooperatives totaled \$19 billion, while General Motors had sales of over \$28 billion.

The cooperative is a force for stability and a means to enable the producer to get a better deal. It also helps assure reliable food supplies for consumers.

Cooperatives and the farm organizations must stand together. An attack on one is an attack on all.

One way of strengthening those organizations dedicated to the well-being of America's farm producers is to support those legislative proposals which best serve farm interests. One of these is a balanced food and agricultural policy. Such a policy meets the needs of farmers and consumers alike. Remember, farmers are consumers, too.

We should not be afraid to work for greater stability in agriculture. But this must not be bought at the expense of our producers.

The Soviet Union is well aware of the significance of its poor harvest on its economy. Because of the poor harvest the Soviet Union has had to reduce its economic targets.

Yet our government seems unaware of the importance of keeping American agriculture prosperous and productive. Forcing farmers out of production -- according to some in the U.S.D.A. -- is a healthy thing.

The Rumanian Minister of Agriculture recently stated that "you have something more powerful than the atomic bomb -- soya."

Our farmers recognize their importance in terms of international diplomacy, the export market and our balance of payments. However, they do not ask for preferential treatment in developing our policies. They merely want to be treated fairly and equitably.

Farmers recognize that food and agricultural policy involves everyone. But they feel discouraged when their views are ignored, and decisions affecting their interests are made by the Department of State or Labor, not the U.S.D.A.

Farm groups need to start thinking in terms of the components of a broad gauge policy which would provide:

- Price and income protection for producers of food and fiber;
- Food supply stability for consumers at reasonable prices;
- Adequate supplies of inputs and transportation for producers at reasonable prices;
- The production of adequate supplies of dairy and livestock products for domestic and international needs; and

-- The establishment of a reserve mechanism to provide market stability during periods of shortage and surplus, maintain the reliability of the U.S. as an exporter, and continue the provision of food assistance to needy nations.

All of this can be done without depressing farm prices.

Today we hear a lot of talk about the advantages of the free market. And we are told of the wisdom of removing the shackles of government intervention and interference from the farmer.

But at the same time we have had continued and heavy handed interference in our export markets. Our policy should be consistent, realistic, and it should meet our needs for now and the future.

The task before us requires leadership, getting on with the job ahead. Unfortunately, that commodity seems to be in short supply these days.

I pledge to continue my best efforts in that direction, and I urge you to do likewise.

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President Orin Lee Staley
V.P. Devon Woodland
Secretary - Art Phillips
Treasurer - Chris Walker
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REMARKS OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

770 Board of Directors
NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL CONVENTION

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Louisville

DECEMBER 11, 1975

Cong. Keith Sebelius of Kansas
Comm. on Ag

"ovation before being
introduced"

It IS A PLEASURE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS NATIONAL FARMERS
ORGANIZATION "CONVENTION OF IMPACT."

YOU HAVE A LOT TO TALK ABOUT AT THIS CONVENTION. THE IMPACT
OF THE NIXON-FORD ADMINISTRATION ON AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE ECONOMY
OF THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN DEVASTATING.

CONSIDER THAT WE HAVE:

NEARLY EIGHT MILLION OF OUR PEOPLE UNEMPLOYED AND SEVERAL
MILLION MORE WHO HAVE GIVEN UP LOOKING FOR JOBS;

-- A RATE OF INFLATION IN A RECESSIONARY PERIOD WHICH STANDS
AT AN ASTOUNDING ^{nine} ~~EIGHT~~ PER CENT;

INTEREST RATES OF 10 TO 12 PER CENT TO CONSUMERS AND SMALL
BUSINESSES;

-- NEW HOME CONSTRUCTION AT LESS THAN HALF THE NUMBER NEEDED;

L-- OUR NATION'S MINES AND FACTORIES PRODUCING AT ONLY
75 PER CENT OF THEIR CAPACITY, AND

L-- OUR FARMERS FACING A CONTINUING COST-PRICE SQUEEZE.

