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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM DATA
1932-1940

MINNESOTA HIGHLIGHTS

The story of agriculture today in Minnesota and in the rest of the Nation is the story of an improved agriculture. Here are the highlights of progress under the National Farm Program in Minnesota during the 7 years since it was started:

INCOME: Farmers Make More Money -- 1939 cash income up 100 percent from 1932; buying power 191 percent from 1932; farm real estate values in 1940 up 9 percent from 1933; 341,364 acres of 1940 wheat protected by crop insurance; 10,968,840 bushels of wheat and 57,237 bushels of corn put in the Ever-Normal Granary under 1939 commodity loans; \$218,051,257 loaned by Farm Credit Administration agencies from 1933 to 1939; debts of low-income farmers reduced \$3,152,469 under Farm Security Administration debt adjustment service; 57,333,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs distributed to needy in last fiscal year.

CONSERVATION: Farmers Are Conserving Their Soil -- 180,000 Minnesota farmers participated in the 1939 AAA program, representing about 88 percent of the State's cropland; 235,639 acres covered by 5-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service in 1939.

SECURITY: Farmers Are More Secure In Their Homes -- 40,480 farm families receive rural rehabilitation loans totaling more than \$9,015,200 from 1935 to 1940; \$2,306,654 made in grants in the same period; 118 tenant families started

toward ownership by loans for farm purchases; 12,708 miles of rural electric lines to serve 35,893 farm families made possible by allotments of Rural Electrification Administration -- 19,657 more farms getting central station electric service in 1939 than in 1935.

DEMOCRACY: Farmers Help Run The Programs -- 89 county AAA offices with 7,210 county and community committeemen administer the AAA program locally; 87 county committees and 21 tenant purchase committees working on program of Farm Security Administration; 158 local National Farm Loan associations and 26 production credit associations in operation; 9 county land use planning committees formed.

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PART ONE: FARM INCOME

Minnesota farmers in 1939 had 100 percent more cash income than they had in 1932. Farm cash income in Minnesota was \$356,657,000 in 1939. Government payments accounted for \$26,599,000 of this amount directly. The 1939 cash income was 17 percent less than in 1929, when cash income was \$432,000,000. Cash income in 1932 was \$178,000,000.

Substantial gains in cash income from 1932 to 1939 by the producers of Minnesota's most important farm products are shown in the following table:

TABLE I. Cash Income Received by Minnesota Farmers for Principal Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939, With Amount and Percent of Change

Commodity	Cash Income		Amount of	Percent of
	1932	1939	Increase, 1939 over 1932	Increase, 1939 over 1932
	(Thousands of dollars)			(Percent)
Corn and hogs	35,424	78,572	43,148	122
Milk	57,948	77,769	19,821	34
Cattle and calves	27,419	60,323	32,904	120
Chickens and eggs	18,855	25,971	7,116	38
Wheat	4,439	14,607	10,168	229
Barley	1,600	8,803	7,203	450
Sheep and lambs	3,318	7,073	3,755	113
Potatoes	4,240	5,931	1,691	40
Truck crops	2,395	5,925	3,530	147
Oats	2,355	6,450	4,095	174

1/ Because farm income statistics are being revised, all figures in this table are not strictly comparable. For the most part figures are on a calendar year basis, but there are a few commodities which are on a crop year basis for 1932. All income figures in this table exclude Government payments.

2/ Preliminary.

For the country as a whole cash farm income in 1939, including Government payments, was 82 percent larger than in 1932. Cash farm income was

\$4,682,000,000 in 1932 and \$8,540,000,000 in 1939, including \$807,000,000 in Government payments.

