ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND PLANS OF THE WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1, 1938, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.

submitted by

MILO K. SWANTON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The period herein reported corresponds with the fiscal year of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture. At the beginning of this period 35 farm groups were in membership. At the close of this period (September 1, 1939) 38 Wisconsin farm organizations were in membership. The following became affiliated during this period: The Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin; the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Co-operative; the Fox River Valley Milk Producers' Co-operative Association; and the Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association. During the year one organization, the Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool, withdrew because of a difference of opinion within its ranks as to whether legislation should be so written as to recognize the rights and problems of agriculture equal to those of labor.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

It was during this period that the tenth anniversary of the incorporation of the Council was commemorated at the Tenth Annual Farmers' Get-Together Conference held at the Milwaukee Auditorium, October 27, 28, and 29, 1938. On that occasion, a review of the past showed a growth from a handful of organizations to thirty-five member associations and revealed the fact that farm organizations can profit much by getting together for the general welfare of the farmers of this state. Beginning with the era of isolation, the suspicion, and finally understanding, the pageant presented at the Tenth Annual Get-Together Conference depicted graphically the ten years of accomplishments of the Council of Agriculture in developing a sound forward looking agricultural program in Wisconsin by creating a higher plane of inter-farm organization understanding.

TENTH ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER CONFERENCE

This event at Milwaukee continued the policy inaugurated at the Green Bay Conference of soliciting the interest of farm women. At the Milwaukee Conference, entertainment played a major role and the plan of getting talent from member associations, contributing such talent, was successfully tried. The main topics of interest centered around farmer-labor-industrial relationship, new phases of co-operation, governmental policies affecting agriculture, and meeting our dairy problem.

FIRST FARM CONFERENCE EXPOSITION

To add wider interest, an Exposition was provided for the first time through the facilities of the Milwaukee Auditorium. Nineteen exhibitors provided displays that broadened the attractiveness of the conference. A financial report of this Exposition is separately provided.

PROGRAM FOR THE COUNCIL

The objectives of the year as laid down by the resolutions at the annual meeting in Milwaukee, October 29, 1938, were:
1. Study the organization sales practices and price control policies of industry, paying special attention to the damaging effects of monopolistic price tendencies.

2. Study the farmer-labor relationship and develop legislation tending to balance the rights and responsibilities of both parties to labor agreements.

3. Federal farm credit,
   a. Give worthy dispossessed borrowers opportunity to repurchase their own farms.
   b. Extend time before beginning payments on principal of Federal Land Bank loans.

4. Develop greater understanding on the part of labor and industry concerning the plight of agriculture.

5. Endorse and support a federal dairy market price stabilization program as embodied in the program of the Dairy Products Marketing Association.

6. Actively support a national dairy promotion campaign of advertising, research, and market analysis as set up in the plan of the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association.

OUTLINE OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Council through its office at Madison, its special committees, and the work of its Executive Secretary have been varied and many. In outline form they were as follows:

1. State legislation. (Detailed explanation begins on Page 3)
   a. Bills and resolutions written by the Council..........................Page 3
   b. Bills protecting payments due farmers..............................Page 3
   c. Appropriations concerning agriculture...........................Page 4
   d. State labor legislation..............................................Page 4
   e. Marketing, grading, and quality...................................Page 4
   f. Co-operative legislation............................................Page 4
   g. Taxation bills.......................................................Page 4
   h. Truck legislation...................................................Page 4
   i. Dairy products standards..........................................Page 4
   j. Oleomargarine bills.................................................Page 5
   k. Bang's Disease indemnities........................................Page 5
   l. Miscellaneous legislation.........................................Page 5

2. Federal legislation. (Detailed explanation begins on Page 6)
   a. Federal Land Bank Loans............................................Page 6
   b. Federal Meat Inspection Act.......................................Page 6
   c. Federal marketing agreement act..................................Page 6
   d. Agricultural surplus removal appropriation....................Page 6
   e. Wages and Hours legislation.......................................Page 6
   f. Burks Amendments to the Wagner Act.............................Page 7

