want no question as to the safety to consumers of the crops and other food products we raise. We, our families, our associates and neighbors all eat them, as well as people in other sections of the country. During the last year or two there have been and still are competent individuals and agencies in the Federal Government, State institutions and industry, working on the important matter of toxic residues. These qualified people and agencies can and undoubtedly will meet this situation both properly and adequately if given the chance to do so. Unfortunately, however, there are a few people in Washington and other points in the country who are so obsessed with their grand-standing and trying to get into the limelight that they, to accomplish their scurrilous and nefarious aims, would be willing to bankrupt many farmers and growers by making it impossible to use numerous pesticides which are now considered essential and safe to profitable agricultural production.

Some of these questionable individuals have even resorted to publicity on a nation-wide basis with the apparent hope of misleading Mrs. American Housewife and the general public to where they would question the safety of our vegetables, fruit, milk, meat and other items produced in Florida and other states. It is extremely important that all of us watch this effort; that we keep ourselves informed on the facts; that we see to it that our neighbors and friends are not misled by unwarranted half-truths or lies; that our law makers are furnished the facts so that you as typical farmers and growers may be free to use, with safety, these commodities which are essential to your economic well-being.

ACTIVITIES OF THE 82ND CONGRESS IN MATTERS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE

Hon. Spessard L. Holland
United States Senator

President G. Dexter Sloan: Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasure and honor to present to you a man I have known for many years, more years than either of us want to admit. We were boys together back in Polk County, where we played together, hunted and fished; worked together, boys worked back in those days, we didn't have much else to do. I often enjoy thinking back to the many good times we had. Since those days, Polk County and Florida have honored him in many ways; he served as County Judge of Polk County, as State Senator from Polk County, as Governor of this great State, and is now serving as our senior United States Senator. No man has ever assumed and discharged the responsibilities placed on him by his people with greater credit to himself and the people he represents.

It is now my great pleasure and honor to give you a man who is a fruit grower, Lawyer, Statesman, our friend—The Honorable Spessard L. Holland, our Senior United States Senator.

Senator Holland: Thank you very much, Mr. President. Members of the State Horticultural Society, Friends: I think everyone of you knows how grateful I am to Dex for that more than gracious presentation. It is a fact that we were boys together, it is a fact that we had lots of good times together with a lot of other boys whom I like to think of as I like to think of Dex, my brother, Frank, who is here tonight, Jim Van Fleet, who was one of the boys who hunted and fished in that crowd and who is leading so gallantly our three hundred thousand men over in Korea tonight along with a hundred thousand others from sixteen nations who stand with us there. Those were fine days, simple days, humble days, days that I am tremendously grateful to have spent in this State when it was younger and when the men who have helped to make this State were growing up together, thousands in various communities throughout the State. Many of them are here tonight.

For fear you may think I take too seriously all these kind words that Dex has said about me, I want you to know that this business of being in public life is not always this way, sometimes you get the other kind of treatment. I recall some years ago having made the speech at the annual Chamber of Commerce meeting at a very small town, and...
how they presented me with great flourishes with a check for $25.00 shortly after I arrived to cover my expenses, and, how after I had heard them tell about their trials and tribulations in the early part of the meeting before my speech, I thought that they probably needed that check worse than I did and I turned it back in. And then I remember that after having concluded my speech the president was expressing his feeling and the feeling of the club about my coming and my appearance and what I had to say. He said that they were grateful for my coming, they were very grateful for me turning back the check and he was sure that he spoke for all of the members in making that expression; that he was equally sure he was speaking for all the members when he said that he was sure that that donation would enable them to have a much better speaker next year.

One more thing that comes to me from the old days of long time ago when Dex kept saying something about the senior senator this and senior senator that and the senior senator the other, I want to remind him that I am no older than Dexter Sloan is, and I want to remind him too of the story I am sure he must have heard because we boys all chuckled about it back in those days.

My father was quite a philosopher and one time he thought that his older son was getting a little too pleased with something he had done, a little too pleased with himself and he told that older son this particular little bit of a story which is more in the way of homely philosophy, and which story went the rounds, and I was twitted about it no end from that time for many, many years. He said, "Son, please always remember that an extra curl in a pig's tail doesn't add a pound to his weight." Which I think is appropriate in connection with this title Senior Senator which Dex has so generously bestowed upon me here tonight.

