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What Makes A True American Citizen?

Plan to Help Foreign Born. Raises Questions About Ourselves

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

I attended a meeting at our county seat recently as a representative of the Farm Bureau to consider the subject of Americanization for every citizen within our county. There were about thirty present. Each represented some distinct group within the county. We had a very pleasant evening together and a splendid co-operative spirit was shown. Plans were developed for Americanization Week during the month of May when all foreign groups will be invited to participate in the programs of recreation and sociability. They will be urged to exhibit the mementoes they brought from their native countries and to demonstrate the costumes and customs of other lands.

Should Bring Us Together. It is the hope of the sponsors to bring about a better feeling among all groups and to create a genuine American spirit of oneness for all.

Through the recent registration of aliens, we learned that we have a large group of people in our country who are not yet citizens. We feel we can do much to encourage them to become part of our country. We found also that we have another large group who have become citizens of the United States, but as yet the only recognition they have received is the citizenship certificates and small American flags that were presented to each by the judge passing on their application.

Cause for Self-Examination. This is a step in the right direction. I was glad to be part of it but it has caused me to do much since in the way of self-examination.

There we all sat, quite complacent in the fact that we were genuine American citizens. Most of us born that way. Nobody could question our citizenship. We were true examples of the best country in the world!

That's fine,—if it were only so. What is a true American anyway? A true American citizen is one who is granted the privilege to share all of the freedom, all of the rights, all of the hopes, all of the possibilities and all of the responsibilities of this great country. But more than that, a true American is one who will obey all of the laws of America as well.

These privileges and responsibilities and restrictions are just as applicable to the person who was born here and who came from generations of American born, as they are to those of other lands who have sought them by choice.

We Set The Examples. I fear many of us are very un-American at times, even if we do feel so smug in our citizenship. We could set a far better example to those whom we call foreigners.

I've often wondered just how they look upon us in many of the things that we do. I once heard a recent immigrant say that he was non-plussed to know just what our traffic signs really mean when they read 35 miles per hour and our folks go past them at 50 miles.

A Natural Reaction. He defended his group in their mistakes by stating that most of them

came from countries of great restrictions upon the common folks. They came here with a feeling of submission to law. But they were quick to observe the disregard our people often show to rules and regulations. They acquire our habits, many times to their sorrow.

Some Folks Need Help. I know one man in particular whom I think is one of the best Americans that I have ever known, yet he has not acquired his citizenship papers. I have begun to think he never will.

Not that he doesn't want to be one of us, for he prefers that above everything else. But he has been difficult for him to master our language and study all that he should know. When he gets up before the judge for examination, he's all confused and his mind is a blank add, he doesn't pass.

I watch every 1st and am disappointed each time to find his name not there. Yet he's one of the most quiet, honest, law-abiding men that I ever met. No one who knows him questions his loyalty to our country. He's so in earnest about it all that I'm reminded of the story I once heard about an alien about to become a citizen when asked if he could be President of the United States said, "Oh! No! I am too busy. I have a job collecting garbage."

Our Attitude Toward Laws. On the other hand, I'm somewhat disturbed about the indifference that is shown by our own folks regarding law. Too many of us think that our laws are made to govern the other fellow. We have too many who feel that it's all right if they can only get by with it,—like using one set of license plates for more than one car—or evade paying some legitimate tax—or do a little hating out of season and the thousands and one other minor or perhaps major evasions of law and discipline.

The example it sets isn't wholesome, for if the old man can get away with it, Johnnie will try to do likewise.

Some Disgraceful Practices. An then I'm also non-plussed about some of the special privileges some people enjoy. I don't just understand why certain officials and lawmakers of our state can acquire courtesy police cards that will "fix a ticket" for them if they run a red light or park in restricted sections or park next to a fire hydrant or pass on the right side.

I feel that we should be truly democratic in our government. All citizens should be alike in observing laws that are made for all, regardless of position or influence.

In fact, I feel lawmakers should impose upon themselves a strict obedience of law and prove to others that they are sincere in their job. I feel that the party bickering that our lawmakers are indulging in during these anxious times is another form of law evasion. There's no need of anyone searching other states for sin, we've got plenty of it here under the roof of our own glass house.

Let's not be to critical of the foreigner who has come to our shores to share our American liberty until we ourselves honor that liberty with a self-imposed observance of law and order.

There's much to be done in Americanization work, but we had better make a beginning at home. The rest will follow naturally.

Although the first air-conditioned passenger car was not placed in operation until 1927 there are now approximately 12,000 such cars in use.