3. Co-operation and contacts with farm organizations. (Page 7)

4. Contacting business, service, and industrial groups. (Page 7)

5. Activities of Council of Agriculture Committees. (Page 7)
a. Farmer-labor relationship study ........................................... Page 7
b. Survey of agricultural educational opportunities in Wisconsin ........................................... Page 8
c. Influence of corporate practices and monopoly upon agriculture ........................................... Page 8

6. Special Committee activities of the Executive Secretary (Page 8)
   a. Interstate dairy promotion ........................................... Page 8
   b. Weed and Seed Council ........................................... Page 8
   c. Co-operative Week Committee ........................................... Page 9
   d. Dairying as a basic commodity in the A.A.A ........................................... Page 9
   e. Rural Leaders Conference ........................................... Page 9
   f. American Country Life Association ........................................... Page 9

7. Miscellaneous Council activities.
   a. State Fair - farm organization exhibit ........................................... Page 9
   b. Radio activities ........................................... Page 9
   c. Transportation problems ........................................... Page 10
   d. Co-operation with state and federal agencies ........................................... Page 10

8. Statistical Summary ........................................... Page 10

STATE LEGISLATION

Since this period includes the longest legislative session in Wisconsin's history, I will first present a brief summary of the Council's legislative activities. A detailed analysis of legislation will be submitted later in a special legislative report. During the legislative session which ended October 7, I appeared 57 times before State Senate and Assembly Committees and I took part in 58 conferences in support of 51 bills and resolutions and in opposition to 28.

(a.)
THE COUNCIL INITIATED 11 BILLS AND 1 RESOLUTION which were:
   434, S., redefining oleomargarine, butter, and similar substitutes;
   483, S., appropriation for state dairy laboratory;
   550, S., providing uniform contribution to national dairy promotion campaign;
   Jt. Res. 69, S., memorializing the United States Congress to support federal bill postponing payments on Federal Land Bank loans for 2 years;
   154, A., Wisconsin Employment Peace Act;
   197, A., providing fire-proof dormitories and educational building for the Farm Short Course;
   223, A., placing "America's Dairyland" on automobile license plates;
   561, A., to prevent bulls from running at large;
   605, A., exemption of farm products from six mile tax provision;
   647, A., fluid milk market stabilization;
   734, A., (similar to 550, S.,);
   842, A., protection of payments to farmers for dairy products delivered.
Of these the following became law: The Employment Peace Act;
   "America's Dairyland" on license plates; redefinition of butter substitutes; fluid milk market stabilization; protection of payments to dairymen; and Joint Resolution 69, S.

(b.)
PROTECTING PAYMENTS DUE FARMERS. The session was significant in that it went farther than any other in attempting to protect payments due farmers for products delivered.
   146, S., cannery bonding and licensing;
   169, S., potato dealer licensing;
842, A. protecting payments for dairy products delivered; and
331, S. licensing poultry dealers all became law.
330, S. licensing livestock dealers failed.

(c.)
APPROPRIATIONS CONCERNING AGRICULTURE were made in
526, S. which provided for potato research;
116, S. for tobacco research;
925, S. $80,000 for dairy quality campaign;
479, S. providing a fire-proof seed house. An appropriation of $1,500
for the Poultry Improvement Association failed as did the
appropriation for the Short Course dormitories and the dairy
laboratory.

(d.)
STATE LABOR LEGISLATION. 154, A., the Employment Peace Act, the
passage of which carried out the principle of balancing the rights and
responsibilities of both parties to a labor agreement, was one of the
most difficult pieces of legislation in this session.
44, A., Wages and Hours Bill, opposed by the Council, was defeated.

(e.)
MARKETING, GRADING, QUALITY. Such bills supported by the Council which
became law were:
513, A. potato grading according to United States standards;
460, S. fluid milk market stabilization;
654, A. providing for special dairy inspectors;
605, A. providing for state grading of Swiss cheese;
579, A. requiring stricter qualifications for Limburger cheese makers;
925, A. providing $80,000 appropriation for additional dairy inspectors.

