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Co-Operative Extension Work - March 1946

Prairie View State College

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

STATE OF TEXAS

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

Prairie View, Texas
March 2, 1946

TO ALL NEGRO COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Subject: Plans for National Home Demonstration Week

I am sure it will interest you to know that the week of May 5th has been selected for special observance of home demonstration work.

The aim of this special week is to:

- (1) Obtain wider recognition of some of the most important problems which may affect rural families.
- (2) Acquaint more people with the opportunities that home demonstration work offers for the betterment of rural homes and community life.
- (3) Encourage a wider participation of rural families in home demonstration programs throughout the year.
- (4) Highlight the help rural women have obtained through participation in home demonstration activities.
- (5) Give recognition to the many contributions made by rural women who serve as volunteer leaders in extension work.

To make this week of most value, the cooperation of every member of the Texas Negro Extension Service is requested. Your suggestions for carrying out the proposed plans are very earnestly requested.

Very truly yours,



(Mrs.) I. W. Rowan
Supervisor of Negro Home Demonstration Work
and District Agent

iwr-sh

P. S. The State Leader presumes that agents will take Annual Leave if they want to attend the Educational Conference at Prairie View on March 9th.

IWR

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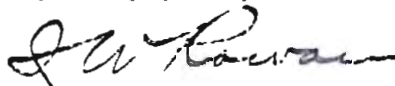
Prairie View, Texas
March 11, 1946

TO: MEMBERS, TEXAS NEGRO NUTRITION COMMITTEE

Dear Co-worker:

It is impossible for us to get Instructors for our proposed Food Preservation Conference in March or April. Would you like to have some other activity emphasized in Conference or Workshop? Please specify activity and suggest time and place.

Very truly yours,



(Mrs.) I. W. Rowan, Chairman
Texas Negro Nutrition Committee
and Supervisor of Negro Home Demonstration Work
and District Agent

iwr-sh

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND
HOME ECONOMICS**

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

STATE OF TEXAS

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

Prairie View, Texas
March 23, 1946

TO: MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS NEGRO NUTRITION COMMITTEE

Dear Co-Worker:

You will find attached information which I believe you will find useful at this time.

As you and others discuss the present world-wide food emergency, may I suggest that you use this information as exhibits, illustrated lecture, and in any way that you see fit.

Yours very truly,



(Mrs.) I. W. Rowan, Chairman
Negro Nutrition Committee and
Supervisor of Negro Home Demonstration Work
and District Agent

iwr-lv
attachment

Pay Postage

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND
HOME ECONOMICS**

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

STATE OF TEXAS

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

March 5, 1946

IMPORTANT

TO ALL COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS:

Re: The World Food Crisis

As I wrote you on March 4, a world food crisis of major proportions is being called to our attention in many ways. You and I and all the people in America will want to work hard all the year and later to help relieve it.

Herewith attached are a few brief statements which we hope will help you help others (1) know how serious the situation is, (2) understand some of the things that have brought the serious situation about, (3) get a view of some of the national measures being taken to date in connection with it, (4) be able personally to do a number of things to help relieve it.

All the educational agencies, all kinds of organized groups of men, women, boys and girls, the schools, the churches, the press, the radio, business organizations and establishments, individuals --- should be informed. If they are properly informed I believe they will, at once, find many things to do - and many things which they can keep on doing.

Yours very truly,



Ide P. Trotter
Director

IPT:JC:rld
Encl.
Postage Paid

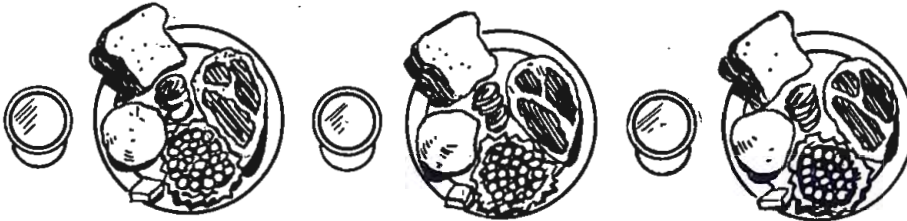
THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS

President Truman on February 6 said

"For the world as a whole, a food crisis has developed which may prove to be the worst in modern times. More people face starvation and even actual death for want of food today than in any war year, and perhaps in all the war years combined."

1. Food is so short in Europe that

INSTEAD OF



THREE GOOD MEALS DAILY ----- 3300 calories (U.S. average)