Prices of Farm Commodities

Better prices for Minnesota's leading farm commodities have put more cash in the hands of the farmers of the State. The improvement in prices received by Minnesota farmers for their principal commodities is shown in the following table:

TABLE II. Average Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers for Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1932</u> (Dollars)	<u>1939</u> ^{1/} (Dollars)
Milk (wholesale)	cwt.	1.15	1.40
Hogs	cwt.	3.20	6.00
Beef cattle	cwt.	4.10	6.90
Veal calves	cwt.	4.70	8.50
Sheep	cwt.	1.90	3.20
Lambs	cwt.	4.65	8.00
Wheat	bu.	.44	.75
Corn	bu.	.28	.53
Oats	bu.	.13	.26
Barley	bu.	.22	.38
Flaxseed	bu.	.91	1.53
Potatoes	bu.	.23	.55
Applex	bu.	.79	.85
Butter	lb.	.20	.26
Chickens	lb.	.84	.104
Eggs	doz.	.117	.142

^{1/} Preliminary

Farm Purchasing Power

Both farm income and prices paid by farmers declined sharply from 1929 to 1932, but farm income declined more. From 1932 to 1939 there was an increase in both farm income and prices paid by farmers but farm income increased more. Thus farm buying power fell off from 1929 to 1932 and climbed upward from 1932 to 1939.

For the United States as a whole farm buying power in 1939 was 172 percent as much as in 1932 and 99 percent of the 1929 level. In other words, farmers were able to buy about as much in 1939 as in 1929 and 72 percent more than in 1932.

In Minnesota farm purchasing power in 1939 was 191 percent as much as in 1932 and 109 percent of the 1929 level. Thus Minnesota farmers in 1939 were in a position to buy 91 percent more of the things they needed than in 1932 and 9 percent more than in 1929.

The farmer's buying power can also be shown by the unit exchange value of farm products, namely, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production. While this measurement is not available on a State basis, Minnesota farmers naturally benefited from Nation-wide improvement in the exchange value of farm products.

For all farm commodities, the unit exchange value was 26 percent higher in 1939 than in 1932. The following table, comparing 1939 and 1932, shows the unit exchange value of all farm products, as well as specified groups of farm commodities that are important in Minnesota.

TABLE III. Unit Exchange Value * of all Farm Products and of Specified Groups of Commodities Important in Minnesota

	: Percent of Base Period :		Percent
	: 1910-1914 :		: Change
	: 1932	: 1939	:1939 over
All farm products	: 61	: 77	: + 26
Meat animals	: 59	: 91	: + 54
Grains	: 41	: 60	: + 46
Dairy products	: 78	: 86	: + 10
Chickens and eggs	: 77	: 78	: + 1

* Ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, 1910-14 base.

Farm Real Estate Values

Gains in farm income, prices and buying power have been reflected in rising real estate values on Minnesota farms. In the year ending March 1933 the value of farm real estate was only 79 percent of the period before the World War. From this low point the estimated value per acre in Minnesota rose to 86 percent of pre-war for the year ending March 1940. Thus Minnesota farmers found their real estate worth about 9 percent more early in 1940 than in the first part of 1933.

For the United States as a whole, in the year ending March 1940 farm real estate values rose to 85 percent of the level before the World War, compared with only 73 percent of pre-war in the year ending March, 1933. The 16 percent gain from 1933 to 1940 followed more than a decade of unbroken decline in the value of farm real estate.

Farm Foreclosures, Sales and Bankruptcies

Along with a rise in farm real estate values since 1932, there were more voluntary sales of farms in Minnesota and fewer forced sales and bankruptcies.

Voluntary sales and trades of Minnesota farms were 28.5 per thousand for the year ending March 1939, compared with 14.3 per thousand for the year ending March 1933.

On the other hand, the number of forced farm sales in the State declined from 67.2 for the year ending March 1933 to only 22.4 per thousand for the year ending March 1939.

Farm bankruptcies in Minnesota dropped from a total of 98 in the year ending June 30, 1933 to 28 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

In the United States as a whole, voluntary sales and trades of farms rose from 16.8 per thousand in the year 1933 to 28.2 per thousand in the year ending March 1939, and forced sale of farms declined from 54.1 per thousand to 16.8 per thousand in the same period; farm bankruptcies in the entire country decreased 76 percent from 1933 to 1939.

All Phases of Farm Program Contribute to Income Improvement

Farmers of Minnesota received \$12,692,000 in conservation payments under the 1937 program, \$15,829,134 under the 1938 program, and an estimated \$21,707,254 under the 1939 program, including county association expenses.

In addition, under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938 farmers of the State received an estimated \$6,982,552 in parity payments on 1939 production. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, Minnesota sugar producers received \$789,589 under the Sugar Act of 1937.

For the United States as a whole, payments under the 1939 conservation program totaled \$506,179,199, including county association expenses.