(f.)
CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION. Anti-co-operative bills opposed by the
Council, all of which were defeated, included: 393, S., 737, A.,
755, A., 850, A., and 860, A.
Other co-operative bills included:
482, A. which, in its original form, was opposed because it permitted a
mere majority at an annual meeting to amend Articles of Incorporation.
This bill was amended on the advice of the Council and was passed.
333, S., allowing proceeds of co-operatives to be distributed to
employees on the basis of their services rendered, was vetoed by the
Governor.
263, A. extending group insurance to co-operative members became law.

(g.)
TAXATION MEASURES in this session included:
621, A. providing for the taxation of R.E.A. co-operatives on the basis
of 3% of their gross earnings which was supported by the Council and
became law.
903, A. exempting natural uncured cheese from taxation also became law.
Measures providing a tax of 12 per gallon on lubricating oil and
another providing a gross income tax on everyone, including farmers,
were opposed by the Council and defeated.

(h.)
TRUCK LEGISLATION 444, A. providing a $5.00 license fee on all farm
trucks under 11,000 pounds gross, was supported by the Council and
became law.
378, S., providing reciprocity for interstate trucks, was supported
by the Council but failed to pass.
605, A. providing ton mile tax exemptions for agricultural products was
overwhelmed by a railroad lobby.

(i.)
DAIRY PRODUCTS STANDARDS

1. Definition of malted milk powder, as written by the Council in
342, A. requiring no fat other than butterfat, passed.

2. 708, S. requiring that dairy beverages contain certain ingredients according to specific standards so as to prevent use of substitutes and substandard products passed.

3. 316, S., requiring that partly frozen ice cream must meet the same requirements as frozen ice cream passed.

4. 198, A. would have boosted the fat content of ice cream to 15%. It was opposed by the Council and defeated.

5. 663, A., opposed by the Council and defeated, would have legalized substandard ice cream.

6. 517, S., in original form, would have repealed the filled milk statute, was opposed by the Council and failed to pass. 517, S., in final form, would have legalized the manufacture of condensed, dried, and evaporated skim milk in household size containers with no labeling requirement. Also opposed by the Council and was vetoed by the Governor.

7. Joint Resolution 45, S., asking Congress to memorialize the shipment of high moisture cheese was opposed by the Council and defeated.

(k.) 

Oleomargarine Legislation included
887, A. reducing the tax from 15¢ to 5¢ a pound which was opposed by Council and defeated.
923, A. would have wiped out all tax. It was also opposed by the Council and defeated.

(k.)

Bang's Disease was of major consideration in this session. No organization fought harder for adequate appropriations to indemnify losses to farmers for cattle condemned under the Bang's Disease tests than the Council. Representatives of the major dairy breed associations were called in conference at the Council office even before the opening of the legislative session. When it was learned that our state would have to match Federal Bang's indemnity money dollar for dollar after May 1, 1939, the Council called those representatives of dairy breed associations into conference with Governor Heil. Bills 120, A. and 15, S. provided for basis of indemnity comparable with the federal program and provided adequate indemnity funds, were supported by the Council. It is to be regretted that due to an economic urge and due to manipulation in the upper House, only a very reduced appropriation was provided.

(l.)

Miscellaneous Legislation supported by the Council which became law was:
709, A. requiring registration of livestock remedies
862, A. amending the Soil Conservation District Law;
993, A. exempting one room rural schools from teachers tonuro;
301, S. amending stallion registration law to include health standards;
410, A. providing rural electrification division in the Department of Agriculture;
173, S. basing high school tuition on actual cost with fixed limitations;
123,S, permitting other than pharmacists to sell agricultural insecticides and fungicides.