125 MILLION EUROPEANS HAVE ABOUT



TWO MEALS DAILY ----- 2000 calories

28 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE ABOUT



ONE AND ONE HALF MEALS DAILY----- 1500 calories

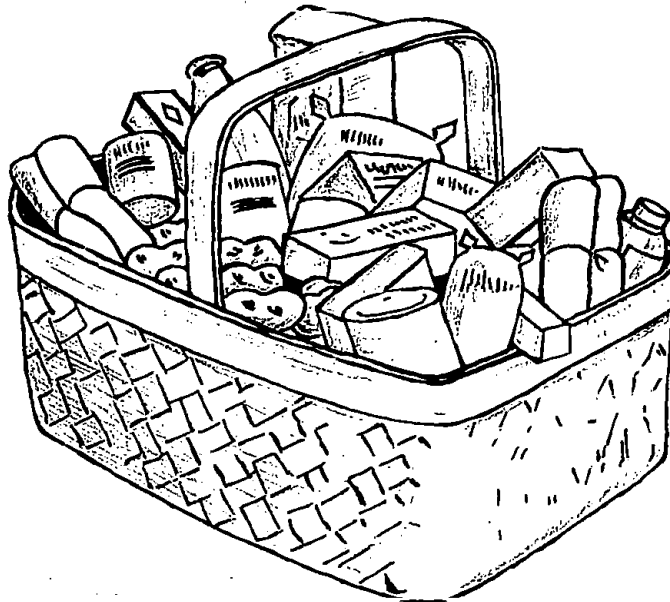
AND NUMBERS OF PEOPLE HAVE ABOUT



ONE MEAL DAILY -- 1000 calories

2. Price control has held U. S. retail food prices somewhat in line, but the present inflationary pressures are forcing food prices up.

THE COST OF THIS BASKET OF FOOD



1. After War I, 1919-20 without price control was.....\$8.58
2. After War II, November 1945, with price control was.....\$5.17
3. After War II, February 1946, with pressure on prices was.....\$5.59

A list of what the basket contains and the prices in the periods 1, 2, 3, are given below:

Food Costs

	After War I - 1919-20 <u>Without Price Control</u>	After War II-Nov. '45 <u>With Price Control</u>	After War II-Feb. '46 <u>With Pressure on Prices</u>
Sugar - 5 lbs.	\$1.34	\$.34	\$.38
Flour - 5 lbs.	.88	.64	.70
Potatoes - 10 lbs.	1.03	.48	.63
Rice - 1 lb.	.19	.13	.12
Dried Beans - 1 lb.	.13	.11	.13
Corn Flakes	.15	.07	.10
Bread - 1 loaf	.12	.09	.12
Round Steak - 1½ lbs.	.68	.60	.63
Pork Chops - 1 lb.	.50	.37	.36
Eggs - 1 doz.	.92	.50	.39
Tea - ¼ lb.	.19	.24	.30
Coffee - 1 lb.	.49	.30	.33
Butter - 1 lb.	.78	.50	.54
Margarine - 1 lb.	.44	.24	.25
Milk - 1 qt.	.17	.16	.15
Peas - #2 can	.19	.13	.17
Corn - #2 can	.20	.15	.17
Tomatoes - #2 can	.18	.12	.12
	<u>\$8.58</u>	<u>\$5.17</u>	<u>\$5.59</u>

THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS

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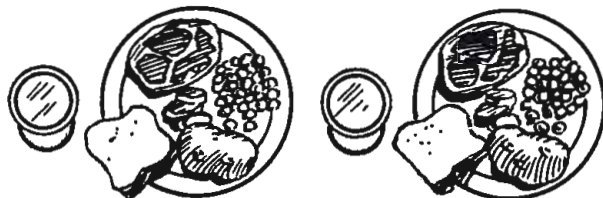
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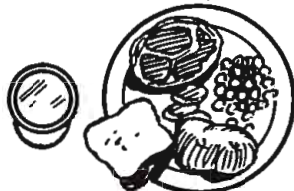
TWO MEALS DAILY ----- 2000 calories

28 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE ABOUT



ONE AND ONE HALF MEALS DAILY----- 1500 calories

AND NUMBERS OF PEOPLE HAVE ABOUT



ONE MEAL DAILY ----- 1000 calories

REASONS FOR THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS

Some reasons for the present grave world food problems are:

1. The 1945 total world food production was 12 per cent per capita below pre-war production.

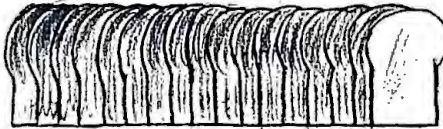
That's like baking a loaf of bread that is

14 slices long



instead of

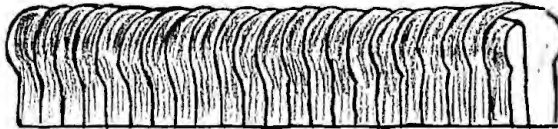
16 slices long



In the U. S. 1945 food production was 33 per cent above the pre-war average.

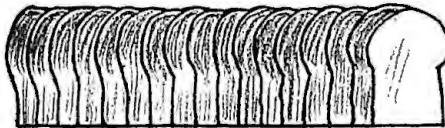
We baked a loaf of bread, so to speak, that was

1 $\frac{1}{3}$ loaves or
21 $\frac{1}{3}$ slices long



instead of

1 loaf or
16 slices long

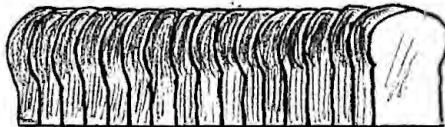


Think what the situation in the U. S. would be if our 1945 food production had been on the same level as that of the world average for 1945:

Instead of a
loaf of bread
21 $\frac{1}{3}$ slices long



Or one of
regular size
16 slices long



We would have,
in effect, a loaf
14 slices long.



