

Prairie View A&M University

Digital Commons @PVAMU

PV Standard Newspapers

Publications

5-1945

The Prairie View Standard - May 1945 - Vol. XXXV No. 9

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers>

Recommended Citation

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. (1945). The Prairie View Standard - May 1945 - Vol. XXXV No. 9., *Vol. XXXV No. 9* Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers/118>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Publications at Digital Commons @PVAMU. It has been accepted for inclusion in PV Standard Newspapers by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @PVAMU. For more information, please contact hvkoshy@pvamu.edu.

SMALL COOPERATIVE PROVES A SUCCESS AT SWEET HOME

By O. J. Thomas
Itinerant Teacher Trainer

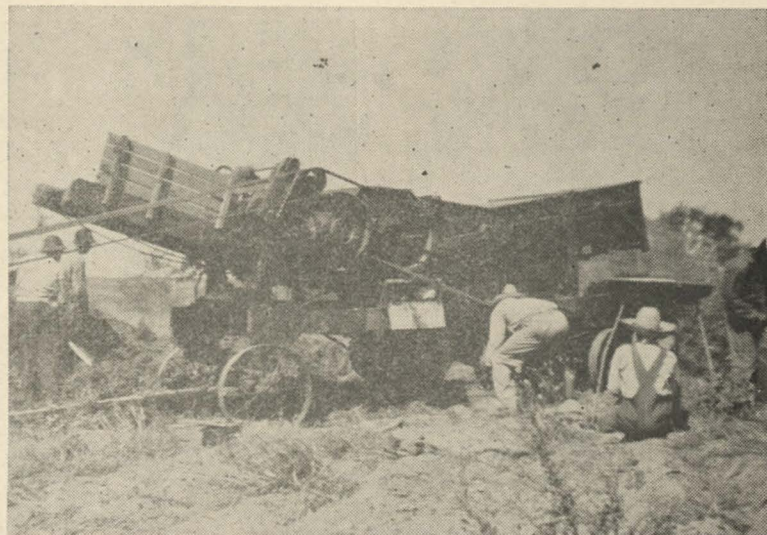
The Department of Vocational Agriculture of the Sweet Home School, Seguin, Texas, under the leadership of R. V. Arnold, instructor, is experiencing real success through the organization of five (5) small cooperative groups for the purpose of purchasing farm machinery, producing cash crops, improving livestock and marketing farm products.

In 1940, Mr. Arnold succeeded in getting four farmers, namely; Oscar Walker, Ivory Cunningham, Noah Walker and Wesley Rainey to purchase a used peanut thresher to prevent a loss on their peanut crop. In 1942, after seeing the advantage of this effort, they traded their old machine in on a new one. At the same time the local supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, Mr. Marvin J. Bridges, extended aid to the farmers of Sweet Home Community in making this purchase and in addition in purchasing a syrup mill, a John Deere feed grinding mill, and a power wood saw. This equipment was purchased cooperatively by nine farmers.

In 1943, the Vocational Agriculture teacher conducted a series of evening classes with the farmers on community co-ops and community cooperation in farm labor. As a result of these efforts, eighteen farmers purchased cooperatively another peanut thresher, a hay mowing machine, rake and power press, and a tractor with breaking ploughs, disc planter, buster and cultivator attachments. Recently, application has been made for a whirlwind terracer also.

The five small groups, some of which are made up in part by the same farmers, have purchased more than \$5000 worth of equipment cooperatively. They have also produced peanuts and syrup cane of one variety and subscribed acreage, purchased fertilizer and marketed these crops cooperatively.

Most of this equipment was purchased out of the felt need to prevent loss in marketing crops which they had experienced. This was especially true in the case of the first peanut thresher, the feed mill and the syrup mill. The purchase of a wood saw grew out of a need for such machine for the school. In one year



Sweet Home Farmers, Seguin, Texas, Thrashing peanuts with Co-op Machine. Reading from left to right are: James Singletary, Lester Lee, Manager; Oscar Walker and Erving Cunningham, members of Co-op.