Miscellaneous bills supported by us that failed were:
207,A, licensing of electricians;
645,A, octane rating for gasoline;
622,A, providing cleared channel and improved facilities for state radio stations.
One of these miscellaneous bills successfully opposed by the Council was 789,A., placing a tax on bakery and dairy routes.

**FEDERAL LEGISLATION**

During the past year federal legislation has commanded more Council attention than in any previous period.

(a)
**FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS** Bill S. 2877 introduced by United States Senator Wiley postponing for two years principal payments on Federal Land Bank loans was supported by our organization. In support of this measure, we wrote and had introduced Joint Resolution 69,S., which passed both houses of the legislature, signifying the interest and support of Wisconsin, and which memorialized the United States Congress to give support to this measure.

(b)
**FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT** The Council supported the efforts of the Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act so as to prevent the large scale country calf killers from demoralizing the market. By telephone, telegraph, and letter, the Council contacted federal and state officials, as well as farm leaders to assist in the passage of this amendment. Likewise in the spring of 1939, I contacted Wisconsin representatives in Congress warning them to defeat any move to repeal the above amendment.

(c)
**THE FEDERAL MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT**, designed to bring about more orderly marketing of farm products, was found to be in need of clarification and amendment. In May, 1939, I attended a conference in Washington called by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation in support of Bill H.R. 6208. This bill includes 16 amendments to the act, designed to avoid litigation and to bring much needed stability to the interstate milk markets of the nation. Such stability, it is felt, will react beneficially on intra-state milk price structures.

(d)
**FEDERAL APPROPRIATION FOR REMOVAL OF AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES** providing $113,000,000, one-fourth of which would be used for market stabilization of manufactured dairy products, was supported by me in Washington at the request of the Council's dairy co-operatives in membership with the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

(e)
**FEDERAL WAGES AND HOURS LEGISLATION** was opposed from the beginning by the Council of Agriculture. The proposed Norton Amendments would have inflicted the provisions of this act upon a greater number of dairy co-operatives in this country. These new objectionable features applied to all concerns if employing more than 7, if getting their supply of materials from a radius of 10 or more miles, and if located in a city or village of 2,500 or more people. I contacted all Wisconsin Congressmen in Washington and secured their promise of opposition to this measure.
THE BURKE AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER LABOR ACT, being similar to the provisions of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act, caused United States Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska to ask me to appear before the United States Senate Labor and Education Committee. My testimony given before that committee, May 23, a copy of which is available if desired, stressed the need for effective legislation in ironing out labor difficulties by balancing the rights and responsibilities of employees and employers. This testimony emphasized that improved labor relations can not be expected from a one-sided set of rules and that our major economic groups, including labor and agriculture, will lose unless a revised statute makes possible a fair and impartial handling of the problem. I stressed the vital effect of such legislation upon agricultural well-being. It was stated that this testimony of the Council was the first given in 6 weeks of hearings that urged such constructive provisions in the act.

CO-OPERATION AND CONTACTS WITH FARM ORGANIZATIONS

One of the fundamental purposes of the Council is to work with farm organizations. During the past year, in addition to conferences with farm groups, I spoke a total of 38 times at the annual or other meetings of the following Wisconsin farm organizations: Consolidated Badger Co-operative; Dane County Farm Bureau; Sauk County Farm Bureau; State Grange and local Granges; Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association; Pure Milk Products Co-operative; Land O'Lakes, District 20; Land O'Lakes, District 24; Wisconsin Dairy Industries Co-operative; Chicago Pure Milk Association; Manitowoc County Pure Milk Association; Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers' Association; Madison Milk Producers Co-operative; Madison Milk Producers Co-operative Dairy; Farmers' Equity Union of Columbia County; Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company; Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool; Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association; Richland Center Co-operative Creamery; Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin; Midland Co-operative Wholesale; Eau Claire - Chippewa Falls Milk Producers; Co-operative Dairy of Bloomer; Verona Farmers Co-operative; Warrens Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association; Guernsey and Holstein Breeders Associations of Fond du Lac County; Guernsey Milk Producers (Waukesha); Tobacco Pool; and Wisconsin Cheese Producers Co-operative.