The first railway dining cars were operated between Philadelphia and Baltimore in 1863.

STOCKMEN SAY IMPORTS OF BEEF WILL BRING FIGHT

Livestock Exchange Speaks for 23,321 Producers at Annual Meeting

Aroused by reports that the United States may lift import restrictions on fresh beef from the Argentine, delegates to the 23rd annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Lansing Feb. 22 gave notice that any such action would meet with fierce resistance. The Exchange and other Michigan farm organizations were asked to take action to forestall any such change of policy.

Two hundred delegates were present. They represented 23,321 farmer members of the Exchange, said John O'Mealey, secretary.

Want Auction Sales Reports. In another resolution the Exchange asked the legislature for an Act to compel some 50 live stock auction sale and concentration points in Michigan to make weekly reports of live stock receipts and sales to the commissioner of agriculture. The purpose of such reports, the Exchange said, would be to provide complete live stock market reports for Michigan.

The Exchange delegates renewed their support for the establishment of a system of federal live stock reports on the Detroit stockyards.

Co-operative live stock producers want farmers and truckers hauling live stock to market exempt from the license fees required by the Michigan public service commission. The resolution had unanimous support. Private commission firms at the Detroit stockyards endorsed the idea in a letter to the Live Stock Exchange delegates.

Paid Farmers Over \$4,000,000. George Boutell, manager of the Exchange's terminal at Detroit, reported that the co-operative had handled 24% of the total receipts at Detroit for 1940. The Exchange paid farmers more than \$4,000,000 for live stock. Mr. Boutell said that the average sale was 5.2 head as against 14 head 10 years ago. The average check to the farmer was \$92 in 1940 as against \$203 in 1930.

The Exchange delegates decided against changing the name of their organization to avoid mistakes in identity with another organization at the Detroit yards. The directors explained that there were many complications and the loss of a valuable

name had to be considered.

Re-elect Directors. President Frank Oberst of Breckinridge, Secretary John O'Mealey of Hudson, and Arthur Ingold of Riga, were re-elected as directors for three year terms.

At the Exchange's annual dinner Saturday evening, Clark L. Brody,

secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, told nearly a thousand of Michigan's live stock producers that agriculture must have a complete and co-ordinated program to solve the problems of low farm income, low purchasing power, farm surpluses, and lack of export markets. The complete address is reported in this paper. See page 4.

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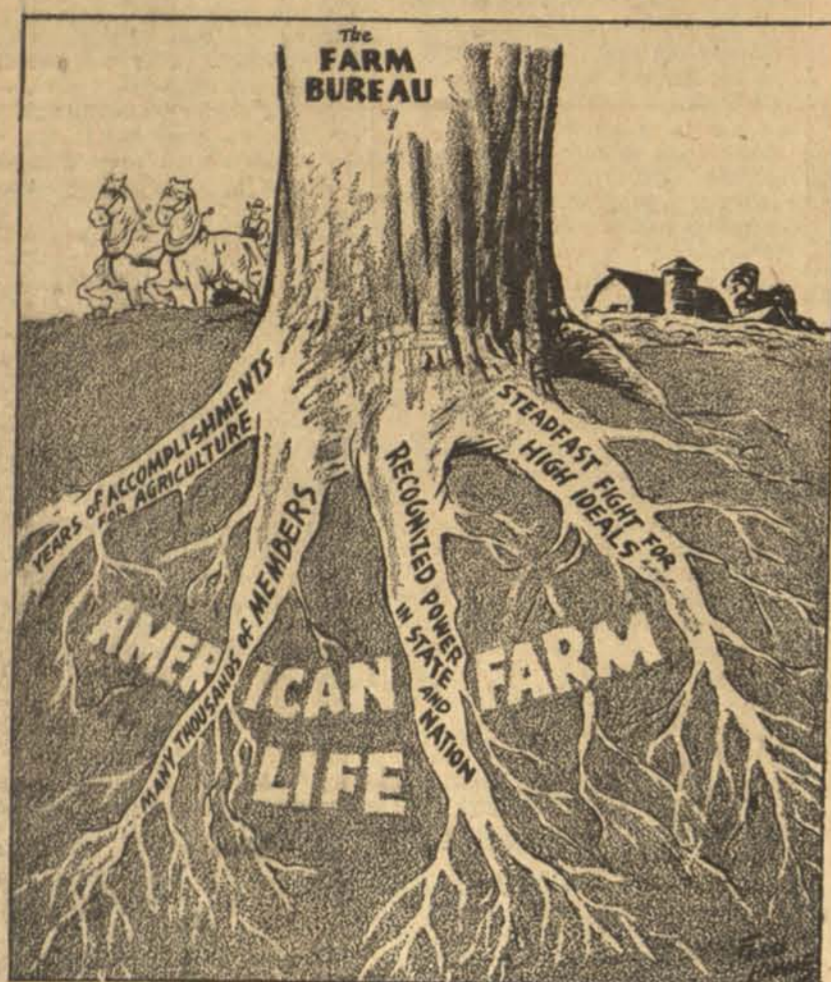
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Our Young People

Background Material for Discussion in March
by the 197 Community Farm Bureau Groups



Farm Bureau Invites Youth

By KEITH A. TANNER
Membership Relations & Education
FOREWORD—Democracy has been the key-note of our discussion so far this year. With the present changes in population trends, we find that the young people in the United States between the ages of 18 and 25, will in fourteen years from now, hold the majority vote in our democracy. This emphasizes the importance of a two-fold job confronting us in our American way of life. First, acquainting these young people and ourselves with the problems of the world which are taxing the strength of our democracy; second, practicing the fundamentals of democracy in our homes, schools, churches, community meetings, and making it a way of life rather than something to be used only when we find it convenient and profitable.

Adult and Youth Relationship
I don't think that problem of father and son, or adult and youth relationship would be classified as a problem, if we could find true democracy practiced in the home, in the school, and in young people's gatherings. If youth were allowed to contribute and participate in proportion to their experience and ability in solving, discussing, and planning the affairs of the family, school and meeting, there would be a sound constructive relationship between all members of the family and community.

Democracy in the home or school is too often confused with liberalism—letting the children do just as they please. But that is not democratic, because majority rule should govern the activities of the group. The discussion as to what will constitute the desire of the group is determined by the past experiences and the future goals of the members. Thus experience and vision plays as important part in determining the solution to group problems.

Possibly we should use some of the philosophy employed by the Chinese. The Chinese teach their children they are a year old the day they are born. We are taught that when we are a child we are supposed to think as a child, act as a child and speak as a child, and that when we reach our maturity we are supposed to put away childish things.

I heard a speaker at an educational meeting not too long ago, who emphasized the need for getting young children to participate in the responsibilities of the home, associating with other children to learn to give and take, and directing their thinking along logical, constructive lines. He stated that he felt that the kindergarten was the most important grade in the school. It deals with the child when he is forming most of his habits and his mind is most plastic. He said he would rather have his son or daughter miss a year in high school than to miss the kindergarten. How many rural children have kindergarten training?

*Some of the rural organizations are bending all efforts to training youth and in promoting better youth-adult relationships.

These Groups Train for Democracy
The younger farm boys and girls have the opportunity of belonging to the 4-H club. Then the high school boy and girl have their Smith-Hughes projects, home economic clubs and Future Farmer of America organizations. These organizations are doing much in blending a constructive attitude, a healthy association, and a better understanding between parent and children.

The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau with forty-eight groups and 3,000 members; three weeks of camp and 410 campers are studying those problems which will give them poise, leadership ability, and the mechanics to attack those problems which will be confronting them when they take over adult responsibilities.

Almost all of the Community Groups have stated, in their minutes, that they are inviting the Junior Farm Bureau, or their representative, into their meeting this month to participate in a debate and to answer questions pertaining to the Junior Farm Bureau; so I am leaving that portion of the discussion up to the Junior members. Don't hesitate to ask them as to their Junior organization.

Lets analyze the national income figures again this month. Twenty-five percent of the people in the United States are farmers. 21% of the wealth in the United States is owned by farmers, but 10% of the national income is all the farmer receives for his share. On this ten percent of the national income the farmer educates 31% of the boys and girls. It is found that two out of every ten women in the United States are farm women, three out of every ten children in the United States are farm children, but only one dollar out of every ten dollars of the nation's annual income goes to these two mothers to give those three farm children a start in life—33½ cents per farm child out of every ten dollars distributed.

The United States has some of the outstanding schools in the world but before ninety-five percent of the people come to the age of interest in the issues of social living, their formal education stops.

Adult life is the time for the study of social problems, yet most of our communities are not organized for this task.

In the United States we find that out of every 38 adults, 16 did not finish grammar school, 16 did not finish high school, 5 graduated from high school and one graduated from college.

This lack of education is closely correlated with the fact that one fifth of the families in the United States were living on an average annual income of \$491 in 1929. This income did not provide the minimum for basic necessities, let alone, leave anything for education and culture.

"Two-thirds of our world are poor—always poor! Two-thirds of the American people—two thirds, of the richest nation of the globe—continually hover at the boundary line of poverty and insecurity, or below it."

Population Trends in the United States
From 1920-1930 the decline in the birth rate in the United States was more than twice the decline in most of the decades of our history. The number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women from 16 to 44 years of age has dropped from 976 in 1800 to 350 in 1934. There has been an average decrease of 60,000 in number of births each year during the past decade.

We should keep in mind such factors as schools, youth organizations, unemployment, old age pensions, and child labor while analyzing these trends further.

There has been a steady decline in the proportion of youth in our population under twenty years of age during the past fifty years and a greater decline is predicted for the next fifty years. But on the other hand the proportion of people over sixty has shown a gradual increase and it is expected the next decade will show a still larger increase.

As late as 1870 more than half of the population was under twenty. In 1930 less than 40% were under this age. It is estimated that only 30% will be in this age group by 1950. People over sixty years of age rose from 1 in 20 in 1870 to about 1 in 12 in 1940. It is probable that this group will rise to 1 in 8 by 1950 and 1 in 5 by 1980.

Crime is a Youth Problem
There is a great deal less crime in the country than in the city. But this problem bears consideration. In 1930,

there were more than 200,000 persons confined in our state and federal prisons and reformatories. There are about 60,000 committed annually to these penal institutions. Approximately 600,000 persons were sentenced to the city and country jails of the nation in 1933. In order to control crime, we employ over 300,000 public and private police.

This crime problem is a youth problem because 14.5% of the crime is committed by youth between the ages of 15-19; 27.1% of the crime by youth between 20-24 years old; 19.6% by youth of 25-29; or 61.2% of the crime is committed by persons between the age of 15 and 29 years of age. Good wholesome adult-youth relationship will help in decreasing this tendency.

We are never too old to learn or too young to profit by the experiences of others. Youth can gain a great deal from the experiences, knowledge, and stick-to-activeness of adults; while adults can profit much by being tolerant with youth and absorbing their enthusiasm, vim, vigor and new outlook on life. Let's make that son and daughter one of our partners—let's have that kind of democracy in the home.

WKAR SOUND TABLE FOR MARCH
Tune in WKAR Mondays 1:30 to 2:00 P. M.

March 3rd—Father and Son Business Relation.

10th—Young People and Community Institutions.

17th—Youth Looks at the Future.

24th—Adult Interest in Youth.

31st—Training for the Future.

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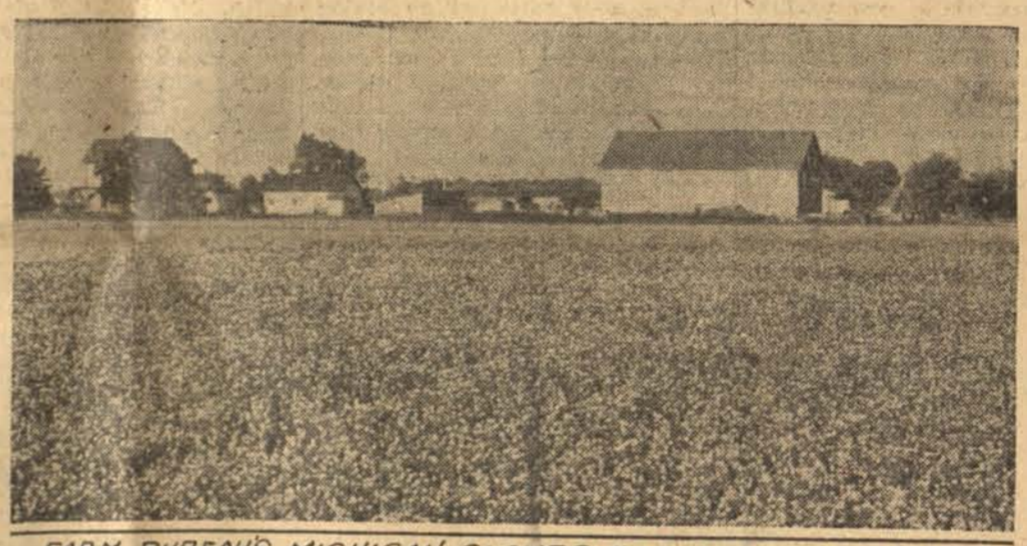


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