30 cords were cut for the school, 125 cords for the farmers and 75 cords for a commercial wood dealer.

These co'ops operate on a fee charge or toll basis and is in charge of a manager who looks after both the machine and the business. Mr. Arnold is manager of those located at the school, including the hammer mill, syrup mill and wood saw.

Payments on the first equipment purchased have been completed and on other equipment in most cases, are ahead.

Mr. Max H. Wienart, county superintendent of Public Schools and former Principal E. S. Waddy have been quite helpful in the support of this program.

Mr. Gus Jones, area supervisor of Vocational Agriculture of Area III, in which Sweet Home is located, has also been tireless in his support of Sweet Home Farmers Co'ops.

R. V. Arnold is a graduate of Prairie View State College and is now pursuing graduate courses here.

The function of Home Economics is the development and promotion of standards of home living that will be satisfactory to the individual and profitable to society. Home Economics training brings to a woman habits of industry, independence, and contentment. Through such training woman's opportunities for service are increased.

—Margaret M. Justin

Just about the time you think you can make both ends meet somebody moves the ends.

NFA SWINE AND POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN AREA IV

By W. D. Thompson
Supervisor of Area IV

Last year, \$200.00 was given the twenty-two NFA chapters located in Area IV for the purpose of conducting some program that would assist worthy boys, who are taking vocational agriculture, in becoming established farmers.

It was decided by the boys and advisers in Area IV to start a Swine Improvement program. Thirteen pure bred registered gilts were purchased and given to thirteen NFA boys. These boys agreed to return two pigs each, or a total of twenty-six pigs, to the area. At present, five gilts have farrowed and ten pigs have been given to other NFA boys, and to date, we have twenty-three pure-bred gilts located in twelve NFA chapters. We plan to continue this program until each NFA boy in Area IV will own a pure-bred gilt.

This year the NFA chapters in Area IV were so well pleased with their Swine Improvement program that they have started a Poultry Improvement program with the \$200.00 contributed by Sears, Roebuck and Company. The Poultry Improvement program will be conducted similar to the Swine Improvement program, which is already underway. To date, we have purchased 700 baby chicks for six NFA chapters, and plan to purchase 2000 additional chicks for the sixteen other chapters.

AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

By Dr. J. M. Coruthers

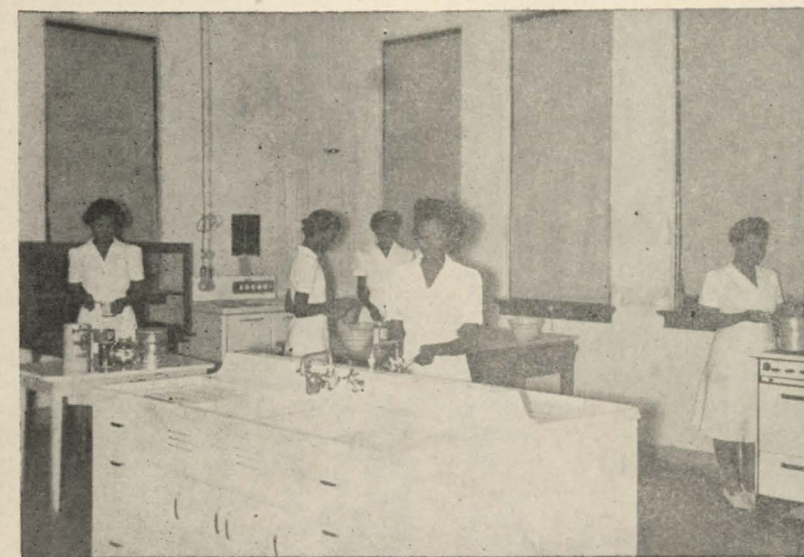
Probable Condition at the End of the War

Unlike the industrial pan's which have undergone vast changes for war purposes, agricultural production has changed little fundamentally. Due to the fact that foods for war are similar to foods for peace no great changes had to be made in processing and manufacturing plants. There was much surplus space available for expansion in food plants and new construction of buildings on a large scale was not necessary. Also, the transportation system for foods in war time has remained about the same as in peace time. However, we have had some new developments in plants for the dehydration of dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable products. This relatively new phase of food processing is only a small part of the industry and is of minor importance. At the beginning of the war freezing of foods for preservation was becoming very popular. Because of a shortage of critical materials, expansion in this field was halted. After the war we may expect revolutionary developments in this field.