CONTACTING BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL, AND OTHER GROUPS

One of the cardinal objectives laid down at the annual meeting in Milwaukee was to convey to other economic groups a realization of the plight of agriculture. This has been done by speaking to Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Men's Clubs, Church Clubs, Y.M.C.A. meetings, High School groups, F.F.A. Chapters, Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, Federated Women's Club, and the Agricultural Club of Chicago.

ACTIVITIES OF COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE COMMITTEES

A FARMER-LABOR RELATIONSHIP STUDY was begun by a committee of Council Directors appointed by President Inde in March, 1938. This group met from time to time contributing various angles of thought, experience, and information in the field of relationships between farm and labor groups. This committee met with economists, statisticians, public officials, representatives of various labor groups, and representatives of business, professional, and industrial groups. The 10 point labor resolution which this committee of the Council of
Agriculture submitted in the late summer of 1938 is well known. The Farmer-Labor Relationship Folder bearing a factual analysis of this relationship is also familiar to all. More than 15,000 copies of this folder were sent on request throughout the nation. The work of this committee led to the tentative drafting of Bill 154A. Further conferences were held for joint deliberation with representatives of labor, industry, and business, and the final draft of the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act was written with the aid of Attorney Walter Bender. The passage of this act called for intensive work and only the constant support of this committee and the loyalty of the Council generally, made enactment possible.

A SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN WISCONSIN was undertaken late in 1938 by a special Council committee. The report of this group clearly revealed that our state is blessed with ample, well distributed, factual education that is well adapted to the interests and needs of farm people and available to them at little or no expense. Vocational agricultural training is available to adults and youth in more than 200 high schools under the guidance of well qualified and well supervised instructors. Through the work of county agents, home demonstration agents, farm institutes, extension division classes, and adult classes touching every conceivable subject were found to be available to rural Wisconsin.

A survey of the Council's education committee revealed that the W.P.A. so-called Rural Workers' Education program stressed a social propaganda type of instruction given by teachers and leaders whose qualifications in many instances were not adequate and whose philosophies were apparently biased. Such propaganda education activities prove that as the government ventures into new fields of social belief and experiment there comes an expanding development of federally paid craftsmen whose job it is to sell such philosophies to an unwary public.

THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE POLICIES AND MONOPOLY UPON AGRICULTURE was investigated by a special Council committee appointed in conformance with Resolution No. 1 adopted at the Tenth Annual Convention. This group met from time to time determined to get at the full effect of corporate practices and monopoly upon agriculture. On September 1, 1939, the work of this committee was still in progress. This survey stressed an investigation of the farm machinery industry and the detrimental effect of patents upon public welfare. The work of this group was not finished during this period. A preliminary report was prepared and the work of this committee is to be continued.

OTHER COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Interstate dairy promotion became one of the major activities of the Council during this period. Council Directors from dairy organizations and I, as Council Executive Secretary, assisted in organizing the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association. I served on the original Tri-State Dairy Committee (Wisconsin - Iowa - Minnesota). I met with groups from other dairy states preparatory to developing a national organization. I have attended several conferences. I have spoken at meetings, and in every way possible, I have assisted the program of national dairy promotion.

THE SEED AND WEED COUNCIL of Wisconsin selected me to represent the Council of Agriculture on that state-wide body. As a member of the drafting committee, I assisted in preparing amendments to the federal act for the purpose of developing uniform seed legislation as a
(b) WEED AND SEED COUNCIL continued
basis for uniform state legislation.

(c)
STATE-WIDE COOPERATIVE WEEK COMMITTEE The Wisconsin Council of
Agriculture again cooperated with the State Department of Agriculture
in planning for state-wide cooperative week. Assisting with these
arrangements, which made possible an appraisal of the objectives,
problems, and accomplishments of the cooperative movement, was in
harmony with the council's purpose of building and improving coopera-
tion for the good of agriculture.