L AND THE DISCOURAGING FACT IS THAT THIS ADMINISTRATION HOLDS
OUT LITTLE HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT. *— Well,*

L THE NIXON-FORD TEAM HAS DONE WHAT NO OTHER ADMINISTRATION
HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO. IT HAS BROUGHT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TIGHT

MONEY, INFLATION, HIGH INTEREST RATES AND CONTINUED HIGH
UNEMPLOYMENT --ALL AT THE SAME TIME. *! That's Trouble in River town!*

~~IN EARLIER YEARS, THE REPUBLICANS AT LEAST TRIED TO GIVE THE
IMPRESSION THAT THEY WERE GOOD ADMINISTRATORS. BUT THIS
ADMINISTRATION DESERVES ONE OF ITS OWN "WIN" BUTTONS FOR TURNING
THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN.~~

and, lets face it —

IN SPITE OF THE ROSEY RHETORIC WHICH SECRETARY BUTZ OFFERS, OUR FARMERS FACE MAJOR ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTIES.

Here are some facts —

SINCE AUGUST OF THIS YEAR SOYBEANS HAVE DROPPED \$1.35 PER BUSHEL,

THE PRICE OF CORN IS DOWN 50 TO 60 CENTS, AND WHEAT IS 50 TO 70 CENTS

LOWER. TODAY'S PRICES FOR CORN, SOYBEANS AND WHEAT IN MINNESOTA ARE

NOT MUCH MORE THAN THEY WERE IN 1947.

<u>CROP</u>	<u>1947 PRICES</u>	<u>TODAY'S PRICES</u>
CORN	\$2.08/BU. AVG. FOR YR. \$2.46 IN JANUARY 1947	<u>\$2.35 - \$2.40</u>
SOYBEANS	\$7.34/BU. AVG. FOR YR. \$4.06/BU. IN JANUARY 1948	<u>\$4.50</u>
WHEAT	\$2.50/BU. AVG. FOR YR. \$2.92/BU. JANUARY 1948	<u>\$3.00 - \$3.20</u>

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FARM PRICES

The parity ratio dropped to 73 from 76 in October.
In September it was 77, and a year ago 76. Here are average
prices received a year ago and in October and November 1975:

COMMODITY	NOV. 1974	OCT. 1975	NOV. 1975	NOV. 1975 Parity	NOV.15 Price as a % of Parity
Wheat (bushel).....	\$ 4.87	\$ 4.02	\$ 3.58	\$ 4.66	77%
Rice (hundredweight).....	11.10	8.86	8.45	13.30	63%
Corn (bushel).....	3.32	2.62	2.33	3.10	75%
Oats (bushel).....	1.70	1.41	1.40	1.48	95%
Barley (bushel).....	3.41	2.68	2.43	2.58	94%
Sorghum (hundredweight).....	5.85	4.43	4.05	5.20	78%
Soybeans (bushel).....	7.44	4.92	4.45	6.96	64%
Flaxseed (bushel).....	10.60	6.66	5.60	7.47	75%
Steers and heifers (hundredweight)	31.70	38.30	37.50		
Hogs (hundredweight).....	36.80	58.00	49.00	48.80	100%
Manufacturing Milk (hundredweight)	7.02	8.72	8.94	9.64	92%

Parity ratio is 73 - a year Ago 76

only milk + Hogs 90% or over

Get those farm prices up where
they belong, and we can
get America back to work!
Jobs, Production, Income.

L AT ABOUT THIS TIME EACH YEAR, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HOLDS ITS OUTLOOK CONFERENCE WHERE WE HEAR ALL ABOUT THE BRIGHT
PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING YEAR IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

L-- WE ARE TOLD THAT EXPORTS AND NET FARM INCOME WILL GO UP;

L-- THE SO-CALLED "EXPERTS" TELL US THAT THE WEATHER FOR THE
COMING YEAR WILL BE IDEAL AND PRODUCTION WILL INCREASE;

L-- IT IS PREDICTED THAT THE AVAILABILITIES OF FERTILIZER AND
TRANSPORTATION WILL BE ADEQUATE; AND

L-- THERE ARE GLOWING STATEMENTS THAT OUR DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTION WILL FLOURISH.