2. One region where the 1945 level of food production was very low was in continental Europe and North Africa. It was 25 per cent below the pre-war average -- nearly as much below as the U. S. was above. The reasons were (1) much of Europe was a battle field during part of 1945 (2) the Mediterranean countries extending through southern and southeastern Europe and north Africa had a severe drought in 1945 (3) possibilities for food production in rural sections of Europe where battles were not fought or armies did not pass were low because livestock had been driven off by the enemy. Plows and other equipment had worn out. Little or no fertilizer was available. Few good seeds were available. There were few able bodied people to labor in the fields. Many men had died in battle. Or they, and many of the women, had been forced to work as slave laborers. Or they were thrown in concentration camps.
3. Highways, railways, and waterways over which food is distributed were destroyed. Or they have been left congested by the war. Trains, trucks, and boats needed to move food from the country to the town were destroyed by war.

SOME MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO HELP MEET THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS

I. The Wheat Conservation Order

Effective March 1, 1946 War Food Order #144 went into effect. Among other things it and the President's message on February 6 call for (1) the flour extraction rate to be raised from 72% to 80% (2) the use of wheat for non-food and feed purposes such as brewing, distilling, and other industrial uses, to stop (3) the wheat now being fed to livestock to be conserved for human food (4) the conservation of all food especially bread.

What does this all mean? And how does it affect us?

(1) Each 100 lbs of wheat will yield 80 lbs of flour instead of 72 lbs. Our national flour supply can be secured from 248 million bushels of wheat instead of 275 million bushels, and we'll save 27 million bushels to ship to hungry nations. (2) Bakers and millers will continue enrichment of both bread and family flour with thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and iron. During the war only 65% of the flour was enriched with these substances. Substituting the new flour for the old will markedly improve the thiamine content of the other 35%. (3) The protein quality of flour of 80% extraction will be much better than that of 72% extraction. (4) Bread baked from the new flour will be creamy in color, and will have good eating quality; the flavor being slightly more wheaty.

II. President Truman on Monday, February 18, called for continued emphasis in 1946, on home gardening as a means of helping relieve the critical world food situation. He said:

"Food is still one of the most vital weapons in securing a stable and lasting peace. Farmers and victory gardeners of America must make every effort to help provide the additional food that is so sorely needed. The deep satisfaction that these food producers will receive from helping to relieve the critical starvation conditions abroad will be an additional reward for their extra efforts".

On February 28 the President called on Extension Directors to urge their workers to again make gardening a major activity.

- III. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson on February 21 revised 1946 food production goals and called on farmers of the Dakotas, Montana, and Minnesota to plant 1,000,000 more acres ^{of wheat}. He called on the Corn Belt farmers to plant 1,000,000 more acres of corn. He called on farmers of other areas for additional acreages of corn and grain sorghums; for 1,100,000 acres soy beans, and for 100,000 acres smooth dry edible peas.
- IV. Steps to satisfy the need for fats abroad take the form of making ships available to move Phillipine copra, and of providing for the export in 1946 of 375,000 tons of fat from the United States.
- V. Other steps being taken are for the U. S. to export 1.6 billion lbs meat in first half of 1946, and to increase exports of dairy products.
- VI. Other steps are in the process of being taken.

WHAT CAN FARM AND RANCH PEOPLE AND OTHERS DO TO HELP
MEET THE WORLD FOOD CRISIS?

1. Save from waste all kinds of food and feed especially bread and feed grains.
2. Produce, as far as is possible and practical, the milk, eggs, meat, vegetables, fruits, cereals needed by your family for a good diet daily.
3. Produce a variety of meats, fruits, vegetables, cereals for use fresh as many months as possible, with as much to conserve as needed.
4. Produce highly nourishing food.
Do special work on soil improvement. Poor soils yield poor food, and these make physically poor people.
5. Do better food buying.
 - (1) Don't handle foods. Keep them good.
 - (2) Study food grades and labels. Know and buy good quality foods.
 - (3) Pool orders with your neighbors and buy scarce foods not grown locally.
6. Continue to improve food preservation.
7. Plan and serve better meals. Follow the Texas Food Standard.
8. Cook foods better. Save nutrients. Save flavor.
9. Improve your eating habits. Eat by the Texas Food Standard.
10. Produce better year round pastures by controlling brush and weeds; by fertilizing with phosphates and potash where adapted; by seeding with proper clovers and grasses.

Produce and store an abundant supply of good quality hay and silage.
11. Balance farm operations by growing enough grain feed to take care of livestock and poultry the year round.
12. Grow cash crops in line with the 1946 goals set by the U.S.D.A.

THESE WILL HELP FARM FAMILIES AND OTHERS

- (1) Have enough food to eat.
- (2) Have food to share with others so they may live.
- (3) Hold retail food prices down so all people may be better able to buy what they need.
- (4) Avoid having a return of such controls as rationing.
- (5) Be able to see the return of stable governments, and of peace and prosperity to the world.