(d)
DAIRYING AS A BASIC COMMODITY IN THE A.A.A. was given attention during
the year (Sept. 1, 1938 to Sept. 1, 1939). Our organization considered
this proposition at two different meetings of its board of directors.
President Inde appointed a committee of six to assist the Farmers Union
committee of seven in arranging for a state-wide mass meeting. This
was held at the University Stock Pavilion April 3, 1939 for the purpose
of affording Wisconsin dairymen an opportunity to better understand
the proposal of including dairying in the A.A.A.

(e)
RURAL LEADERS CONFERENCE I served as chairman of the program committee
for the annual Rural Leaders Summer Conference held July 18-19-20 at
Fall Hall Glen near Black River Falls. The program dealt with rural
welfare and delinquency, farmer-labor-industrial relationship, the
role of government as affecting these relations, and rural-urban
relationships. The contributions to the program made by speakers from
the council group and the support of Council organizations went far to
make this Seventh Rural Leaders Conference a success.

(f)
THE AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION invited me to address the
National Rural Forum held at Pennsylvania State College August 31, 1939.
The theme of this National forum was "What's ahead for Rural America?"
Together with a representative of the United States Chamber of
Commerce and the American Federation of Labor, I discussed, from the
standpoint of agriculture, the farmer-labor-industrial relationship.

7.
MISCELLANEOUS COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

(a)
STATE FAIR - FARM ORGANIZATION EXHIBIT For the third consecutive year
the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture was identified at the Wisconsin
State Fair. The 1939 display was a combined exhibit made possible by
many of our member organizations that occupied thirteen booth spaces.
With a "sound" movie machine the Council brought to State Fair visitors
a vivid exposition of the work of the many farm cooperatives that form
the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

(b)
RADIO ACTIVITIES, during the period covered by this report, included
the regular Tuesday and Thursday one o'clock broadcasts over stations
WHA and WDBL arranged early in 1938 by the Council of Agriculture for
all of our member organizations. (These periods were concluded at the
beginning of 1939 due to legislators taking up this radio time.) In
addition to this the regular 12:45 to 1 o'clock period, assigned to
the Council every fourth Thursday, has brought messages to thousands
of listeners regularly throughout the entire year. Additional radio
programs during the year included a special Labor Day broadcast, an
Armistice Day feature, taking part in State-Federal Crop Reporters
Program, and a special cooperative week broadcast.
(c) TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS During this period the oleomargarine interests began their drive for lower freight rates on their product than obtained for butter. The Council took a leading part in the efforts of the dairy industry to prevent such advantage in freight rates being given to oleomargarine. As a result of this concerted opposition, the hearings scheduled for April 1939 were canceled.

(d) COOPERATION WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES was practiced by the Council during this period. On several occasions the Council cooperated with the College of Agriculture, the Rural Division of the State Board of Vocational Education, the Agricultural Extension Service, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

8. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TIME AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
From September 1, 1938 to September 1, 1939.

DIVISION OF TIME
Time spent in paid service of The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 275 days
Time spent serving as member of the State Board of Agriculture and Markets (Salary paid by State) - - - - 37 days
Other time not spent in service of The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture (No salary) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 day

TRAVEL
By car, bus, and train, a total of 12,636 miles
(Mileage allowed on trips away from Madison only)
(Distance to and from office not included in above.)

CONFERENCES
Number of Farm Organization Conferences - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 27
Legislative Conferences (not including Committee Hearings) 58
Miscellaneous Conferences - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
Total Conferences - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 102

TALKS
Farm Organization Talks - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 38
Radio Talks - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17
Legislative Talks (At Committee Hearings) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 57
Total Talks - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 112

MISCELLANEOUS
Preparation of reports, papers, and articles.
Drafting of Bills
Research on general economic problems, agriculture, and transportation.
Preparing exhibits and charts.
Issuing news letters.
General correspondence, interviews, and miscellaneous activities.

Respectfully submitted,

Milo K. Swanton
Executive Secretary