In transportation of farm products to market, both the railroad and trucks have been hard pressed. There will be need for much repair and replacement, but we may expect the trucks to take on more of the job of transporting foods just as they were doing before the war. The stimulus given to aviation during the war will lead to air transport of perishables and products of high value per unit of weight, as lettuce, celery, peaches, strawberries and baby chicks. Still another phase of our agricultural work will undergo some adjustment is that of the field crops which have been increased to meet special war needs. The peanut, soybean, and sweet potato are such crops. If production of these crops is to be permanent there will be need for relocation of processing plants to handle them nearer to the production areas.

Freedom From Want

The war which we are still fighting
(Continued on page 2)



A FOODS CLASS OF HOME ECONOMICS

ARTS AND CRAFTS AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

Home Economics students are offered the course in Arts and Crafts with the aim of developing an appreciation and understanding of true creativeness and a high attitude toward skill and fine craftsmanship in tackling whatever problems they may have in Homemaking.

Art instruction is offered in design, color and design and crafts. This course offers one an opportunity to use color and line, form, pen and ink in design, lettering, to develop posters, set up exhibits and show case window displays, to do clay modeling, linoleum block printing, painting of designs on textiles and glass, wood carving, papier mache' work, finger painting, etching of glassware and to learn to do other art crafts useful to a student of Home Economics. Home Economics students find the art course valuable to them in many other fields.

ORIENTATION COURSE POPULAR AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

An important course at Prairie View State College offered during the first semester and required of all home economics freshmen, is the Orientation course. The underlying aim of the course is to give to new students "an intellectual approach to a field of study."

Director Elizabeth C. May, of the home economics division, is in charge of the course. Problems of self-discovery, self-direction, learning manners, and morals are emphasized as criteria of an educated person.

The course includes problems of personal care, the college girl's budget, and methods of keeping accounts. Among other topics are modern etiquette, selection of clothing, development of personality and life philosophy, the place of marriage and a home in a life plan, and a study of occupations open to home economics trained women.

Members of the resident staff of home economics each contribute different phases of the work.

Activities included a buffet supper, prepared and served by the students, a Saturday afternoon picnic and a hike to the Elizabeth Ney Homestead.

THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

Published monthly during the school year except July and August by Prairie View State College, Prairie View College Branch, Hempstead, Texas.

Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1911, at the postoffice at Prairie View College Branch, Hempstead, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

W. R. Banks, Managing Editor
Napoleon B. Edward, Editor

Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 103, Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.

Subscription - - 50 Cents Per Year

AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

(Continued from page 1)

has brought out more than anything else the fact that large numbers of people are poorly fed, clothed and housed. It has been found that many people who feel that they are well fed are not getting the proper nutrients for their bodies. For in modern terminology an adequate diet means that the body is receiving all the necessary nutrients which it needs for its functions. We shall have to work out a system of production for food and fiber crops that will insure enough for all. Our increased production for war purposes will of necessity be shared for sometime with our needy Allies. However, once this need is met we may well keep production up to this level to take care of the needs of our own people. It may mean bringing into cultivation new lands, but the United Nations are pledged to see to it that these necessities are available to all the people. In our own region, the Southland, in the Carribean region to the South of us, in the Danuabe Basin of Southern Europe, in Asia and Africa, the need is great. Various changes may have to be made in the kinds of crops and livestock produced, but the people are determined that adequate diets shall be available to all. In addition to the larger quantities and wider varieties of food needed by many people a higher level of income is necessary to give many the purchasing power to secure adequate diets.

To meet the need for more ade-

quate clothing, the use of surplus quantities of cotton which might be purchased and distributed by the government could be of great help. Better housing may be further helped by the continuation of Federal Housing Projects and the Farm Security Administration which were in operation prior to the war. These could serve only as pilot projects to point the way.