L THE PROBLEM WITH THIS APPROACH IS THAT IT RELIES TOO MUCH ON
LUCK, ^{it} AND IGNORES THE PRICE AVERAGING WHICH THE U.S.D.A. INDULGES IN.

It MAKES A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFERENCE WHETHER THE PRICE OF WHEAT IS \$5.00 OR \$3.00 A BUSHEL ALTHOUGH AN AVERAGE OF \$4.00 FOR THE YEAR MAY LOOK GOOD, IT HARDLY GIVES THE TRUE PICTURE.

BECAUSE MOST TIMES FARMERS DO NOT GET THE HIGH PRICE.

YOU HAVE RIDDEN THE BUTZ BOOM AND BUST CYCLE, SO YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN. THE LAST THING AMERICA'S FARMERS NEED FROM THIS

ADMINISTRATION ARE A LOT OF IFS, ANDS, AND BUTZ.

YOU WILL RECALL THAT LAST SPRING, FARMERS AND OTHERS WERE RIGHTLY CONCERNED OVER THE PROSPECT OF OVER-PRODUCTION AND DEPRESSED PRICES.

IN RESPONSE, THE CONGRESS PASSED A MODEST ONE-YEAR EMERGENCY FARM BILL. WE WERE FORCED TO ^{enact} ~~enact~~ WHAT WE FELT WAS NEEDED AGAINST WHAT MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE WHITE HOUSE, BUT EVEN

THIS BILL WAS VETOED, ALTHOUGH ^{market} ~~enact~~ GRAIN PRICES THEN WERE WELL ABOVE THE TARGET PRICES IN THE BILL.

L RECENTLY THE MARKET PRICES HAVE BEEN ~~HOLDING~~ ^{hanging} NEAR THE LEVELS

IN THAT LEGISLATION.

Farm costs

L IN VETOING THE BILL, PRESIDENT FORD SAID IT WOULD COST TOO MUCH MONEY. ^{yet he knew that} ~~BUT HE KNOWLEDGED THAT~~ FARM COSTS HAD GONE UP ABOUT

16 PER CENT IN 1974, AND THAT AGRICULTURAL PRICES HAD DROPPED BY

ABOUT SEVEN PER CENT ^{in 1974}

Misleading figures

~~L AND, UNFORTUNATELY, IN ORDER TO DEFEAT THE LEGISLATION, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESORTED TO FURNISHING HIGHLY MISLEADING AND DISTORTED INFORMATION ON WHAT THE BILL WOULD COST.~~

~~Then~~
~~A~~

THE PRESIDENT PRAISED THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR RESPONDING TO

HIS CALL FOR ALL-OUT PRODUCTION. ^L AND HE PLEDGED HIS PERSONAL

SUPPORT TO MAINTAIN THE FARMER'S ACCESS TO WORLD MARKETS.

no effort controls.

and

These Embargoes, of 1973, 74, 75
are a clear violation of the
Export Control Act of 1969-

that act gave the Secretary of Agric
Statutory Veto Power over any Embargo
or limitation of Agricultural Exports
unless the President makes a
"determination" that an embargo
is necessary for reasons of
National Security or Foreign Policy
& then only upon Approval of
Sec of Ag.

L OUR FARMERS HAVE LEARNED THE VALUE OF THAT PROMISE. AS THE
SOVIET CROP ESTIMATES ~~predicted~~ ^{fell} -- FROM 215 TO PERHAPS 137 MILLION
METRIC TONS -- THE DEMAND FOR OUR GRAIN ~~escalated~~ ^{increased}

L BUT THE ADMINISTRATION -- IN SPITE OF ITS FREE MARKET
PROCLAMATIONS -- AGAIN, AS IN 1973 AND 1974, ~~ESTABLISHED~~ ^{put on} EXPORT
CONTROLS. - 3 years market interference - Despite Big Crops
of wheat, corn, Beans

