ARE YOU TIRED OF THE SUGAR SHORTAGE?

You CAN END IT?

70 American Citizens

You have suffered almost five years of short rations in sugar. How would you like a sugar shortage for five more years? You may have it!

Why?

Your Government has completely controlled every phase of the sugar business since Pearl Harbor—production, processing, distribution, and rationing. This is still true. We are no longer a "free" people in so far as sugar is concerned.

Because of heavy shipments of sugar to foreign nations, Americans this year will receive only 73 pounds of refined sugar per person as compared with their prewar consumption of 98 pounds.

Jugoslavia, whose belligerence towards Americans is all too well known, secured tens of thousands of tons of sugar through the UNRRA this year—with the approval and aid of our Government.

Plans are proposed to continue the American people on a sugar shortage for years to come. Howard R. Tolley, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now Director of the Division of Economics and Statistics of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN, has just proposed a program for sharing our sugar supply with other nations for years to come.

The Tolley program is not a famine relief program. It is a plan to raise the normal consumption of sugar in other countries at the expense, and through the sacrifice, of the people of the United States. Specifically, Tolley proposes that by the year 1950 the total American supply of sugar (and syrups) should be depressed by 12 6/10% under the total pre-war consumption. And this despite the fact that our population in 1950 is expected to be 13,500,000 more than in 1940.

The Tolley plan would keep you on a wartime basis years after the peace. How would you like that?

Sugar is indispensable for a well balanced American diet. Without it you would not have most of the canned foods and preserves, a large amount of canned milk, ice cream, candy, soft drinks, cakes and pies, and many other foods. Most cereals and many fresh fruits are unpalatable without sugar. Millions of Americans today are obliged to use saccharine (a coal tar product having no food value) in their coffee.

Millions of dollars worth of fruits in the United States have gone to waste because of sugar shortage. Farming communities have suffered not only the loss of fruit but the food values that the canned or preserved fruit would have given.

Housewives cannot prepare satisfactory meals or do their baking without an adequate supply of sugar.

Labor in the food processing industry has been thrown out of work because of the sugar shortage.

Sugar has been dished out liberally by our Government to foreign nations who normally do not secure their supplies in the Western Hemisphere. In many cases you are paying the bill for the sugar you did not get but which went elsewhere.

This year the United States Government approved the allocation of hundreds of thou-

sands of tons of sugar from our sources of supply for movement abroad. Some of this sugar went to countries behind the so-called "Iron Curtain". Although we pray most fervently to the contrary, shipping sugar and other materials into countries behind that "Iron Curtain" could be the same thing as our sending scrap iron and oil to Japan in the days before World War II.

Relief for famine is one thing. But appeasement never succeeds whether the appeased is friend or foe.

The total production of sugar in 1947 in those areas normally supplying the United States will be tremendous—over 9,000,000 tons. How much of it will you get? And how much will our Washington bureaucrats send to other shores.

The question before the American people today is whether our sugar supplies should be given out in an openhanded way by a few Government officials to foreign nations or whether we should keep America strong. That is a question that should be decided by the American People and not by a handful of bureaucrats.

As a result of the war regimentation we have fallen into the habit of accepting anything put before us, be it an empty sugar bowl or an empty meat platter. This has presented a perfect opportunity to a few men in Washington to tell us what we shall eat, what we shall wear, and how in general we shall conduct every detail of our lives. As a free people, we should throw off the horse collar so firmly fixed around our neck.

The production of the United States and that which it buys belongs to the American people and not to a handful of bureaucrats. The great masses in America earn what they get by sweat and toil. Americans should stop acting like slaves.

Americans must speak their mind and express their will to their elected Washington representatives, including the President.

The American people, by stating in writing what they think and believe to their elected representatives in Washington and the President, can control the amount of sugar that is to be retained by us at home and the amount that is to be distributed abroad.

Here, plainly, we have a situation where 140,000,000 people want and need more sugar and have a right to demand more sugar. Consequently, an outraged public should demand of their elected representatives that steps be taken now to put an end to this shameful sugar shortage in 1947.

If every American will make his desires known to his representatives in Washington, more sugar will be available for him in 1947 and then in 1948 we should have a full sugar bowl.

The power under which our sugar has been disposed of arbitrarily should be taken back by the people, and away from the small group of men in Washington who, on the whole, have done a very poor job for them.

Take off that horse collar. Write to your elected representatives.

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