Crop Insurance

Under the 1940 program in Minnesota, 21,281 contracts insured an estimated 341,364 acres for a production of 3,360,414 bushels of wheat. Premiums paid in amounted to 355,335 bushels, as of May 31, 1940. Under the 1939 program, 10,211 policies were issued to insure a production of 2,199,089 bushels of wheat on 250,057 acres. A total of 173,579 bushels were paid in as premiums, and 154,363 bushels returned to 2,612 growers as indemnities, as of March 30, 1940.

Federal Credit Aids Agriculture

Farmers in Minnesota obtained \$218,051,257 in loans from institutions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration from May 1, 1933, through December 31, 1939. In addition, credit was advanced to a considerable number of farmer cooperatives and privately organized agricultural financing institutions.

Largest amount was loaned by the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, making long-term first mortgage loans. Total amount of Federal land bank loans outstanding in Minnesota on December 31, 1939, including loans made prior to the organization of the Farm Credit Administration, was \$111,779,858. In addition \$42,360,976 of first and second mortgage Land Bank Commissioner loans were outstanding on that date.

From 1933 to 1935 almost 82 percent of Federal land bank and Commissioner loans made in Minnesota were used to pay off old debts. Although the largest percentage of loans continues to be made for refinancing, since October 1, 1935, some 3,436 Minnesota farmers and farm tenants have purchased farms, using



\$11,858,900 credit obtained from the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which provides funds for Land Bank Commissioner loans, to finance the purchases. This includes the resale on credit terms of farms which had been acquired by these agencies.

The 26 production credit associations operating in the State have made 55,183 loans aggregating \$43,300,730 since their organization in 1933. These associations make loans for all types of short-term farm operations. Loans outstanding on December 31, totaled \$5,634,254.

The St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives makes loans to farmers' marketing, purchasing, and farm business associations. On December 31, 1939, the St. Paul Bank had loans outstanding to 111 Minnesota cooperatives aggregating \$1,115,800.

In the United States as a whole, during the same period, individual farmers and their cooperative organizations obtained \$5,951,000,000 in loans and discounts from institutions under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Land bank loans outstanding on December 31, 1939, totaled \$1,905,000,000. Land Bank Commissioner loans, \$691,000,000; production credit associations numbering 528, in six years made 1,312,000 loans aggregating \$1,442,000,000; in the same period the 12 district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank made 6,868 loans aggregating \$491,047,000.

Debt Adjustment

In Minnesota, 2,586 farmers, through the Farm Debt Adjustment Service of the Farm Security Administration, reduced their debts through agreement with their creditors by \$3,152,469 in the period September 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, a debt reduction of 29.8 percent. As a result Minnesota farmers have been able to pay \$118,106 in back taxes.

In the United States as a whole, 111,131 farmers reduced their debts by adjustments totaling \$84,942,798, or 23.7 percent, and as a result have been able to pay more than \$4,860,000 in back taxes.



Commodity Loans Protect Income

Corn and wheat loans serve to protect and stabilize farm income, help to stabilize market supplies and prices, and protect both consumers and producers against the calamity of crop failure. Under the 1939 program in Minnesota 22,764 wheat loans were made totaling \$9,031,670.04 on 10,968,840 bushels of wheat. 57,237 corn loans under the 1939 program aggregated \$21,385,837.00 on 37,661,908 bushels of corn.

In the United States as a whole, 70,000 wheat producers obtained loans on their 1938 crop, totaling about \$45,000,000 on 85,700,000 bushels of wheat, and about 235,000 producers stored 167,000,000 bushels of their 1939 crop under loans totaling about \$115,000,000.

Exports Aided

Two major export programs for wheat and cotton have assisted United States producers to retain their fair share of the world market. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939, the first year of the wheat export program, 118 million bushels of wheat were sold for export. Of this amount, export of 94 million bushels was assisted directly by the export program. From July 1 through December 31, 1939, sales for export of approximately $24\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of wheat and wheat in the form of flour were assisted by the continuing export programs.