It is great to be back with this Society, which for sixty-four years—that is older, of course, than any of us who are here tonight—has been carrying the standard of efficiency in agriculture and of progress in agriculture, bringing together as it does the scientific point of view along with the practical point of view of people who have, day by day and year by year, experienced the various types of agricultural production which have grown so great in our State. This is a great organization, it has done a splendid work, I am sure it has never done a finer work than it has done under the present president to whom I now pay my very deep respects as having done a fine job, and, I want to say of this organization that it has always been the place where the agricultural people of this State, meeting together and exchanging their common experiences and beliefs, have moved forward with the agricultural program of this State, forward, always forward, never backward, as our State has loomed to a place of greater and greater importance as a producer of food, which can't be produced so well and isn't produced so well or at such a time anywhere else in the nation.

As I compliment this organization, I remember that twice during this very year, during this session of Congress, delegations have come from it to present factual evidence to a select committee of the House of Representatives, which was conducting a study in the use of chemicals, pesticides and the like, and I believe it was to that particular study that your good president was paying his respects when he very temperately spoke about that activity during the course of his formal report. I remember too that frequently during the session we have had it brought to our attention from members of this Society, that problems exist which do affect you and affect Florida agriculture in general; such things as the shortage of sulphur and the effect produced by that in the deficiency of sulphuric acid for the production of triple superphosphate; such things as the shortage of steel, which is so badly needed to produce new plants, to in turn produce nitrogen and other products which are needed by you and by your industries; such thing as the shortages of cars, first refrigerator cars, when last spring you were laboring in such a difficulty with the problem of getting a sufficient number of cars to handle the vegetables and fruits from the southern end of the State, and then a little bit later when you were asking us to help find cattle cars or stock cars away out in the far west and have them shunted clear across the nation to handle watermelons. You are an alert group who are always thinking ahead of your problems and I am bound to say that you are frequently bringing your thinking forcefully, and, we are glad that
that is so, to the attention of those who represent you and try to represent you sincerely and well in the Halls of Congress.

There are two particular things which have happened this year about which you know in our official agencies in the State, which have been brought to my attention with particular force and I want to mention them simply as illustrating the fine and high type of service rendered by our agricultural institutions, our public institutions, which have worked in such generous cooperation with this group and with other groups of the producers in the State. One of those things was when the State Plant Board went to bat so effectively in connection with the support of the Port Quarantine Inspection Service. Strange as it may seem in these days when we are trying to effect economies in government, most of the economies which are suggested by the Budget Bureau are the very things which we feel like we simply can not sustain, and that was certainly true when the Bureau of the Budget recommended and suggested that we do away with the Port Quarantine Inspection Service insofar as its inspection of everything and every arrival and all products and all packages was concerned and simply make it a kind of a sampling inspection. Those of you who have followed the record of that very fine cooperative activity, know how many times we have intercepted the Mediterranean Fruit Fly and the Black Fly and various other insects and various diseases and pests, and you know that if we adopted such a hit and miss system as that suggested by the Budget Bureau that we would simply be inviting disaster in this State, where various diseases and pests pose such a severe threat to some of our major agricultural industries.

The State Plant Board went to bat very heavily and they wouldn't let your delegation forget it a moment, and you know, of course, that the two committees, the committees of the two Houses, that handled this problem, agreed with us that here was one field in which that kind of economy would be ridiculous economy and would instead be a tremendous mistake, and, of course, that mistake was not made.

The other fine accomplishment, which I wish to mention only briefly, has been called to my attention by some of the citrus growers in recent weeks; that is the discovery at the Citrus Experiment Station of the fact that Molybdenum is one of the rare metals of which, we, in some of our soils have a deficiency and that the supplying of that deficiency will take care of some of our troubles in citrus which heretofore have posed questions which had not been answered.

These two things are illustrative of the aggressiveness of our public agencies, and, I could say many more things about each of those agencies, the two that I have mentioned and all of the other fine public agricultural agencies in this State. But both as growers and scientists, and as agricultural producers and industries, we do have an alert, aggressive, busy, unselfish group, who are highly competitive and in that sense are selfish, but who are exceedingly unselfish in the way that they go about meeting the common problems which do confront our several industries in agriculture in this State. And so, of course, it is a pleasure to be with you and it is a pleasure to bring to you something in the nature of a report of what happened at this Congress, this Congress largely given to the problems of defense necessarily, what happened in this Congress that relates most closely to agriculture.