Land Tenure Conditions

The rates of farm tenancy are considered much too high to serve the best interests of the nation. What is needed is to get the land into possession of those who farm it. For those who farm it the family size farm is considered desirable. The size will vary with the type of farming, the size of the family and the machinery used, but the family farm generally means one of such size as to employ the full time of the man, plus the help of the family and at times a limited amount of hired labor. It must furnish a good standard of living and maintain the productivity of soil. The nation as a whole seems to favor this size of farm, rather than larger or smaller farm units. A very definite indicator that the family size farm will prevail is the trend in the manufacture of small size units of farm machinery and equipment which is well suited for farms of limited size.

It would be too much to expect that all farmers could become owners in a short time. Under the best of plans to encourage farm ownership many must remain as tenants for years. However, there are certain safeguards and helps which would benefit the tenant. They are longer term lease agreements; more liberal share in the lease agreement; more land allowed for food and feed; credit facilities with lower interest rates; better housing and written contract or lease.

There are many farm people who live on land that is too poor to make a living. In some cases the land was low in native fertility, steep and easily eroded. In still other instances, it was exhausted by farming. The government had in operation prior to this war programs designed to take farmers from submarginal land and place them on fertile land where they could make reasonable income. Some states have put into operation zoning practices so as to keep people from farming land, unsuited for the purpose. Other uses are found for

this land, such as grazing, reforestation, and recreation. We may expect to resume these programs of moving farmers to better land after the war.

It is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that we still have thirty to forty millions of acres of good land which can be brought into cultivation, if needed. Also, for war purposes the Army and Navy have acquired twenty million acres of land for military purposes. At the end of the war much of this land will go back into agricultural uses. Of six millions of farms in the United States it is estimated that three millions of them will furnish ninety percent of the produce marketed. The significance of this fact is that bringing into cultivation of some three hundred thousand new farms would not increase agricultural surplus products a great deal. This land would allow resettlement of some marginal and submarginal farmers and furnish farms to ex-service men who wish to farm. However, we may expect our governmental agencies to discourage the idea of agriculture becoming the shock absorber for the industrial unemployed such a took place in certain areas after the last war. No back-to-the land movement is to be encouraged.

Of the six millions of farms in the United States about a third of them cannot be said to measure up to the requirements for the family farm. The size is too small to provide full time employment for the operator and his family. In such cases additional land will be sought or additional employment found in work off the farm. It is felt that many of our industrial plants may be so located as to furnish employment to these people who will be able to work when not needed on their farms. Operators under this plan would be known as part-time farmers who could realize an adequate income from all sources.

Relative to the employment of farm and village people in factories some agricultural economists predict that following the war we will have many small factories located in the towns and villages of our rural areas. That some of these factories may be those which now turn out war foods such as dehydrated eggs, potatoes, sweet potatoes and milk. In cases where factories must be erected it is felt that fixed or movable plants costing from

(Continued on page 7)

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Summary of Records of Home Economics Students at Prairie View State College

By Delya Mae Ellis and Josephine Nicholas

A critical analysis of grades in clothing courses of graduates of Prairie View State College 1934-35 and 1943-44 and a comparative study of grades in all Home Economics courses with grades made in other courses by Home Economics students from 1939 to 1944 were made in the fall of 1944.

These studies were a continuation of earlier ones made by Dugar and Richards. The purposes of these studies were to discover the academic achievement of certain Home Economics students throughout total residence. Some special consideration was given to clothing in the present series. It is hoped that this information may give a clear conception of the development of students along the lines which educators believe to be important. If it is assumed that grades as found in the registrar's office are true criteria of accomplishment of students in courses which they take, then it seems worthwhile to evaluate how far we have gone in understanding the problems of our students.

It is hoped that the findings will be of importance to faculty committees having to deal with scholarship of students, for if students do not improve with the length of residence it becomes desirable to ascertain which ones cannot do satisfactory work, in order to eliminate them or guide them into other fields as soon as possible. If it is found that students' scholarship seems to improve with length of residence, then any procedure that will allow them to remain in college long enough to reach their maximum average before deciding upon who might be permitted to remain, should be practical. It is also hoped that these studies may reveal problems of curriculum adjustment needed to reduce any excessive mortality of Home Economics students.