L WE NOW ARE TOLD THAT THESE CONTROLS WERE "VOLUNTARY," THIS
IS THE SAME KIND OF "VOLUNTEERING" THAT THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE VETERANS
KNOW ALL ABOUT. ~~yet Big crops of wheat, corn, Beans with huge cargoes abn.~~

L INCREASED WORLD DEMAND FOR OUR GRAINS KEPT FARM PRICES FROM
DROPPING TO BANKRUPTCY LEVELS. ^{But,} OUR FARMERS STILL ARE WITHOUT

REASONABLE PRICE PROTECTION WHILE THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUTES TO
ASK FOR ALL-OUT PRODUCTION.

| Target Prices too low
Loan levels too low

So must Organize - Bargaining +
COOPS
Grain Inspection -

COOPS - NFO - on enemies list

So, IRS, SEC, Justice Dept

Don't busy investigating coops farm
organizations, while a Grain Scandal
~~of manipulation~~ in the grading, weighing
and inspection of our grain exports
was taking place right under the
nose of the Dept of Ag!

We shall clean it up - !

Federal Inspection + Federal
Standards, with the Inspection
Services separate from the Control
of the Dept.

COOPS

But

IT IS NOT JUST ON THE FARM OR IN OUR EXPORT MARKETS THAT WE
FACE UNCERTAINTY. FARMERS HAVE MADE TREMENDOUS INVESTMENTS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS TO MARKET THEIR PRODUCTS.

TODAY THESE FARM COOPERATIVES ARE UNDER SEVERE ATTACK BY FORCES

WITHIN OUR OWN GOVERNMENT WHO WOULD DESTROY THEM.

you know

← NFO on Emergencies Act, SEC, Justice Dept, & IRS

OVER THE YEARS, CONGRESS HAS ENCOURAGED FARMER COOPERATIVES
BECAUSE THEY IMPROVE THE MARKETING ABILITY OF FARMERS AND SERVE TO
STIMULATE COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

BUT TODAY, COOPERATIVES AND THE CAPPER-VOLSTEAD ACT ARE BEING
CHALLENGED. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD LIKE TO
RESTRICT COOPERATIVES IN THE NAME OF STIMULATING COMPETITION.

BUT ~~LET US NOT~~ ^{don't} BE DECEIVED. THE TALK ABOUT LIMITING COOPERATIVES
is nothing more or less than How can the government
REALLY IS A DISCUSSION OF HOW WE CAN LIMIT THE FARMER IN THE MARKET
PLACE.

L ONLY 28 PER CENT OF ALL FARM OUTPUT IS MARKETED THROUGH
COOPERATIVES. L IN 1973, THE COMBINED SALES OF ALL COOPERATIVES
TOTALLED \$19 BILLION, WHILE GENERAL MOTORS HAD SALES OF OVER \$28 BILLION

L THE COOPERATIVE IS A FORCE FOR STABILITY AND A MEANS TO ENABLE
THE PRODUCER TO GET A BETTER DEAL. L IT ALSO HELPS ASSURE RELIABLE
FOOD SUPPLIES FOR CONSUMERS.

L COOPERATIVES AND THE FARM ORGANIZATIONS MUST STAND TOGETHER.

L AN ATTACK ON ONE IS AN ATTACK ON ALL. Solidarity!

L ONE WAY OF STRENGTHENING THOSE ORGANIZATIONS DEDICATED TO THE
WELL-BEING OF AMERICA'S FARM PRODUCERS IS TO SUPPORT THOSE LEGISLATIVE

PROPOSALS WHICH BEST SERVE FARM INTERESTS. L ONE OF THESE IS A BALANCED
FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY. L SUCH A POLICY MEETS THE NEEDS OF

FARMERS AND CONSUMERS ALIKE. L REMEMBER, FARMERS ARE CONSUMERS, TOO!

L WE SHOULD NOT BE AFRAID TO WORK FOR GREATER STABILITY IN
AGRICULTURE, BUT THIS MUST NOT BE BOUGHT AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR
PRODUCERS.