May I say that for the first time, I think, in history, out of the Florida delegation, there are two members of the Agriculture and Forestry Committees, one in the House, Congressman Sid Herlong, from the Central Florida or Orlando District, and I think everyone of you know the fine and the high record in agriculture made by that family from which he comes, and in the case of the Senate, I have the honor to be a member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee of that body. I think it is a sound thing for us to continue with those two memberships because as each of you knows, we have a succession of myriad problems in this State which are unlike in kind or degree the problems by which other agricultural industries in other areas are confronted. And, so, we hope that those two representations may enable us to keep more closely in touch with the agricultural problems of the Congress and to bring better service to agriculture in this State.

Now, I bring you greetings from the entire delegation and it is a united delegation, and I bring you special greetings from Congressman Herlong, my able colleague, who has
that representation in the House, which I have just mentioned.

May I say in connection with this Congress that it was, of course, necessary and proper that most of the time of Congress be given to this tremendous defense problem which our nation has to meet and is meeting and will meet successfully, but which, nevertheless, requires the combined thinking, not only of those in Congress and in other branches of government, but of all good people everywhere throughout our nation. So, of course, we gave much time to the Military setup, to the international setup, our diplomatic relations with others, to the domestic economy, particularly in the fields of appropriations and of controls and of taxation, and, I wish that I had time to dwell upon some of those more general things which affect you just as vitally as they affect other citizens, but there are so many things in the record of the Congress or of the times that have to do directly with agriculture, that I feel that it is proper for me to dwell almost exclusively upon those things at this occasion.

First I want to mention the new building for the Experiment Station at Orlando, The Sub-Tropical Fruit Experiment Station, which has already been referred to by our good friend, the president of your organization. That is the only new building which is provided for in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill this year, and the reason for that is because the occasion that brings that building into the picture is such a necessitous one and one of such grave emergency that the whole Appropriations Committee recognized it as such and the Department of Agriculture, even though it had marked this item to be reached later, in connection with other items badly needed in this State and in other States, nevertheless, felt justified in going along when called before the Committees and in supporting our case and supporting the case likewise made with us by California and by Texas and by Arizona and by Louisiana, that here was a need that was so immediate and so pressing that it must be met by this Congress. The appropriation is a small one, only $275,000.00, the City of Orlando has given a site worth, as I understand, about $60,000.00 and chosen by the staff and representatives of the Agricultural Experiment Station setup as being well suited to their needs. The plans are already far advanced, Congressman Herlong and I have already seen them and certain changes are being made, suggested not by us but by the people who are to make use of the building. We hope to have that building under construction not later than the first of the year and I hope we will get it started before that time. The occasion, of course, for the speed, the real emergency, is the fact that either tristeza or something which has not been differentiated from it, has made its appearance in Louisiana, and the speed with which it is capable of being distributed and the menace it poses to citrus fruits, on various stocks, the one that is worst hurt is, of course, the sour root, is so great that it was felt necessary to speed in every way that program. Of course, the Orlando Station will continue to render splendid service in many fields, it has done that in the past and will continue to do it in the future. But the real emergency need which made the action necessary at this time, was the invasion of our nation, as now believed, by tristeza and the necessity of finding out just as quickly as we can those things that must be discovered if we meet it properly and successfully when it invades our heavy producing areas as it may do.

In the first place, I am told, by those who are in charge of the program, that many root stocks have been discovered, principally in Brazil, which are not subject to tristeza, but which are resistant to it and one of their chief problems, therefore, must be and will be, to discover which of those stocks, if any of them, can be used as a basis for quick production and adequate production here on a basis comparable to our present production from stocks which we now use, so that we may turn to them quickly and without grave loss. That will be one of the great problems.

The question of what are the native enemies in the various climates and conditions where citrus grows in this nation is another question. And so, there will be other problems to be solved and the center of the work of the great team of scientists who will solve those problems will be this new station at Orlando. I suspect most of you have met the members of that staff and know them, I think you know that the very fine gentleman who headed up the mission to Brazil and spent three or four years there is now stationed over at Orlando,
and I am happy to tell you that we had further evidence and renewed evidence of the fact that California, in spite of all the laughs that we have about competition and rivalry with California, California is a good friend of Florida when a problem of this kind comes up and they went all out to help us and they were the only State, of course, in which citrus is found who could help us in that party to which I do not belong and they really went all out to do just that.