A critical analysis was made of all the grades of Home Economics students who graduated from Prairie View College in May, 1943 and May, 1944. The grades which these students received in the freshmen and



Art Students engaged in painting designs on glass, linoleum block printing and stenciling designs on textiles.

sophomore years were compared with the grades which they received in the junior and senior years. This procedure was followed for comparing the grades made in the Home Economics courses with the grades earned in related courses. A comparison was made between the grades received in the clothing courses during the freshmen and sophomore years and the junior and senior years for one group of students who graduated in May, 1934 and May, 1935 and another who graduated in May, 1943 and May, 1944. All necessary records were furnished by the Registrar's Office.

The findings of this study indicate that the group graduating in May, 1934 and May, 1935 received more A's and B's in required clothing courses than did the 1943-1944 graduates. Although the grades of the 1934-1935 graduates were higher for the most part, the grades of the 1943-1944 graduates gave one the notion that by and large there was definite and steady progress.

Grades in all courses for the junior and senior years were higher than those for the freshmen and sophomore years. It was concluded that the quality of the work of the students improved as the length of residence increased. When the percentages of marks for the courses in and related courses were compared

(Continued on page 6)

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FAMILY COW

By J. C. Williams
Head, Department of Dairying

In time of war, as well as in time of peace the "family cow" occupies an important position in the social and economical pattern of the rural and suburban community. Observations and statistics will reveal that those communities, families in which milk is produced and consumed rank high in physical and mental development, as well as in enterprise and progress.

The maximum benefits derived from the products of the family cow are not had without some thought being given to her welfare throughout the year. The owner of the animal should draw up a well planned schedule of her functional activities so that her various physiological duties will be performed efficiently and regularly. These physiological duties should include (1) Production of milk (lactation), (2) breeding and impregnation (gestation), (3) body reconditioning (rest period, and (4) calving or freshening (parturition). The schedule of these activities may be thought of as the "cow calendar".

Where only one cow is maintained for the production of the family milk supply, the cow calendar may begin

(Continued on page 6)



TEXAS STATE CONVENTION OF NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA (1944 Group)

TEXAS NEW FARMERS HOLD STREAMLINED EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

By O. J. Thomas
State N. F. A. Adviser

Thirty five New Farmers of America, representing the five vocational agricultural areas of Texas, participated in an educational leadership institute held at Prairie View College February 21-24, 1945 at the call of Ray A. Harrison, Jr., of Luling, State President.

In pre-war years this meeting has carried an attendance of 600 or more boys, but in conformity with the ODT regulations, only a small group representing each agricultural Education area attended this meeting and formulated plans for the 1945-46 program.

In addition to the planning the new program of work several activities and contests were engaged in by those who attended with the following results:

Reginald Sapenter of Goliad Chapter, won first place in public speaking Otis Taylor of the Douglas School, Tyler ranked second and Ollie Williams Hempstead, third.

Winners in quiz on NFA Guide and rules of Parliamentary Procedure — were:

Lincoln Brown, Hempstead, first, James Jeffrey, Kilgore, second and Burl Barrett, Clemons Chapter, Neches, third.

The best amateur hour selections were rendered by E. G. Redd, Stanton Chapter, Bullard; the selection being tap dancing, second place went to Robert Davis, Carver Chapter, Karnack, a vocal solo, and third to Jimmie L. White, Hooks, also a vocal solo.

Winners in livestock, crop and poultry judging were: Burl Barrett, Clemons Chapter, Neches—first; V. O. Ewell, Frankston—second; Reginald Sapenter of Goliad, third; and E. G.

Redd, Stanton Chapter, Bullard, 4th.

Mr. Isaac W. Williams, former principal and vocational agriculture teacher at Pledger, and now vocational Agriculture teacher at Clemmons High School, Neches, carried away for the sixth time the honor of Championship Coach in the judging contest.