How the wheat program has operated to improve the domestic wheat prices in the last year and a half is shown in the following: In August 1938 the average U. S. farm price was 34 cents under the Liverpool price. In August 1939, the U. S. price was about 3 cents above Liverpool. Since Liverpool is normally about 30 cents over the domestic farm price, this meant the U. S. farmer was receiving about 33 cents a bushel more for his wheat than if his price had been based on the world price.



Domestic Consumption Increased

Expanded domestic distribution and consumption of surplus farm products was brought about through two types of programs; direct purchase of commodities for distribution to needy families through State welfare agencies, and the Food Order Stamp Plan which puts increased food buying power directly into the hands of low-income families.

In Minnesota in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, 57,333,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs were distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, compared with a total of 1,970,079,155 pounds distributed throughout the United States in the same period.

Commodities purchased in Minnesota included 1,021,000 pounds of butter, 442,000 pounds of cabbage, 19,700 barrels of wheat cercal, 97,500 barrels of corn meal, 38,700 barrels of white and graham flour, 1,360,000 pounds of dry skim milk, 554,000 pounds of onions, and 186,000 bushels of potatoes.

Up to July 1, 1940, the Food Order Stamp Plan was in operation in St. Paul and the rest of Ramsey County; Minneapolis, and Duluth and the rest of St. Louis County; the Cotton Stamp Plan was in operation in Minneapolis and St. Paul and the rest of Ramsey County.



PART TWO: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Income improvement and conservation of natural resources have gone hand in hand in Minnesota since 1933.

Under the first agricultural conservation program in 1936 about 130,000 Minnesota farmers participated. Of the total cropland, about 72 percent, or 14,119,000 acres, was covered by applications for payments. A total of 1,630,325 acres was diverted from soil-depleting crops. Soil-building practices were put into effect on about 2,244,000 acres as follows: New seedings of legumes and legume mixtures, perennial grasses for pasture, and green-manure crops - 2,224,438 acres; fertilizer and lime applications -- 18,683 acres; and forest tree plantings-- 991 acres.

Minnesota farmers have continued to participate actively in the AAA programs. There were 115,564 payees in the 1937 program and 137,412 in the 1938 program. Applications for payments covered 13,620,000 acres, or 70 percent of the cropland in the State, under the 1937 program and 13,450,000 acres, or 69 percent of the cropland, under the 1938 program.

Soil-building practices were put into effect in the State as follows under the AAA programs for 1937 and 1938:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
New seedings	acres	1,873,637	1,363,619
Green-manure and cover crops	acres	105	1,705
Mulching	tons	-	39
Forest tree practices	acres	28,016	31,109
Fertilizer and lime applications	tons	31,714	16,120
Natural reseeding of pastures	acres	-	186
Artificial reseeding of pastures	lbs. of seed	-	14,852
Erosion control practices	acres	720	7,817



In the United States as a whole, under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, new seedings covered 30,075,000 acres and green-manure and cover crops 25,244,000 acres. Fertilizer and lime applications totaled 5,547,000 tons. Forest tree practices covered 197,000 acres and pasture practices about 2,205,000 acres. Protected summer fallow, strip cropping, contour farming, and listing were carried out on 15,990,000 acres. Terracing was carried out to the extent of 392,036,000 linear feet.

Soil Conservation Service Activities

In addition to the Agricultural Conservation Program, many Minnesota farmers have signed five-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service for complete programs of erosion control and good land management. As of December 31, 1939, 1,578 farms including 235,639 acres were operating under such agreements. This figure includes land in Soil Conservation projects, CCC camp soil conservation work areas, and farms planned cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and State Extension Service. Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 3,600 farms and 496,120 acres.

Approximately 101,119 acres unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing under the Land Utilization Program.

In the United States as a whole, a total of 48,267,000 acres of farm land in 82,000 farms were covered by 5-year contracts with the Soil Conservation Service up to June 30, 1939. Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas now include 68,847,000 acres. Soil Conservation Districts, numbering 217, covered a combined area of 120,000,000 acres of the Nation's 1,900,000,000 acres of land by January 1, 1940, with another 100 districts in process of



organization. Within the 217 organized districts were 1,000,000 farms.

Approximately 8,600,000 acres of land unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing.

Forest Conservation and Reforestation

Approximately three-fifths of the 206,000 farms in Minnesota contain woodland, and farm woodlands in the aggregate amount to 5,380,000 acres, or about 16 percent of the State's farm area.