So, I have found back in the past years when I used to represent the Florida Citrus Industry in Washington matters occasionally, that California could work with us, did work with us and worked with us most wholesomely and we reciprocated. It has been brought to my attention repeatedly since I have been at Washington, that that is a situation which we must recognize and about which we should be very happy. It is something on which we can count. May I tell you that I was surprised when I was chosen as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to find that the California Citrus Industry, among others, had requested that I be appointed to that Committee because there is no member of that Committee for the three west coast states or from any of the states where citrus is produced heavily and commercially, and they asked for me to be there representing particularly citrus and the winter vegetable industry in which they share with us such a great stake in this nation. Likewise, I am happy to tell you that we have the friendship and support of Oregon and Washington and of all that group of western states who are so aggressive and progressive in this field of agriculture and agricultural legislation, and I found that the fact that Florida had become such a great factor in agriculture is recognized, and the fact that we have some very progressive laws is recognized. I was told, for instance, by one of the Senators from Maine, that they had been very willing and eager to use our citrus advertising law as a model for their law for the advertising of their potatoes. And, before I had been there very long, Senator Byrd of Virginia told me, "Well, we used your advertising law to draft an advertising law for the apples that we produce over in the valley of Virginia," and in each case it has been used it seems to be giving good results. You know, of course, it was upheld as to its constitutionality down here and, therefore, they are happy to make use of it from the practical standpoint of knowing in advance that it is a legal instrumentality. Incidentally, I will always be happy, that among other agricultural laws, that is one of which I was the author and one of the introducers.

So, this Experiment Station is the first matter which I shall mention and I think that it is a matter in which your body will have a particular interest, and it goes without saying that you will hold up,牢牢ly hold up the hands of those charged with this very high responsibility, particularly in this tristeza investigation, just as this body held up the hands of those who were entrusted with the duty of eradicating the Mediterranean Fruit Fly and the Citrus Canker and the Mosaic Disease and the other grave pests and diseases which have come into our State, and which from time to time have been eradicated. Incidentally, few of those things have been eradicated anywhere else but in the State of Florida and few of those things have been prevalent in an area where the citizenship, as a whole, throws itself behind an effort of that kind as you have made possible, you and the other leaders like you in this State because we have had always in those campaigns the enlightened and wholehearted support of the growers, the producers and others who do vital business with them and without that support these programs could not have been successful.

May I digress from what I intended to say, to bring your attention to the fact that the attitude and the intelligence and the knowledge of agricultural producers themselves means literally everything when that kind of a problem confronts a community. I recently had the duty of going down into Mexico and was there five days in that area where apparently we are about to conclude another successful eradication program; it looks like they have about whipped the foot and mouth disease down there in that large part of Central Mexico, where it had made its presence so heavily felt. But I was told down there by the scientists who are in charge of that program, both our own and the Mexican scientists, and the very facts spoke for themselves, that the terrific difficulty under which they labored there was to gain the whole-
hearted support and cooperation of the agricultural population, most of whom did not understand the merits of the program and the need for the program, most of whom found it a loss almost passing description, when, for instance, the family ox came down with the foot and mouth disease and had to be eradicated, he was almost irreplaceable, and the resentment and the bitterness which grew up down there was very, very bad indeed. The fact that they do not have the understanding and grasp of the situation, which was possessed here, has been the principal handicap to the successful completion of that great effort, and, so, I again, congratulate you upon your leadership in these many efforts and I am sure that you are going to show that same kind of leadership and cooperation in backing up those who will have these important programs that will center up there at the Orlando Station.