Clifford Donley of Charlie Brown School, West Columbia won first place in step cutting, Burl Barrett, Clemons, Neches—second and Lincoln Brown, Hempstead—third.

In the sweep sharpening contest, the winners were: first Joe Fisher Kyle, West Columbia and second, Lincoln Brown, Hempstead.

Chapter awards were made for outstanding NFA Chapter activities in Swine Improvement, Poultry Improvement, Newswriting, and Church Banks Chapters (the best chapters based upon accomplishment as a whole). These awards were won by the following chapters:

Grapeland, Mr. J. J. Woods, teacher—first place in Swine Improvement and Poultry Improvement. Karnack

Chapter, Mr. L. U. Mason, teacher, second place in Swine Improvement, first place in Newswriting, and first place in Church Banks Chapter.

Sam Schwarz Chapter, Hempstead won second place in Church Banks Chapter.

Fifteen applications for the Modern Farmer Degree (the State Degree) were examined with eleven passing. Three of the five that were rejected may be presented again at the meeting of the Executive Cabinet on June 14-16, 1945. Of the eleven members receiving their Modern Farmers Keys, Ramond C. Johnson, Carver Chapter, Karnack ranked first, Roscoe Smith, Clemons Chapter, Neches ranked second and Rufus Hugh, Jr., of Karnack, third.

In order to be eligible to receive this degree a member must already hold the Improved and the Farm Hand Degrees, studied Vocational Agriculture and held active membership in the NFA at least two years, and have an outstanding program of Supervised Farming. He must also have

an outstanding record of leadership activities, be familiar with the NFA Constitution and correct parliamentary usage, be in the upper 40 per cent of his class in scholarship and have earned by his own efforts from farming or other agricultural work \$100.00 or more. This money must either be in cash or its equivalent, or invested in farming.

Prizes were awarded the winners in each contest according to the ranking of the winner and the nature of the contest. These prizes included 1200 baby chicks and one pure bred gilt for winners in livestock judging and swine and poultry improvement contests. Appropriate books and magazines for winners in public speaking, newswriting, NFA Quiz and other contests of the literary type were given. Also books on farm shop practices were awarded winners in farm shop contests. Included among the books awarded as prizes were several copies of "The Life of Geo. W. Carver," by Rackham Holt; "Up From Slavery" by Booker T. Washington, "The Cor-

rect Thing To Do, To Say, To Wear" by Charlotte Hawkins Brown, "News Writing and Editing," "News Writing for Future Farmers" and "Shop Work for Farm Boys."

At the closing of the Institute, the newly elected officers were installed by Mr. J. B. Rutland, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, by having the outgoing officers form a line and in front of the new officers and with clasp hands exchange places with each.

NFA OFFICERS FOR 1945-46

President, Monroe Knighton, Newton.

Vice President, Milton Hamilton, Pittsburg

Secretary, Spergeon Smith, Gause Reporter, Roscoe Smith, Neches Treasurer, Walter Green, La Grange Historian, Leroy Robinson, Goliad Watchman, James Smith, Mexia