Q THE SOVIET UNION IS WELL AWARE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS POOR
HARVEST ON ITS ECONOMY. BECAUSE OF THE POOR HARVEST THE SOVIET UNION
HAS HAD TO REDUCE ITS ECONOMIC TARGETS.

L YET OUR GOVERNMENT SEEMS UNAWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING
AMERICAN AGRICULTURE PROSPEROUS AND PRODUCTIVE. ~~FORCING FARMERS OUT~~
~~OF PRODUCTION -- ACCORDING TO SOME IN THE U.S.D.A. -- IS A HEALTHY~~
~~THING.~~

L THE ROMANIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE RECENTLY STATED THAT "YOU
HAVE SOMETHING MORE POWERFUL THAN THE ATOMIC BOMB -- SOYA."

P.L. 480 - Salest
Humanitarian Assist

Food Programs - School Lunch
Food Stamps

① International Food Reserve -
yes. But, We in Congress want
to see it for Approval or
Disapproval. - + We Will!

↓ Commend Pres Staley on his
letter to Santalmadge. ✓

Questions, who will own it?

who will pay for it?

who will hold it?

- who will make the decision to call
these stocks into the market?

- at what price will stocks be
released -

L OUR FARMERS RECOGNIZE THEIR IMPORTANCE IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY, THE EXPORT MARKET AND OUR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. HOWEVER, THEY DO NOT ASK FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN DEVELOPING OUR POLICIES. THEY MERELY WANT TO BE TREATED FAIRLY AND EQUITABLY.

L FARMERS RECOGNIZE THAT FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL POLICY INVOLVES EVERYONE. BUT THEY FEEL DISCOURAGED WHEN THEIR VIEWS ARE IGNORED,

AND DECISIONS AFFECTING THEIR INTERESTS ARE MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT

OF STATE OR ^{Dept} LABOR.

And we need a Secty Agric who will blow the whistle on these fellows!

L FARM GROUPS NEED TO START THINKING IN TERMS OF THE COMPONENTS OF

A BROAD GAUGE POLICY WHICH WOULD PROVIDE:

L -- PRICE AND INCOME PROTECTION FOR PRODUCERS OF FOOD AND FIBER;

-- FOOD SUPPLY STABILITY FOR CONSUMERS AT REASONABLE PRICES;

L -- ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF INPUTS AND TRANSPORTATION FOR PRODUCERS

AT REASONABLE PRICES;

L-- THE PRODUCTION OF ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF DAIRY AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL NEEDS; AND

L-- THE ESTABLISHMENT OF on the farm storage A RESERVE MECHANISM TO PROVIDE MARKET STABILITY DURING PERIODS OF SHORTAGE AND SURPLUS, MAINTAIN THE RELIABILITY OF THE U.S. AS AN EXPORTER, AND CONTINUE THE PROVISION OF FOOD ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY NATIONS.

L ALL OF THIS CAN BE DONE WITHOUT DEPRESSING FARM PRICES.

TODAY WE HEAR A LOT OF TALK ABOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF THE FREE MARKET. AND WE ARE TOLD OF THE WISDOM OF REMOVING THE SHACKLES OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION AND INTERFERENCE FROM THE FARMER.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME WE HAVE HAD CONTINUED AND HEAVY HANDED INTERFERENCE IN OUR EXPORT MARKETS. OUR POLICY SHOULD BE CONSISTENT, REALISTIC, AND IT SHOULD MEET OUR NEEDS FOR NOW AND THE FUTURE.

Gautt Hale

1930

12⁻¹³⁻

and of Every Dollar

THE TASK BEFORE US REQUIRES LEADERSHIP, GETTING ON WITH THE JOB

AHEAD. UNFORTUNATELY, THAT COMMODITY SEEMS TO BE IN SHORT SUPPLY

THESE DAYS.

I PLEDGE TO CONTINUE MY BEST EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION, AND I

URGE YOU TO DO LIKEWISE.

Food as a powerful Resource
for America - for Economic Recovery
for Peace -
Food Policy is today more
than ever vital



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