Now, I want to talk a little bit about something that has been done in the State this year, which to my mind could never have been done but without this same intelligent type of leadership and this same willingness to cooperate with others. We have heard the story, of course, about the reciprocal trade agreements, and I know how unpopular they have been, principally in the vegetable producing parts of this State. I have felt very much sympathy in my own heart always for the position of those who once produced vegetables or small fruits which are not now commercially produced here any more because of off-shore competition, and of those who in the larger industries, as, for instance, the tomato industry, have been confronted with the very grave threat coming this time from Cuba and from Mexico. And, so, it was a source of particular pride and gratification to me when I found that those who were confronted with that threat were willing to see it against the background of the necessity for a broadening and a restoration of international trade and were willing to try to work out their problem, not by opposing the reciprocal trade agreement structure, but under the provisions of that structure and in such a way as to give some of the benefits of that structure to others while they were claiming some protection for themselves. It was the first time in this nation when any agricultural group has made such an approach to this problem, at least, I am so told by the Department of Agriculture, and it made a tremendous impression, not only when it was first produced in a hearing of the Tariff Commission, the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Interagency Commission that advises the Tariff Commission, but later when it came up by way of an amendment through the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. I was proud to be able to introduce growers from this State, representing another large commercial group of this State, The Fruit & Vegetable Association, who simply laid it on the line and said "we want to work under the law and not in the face of it, we want to bring about a situation under which those who compete with us will have not the highest but the lowest figure of the tariff which is possible under the law, provided they are willing to be disciplined along with us in producing at such a rate and in distributing on such a basis as not to break down the markets but instead to put everybody on a live and let live basis, on a basis where good profit can be enjoyed by us and also by these off shore producers." It was a rather surprising and pleasantly shocking thing to the committee that heard this matter, The Finance Committee of the Senate, to have that kind of an approach, and, of course, they reacted kindly to it, and they, with some minor changes, offered an amendment, which by the way, had also the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which amendment is now in the law, and under that amendment, very speedy and very different, and much more sympathetic action can be taken by the President in support of and in protection of the producers of fresh fruits and vegetables, highly perishable commodities, in the event they are threatened by shipments coming in from other nations. That is purely and wholly the result of good work and of intelligent and progressive work done by Florida growers, who sought that means of adapting themselves to changed world conditions rather than merely trying to break down a program in which they could see there was some merit.

There are other things that have been worked out this year which I think show the cooperative qualities of our people. One of them is the cooperative planting of Kenaf. I am sure you have someone here to talk about that at this meeting. Suffice it to say
that it is a needed fiber plant, suffice it to say
that the Commodity Credit Corporation has
come in with the guarantees of the purchase
of seeds and certain other guarantees with
which I am sure you are familiar. But the
point I am talking about is that we found
among our own producers here in this State,
adventurous souls who were willing to extend
the horizon of agriculture in this State be-
cause they want to enrich agriculture in this
State by making it even more varied. I wonder
if we ever stop to think of the fact that
Florida perhaps has the most variegated
industries in agriculture now, the most varied
groups of agricultural production that can be
found in any state, being rivaled perhaps
only by California in this field of variety of
our production, and, here we found growers
who were perfectly willing to hazard their
own money and their own expenses and their
own land in the effort to make a new crop
stick, and, incidentally, in an effort to
bring in a new crop at a time when our
nation needs it very badly in the defense ef-

The increased production of Ramie and the
effort now underway to bring into being a
program for Sansevieria are other illustra-
tions of this same fine spirit.