Forest conservation and reforestation on both public and private lands in Minnesota have been advancing rapidly from 1932 to 1940. Extensive plantings of forest trees also are made on farm lands under agreement with the Soil Conservation Service.

The U. S. Forest Service administers 2,419,479 acres in the Chippewa and Superior National Forests in Minnesota. Under the provisions of the Weeks Law more than 500,000 low-producing acres have been purchased or approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 6 years. Through protection and careful management they are rapidly being restored to productivity.

During the fiscal year 1939 more than 343,000 people visited the 2 National Forests for recreation purposes, many of them using the 53 developed campgrounds. 13,737,000 board feet of timber valued at \$25,880 were cut on these National Forests in the past fiscal year.

During 1939, 10,755 acres were reforested by planting, bringing the total National Forest land successfully planted in Minnesota to 41,480 acres.

In the United States as a whole, the national forest system now includes about 175 million acres in 40 States. More than 12 million acres have been purchased or approved for purchase for national forests since March 1933, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much land as was purchased for national forests in the preceding 22 years. Approximately 125 million trees produced largely in Forest Service nurseries were planted during 1939 on 131,000 acres of national forest land.

In the Prairie States Forestry (Shelterbelt) Project of the Forest Service 125 million trees have been used in 11,000 miles of plantings and provide protection for about 3 million acres of land, in the Great Plains, where protection is especially needed.

About 314,000 trees were planted on farm lands in 1938 in the farm forestry program of the Soil Conservation Service, and 55 million trees were distributed for farm planting under Forest Service-State cooperation through the Clarke-McNary law.

Under the AAA program in 1938 about 55,445 acres of farm land were planted to forest trees.

PART THREE: GREATER SECURITY AND BETTER LIVING ON THE LAND

Aside from the program designed to provide greater equality of income for agriculture as a whole, and Nation-wide conservation practices, special attention has been given to more needy farm families requiring additional aid to become self-supporting. Special programs have been directed to low-income farmers suffering from such additional handicaps as drought, poor farming practices, worn-out or inadequate land, unsound tenure conditions, or overwhelming debt.