Parliamentarian, James Jeffrey, Kilgore

Chaplain, Rusoe Jones, Overton

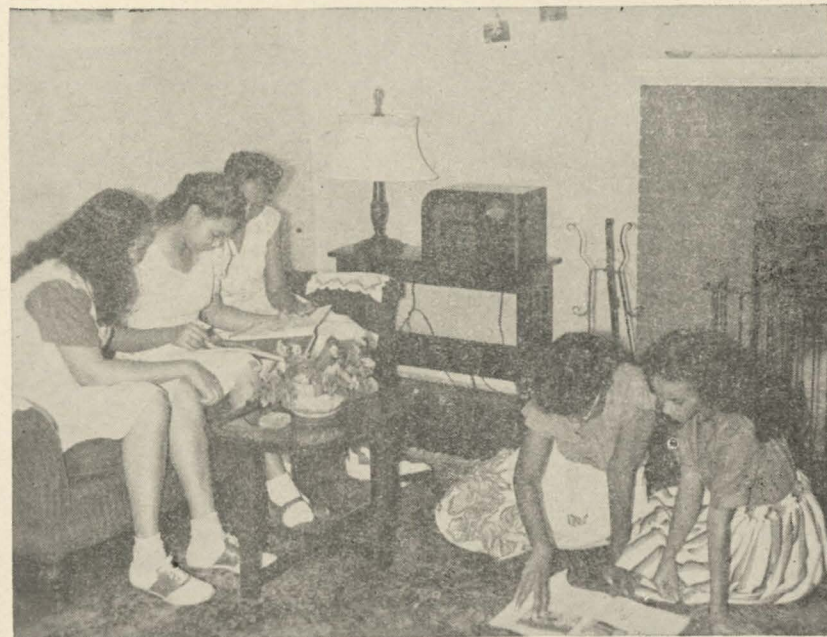
THE FAMILY COW—

(Continued from page 3)

at any period of the year and extend over a period of approximately twelve months. However, experience has shown that cows make the greatest total production for the year when they are started on the lactation in late summer or early fall. This increased total production results from the effect of two factors operating at two different intervals during lactation period. The first factor is the natural inclination for high milk production exhibited in the early part of the lactation period, due to the influence of the hormone, prolactin, produced by the pituitary gland of the cow. The stimulating power of this hormone is generally ineffective after a period of twenty two weeks at which time a decline in production will result if external environmental conditions are unfavorable. As the hormonal effect subsides, generally more favorable environmental conditions are becoming pronounced in more and better grass and pasture and milder weather, resulting in a high level of production throughout the milking period. Another reason advanced for having cows begin their lactation period in the late summer or early fall is the lower cost of raising the calves dropped during this period. Fall calves usually have reached sufficient size to utilize pasture grasses the first spring after they are born, whereas calves dropped at other seasons of the year cannot effectively utilize pasture grazing until the second spring after birth.

Economical and high milk production is the result of inherited characteristics combined with proper care and management. Of major importance in the management of the cow is that of having her freshen at regular intervals. The cow should be expected to bring a strong healthy calf once every year, so that a reemphasized period of milk production will be established. Ten to twelve weeks after a cow produces her calf she is rebred so as to freshen at approximately the same time following the year. By such a program the cow is not only required to produce milk for a period of ten to ten and one-half months, but in addition is required to carry and nourish in her reproductive tract the unborn calf.

The above discussion indicates why it is desirable that a cow be given



Relaxing in the Living Room of the Home Management House

PRELIMINARY REPORT

(Continued from page 3)

with the percentages for marks suggested for a normal group it was found that the grades for the Prairie View group were higher than were those for an average group of students. This was probably due to some selective factors at work, because many poorer students may have been eliminated before graduation.

It was concluded that the 1943-1944 graduates were more steady in accomplishments. The findings indicated, upon more detailed observation, that the adequacy or inadequacy of pre-college preparation is a vital factor in the degree of success achieved in college clothing courses. This statement is made with the understanding that many other factors may have influenced the marks earned by the students in their clothing courses, only one of which had pre-college preparation in homemaking.

a rest period of six to eight weeks between lactation periods. This rest period, coming at the end of the lactation period and from six to eight weeks in advance of parturition, has for its purpose the reconditioning of the body so as to facilitate (1) normal delivery of the calf (2) rapid recovery from the ordeal of parturition, (3) return of milk composition of normalcy, and (4) high and persistent milk production.

HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

During the school year much has been done by the House classes to enhance the beauty and attractiveness, and to improve the comfort of the Home Management House. Practically every room of the House was renovated, much of the work having been done by the students and the instructor.

The students who have lived in the Home Management House through their own efforts, donated a machine-made Oriental rug for the living room and along with it a Chippendale style wing-back chair, a table lamp, and a radio.

The bed rooms have been redecorated with Kem-tone and paint for walls, woodwork and furniture. An old chiffonier was reworked and made into a modern chest of drawers, and the old iron bed was restyled into a Hollywood model. One would hardly recognize an old lawn chair which was upholstered and made into a lounging chair with an ottoman added.

These and many other improvements have added materially to the comfort and attractiveness of the Home Management House. The tireless efforts of both the students and the director of the Home Management House have made these improvements possible, and the cooperation of other groups of students will make further improvement.

AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

(Continued from page 2)

five thousand to twenty five thousand dollars will be built.

There may be a great variety of products handled in these rural factories such as oils extracted, foods concentrated and refrigerator and even rough goods fabricated. Another movement which is already under way for rural people is "factorization" of the farm. This simply means performing on the farm some of the services which millmen away from the farm have been doing. For example, on one such farm three brothers operate a feed mixing plant and a hatchery to serve the entire community. The practices of performing these varied services in the village or on the farm is termed "rural vertical diversification." Those who advocate such activities claim that fifth to eighty per cent of the products used in rurals need never leave the community, but should be processed and used there. The services for which rural people have been accustomed to paying others to do may be performed right in their own communities and the money kept there. In cases where more refined processing is required products may be sent to larger centers for this service. For those who see "rural vertical diversification" in the future their claim is based on the following:

1. There will be a surplus of factories after the war.
2. There will be a surplus of farm products after the war.
3. There will be a surplus of rural people after the war.

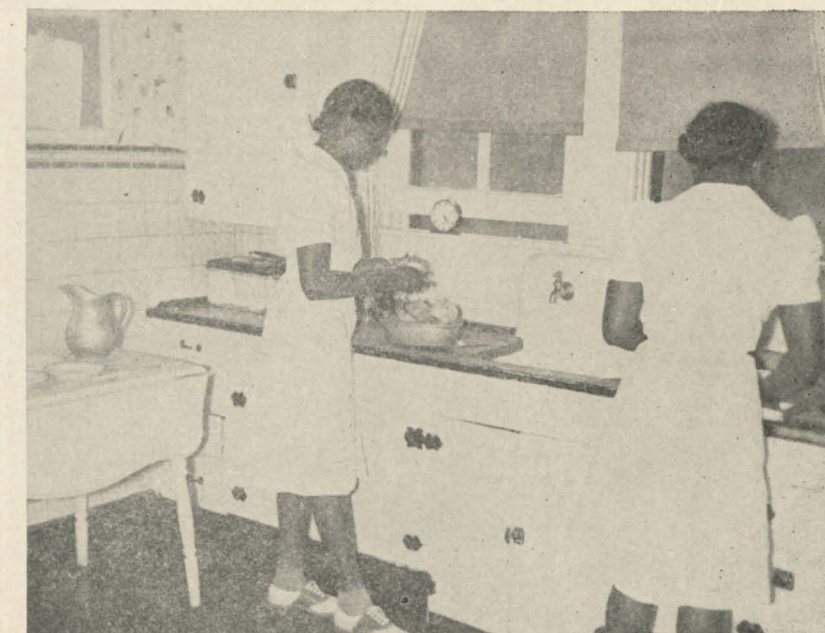
Freer International Trade

Historically, the United States has had a high tariff. The reasons given for the high tariff have been (1) To protect our infant industries; (2) To meet the competition of cheap labor in foreign countries. We have reached the point now where neither of these reasons has a real basis. First, our infant industries have grown into some of the world's largest and most powerful organizations, and second, our farms and our factories are now using the world's best labor-saving machinery, thereby turning out products at a lower cost per unit than other countries. What then should be our policy in international trade? We should not repeat the mistakes



PRAIRIE VIEW NURSERY SCHOOL

The Nursery School has an enrollment of thirteen children of pre-school age. The children enjoy story-telling, dramatic play, coloring, identifying farm animals, music, and indoor and out-of-door play.



Students at Work in the Kitchen of the Home Management House

which we made after World War I. That is, the policy of isolationism accompanied by a high tariff and restricted production for certain farm products. We have many natural advantages in production, both in agriculture and industry. We can well afford to produce those farm products which can stand world competition without tariff protection. Pro-

ducts which we cannot produce and meet world competition should be imported, thereby creating purchasing power in other countries to take our products. It is only by such a free exchange of goods and resources through international trade that we may hope to prevent future wars and give the people their freedom from want.