Still another matter which I mention is the
working out of the off shore labor supply
because again the State of Florida took the
leadership through its growers in advancing
an idea which I think is highly sound from
the standpoint of what is sound to democratic
government. When the Mexican Labor Bill
was introduced, and introduced—I think I
should make this very clear because the pa-
pers frequently have not so made it—intro-
duced because the Mexican Government itself
insisted that it would not permit its people
to come across the border any longer if the
careless way of handling, that has prevailed
in the past, was continued, but would instead
insist on the Federal Government assuming
some responsibility for fair treatment here
to its nationals, and also, the Federal Govern-
ment agreed to cooperate with them in taking
labor, not out of those communities which
are along the line exclusively, but out of
those communities where there was a surplus
of labor, some of which are hundreds of miles
away from the Mexican line with the United
States. And so that bill was introduced. It is
frequently pictured by some of the press as
being merely the product of the thinking of
some rather selfish agricultural people, and
that is not the case. It was introduced be-
cause the Mexican Government insisted upon
such a bill being passed or else it was going to
cut off that labor supply. When that bill
was introduced, our own people down here
were the first, and they were joined by all
the people ultimately along the east coast
up as far as Maine, but they took the lead in
this position, "we're perfectly willing for those
people out there to meet the situation, if it's
necessary to create a new Federal setup to
handle it, to subsidize it with Federal money,
to regiment that labor, to have a horde of
Federal people handling it, if it's necessary
to do that in order that the crops may be
produced and harvested out in that part of
the nation, we are agreeable to it, but we do
insist, that we have been finding it satisfactory
to deal directly with the Governments of the
Bahamas and of Jamaica, directly with the
individuals who have come here with us, we
have been perfectly willing to put up the
bonds, we haven't found that we have had
to pay those bonds because these people have
been honorable and fulfilled their contracts
with us and gone back when their work was
over and we much prefer to pay our own
bill and do our own negotiating and make our
own deal with the people who shall work
for us, of course, under the eye of the Fed-
eral Departments who are charged with the
responsibility of finding whether a need exists
and finding that the law is being properly
kept." I felt proud again, therefore, of the
independence and of the soundness and the
individualism that prevails here in Florida
agriculture when that position was taken. We,
of course, amended the bill to exclude every-
thing but Mexican labor and the negotia-
tions are now underway under which the same
setup which has prevailed since war years
will be again applied here. There has been
some little difficulty about it, I think probably
you all know that the full quota of off shore
labor as requested by the sugar industry, has
been approved and out of the quota of some
7,800 off shore laborers requested by the
vegetable and fruit industries, a little less
than half has already been approved. We have
every reason to believe that the other portion
of that group, not yet approved, will be ap-
proved within the next few days, and if you will watch the news I think you will see it coming out within the next few days. And, again, the ability to get their own job done, to do it well and at their own expense will be shown as the way of doing business which has been chosen and preferred by agricultural people in Florida, and my thought is more power to them, when they refuse to ask for a dole and refuse to accept a dole and instead insist upon handling their own problems and in their own way.

Now, similarly, this was last year but it is so good an illustration of this same spirit that I can't fail to mention it. When it was quite apparent that the Irish Potato Support Program was about to break down the general price support program—a program which had much merit in it and had proven its merit from the nation's standpoint as applied to storable commodities, particularly as to staples like wheat and cotton and tobacco, why, your own Irish potato producers here in Florida, through their organization, came up and just threw it right down as a challenge to Congress, "we think that this matter of having expended nearly $500,000,000 in this support price program of a perishable which, isn't susceptible of being properly supported is a monstrosity, we want no more of it, we ask that it be done away with;" and they stayed there until they were sure that it would be done away with and I was happy to be able to say on the floor of the Senate as one of the introducers of the measure which did away with it, that we had the formal request of the various units and agencies in this State who speak for the growers, and of the growers who are the producers of that important crop.

My hat is off to that spirit in Florida agriculture which manifests itself over and over again, the spirit of willingness to carry on in the traditional way of the American farmer, of carving out his own destiny, with his own planning, with his own hands, with the help that the Government gives him by way of skilled information and all that, but with complete willingness to face the problems and to outman them with his own strength and his own character.

Now, there are other things done this year affecting agriculture, one of them is the extension of the sugar bill. I am not at all sure whether the sugar industry of this State is always going to want to have the sugar program, but up to this time they do and by unanimous action of both the corporate producers and the organizations of individual producers, they requested the two Florida senators to join in the introduction of the bill, which extends that program until 1956, and the bill was passed.
is growing by two and a half million hungry mouths each year has a continuing problem of agricultural production and more and more will the importance of the production of food and raiment be a problem which addresses itself to the scientists and to those who try to increase production, whether by scientific or practical means so that an acre will produce more food or more fiber than it ever produced before. Of course, that is the trend and be it said to the glory of American agriculture and of the American Nation, that we have gone a long way in that trend, we've got fewer people in agricultural production now than we had four or five decades ago, but, nevertheless, they are fully supplying not only the more than 150,000,000 people in this nation but we have a wholesome and a healthy exportable surplus of food and fiber which is moving every year.

Some of the legislation this year had to do with the making of that exportable surplus greater, such matters as, for instance, taking the acreage limitation off of cotton, in order that the small crop of last year might be followed by a heavy crop of this year. That was something that had to be done in the National interest to bring about and to encourage increased production of cotton this year.