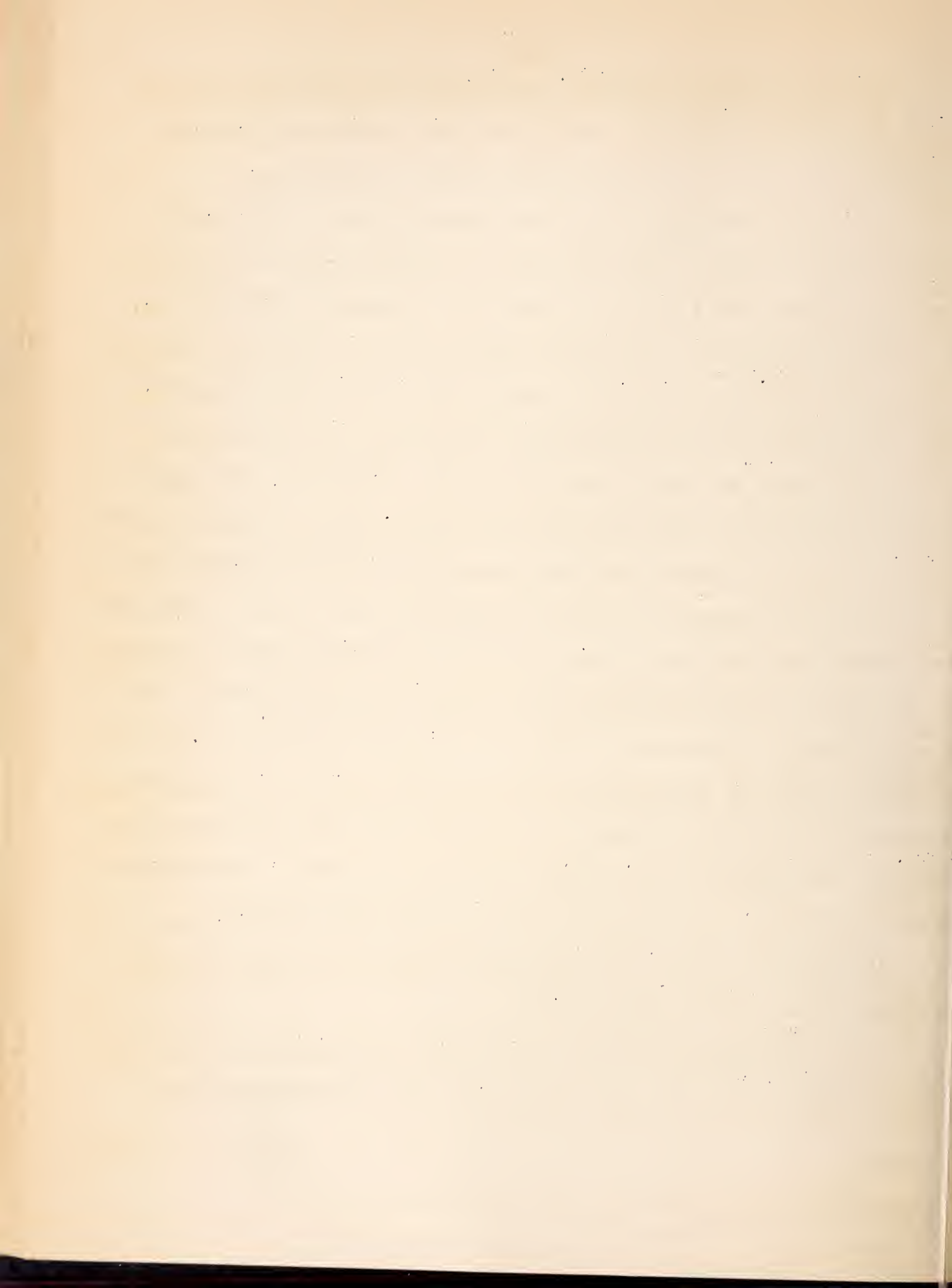


From 1935 to 1940 in Minnesota, the Farm Security Administration aided 40,480 farm families with rural rehabilitation loans aggregating \$9,015,200 to enable them to get a new start and again become self-supporting.

By following complete farm and home management plans in 1939, 8,514 rehabilitation borrowers in Minnesota had an average net income of \$601.88 per family as compared with \$377.49 in the year before they came to FSA for help, an increase of 59 percent, and increased their average net worth over and above all debts from \$927.35 to \$1,571.30, a gain of 69 percent in the same period. Thus these families had added \$5,482,590 to the wealth of their communities and increased their own annual incomes by a total of \$1,910,489. The typical rehabilitation family in Minnesota has borrowed \$1,120.88 and already has repaid \$313.69. Minnesota rehabilitation borrowers in 1939 produced \$1,634,773 worth of goods for home consumption, compared with \$933,730 worth before entering the Farm Security Administration program. In 1939 these families canned an average of 212 quarts of fruits and vegetables per family, for home consumption; produced an average of 342 gallons of milk per family; and an average of 50.6 tons of forage per family. Rehabilitation borrowers in Minnesota are now operating an average of 171 acres, an increase of almost 47 acres since they came to the program. This increased acreage, while not adding materially to the production of commercial crops, has maintained a better diet for these families.

At the close of 1939, 9,502 Minnesota families had received grants for emergency relief aggregating \$2,306,654.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act loans for farm purchases were made to 118 tenant families in Minnesota as of December 31, 1939, aggregating \$992,039.



In the United States as a whole, from 1935 to 1940, the Farm Security Administration aided approximately 800,000 farm families with rehabilitation loans. By following complete farm and home management plans, 360,000 of these borrowers covered by a survey in 1939 had increased their net worth over and above all debts by 26 percent, and their production of food for home consumption by 64 percent. The average borrower reported increasing his net worth by more than \$230.42 since coming into the program. The Farm Security Administration has made rehabilitation loans totaling more than \$370,000,000 since 1935. Although these loans are usually made for a period of five years, and much of the money is not yet due, these farmers who could not get adequate credit from any other source already have repaid more than \$130,000,000 into the U. S. Treasury. Ultimately it is expected that at least 80 percent of these loans will be collected.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, loans for farm purchases were made to 6,678 tenant families by December 31, 1939.

Rural Electrification

By June 30, 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration had made allotments in Minnesota aggregating \$14,656,736 for the construction of 12,708 miles of line to serve 35,893 farm families.

By June 30, 1939, 33,440, or 16.8 percent of the farms in the State, had central station service, compared with 13,733, or 6.8 percent, having central station service before the REA began operations in 1935. This is a net increase of 19,657 farms or 142.6 percent. Surveys showed that 80 percent of the farms served by REA lines have washing machines; 20 percent have electric vacuum cleaners; general utility electric motors, electric chick brooders and poultry lighting have gained favor since the beginning of the program.



There were 37 REA-financed rural electric systems in the State by September 1, 1939. As of June 30, 1940, \$560,000 of the total allotments made to the cooperatives were set aside for the construction of two generating plant.

In the United States as a whole, to the close of 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture has made total allotments of \$273,000,000 for the construction of 260,000 miles of line to serve 600,000 farm families. Already 400,000 farms have been connected to REA-sponsored lines, the greater majority of which are cooperatively managed. The number of electrified farms in the United States has more than doubled from 1935 to the present time. Approximately 25 percent of American farms were electrified by January 1, 1940, compared with 10.9 percent on January 1, 1935.

PART FOUR: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE FARM PROGRAMS

Democracy has been both the end and the means of National Farm Programs from 1933 to the present. Through local committees, farmers have the responsibility for local administration.

About 6 million of the Nation's 6,800,000 farmers are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program today. Participation in Minnesota and in the United States since the AAA began in 1933 was as follows:

	<u>Minnesota</u>	Number of contracts accepted by AAA	<u>United States</u>
1933	22,380		1,625,912
1934	103,464		3,105,110
1935	93,826		3,399,779
1936 <u>1/</u>	3,072		291,652
		1933	
		1934	
		1935	
		1936 <u>1/</u>	

1/ Winter wheat and rye contracts made before January 6, 1936.

<u>Minnesota</u>		<u>United States</u>	
Number of payees under the Agricultural Conservation Program			
1936	130,078	1936	3,880,447
1937	115,564	1937	3,743,904
1938	137,412	1938	5,248,796
1939	180,000	1939	5,764,200

The results of referendum votes among Minnesota farmers show the demand for full application of the AAA programs. Important referenda in which Minnesota farmers participated were as follows:

<u>Nature of Referendum</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Votes of Participating Farmers</u>		<u>Percent For</u>
		<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	
		Corn-hogs	Oct. 1934	
Wheat	May 1935	18,456	2,969	86
Corn-hogs	Oct. 1935	53,382	7,143	88

In Minnesota in 1939, there were 445 members and alternates of county AAA committees and 6,765 members and alternates of community AAA committees which administer the Agricultural Conservation Program locally. There were also 87 county committees of the Farm Security Administration in the State and 21 county tenant purchase committees. Cooperating with the Farm Credit Administration were 158 local National Farm Loan Associations and 26 Production Credit Associations.

Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 3,600 farms and cover 496,120 acres in Minnesota.

Soil Conservation Districts are organized and developed under State laws by farmers, who have an opportunity to express their preferences both as to planning and operations within the District. By means of these Districts farmers can coordinate their efforts to control erosion thoroughly along watershed lines with technical assistance often being furnished by local, State and Federal agencies.

Land Use Planning by Farmers

Land Use Planning Committees study all agricultural problems, and how Federal, State, and local agricultural services can best be applied. Representative farm people and agricultural officials are members of both county and community planning committees. In this way farmers have a voice in planning what all public agricultural agencies will do in their communities.

In Minnesota, 9 county Land Use Planning Committees, with 110 farmer members, have been formed and others were expected to be organized in 1940.

In the United States as a whole, approximately 135,000 farmers served on AAA committees; there were 2,907 Debt Adjustment Committees; 1,289 Tenant Purchase Committees; and approximately 1,500 committees for rehabilitation loans; about 3,700 active National Farm Loan Associations, and 528 Production Credit Associations; approximately 370 Soil Conservation Districts were either organized or in the process of organization.

There were approximately 19,000 farmers by the end of 1939 participating as members of county Land Use Planning Committees, and 65,000 as members of community Land Use Planning Committees.