Well so much for those problems of scarcity and war production. There are perhaps two other subjects that I would like to mention “sketchily” before I close. One of them is the problem of taxation. I know nobody here is interested in taxation. I know that nobody here has to worry about paying taxes March 15th, as far as I am concerned, it comes at three other times in the year and various times along between those times and I suspect some of you have a similar experience. We were able to have some things put into the new tax law which I think will be helpful to agriculture. I am going to mention just two of them. One of them is helpful to anyone who has a home, and an agricultural home is affected just like any other, that is, that when a home is sold, even though there is heavy profit in it, under the contemplation of the law from now on, it will be understood that if a new home is to be bought, that that home has to be bought at the present inflated prices and not at the prices prevailing back at the time that the base cost of the first home or the sold home was acquired, and, so, the proceeds, which would otherwise be figured as profit in the sale of a home, whether farm home, city home or any home, will if the purpose is that and if it is carried through within a short time, specified by the law, a period of twelve months, to buy another home, a new home, the transaction will be handled as one under which no income is produced. That provision will, I think, be helpful to many agricultural producers and particularly to small agricultural producers.

A second one was the one which has been called the Fruit on the Tree Amendment. We have found in this state and likewise it has been found in California and other states, as a matter of fact, there had been cases up from three states, California, Kansas and Florida, that the growers, the producers were confronted with a problem of very great uncertainty and insecurity whenever they sold their grove or their orchard or their field with an unharvested crop on it, by the fact that though they treated it as one sale, though the presence of fruit on the tree or grain on the land might have been nothing but a real inducement to the purchaser to buy, and though there wasn't any breaking down of values at all, in connection with the sale, the revenue people had insisted though they may not catch up with you for three or four years because of the large number of tax payers we have now, fifty to sixty million pay income tax, nevertheless, they have insisted on breaking it down and saying “No, you have made two sales, one of them was the sale of your land and your trees and maybe your house, if you had one on it, the other was the sale of that growing crop and we are going to apportion the value and as to the first, we are going to say that can come under the Capital Gains Provision, but as to the fruit, as to the unharvested crop, no matter how immature it was at the time of sale, we are going to say that that was the ordinary income and must be reported as such and we are going to require you to file an amended income tax return and to pay direct income tax on that particular part of the sale.” Well, it is obvious that that system works disastrously and that it works in the face of the experience of agricultural industry when I sell a grove in June or July with the promise of a good crop there, I have no promise that...
there won't be a hurricane, I have no promise that there won't be a freeze, I have no promise that the fruit is going to be bright and in splendid condition when the time for sale comes next January or February, I have no promise at all to what that fruit may be worth at the time it is ready for harvesting, and, at most it is simply an inducement in the sale of the grove that the purchaser looked it over and thinks, well, here is a good chance for me to bring along a grove in good condition with a crop that is well set and in good shape and make it pay a good part of the purchase price of this property, but that is about the most that we can do in the sale of a grove, and, similarly, in a case of an apple orchard or any other case. One of the leading cases, incidentally, was the sale of a wheat field with a growing crop of winter wheat on it out in Kansas; but at any rate, the Courts fell out among themselves, Judge Barker ruled in favor of the growers, a District Judge in California ruled in favor of the growers, and said, yes, it is all one sale, but the United States Tax Court by a majority vote, two of the Judges being against the majority, ruled the other way, and it got to be an intolerable situation to where there was complete uncertainty and insecurity, and, of course, it affected the saleability of grove and agricultural properties all over the nation and also the volume of trading, and, so, Senator Smathers and I were requested by the Citrus Industry largely, though that Industry was joined later by many other industries, to introduce an amendment to the tax bill; we put it in and the Committee adopted it almost in the shape that we offered it, they didn't make it retroactive as far as we would have liked, but they made it apply as of the year ending with December, 1950, it applies to all transactions made in 1951 and thereafter. And I think that it will have a salutary effect and prove to be useful legislation, it is our hope that it will prove to be useful legislation, not only to growers in this State but also to all agricultural producers throughout the nation.

The other thing which I wanted to touch on just briefly, because I see so many of you are from this part of the State that is affected by the Flood Control Program, is that for another year, the Department of Defense held that that program in its present phase had such direct application to the strength, to the defensive power, to the productive power, particularly to the food producing power of the nation, that it came within the criterion of what Public Works could continue and $6,000,000 appropriation from Federal sources joining to the lesser amount from State sources, is available for this year, by the end of this year, all of the Cities and the developed properties along the east coast which have heretofore been hazarded by floods in the hurricane season in the fall, should have a very high degree of protection because by that time the levies, beginning at the head of the St. Lucie Canal on Lake Okeechobee and extending eastwardly for a while and then southwardly and then finally ending down at the Tamiami Trail, are all under construction now, some forty odd miles have been completed, and in this same fiscal year the first spur southward from the Tamiami Trail will likewise be well under way; and along with them, some of the lateral levies, which are highly necessary, particularly in the area of Hollywood Beach and Dania will also be under way. I am glad to report that the greatest threat to a stable agricultural economy in that large part of our State affected by flood conditions sporadically from time to time, in this inner basin, south and north and east of Lake Okeechobee, the greatest threat that there has been, has been the recurrence of these floods too frequently and so disastrously from time to time, so that agriculture is moving ahead in Florida.

And so I come to compliment and congratulate its leaders, its band of faithful officials, of faithful workers, who through the years have chosen this instrumentality as the means through which they have brought Florida agriculture to such a high state of productiveness and efficiency and profitable existence, as it enjoys at this time. All of Florida and all of the Nation is proud of horticulture and agriculture in Florida and we wish it even greater prosperity in the years that lie ahead. Thank you.

PRESIDENT G. DEXTER SLOAN: Senator Holland, we are most grateful for that fine address, a report on Congress, and we think it is mighty fine of you to take time from the business schedule you have cut out for yourself to be with us this evening and speak to us. We want you to take care of
yourself, while we appreciate the fine work which you are doing in going over the State and telling the people of this State what our Congress is doing, we want you and expect you to be with us in Washington a long time in the future and we want you to rest while you are down here. Thank you again for being with us.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE AGENCIES TO FLORIDA HORTICULTURE

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The topic "Responsibilities of Agricultural Agencies to Florida Horticulture," is a fascinating one if for no other reason than in discussing it a number of different approaches can be made. One very tempting approach is to state that all agricultural agencies serving horticultural interests of Florida have the responsibility of doing an efficient and effective job in bringing about improved production, management, and marketing practices. With that one could end the discussion. Again these agencies could be evaluated with respect to the quality and importance of services rendered; also, possible duplication and conflict in effort could be considered. I have neither the facts nor the inclination to make the latter approach.

There is a simple approach which seems to fulfill a common need, namely, to outline briefly just what agencies are responsible for what. I am often impressed by the need for such clarification. For example, not infrequently a person states that county and home agents are under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, whereas they represent the University of Florida Agricultural Extension Service, and, as such, are faculty members of the University of Florida. Again there are those who may assume that workers in certain divisions of the State Department of Agriculture are employees of the University of Florida Agricultural Stations, or of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a perfectly normal situation when one considers the numerous agencies of government which function in the field of education, research, service and regulatory work affecting agriculture. Thus, it shall be my purpose to outline briefly the functions of the various public agencies serving the horticultural industry of Florida and thereby clarify their identity.

With this objective, the question of classification arises. Should the functions of federal and state agencies be listed by agencies, or should the listing be by functions, namely, education, research, service, and regulatory. I have chosen to make the classification by federal and state agencies and to mention the functions of each without becoming involved in painstaking detail. Under such a procedure some agencies may be omitted through oversight. For this, one apologizes in advance. Some will be omitted intentionally. For example, under federal agencies, I do not intend to discuss the Pure Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency, even though its responsibilities of a regulatory nature are significant to horticulture. Thus, those agencies with which we have the most direct experience or which have the most direct bearing in the operation of the horticulture industry will be considered.

The amount of discussion to be devoted to any one agency is no indication of that agency's relative importance.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Among the far-flung units of the United States Department of Agriculture which have made valuable contributions to the horticulture industry is the Agricultural Research Administration. This is the central administrative and coordinating unit for research bureaus of the Department, except for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The various bureaus carry on broad programs of basic research of regional or national significance. More specifically, here in Florida we are conscious of the splendid work done on citrus problems at the Subtropical Fruit Field Station at Orlando of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. In processing, the Winter Haven Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial