



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



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20th Year

Published Monthly

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

SOLDIER COMMENTS

Farm boys show up as better workers even in the army. Keith Tanner, now a staff sergeant with the responsibilities of looking after 80 men and all their equipment, writes, "If you want a job done well and want an individual who knows how to work, pick on the farm boy. Many times I have asked for volunteers for detail work and usually those volunteers have been rural boys. When I asked them why they volunteered, they said that they'd rather be doing something than sitting around. They not only have ambition but splendid character which seems to stand out in a group of men . . . or maybe I'm biased."

Tanner will be remembered by Farm Bureau folks as directing the Community Farm Bureau work in the state and doing a mighty fine job of it. He was born and brought up on a farm.

Another interesting comment comes from Loren Black, now in an officer's training school. Writes Loren, "It will be interesting to see what is going to happen when the boys now in the armed forces return to civilian life. Unless I am very badly mistaken there are going to be some pretty radical changes. The American way of life is instilled in every fighting man and he is willing to give his services and, if necessary, his life for the great cause. Whenever they hear of someone striking or hampering the war effort in any way, they get fighting mad. The general attitude is that here in the army the soldier is taught certain ideals and to fight for them and when the soldier returns home he's going to have something to say about those ideals and his future . . . or else."

Loren was district membership representative in northwest Michigan when he was with the Farm Bureau and very popular with the folks there. **OUR PART** We can't just let fine fellows like Keith and Loren and the millions of other soldiers from the rural areas down. We've got to see to it that the farm and rural life is worth their coming back to. Mr. E. R. Eastman editor of the American Agriculturalist puts it this way in the November 21st issue.

"A farmer without membership in a general farm organization and in a co-operative is as much behind the times as he would be trying to hay it without a mowing machine."

"This is the day of farm organizations and co-operative meetings, and now is the time to join your Farm Bureaus, the Grange, and one or more marketing co-operatives."

"Farm organizations are sometimes criticized because they don't do anything. Usually the criticism comes from farmers who have not joined the organizations or from members who have given little or no support. The way to make a co-operative active is first to join it and then get active in it yourself."

"There are critical days ahead for farmers as well as for everybody else. We cannot go it alone. You don't want government to do it all. The only other answer is to do it in team work with your neighbors."

RIGHT IDEA

Writing in The American Magazine on the manpower situation, Harry Hopkins, often called "the President's right-hand man", says, "Any manpower act must be operated by boards of great integrity. They must represent all the people of the community, not be dominated by business, labor, agriculture, or by any other group; they must not be politically partisan; there must be no cheating."

That's the right idea but farmers have seen just the opposite happen so many times that they are skeptical. Their viewpoints have been shoved into the background so often and their war effort so handicapped by bureaus and boards that they are beginning to wonder if fine words like the above are not just so much wind-dressing.

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ASK MICHIGAN FOR MORE OF WAR CROPS

More Meat, Eggs, Milk, Corn, Beans, Potatoes Called For in '43

The 1943 "food for freedom" production goals for Michigan farmers, announced Dec. 3 call for sharp increases in the production of several farm commodities vital to the war effort.

The 1943 goals were made public in Chicago by Maurice A. Doan, chairman of the federal farm war board for Michigan, at a 3-day meeting of mid-west farm officials with Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard.

Michigan farm goals call for increases all along the line in livestock, dairy and poultry production, and for sharp increases in three of Michigan's major crops—corn, beans and potatoes. A decrease is asked in the production of soybeans, wheat, and oats.

Michigan farmers are asked, under the 1943 goals, to hold the same high production level in sugar beets, barley, rye, and hay, and to maintain about the same acreage of commercial truck crops.

The most significant shifts in production called for by the new goals include a 6% decrease in soybean acreage and a 23% increase in potato acreage. Doan explained that the decrease asked for in soybean acreage was brought about by a shift in production emphasis to other areas of the midwest nearer processing facilities, and in order to make room for a 5% increase in corn acreage and an 8% increase in dry edible bean acreage, two crops which normally compete with soybeans for acreage.

More Live Stock and Products In livestock production, the goals call for a 17% increase in the number of sheep and lambs marketed during 1943, an 11% increase in the number of beef cattle and calves marketed, and a 12% increase in the number of sows farrowing during 1943.

Dairy farmers, particularly beset by labor difficulties, are asked to increase the production of their herds by 2% next year by increasing the number of cows in their herds the same percentage.

Increased efficiency in poultry production will be urged as farmers are asked to increase egg production by 6% while increasing the number of hens and pullets by only 3%. A 12% increase in the number of chickens for market is called for while a 15% increase in turkey production is the goal.

The versatility of Michigan agriculture was demonstrated by the long list of Michigan farm commodities for which production goals were assigned—20 different crops and products in all, more than most states.

Goals For Farmer Doan said these state goals would be immediately broken down into county goals and passed on to county farm war boards and county AAA committees, who in turn will break the county goals down into individual farm goals. Township AAA farmer-committee-men will then take these individual goals to their neighbors for discussion of individual production problems and to urge the greatest possible effort in 1943 to meet the goals set up for the individual farm.

At the same time, the AAA committee-men will lay stress on conservation farming practices under the 1943 AAA program as a means of increasing production and of preventing the exploitation of soil resources.

SAM RYMER GOT 25 MEMBERS

Sam Rymer of Spring Lake, Ottawa county, went to an auction yesterday and signed 25 new Farm Bureau members in Chester township. All cash with application. He could have signed more, but he ran out of blanks. He is sending him more at once. He phoned for more, saying that there will be another sale up there soon and he wants to make the most of it.—Gerit Elzinga, Hudsonville, R. 3, secretary of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau.

Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n

The Milk Producers is a farmer-owned bargaining ass'n for farmers serving these markets: Detroit, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Flint, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Saginaw. It has milk manufacturing plants at Adrian, Sebewaing and Standish. The 16,055 members are in 102 locals located in 24 counties.

An Everyday Santa Claus



Farm Bureau Goal is 20,000 Members in '43

Expects a Repeat of 1942 Campaign in Which 2,000 Members Took Part and Gained More than 5,000 Families

Northwestern Michigan Farm Bureau—composed of Benzie, Grand Traverse, and Leelanau counties—will conduct its membership campaign in December.

That will open the Michigan Farm Bureau's 1943 roll call of farmers for Farm Bureau membership. The goal is a membership of 20,000 or more families by April 1.

During February and March of 1942 more than 2,000 members of the Farm Bureau in 45 counties engaged in county campaigns to enroll members for the Farm Bureau. One in every 5 members participated. More than 1,000 of the workers accounted personally for 5 or more paid-up memberships for 1942—renewals and new members. Two thousand lapsed memberships were renewed and 5,000 new applications taken, to make the new total more than 17,000 farm families.

Farm Bureau membership workers do a good job. Last year, 1,500 of them won a membership award for having called on at least 10 families in the interest of Farm Bureau membership. Others did equally valuable work when they enrolled 2 or 3 or 4 out of 7 or 8 families called upon.

Leaders in 1942

Counties which led the 1942 campaign and exceeded their membership quotas by nearly 50% were: Berrien with 1,421, Saginaw 1,112, Branch 735, Tuscola 603.

Robert Koenigshof of Buchanan signed 50 families for Berrien County Farm Bureau; George Pohl 44 for St. Clair and Forrest King 44 for Eaton. They were high men.

New Conditions This Year

The 1943 campaigns will be conducted during January, February and March. County and Community Farm Bureaus are fitting their membership teams and territories to conditions brought about by gas rationing. It is probable that 2,000 or more people will take part. Preparatory work is being done now.

Northwestern Michigan County Farm Bureau has an extensive publicity and advertising program operating in advance of the county roll call. All farmers co-operatives in the area are sending letters to their members and patrons, urging membership in the Farm Bureau.

Saginaw County Farm Bureau now has a membership of 1,112 families. It wants a substantial increase for 1943. Saginaw radio station will be used to promote interest in membership.

Oceana County Farm Bureau's membership campaign will be conducted January 1 to 16. George Fleming of Shelby is chairman of the directors' membership committee. Mrs. J. H. Birdsall is county campaign manager. The goal is 375 paid-up members. Because of gas rationing, more workers will be out, in smaller areas. A series of Farm Bureau membership advertisements will be published in county newspapers, to be brought to a climax with a page of Farm Bureau publicity in the late December editions. Oceana will emphasize the membership campaign at its annual meeting at Shelby, December 12th.

Gratiot County Farm Bureau will hold a training school for campaign workers in each half of the county and conduct the campaign accordingly.

Genesee County Farm Bureau's county membership chairman will have an assistant chairman in each township. Publicity arrangements include a county publicity chairman to work with all newspapers in the county, and the sending of a copy of the December and the January Michigan

Farm News to a list of 500 prospective members. A campaign map will show the goals by each township and the progress toward those goals.

Hillsdale County Farm Bureau is sending copies of the December and January Farm News to 300 prospective members.

Ionia County Farm Bureau is sending copies of the December and January Farm News to 150 prospective members.

George Schultz of Paw Paw, District Representative for southwestern Michigan, reports for his counties:

Allegan County Farm Bureau's goal 910 members. Campaign date to be set.

Berrien County Farm Bureau's goal is 1,500 members. Campaign the middle of February.

Cass County Farm Bureau's goal is 525 members. Campaign third week in January.

Ottawa County Farm Bureau's goal is 645 members. Campaign last week in January.

Van Buren County Farm Bureau's goal is 750 members. Campaign starts December 15.

Co-operatives Oppose Fertilizer Rationing Rationing of fertilizer in 1943 is not necessary in the opinion of leading fertilizer manufacturing co-operatives at Washington in late November.

Meatless Days Meatless days on a state or city basis are not desired in the Share the Meat program.

Frank O. Lowden "The most helpful movement in modern times in agriculture is the Farm Bureau . . . I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have."—Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois.

George W. Norris "I cannot commend too highly the activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation as it is now controlled and managed. It is of very valuable assistance to members of Congress to get the ideas and advice of the leaders of this movement."—George W. Norris, U. S. Senator from Nebraska.

CONGRESS ACTS TO RAISE FARM PRICES

House Surprises By Adopting Bill That Adds Labor Costs to Parity

Congress made news December 3 when the House by unanimous consent revived and adopted within a few moments legislation redefining farm parity prices to include the cost of all farm labor.

The legislation now goes to the Senate where Senator Thomas, said he would ask the senate to adopt the bill at once.

This is the same bill that was defeated in Congress after a fight over the farm costs issue which lasted throughout September. It was one of the bitterest contests in Congress in years. Farmers put their bill for inclusion of farm costs in the parity law through both houses, but agreed to a compromise to save it from a certain presidential veto. The compromise "directed" the President to give full consideration to farm costs in arriving at fair farm price ceilings.

It is said now that the administration is as opposed to writing the farm costs provision into the parity law as it was in September, but administration leaders in the house said nothing when Rep. Pace of Georgia asked the house to revive and pass the bill. It is said too that there are enough votes in both houses to overcome a presidential veto.

Rep. Pace said that the government is acting to raise farm wages and that farmers can't pay higher wages unless the parity formula is revised to recognize rising farm labor costs.

If the bill becomes law, prices to farmers for farm products will be higher. In September the administration estimated it would raise prices at the farm 10%, and by the time everyone connected with processing and distribution had added their bit, the nation's food bill might increase \$3,500,000,000 annually.

BILL READY TO END FAST TIME

Senator Vanderwerp Would Return Us to Central Time Belt

Double daylight savings time may come to an end in Michigan shortly after the legislature convenes January 1.

Senator Don Vanderwerp of Fremont, Newaygo county, announced November 12 that the day the legislature convenes he will propose a bill to return to state to the central time belt. He has arranged with the secretary of the state senate to hold a preferred position for the Vanderwerp bill. It will be known as Senate Bill No. 1 for the session of 1943.

The same day at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau cheers greeted a resolution urging the legislature and the incoming governor to return Michigan to the central time belt. That action would move the clock back one hour and give us Eastern standard time as war time.

Rep. Miles Callaghan of Reed City will offer House Bill No. 1, to return Michigan to the central time belt. **Legislature for Central Time**

Last February on the question of war time, the legislature heeded farmers and others adversely affected, and voted to return the state to the central time belt. We belong in the central time belt, but had been operating an hour ahead of adjoining states since 1931. In that year the legislature adopted eastern time as a daylight saving program.

The Farm Bureau supported the legislature in its desire to avoid too much of a good thing. We presented to the governor the solid opposition of farmers to advancing the clock another hour. But he vetoed the bill on the ground that Michigan should advance its time with all other states, and that more people wanted the new time than did not.

Last March—nearly three months past the period of the longest nights of the year—we predicted that come next fall and winter and darkness until nearly 9 o'clock in the morning, we would hear more about the time situation.

We can't see where war time has saved any power in Michigan. On the contrary, we think that most of the year it has wasted power. Because sun and dew control farm operations in many instances, the new time has

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Farm Bureau Speaks On War Questions

Says That Time Has Come for Government to Consider Agriculture as an Essential Industry in the War Effort

The time has come, said the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its 23rd annual convention at State College Nov. 12-13, for all branches of the government to recognize agriculture as an essential war industry and to treat it as such. It must be done if agriculture is to have the manpower and the materials to produce food to feed our nation, our armed forces, and our allies.

More than 500 delegates and visitors came to one of the largest Farm Bureau annual meetings in recent years.

President Clarence J. Reid was elected to his fourth term in that office. Carl Buskirk was re-elected vice-president; Clark L. Brody was named executive secretary and treasurer for the 22nd year. These officers were elected by the new board of directors. The annual meeting re-elected directors John Houk of Ludington, W. E. Phillips of Decatur, Clarence J. Reid of Avoca, Frank Oberst of Breckenridge, Carl Buskirk of Paw Paw, G. S. Coffman of Coldwater.

Mrs. Ray Neikirk of St. Louis was elected to the board to succeed Mrs. Pearl E. Myus of Lapeer, who retired after several years on the board and as director of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau. Mark Westbrook of Ionia was returned to the board this year. The Farm Bureau amended its by-laws to provide for a 17th director, to be named by the Junior Farm Bureau. Norris E. Young of Berrien Center was elected. He is president of the State Junior Farm Bureau for 1943.

National and state affairs resolutions dealt largely with the relation of agriculture and the Farm Bureau to the war effort and problems agriculture faces in the war effort. Prominent among the resolutions of policy adopted and presented to the State Farm Bureau board of directors and administrative officers for action were:

Price Controls—Must be applied equitably to all groups and should recognize the parity principle as between labor, industry and agriculture.

Agr'l Manpower—Farmers cannot meet their production goals unless the necessity for capable, experienced and able-bodied manpower for farms is understood by those in charge of national policies, including the Selective Service. Farm price levels must be such that agriculture can hire in competition with industry.

Agriculture an Essential War Industry—Over 1,000,000 workers have been lured from American farms during the past year by fabulous industrial wages, while 500,000 farm workers were being taken by Selective Service . . . The emergency is being used by certain governmental authorities to propose social and economic revolutions which may destroy rural independence. The only sound method for dealing with this situation is to bring wages in every war industry, including agriculture, into competitive balance. . . Any attempt to freeze labor on the farm at lower than free competitive wage levels will not succeed. Farmers must receive prices that will induce farm operators and workers to remain on farms . . . We recommend that agriculture be recognized as an essential war industry by all branches of government and be treated as such.

Selective Service—Should instruct local boards to defer all essential farm workers and operators until satisfactory replacements can be found, and as long as they remain in an essential farm occupation.

Farm Wages & Hours Legislation—Season and weather conditions regulate the hours for planting, cultivating, harvesting and other farm operations. We oppose federal legislation to establish minimum farm wages and maximum farm hours. We oppose the LaFollete-Thomas bill to put farm labor under the Wagner act.

War Boards—Agriculture should have representation on all boards and commissions that affect agriculture.

Gasoline Rationing—Farmers generally are not served by public utility transportation. They need farm automobiles and trucks in the production and marketing of farm products. Automobiles and trucks in such service should be free from gasoline restrictions except for pleasure driving.

Farm Machinery—The shortage of farm labor increases the need for farm machinery. Steel allotments for farm machinery manufacture should be increased.

War Time—We urge the incoming governor and legislature to place Michigan in the central time zone where our state properly belongs.

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Remember! Neighbors, If you want a square deal in this world you have to be ready to fight for it

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A Farm Statement on the War

Resolution No. 1 Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau At 23rd Annual Meeting, November 12 and 13, 1942

For the first time in the history of this organization, we of the Michigan State Farm Bureau assemble for our annual meeting with our nation engaged in war. For years, this scourge has been spreading until now it has enveloped a large proportion of the peoples of the world. Forces of greed, Godlessness, and ruthless barbarism have turned against free and peace-loving peoples who have had no alternative but to resist and attempt to subdue international outlaws.

In these dark days, it is as if civilization had plunged over a mighty Niagara, down into unfathomable depths of hate, persecution, suffering, hunger, destitution, and every known form of heartache and misery. Each day members of all branches of the armed forces are risking their lives in defense of their flag and the things for which it stands, and many of them are making the supreme sacrifice. In subjugated and war-ravished nations, innocent civilians, including men, women, and children, live in constant want and fear, suffering in body and soul. The actual loss of life among these defenseless people is far greater than is commonly supposed.

We call upon all classes of our citizens to realize that we are, indeed, engaged in an all-out war effort and that in this contest there will be no second prizes awarded. We are risking our all and if we lose, nothing that we now cherish will be of any value.

We are proud of the part which Michigan farm families are playing in this great drama. Despite tremendous losses of manpower occasioned by the departure of many thousands of the ablest men from our farms, the difficulty of obtaining machinery, repairs, and other desperately needed farm supplies, the output from Michigan farms has been materially increased along lines urged by those in charge of the "Food for Freedom" effort.

This accomplishment has not been achieved on the basis of a 40-hour week. In fact, farmers who have always worked long hours have increased the severity of their own production schedule. They have been materially assisted by the largely uncompensated labor of the women and the children on the farms. Farmers have not requested and certainly have not received time and a half for overtime or double pay for Sundays or holidays.

Farm folks are not asking for any subsidy or sympathy. They do feel that they are entitled to equality of economic opportunity. As the competition of industry forces ever rising farm wage scales, farmers insist that this increased cost of operation should be reflected in the calculation of any price ceilings which may be placed on farm products.

To those politicians, editorial writers, radio commentators and newspaper columnists who would make people believe that farmers and their organizations are greedy profiteers, we need only say that we are proud to stand on our record and we hope that these misinformers will soon investigate and find out for themselves the real facts regarding what farmers are thinking and doing.

Farmers would gladly subscribe to any program involving "equality of sacrifice" on the part of the American people. We renew our pledge to play our full part in this time of national and international crisis. Even though tremendously handicapped, we will strive to produce increased quantities of food for America, members of our armed forces throughout the world and citizens of the allied nations. We challenge other groups and classes to follow our example of industry, forbearance, and practical patriotism.

It's Done Best Thru Organization

If farmers are to assume to the fullest extent their responsibilities in winning the war, it is very important that they effectively present their problems to those in charge of the war effort. This can best be done through organization.

Farmers have the responsibility, not only of feeding the nation, but of fighting for democracy on the home front, even as their sons are fighting for democracy on fronts throughout the world. This responsibility cannot be adequately assumed except through organization. We, therefore, consider it the patriotic duty of every farmer to become a member of some farm organization, and thereby assume the collective responsibilities of agriculture as well as the individual responsibilities of each farmer on his own farm.

In this time of grave problems for farmers there is af-



When Christmas Comes—1942

In lots of homes this year when Christmas comes
The ring of faces will not be complete
For strong young men are gone from lots of homes
Throughout the land—and on our quiet street.

The children of the house will all be there;
The old folks, recelling in the children's joy;
But many a mother's thoughts will rove to where
The world's wide lands or oceans hold her boy;

To where, in oft-imagined tropic scenes
Or Arctic snows or on the trackless sea,
Her tall young son who chose the stout Marines
But thinks of home tonight, may chance to be.

Oh, not in weak self-pity, nor in fear
Of what the ruthless future holds for him,
But with a prayer, when Christmas comes this year,
That he may meet that future, bright or grim,

With such a strength of character and will;
With such a confidence in what is right;
With such a dauntless courage as shall still
Keep victory in view—and love aight.

The ring of faces may not be complete
On Hicks Street farms nor yet in city homes
But prayer and work will never taste defeat
And all shall stand as one, when Christmas comes.

R. S. Clark
315 North Grinnell Street
Jackson, Michigan

Editor's Note—Thanksgiving morning, son Richard Clark, left for service with the U. S. Marines.

forded a great necessity and opportunity for building a large Farm Bureau membership. We, therefore, recommend that the 1943 goal for paid-up members in the Farm Bureau of Michigan be set at 20,000 and that each County Farm Bureau assume its responsibility for, and set up a sound roll call procedure to secure its portion of the goal by April 1.

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau

Mrs. Ray Neikirk, St. Louis, R-1, Director for Michigan

47 ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATED WOMEN

Forty-seven ladies attended the annual meeting of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau at Michigan State College November 11. Features of the program were the finals of the speaking contest, the singing of songs entered in the Farm Bureau's 1942 contest for an official song, and entertainment provided by members of the Associated Women.

MRS. HOWARD NUGENT WINS SPEAKING CONTEST

Mrs. Howard Nugent of Bad Axe, R. 1, won 1st place for Michigan in the speaking contest. With the winners from other states, she will take part in the regional and national contests to determine the national champion and second and third places December 6 at Chicago at the annual meeting of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau. The topic for all contestants is "The World We Want After the War."

SCRAPBOOK, POSTER, AND LIMERICK CONTESTS

Seven excellent scrapbooks of Farm Bureau news articles, newspaper editorials, and other printed matter, prepared or inspired by County or Community Farm Bureau people, were entered in the 1942 contest. Most of the contestants arranged their work

by months. That was an effective and informative presentation. The margin of excellence between the 1st, 2nd and 3rd books and those given honorable mention was narrow indeed. The judges announced the winners:

1st—Pere Marquette Community Farm Bureau, Mason county, scrapbook compiled by Mrs. Wesley S. Hawley, Ladington, R. 1.

2nd—Blumfield & Buena Vista Community Club, Saginaw county, book compiled by Mrs. Martin Kueffner, Saginaw, R. 4.

3rd—Goodland Community Farm Bureau, Lapeer county, book compiled by Mrs. Martha Winslow, Inlay City, R. 2.

Honorable Mention—Sable River Community Farm Bureau, Mason county by Mrs. Ellen Smith, sec'y, Freesoll, R. 1. Reeman Community Farm Bureau, Newaygo Co., book compiled by Mrs. Gerit Hooker and Mrs. Bernice Frens, both of Fremont, R. 4.

Maple Grove Community Farm Bureau, Barry county, book compiled by Fred J. Miller, Nashville, R. 3. Gratiot County Farm Bureau book, compiled by Harry Johnson of Ithaca.

Mrs. Don Root of Ithaca, R. 3, won the award in the poster contest, and Mrs. W. K. Wilson of Dexter, R. 2, won the award in the limerick contest.

Farm Bureau Speaks on War Questions

(Continued from page one.)

Reapportionment—Both area and population should be considered in any sound reapportionment of the legislature. We recommend that no county should have more than 25% of the House or 25% of the Senate.

Farm Bureau Membership—The 1943 goal for paid-up members is set at 20,000 families. Each County Farm Bureau should assume responsibility and set up a sound "Roll Call" procedure for securing its portion of the goal by April 1, 1943.

MICHIGAN WELL REPRESENTED AT AFBF CONVENTION

Business, Congressional and Military Leaders Speak To Farmers

Michigan will be well represented at the 24th annual convention of the American Farm Bureau at Chicago at Hotel Sherman December 8-10.

Speakers to be heard include Eric Johnson, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Congressman Henry B. Steagall of Alabama, both champions of the farm cause. Brig. Gen. Hershey, nat'l director of selective service, and Miss Dorothy Thomson, noted columnist and foreign correspondent, are others on the program. J. F. Yaeger of Michigan is chairman of the nat'l Farm Bureau's membership conference and will present its report to the convention.

Sunday the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau open a two day con-

ference which will be attended by quite a number of women from Michigan.

Monday the AFBF resolutions committee will have the benefit of the national commodity conference which are part of the convention. Andrew Lohman of Michigan is a member of the nat'l poultry committee, Carl Buskirk of Paw Paw is a member of the nat'l fruit committee.

Among those from Michigan will be President C. J. Reid, Sec'y C. L. Brody, quite a number of the state board of directors, and perhaps 100 from Michigan county Farm Bureaus.

Bill Ready to End Fast Time

(Continued from page one.)

lengthened the farmer's work day and added to his labor difficulties. We shall be surprised if city people who put war time across last winter put up much of a fight against Sen. Vanderwerp's bill when the question comes before the legislature in January.

Now is the time to repair and store machinery.

Railroads handle more carloads of coal than any other commodity,

PRES. REID TELLS WORK BEFORE FARM BUREAU

We Are the Farmers Who The Peoples' Rights Maintain

Address delivered at opening of 23rd annual meeting of Michigan State Farm Bureau at State College November 12, by President Clarence J. Reid.

We have arrived at the beginning of a new year in our farm organization.

To trace the various forms of government under which people have lived through the ages is indeed an interesting story. Under no form of government have people advanced so



CLARENCE J. REID

rapidly and so far in the fields of freedom and human rights as under the American form of democratic government. Our achievements make all other forms of government green-eyed with jealousy. Common people of other countries long and pray for a chance to enjoy the American way of life.

We Have Come Along

When historians write of us in the future, December 7, 1941, will go down as an outstanding date in our history. On that day the undecipherable Jap struck a deceitful dagger in the back of the American spirit. We rose to return the fight with the greatest unity and understanding that our people have ever known.

The accomplishments of the American people in this last year have progressed as fast and as far in so short a time as have we American people in the past eleven months. Yet, as we better learn how to adjust ourselves to the most critical conditions confronting us, when we come to realize fully that we are all interdependent on each other, that we all have a sacred duty toward all our fellow citizens, toward our allies and toward our enemies, then shall we achieve our dream of wonders and be able to show a chaotic world the true light of justice and peace attainable only by self-governed free men and women. This time we must win the peace and save the world from future disgrace.

Agriculture Has a Responsibility

The part played by agriculture since the beginning of time has been an important role. Again, under our form of government agricultural advancement has been outstanding. The production of food and fiber is a sacred calling and it is without question a first essential. The men and women who till the soil have always been leaders in the fields of educational, religious and social endeavors. Patriotic and unselfish, they have always been ready to sacrifice for the common good. When waves of dangerous radicalism have swept our nation it has been the farmers who have proven to be the true balance wheel of democracy. Today there is a deep-seated determination in agriculture to maintain and preserve at home the same true form of democratic government that our armed forces fight and bleed for on thirty odd battlefronts throughout the world. Today we must remember that the power of government must come from the governed. It would be ironical if, having fought a war to establish freedom, we should have fastened any form of collectivism upon ourselves. With hope, with confidence, with initiative, with determination we must hold to our ideals of freedom.

As agriculture becomes more organized and is heard in government, a bright future dawns. The necessity of group organization is a foregone conclusion. Farmers need farm organization and it is a very hopeful sign when we see unity between those organizations which have really made a contribution to the good of agriculture. Surely co-operatives can cooperate. But agriculture must not join ranks with organizations of other economic groups of different ideology.

Various organizations within agriculture is a good thing. Through our diversity of opinion we progress. We can have unity. But our fundamental principle must be the betterment of agriculture and the uplifting of the general welfare of all our citizens.

Agriculture should be able to truly sing "we are not divided, all one" (Continued on Page 4.)

The World We Want After the War

This Address Won First Place In Farm Bureau Women's Speaking Contest

Editor's Note—Annually the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau in Michigan co-operate with the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau in conducting a national speaking contest for Farm Bureau women. This year the topic was "The World We Want After the War." Mrs. Howard Nugent of Bad Axe, Huron County, won 1st place in the state contest Nov. 11. She will represent Michigan at the national contest at Chicago, Dec. 6.

By MRS. HOWARD NUGENT
Bad Axe R-1, Huron County

The type of world we will have when this war is terminated, depends largely upon the kind of peace we obtain. That peace must be constructive, healing and permanent based upon a Christian ideology if we are to have the kind of a world we want—a world in which we are guaranteed the freedoms we have enjoyed in the past.

Many times in the last few months we have been warned by our military experts this war will be one of exhaustion. Going on the premise that statement is correct, we have been urged to accelerate our speed in converting our peacetime industries to all-out war industries. Peacetime civilian industries where possible, have been converted into war plants, resulting in eliminating all luxuries and drastic curtailment in production of civilian life necessities.

War Speeds Industrial Development
As our factories are re-converted to manufacturing peacetime necessities, there will be a ready market for all that can be produced. Our own great domestic needs will absorb all products our factories can produce for a long time to come. Added to this, will be the enormous demand for export to foreign countries for their civilian needs during the reconstruction period. Since war is a forceful spur to the progress of industrial science and invention because under its duress there is not time for cautious slow experiments which make the reception accorded new inventions and discoveries in years of peace, new methods, new materials are accepted overnight and tested in the acid furnaces of combat. When peace comes, because of these new methods and materials developed during the war period, we will find ourselves enjoying comforts, conveniences and gadgets undreamed of at present.

The Task Now

We are also faced with a serious food shortage for we must not only supply our own domestic needs—army, navy and air force, but we must feed our allies and their armed forces. Devastated lands of war-torn Europe and Asia cannot produce the crops, or raise the livestock to cover their needs.

Serious labor dislocations have arisen as an outgrowth of war. Our farms have been drained of essential labor, both thru the induction into some branch of the armed service, and thru the lure of better hours and higher wages in the cities' war industries.

At The Peace Table

To guarantee for ourselves the freedoms that are ours, it will be most essential that we sit at the peace table in our unity, not overshadowed by other powers; our influence must be felt for its own weight. Here we must exercise the most extreme caution, insuring America against entering into foreign entanglements which might jeopardize our own sovereignty, or surrender to any movement which in any way would permit any other country having the slightest voice in determining or influencing the conduct of our affairs.

Obviously the desire of every true American is to emerge from this war with all our liberties intact. We are a peace-loving nation. Naturally we want a decisive victory for all humanity, for without such a victory, a military decision or even a knockout blow favorable to America and the United Nations might prove to be only an illusory triumph, merely preparing the way for another war years hence.

A Program for Peace

The United States must play a most dominant role in the rebuilding of the post-war world, and we want and must insist upon a lasting peace. To assure this, we must have a peacetime guard set up that will assure a reign of peace, whether it be termed an international police force, or international army equipped with an international navy and an international air force as a threat to any nation which thinks in terms of war. Complementary to this safeguard, there would be a definite program to maintain peace; not a competitive building program of armies, navies, etc., to promote war. In other words, we cannot think peace and promote war at the same time.

Having accomplished our desire for an equitable and just peace which will insure us against the outbreak of another war some 10, 20 or 30 years hence, the American people must turn to a peace time program. The first step in this direction must be the return to Congress of all emergency powers granted the Chief Executive. Liberties sacrificed during the war must be restored to the people. Conversion of war industries to peacetime industries must be made as quickly as possible with the least amount of labor dislocation, thus insuring a minimum amount of suffering.

Agricultural and Industrial Values

The economic differential must be solved. It is essential to steer clear from the economic policy of Russia, where human values are all the same; on the other hand, we cannot go to the extreme of favoring one class over another—rather it must be on a just basis of recognizing ability of individuals who make up the masses.

We want no subsidies for agriculture or industry. The farmer's dollar received for his day's work, taking into consideration his investment in lands, buildings, machinery, livestock and seed, must have the same purchasing power as the dollar paid the city workers for their day's work. This can be accomplished either thru

increasing prices of articles he produces, or thru general lowering costs of things he must buy, and if the latter course be adopted, the consequent leveling off of wages in the cities.

We must be the living commodity supply of the world. To effect this, production to the limit of our capacity is necessary. The law of supply and demand must govern. The fallacious program of controlled production put into effect in 1938 on the theory that scarcity was the panacea for all our economic ills must be replaced. No longer should government restrict farm production and pay the farmer for losses sustained by his idle fields. It is of utmost importance that the farmers be freed of the restraining bonds that curtail his production; he must make every field yield a maximum crop. Unless this is done, starvation will be the lot of millions of people in this country and also in foreign countries who look to us to supply them. Not only must he be free to plant every acre of land under cultivation for the purpose of feeding the people, but also because modern science working constantly, has discovered processes of making synthetic materials upon which we will depend more and more in the manufacture of everyday necessities.

As our factories are re-converted to manufacturing peacetime necessities, there will be a ready market for all that can be produced. Our own great domestic needs will absorb all products our factories can produce for a long time to come. Added to this, will be the enormous demand for export to foreign countries for their civilian needs during the reconstruction period. Since war is a forceful spur to the progress of industrial science and invention because under its duress there is not time for cautious slow experiments which make the reception accorded new inventions and discoveries in years of peace, new methods, new materials are accepted overnight and tested in the acid furnaces of combat. When peace comes, because of these new methods and materials developed during the war period, we will find ourselves enjoying comforts, conveniences and gadgets undreamed of at present.

In the last world war, development of the airplane over a four year period was greater than could have been accomplished in a quarter century during normal peacetime. Today the same situation magnified many times, obtains. New construction methods are used today that lighten aircraft by hundreds of pounds, automatically increasing passenger and freight carrying ability. Only recently plans were announced for constructing 125,000 aircraft capable of transporting 50,000 pounds of equipment at speeds of 200 and more miles an hour. When the war is ended, these huge Goliaths of the clouds will be interpreted in terms of pleasure and convenience for a travel-loving nation. Unbelievable speeds developed for military planes will place far-flung continents and their cities within a comparatively few hours flying distance of the United States. Flying freight trains will become the order of the skies. Increased public interest in aviation presages a new era of private flying. When priorities are no longer necessary, stall-proof, spin-proof planes will travel side by side with automobiles along the highway.

As in aviation, so in the world of automotive progress the development of war will become integrated into American's peacetime pattern of life. The automotive principles of high-powered engines consuming a minimum of fuel will be applied to pleasure cars, and we will have a light, yet powerful car requiring only a gallon of gas for every 35 or 40 miles.

It is expected the same techniques of design, manufacture and selling in the automotive industry in the past, will produce a type of home within the reach of everyone—even those in the very lowest income bracket.

So even now as the nation devotes the full energies of its industrial and agricultural power and scientific genius to victory, we can lift our eyes above and beyond the holocaust of world war to an era which will bring with it a new pattern of living at once finer and more dramatic in its benefits than anything civilization has known before.

Henry A. Wallace

"A record of the proceedings of the American Farm Bureau over the past 12 to 14 years would be, indeed, a fairly accurate history of American agriculture during the period since the World War, for it is through your organization and other great farm organizations that the collective voice of agriculture is heard."—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, 1933.

R. M. Evans

"When a farmer joins a farm organization he is joining an insurance society to see that his interests are properly represented in any case where collective action is effective."—R. M. Evans, administrator of the agr'l Adjustment Administration.

Iran, formerly Persia, takes its name from the Iranian race.

John H. Bankhead
 "If anyone asks me what the American Farm Bureau Federation has done for agriculture this year of 1941 I would answer that through its very active support of the 85% parity loan bill this splendid organization of farmers has materially aided in adding more than \$700,000,000 to the income farmers will receive this year." John H. Bankhead, U. S. Senator from Alabama and chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture.

NEED MORE COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU GROUPS

Best Development to Bring Members into Farm Bureau Work

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau Nov. 12-13, 1942

We reaffirm our belief in an informed, aggressive Farm Bureau membership. It is evident that the interest in an understanding of Farm Bureau work is geared to participation by the member in the Farm Bureau program.

We believe, further, that the member's understanding of the aims and objectives of the Farm Bureau program has a direct bearing on its success, which is essential to the production of food to maintain America as the larder of Democracy and establish a successful peace treaty after the war.

Inasmuch as the member's active participation in the Farm Bureau Community Discussion Group enlightens him on the responsibilities of agriculture in the war effort and the part that he, as an individual, plays, we commend the Community Farm Bureau groups in the state of Michigan for the work which they have done and hereby go on record as favoring the establishment of community discussion groups in all areas where these groups are not already functioning. We recommend further that all groups now formed or to be formed adapt their programs and organization to wartime conditions.

Arthur Capper

"There can be no question of the great service the American Farm Bureau Federation has rendered American agriculture. The farmer's weakness in this age of mass production and industrial and financial combinations has been his lack of organized effort in his own behalf. The Farm Bureau, working with other great farm organizations, has worked a marvelous change in the past two decades."—Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator from Kansas

Canned foods retain their vitamin values.

School Children and Harvest Emergencies

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau November 12-13, 1942

In view of the urgency of producing increased food products and the critical shortage of farm labor, emergencies arise where it seems very desirable to use the labor of school children for certain short periods of time during the school year.

In view of this situation, we urge that the section of the Sugar Act pertaining to the use of child labor be modified by lowering the age limit and that school authorities adopt a liberal policy for excusing high school pupils or closing high school grades temporarily when the emergency labor situation in any community indicates that such action is necessary to prevent serious loss of food products.

STATE NEEDS MILK MARKETING BOARD LAW

Farm Bur. Says Try Again; Leader for Referendum In Trouble

The Michigan State Farm Bureau at its 23rd annual meeting urged that efforts be continued to provide Michigan with a milk marketing law to protect producers, distributors and consumers from exploitation.

The Farm Bureau noted that the legislature has approved such a law twice, and by large majorities. The second law corrected mistakes in the first law as pointed out by the state supreme court. The 1941 milk marketing act was suspended by a Detroit milk dealer opposed to the law. In the November election opponents of the law chanted that the sole intent of the law was to boost the price of milk to consumers. The act failed to survive the referendum.

At its annual meeting the Farm Bureau said that it is possible for the legislature to enact a milk marketing law that cannot be blocked by one or more dealers who find it worth while to finance a referendum.

December 4 the Johnson Milk Co. of Detroit was to show why the state dept. of agriculture should not revoke its license to do business. The dept. charged that the Johnson Milk Co. "continually pays for its milk with checks that bounce." There is a state law which provides for such action against firms who buy farmers' produce and do not make settlement.

November 20 Louis Nims, state revenue commissioner, disclosed that the Johnson Company owed \$20,000 for September sales tax by reason of checks given in payment and which were not honored by the bank. Nims said the state had moved in with a tax warrant to close the firm, but did not want to be responsible for destroying 60,000 gallons of fresh milk on hand, so had been permitting the company to operate on a limited agreement providing for daily cash remittances on the back sales tax.

The Johnson Company denied the charges made by Leo Card, state commissioner of agriculture. Said Donald Nelson, "We've been waiting for something like this ever since we beat the milk control law." Said Commissioner Card, "This action is being taken for the protection of farmers. Because of the advertising this company has had nationally, I know we will be accused of persecuting it, but a company cannot continue to operate the way this one has."

COWHIDES NEVER MORE IMPORTANT

Farmers Can Stop Damage By Grubs and Save Best Leather

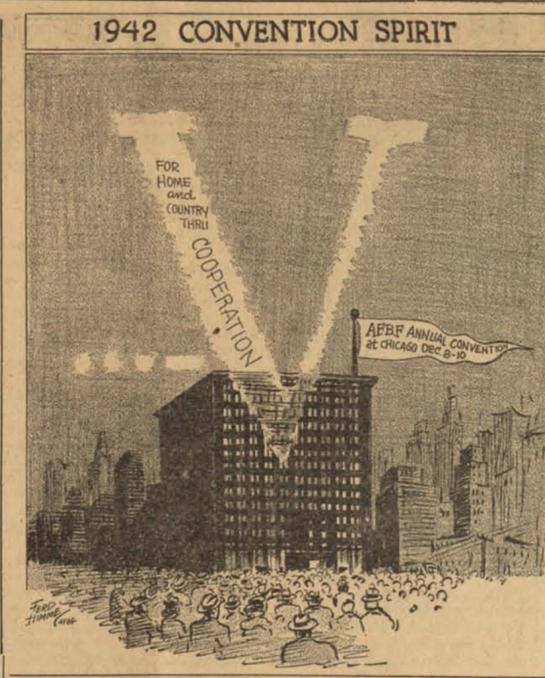
Millions of cowhides produced in the United States each year are ruined by cattle grub holes.

Cowhides are one of the essential war commodities. At least 10 per cent more are needed than are now being produced. Hides are used in making shoe soles, and other equipment for the fighting men, belts for driving war industries and for many other essential uses both on the battle and home fronts.

Farmers are urged to help stop cattle grub damage in order that good cowhides of thickest leather—the part that lies along the back and upper sides of the animal—may be produced. About 7 per cent of the weight and 11 per cent of the value of an animal is in the hide.

Rotenone powders, best materials for killing grubs, are recommended only for large range herds and may become scarce. Grubs can be extracted by hand or pulled out with forceps from cattle in small herds. For treatment of the average size herd, benzol or iodoform ointment are good remedies and should be used in order to conserve rotenone. Benzol (commercial grade) is applied with the fingers by pressing a little of the material into the grub hole in the skin. Rotenone powders can be applied in the form of a spray, wash, powder or ointment.

The entire crop of grubs does not reach the back of the animal at the same time, but they continue to appear for a period of 3 or 4 months. Therefore treatments must be made at 30-day intervals as long as grubs are present in the animal's back.



Speech and Meeting Recall Other Days

Farm Bureau Grew Out of Conditions During and After Last War

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Monroe Co.

I have felt more comfortable and satisfied with the policies and the progress of the Farm Bureau organization since our recent annual meeting than I ever did before, and as most of you know, I have always been an enthusiastic booster.

After wrestling with resolutions of all types and topics for a day and half of a night, it was a most welcome diversion to drop in on the organization luncheon and see so many familiar faces. There I heard a talk by John Reid, secretary of the American Federation of Labor in Michigan. He had been invited to the luncheon to present labor's viewpoint to farmers.

The Viewpoint of Union Labor

John Reid was very positive in his statements. We could well understand that there would be no hesitancy on his part as to what his group should do. He defended the compulsory union membership, strikes and picketing. He told us in no uncertain terms that the unions expected those employed in farmer co-operatives to become unionized. He said strikes and picketing are labor's most effective weapons.

Regarding co-operatives, Mr. Reid said that when people are employed there, they cease to be part of a farm program but immediately are classified as labor whom unions should organize.

All through his remarks we heard no mention of co-operation for the benefit of all, of sympathy, of human understanding, of parity, of one for all and all for one. There seemed to be no appreciation expressed for the man or the company who makes it possible for business to go on and people to work.

Well, I've thought much about that speech since I returned home. I believe in organization among the laboring class, just as I do for farmers. No doubt there have been many unfair conditions that have required stern and extreme methods to rectify, but I can never countenance destruction of another's property or hampering the owner from continuing without interference. I feel that everyone should have the right to work if they want to, provided there is work available. I feel that a man should be worthy of his hire and should be paid according to his worth. He should not only earn his wages, but earn something also for the firm that employs him.

I cannot imagine a lasting coalition between farmers and labor unions. We each have a field of our own in which to work and we might better stay as we are, each striving to better conditions for our own group.

Other War Brought Farm Bureau Going over the 23 years of Farm Bureau activities in a reminiscent mood, I am well pleased with its progress and the results.

As the older members well know, the Farm Bureau came into being thru adversity and necessity. We had gone thru a war period quite similar in many respects to our present. Farmers were told that "food will win the war". The American farmer responded just as he has always done—no strikes—no special demands other than an opportunity to do his best. County agents were appointed in order to assist us in greater production per man power. Every available acre was coaxed into growing something needed for war purposes. Women and children worked. While cost of production plus a profit was the slogan for other classes, a ceiling price was placed on part of the farmers' crops, yet he carried on until the end.

After the Armistice, everyone was clamoring for normal times. The farmer was forgotten. He had his business geared to a peak and he found himself holding the bag. The Farm Bureau was created in these times. Not only did the Farm Bureau attempt to ease the tumble of farm prices but it worked untiringly to eliminate evil practices among some of the commercial interests handling farm commodities. It sought to correct unjust rules and regulations which too often made the farmer an unsuspecting victim.

Takes Time and Patience

It takes time and patience and foresight to form farmer owned businesses and get them going on their own. It takes money and education and honest conviction to eliminate sharp practices in order that the farmer may get full advantage for the crop he has put on the market. It takes time and leadership and tactful approach to change laws of taxation and education and transportation that discriminate against your group.

It has been no easy job to bring the farmers from all over the United States to be close enough to agree on problems that would tend to better conditions for all. It meant a policy of give and take for the common good.

The Farm Bureau has gone thru the pioneer stage of national organization and can now serve us thru these trying days and the readjustment days to follow which we all pray will soon come.

A Policy for Farmers

As farmers, we will not ask for more than our share. We do not ask for privileges not granted to others; we will never trample on others that we may gain; we will share our mile with those who are needy. We will never condone selfish action even from those of our own group and will aim to acquire a sympathetic understanding of the needs of other groups. But, we want to stand on the same level with other classes and share the benefits of a true democracy for which we are also willing to sacrifice and labor to our fullest measure.

First Christmas seals were sold 35 years ago.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

WHITE ROCKS

The Two-Profits Breed—HOLTZAPPEL Strain White Plymouth Rocks. Get BOTH high broilers profits and high egg profits. Breeding flocks include 12,000 daughters of R.O.P. females . . . 1,000 R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels with dams' records of 200-225 eggs and sire's dams' records of 200-305 eggs! 95% livability guaranteed! U. S. pullorum tested, Ohio U. S. approved. Send a post card for big, colorful, 24-page illustrated catalog. IT'S FREE. Send today. Holtzapfel Poultry Farm, Box 32, Elida, Ohio. (12-41-75b)

SEEDS & PLANTS

FOR SALE—HIGH GERMINATING, testing 90-92% germination. Super Snowball Cauliflower Seed, only \$25.00 per lb. It's first generation reproduction from original stock. Supplies very limited. South Haven Fruit Exchange, South Haven, Mich. (11-31-32b)

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. Proto-4 for Blue Comb prevention. One quart \$1. Myco-Tonic and mycosis prevention. Iodine Vermicide Merck—Tapeworm control and prevention of black head. Worm tablets at \$24 per 100. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at their stores and co-ops. By mail, postpaid, if no dealer in your community. Holland Laboratories, Inc., Holland, Michigan. (7-11-64b)

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, 14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo. (7-3-11-22b)

Maple syrup and sugar production in U. S. and Canada is estimated to represent the output of 30 million trees. Iceland has 3 inhabitants per square mile, Greenland, one per 50 square miles. Winds and water are artists.

WE'RE BUYING SEED

(On a cleaned basis, or an estimated shrink for cleaning)

JUNE CLOVER ALSIKE MAMMOTH

W. B. SWEET CLOVER Y. B. SWEET CLOVER ALFALFA

MICHIGAN GROWN TIMOTHY SEED
 (Timothy bought subject to our test for germination)

FOR BIDS Send representative sample of your seed. Take some from each bag. We will quote you on sample, on a cleaned basis or on estimated shrink. If you want some of cleaned seed returned for your use, we'll do that.

Let Us Clean Your Seed

HAVE YOUR SEED CLEANED NOW . . . No seed will be received for cleaning after December 20, 1942, at the Farm Bureau Services' seed cleaning department in Lansing.

SURE KILL Rat and Mouse Baits

We have two of the greatest rat and mouse getters that have ever been put on the market.

1. If you have cats, dogs or other pets, we advise using our CO-OP RAT BAIT. Follow directions and you'll get results. Sold in 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size packages.
2. If you have no pets, use our KIL-BALM. It is sure death to any rodent or pet that drinks it, and rats and mice fight to consume it. Sold in two sizes—6 oz. for 50c, 16 oz. for \$1.00.

Order Your Hybrid Seed Corn Now

Your Farm Bureau Dealer can supply you with the following hybrid corns:

MICHIGAN GROWN 24-B, 25-B, 36-B, 51-B and M-15, bu.	\$750	KINGSCROST
OHIO GROWN K-23, M-15, M-20, K-24 and W-17, bu.	\$700	\$795 per bu.

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns



U.S. TRAVEL 1942 STYLE

In the months since Pearl Harbor the railroads of the United States have carried three times as many soldiers as in the same months of the last war.

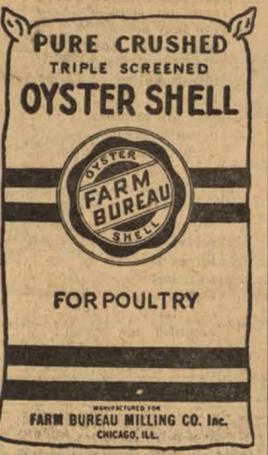
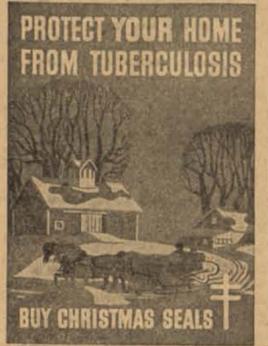
Of the 6,800 Pullman sleeping cars and 17,500 passenger coaches on the railroads today, a great part are assigned to military movements—and the armed forces have first call on all the rest.

Beside troop movements, there are those who must travel on essential war business. There are service men on furlough. There is the shortage of tires and the rationing of gasoline—all adding to the demand for space on the trains.

That demand must be met with the cars we have—other war needs make it impossible to get any more.

So please help the other fellow who must travel—and help yourself—and help us to get the best use out of what we have.

DON'T WASTE TRANSPORTATION. Plan early. Make reservations and buy tickets as far in advance as possible. Avoid week ends. Do your traveling in the middle of the week whenever possible. Travel light. Limit your hand baggage to actual requirements. Other baggage can be checked. Plans changed? Cancel your reservation promptly if your trip is deferred or called off. It will help the other fellow.



AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE FOR CLEANING MILK EQUIPMENT

calgolic

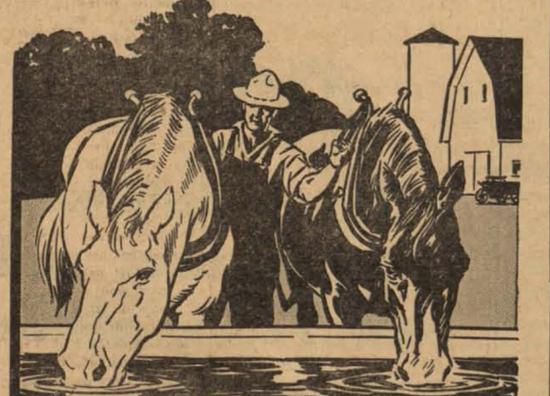
- REMOVES MILK FILM
- PREVENTS MILK STONE
- REDUCES BACTERIA COUNTS
- WORKS IN HARDEST WATER

Calgolic makes use of the revolutionary properties of Calgon . . . the normalizer that makes any water raindrop soft.

CALGON, INC.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
 "Calgon is the Reg. T. M. of Calgon, Inc. for its glassy sodium phosphate products."

BUY CALGOLIC AT YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER



IT TAKES SO LITTLE CONCRETE TO MAKE YOUR FARM MORE PRODUCTIVE

Concrete improvements will help you produce more eggs, milk, beef, pork for war needs

- It takes very little portland cement to make those needed improvements around the farm. You can haul back enough on your next trip to town to make a good start.
- For instance, you need only 20 bags of cement—less than a ton—to build any one of these things:
 - 250 sq. ft. of 4-inch floor for feed lot, barn, or hog or poultry house.
 - 166 sq. ft. of 6-inch wall.
- Two big, 8-foot long watering troughs
- 125 sq. ft. of 8-inch thick foundation
- A 10-can capacity insulated milk cooling tank

Plan to build up your place now with economical, long-lasting, fire-safe concrete. We'll gladly send free plans and suggestions. You can do the work yourself. Or ask your cement dealer for names of concrete contractors.

Paste coupon on postcard for literature checked and mail today

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
 Dept. W12-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

Name _____
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Tanks and Troughs Barn Floors Foundations Milk Cooling Tanks
 Poultry Houses Hog Houses Feeding Floors Permanent Repairs

RURAL-URBAN WOMEN DISCUSS FARM HELP

Their Comments Emphasize Importance of Farm Workers

There is an urgent need for providing farmers with sufficient manpower to avert a serious food shortage. It calls for immediate action. That was the opinion voiced by the representatives of rural and urban organizations in their second state-wide meeting at Michigan State College, November 17 and 18.

The group of women recommended action as follows:

1. We should impress upon our local selective service boards the need for deferment of farm workers.

2. We recommend that in each county a placement committee be formed consisting of a representative of the U. S. Employment Service, a representative of the Selective Service board, and a representative of agriculture. Such committee should have power to suggest that experienced non-essential help on small farms, and who would otherwise be inducted into military service be given opportunity to take employment on larger farms where help is needed.

3. The producer should be recognized in the appointment of the various boards and commissions affecting agriculture. He should have a voice in all matters pertaining to farm prices and labor control.

4. Appeals should be made to the young men on the farm during farm radio programs to induce them to remain on the farm where their patriotic service in food production is vitally needed.

5. While many schools have been and are very co-operative in providing assistance where seasonal farm labor is needed, still others have evidently failed to understand the urgent need for the help that could thus be provided. We recommend that high school students be allowed credit for the satisfactory performance of farm work; also, that wherever possible a practical course in agriculture be introduced to run for at least three months, and for which regular school credit would be given.

6. We feel that sincere effort should be made to get farmers and laborers together in discussion groups so that each may better understand the actual conditions under which the other works and lives.

The group had no power to carry out action as a group, but rather charged each representative with the responsibility of seeing that her organization realized the need for action, and were acquainted with the recommendations of the conference.

Represented at the meeting were the C.I.O. Auxiliary, Grange, U.A.W.-A.F. of L., Farm Bureau, A.A.A., Farm Security Administration, Council of Church Women, League of Women Voters, Farmers' Union, Consumer Interest Group, and many others.

Representing Farm Bureau were Mrs. Kathryn Stieckney of Clarkston, Mrs. Clair Brown of Kalamazoo and Mrs. Marjorie Karker of Lansing.

ASK LEGISLATURE FOR FUNDS FOR BANG'S DISEASE

42 Counties Accredited Soon; Need Shipping Rules to Protect Them

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 12-13, 1942

We insist that the legislature provide adequate funds to pay the State's share of indemnities for condemned and slaughtered reactors to the Bang's disease test and that such funds be used only for the purposes for which they are provided.

We urge that a portion of the state appropriation be made available to pay the expenses of local veterinarians who may be engaged to administer and supervise the experimental work now being done with reference to calfhood vaccination, such as is being carried on, at the present time, in Lapeer and Montcalm counties.

Twenty-five counties in the upper peninsula and in the northern part of the lower peninsula have been accredited as officially free from Bang's disease as a result of compulsory county-wide tests and testing under this plan is now being carried on in 17 additional counties which will soon be ready for accreditation.

Rules forbid shipment of untested cattle into these counties. However, we understand that livestock dealers and speculators make a practice of going from auction to auction, buying at one point and selling at another and trafficking in untested cattle, thus exposing accredited counties to untested stock brought in from untested areas. Present laws on this subject should be amended to afford more effective control and adequate funds should be provided by the legislature to insure that proper protection is given Michigan farmers.

Charles L. McNary

"For years I have advocated co-operation among those living on farms. I should like to see the agriculturists of the country completely organized. That is why I believe in the Farm Bureau Federation and allied organizations."—Charles L. McNary, U. S. Senator from Oregon.

201 Hogs Bring \$8,125.23



The Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit reports the marketing of 201 good quality 280 lb. hogs for Paul Bailey & Son of Jasper, Lenawee county, October 28. The lot brought \$8,125.23. Mr. Bailey and his son, at the right, are extensive farmers and feeders of good quality cattle and hogs. They had 160 more hogs to come to market later. The Baileys fatten and finish hogs by turning them into a cornfield. Floyd Leonard, left, trucked the shipment to market.

GENERAL FARM GROUPS CAN AID U. S. AGENCIES

Can Help with Farm Programs, Interpret Needs of Agriculture

The Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan State Grange, and the Michigan Farmers Union have joined with the College, AAA, FSA and others to help the Michigan office of the war manpower commission provide farm labor in 1943.

These recommendations were arrived at in conferences last month:

- 1—Gather more accurate information on farm labor needs and farm labor supplies.
- 2—Strengthen work of U. S. employment offices on farm labor.
- 3—Extend use of occupational questionnaires as source of skilled farm help.
- 4—Expand vocational agricultural training programs.
- 5—Selective service policies should reflect agr'l manpower needs.
- 6—There should be closer co-ordination between governmental agencies and farm organizations in attacking farm problems.

The Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers Union representatives recommended that federal agencies make more use of general farm organizations, such as the Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers Union to co-ordinate the work of federal agencies and agriculture, and to interpret the needs of agriculture to government.

They recommended that representation be granted to the Farm Bureau, Grange, and Farmers Union on all policy making boards of federal agencies working with agriculture. They said they believed best results would be obtained locally if local boards of federal agencies would include representatives of the general farm organizations as members, or if that is not possible, in an advisory capacity.

OFFER SUGGESTIONS TO AID FARM SHIPPERS

Revive Rail Shipping Days For Stock; Help for Farm Truckers

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 12-13, 1942

Our investigation has disclosed that although there is a general impression that railroads are operating at peak of their capacity, actually car loadings for this year are less than they were for the previous year. This is occasioned largely by the conversion of the automobile industry to direct war production. Commodities now being made and transported require less space than the products which were shipped a year ago.

In view of the situation, there is, at the present time, an abundant supply of cars suitable for transporting livestock. We, therefore, suggest that in many instances it might be advantageous to revive the old "shipping day" plan and move livestock from centers of production to terminal markets in full freight cars and thus reduce the demand on various types of truckers.

Utility Licenses For Farm Truckers
In order to carry out recommendations of federal authorities, it is obvious that it will be necessary to modify for the duration many state laws and regulations relative to the trucking industry, particularly as they relate to the operation of private carriers owned by farmers. We would call this situation to the attention of the legislature and to the Michigan public service commission so that appropriate amendments to existing statutes or regulations might be prepared and made effective at the earliest practicable date.

Branch County Farm Bureau Oil Company

Branch County Farm Bureau Oil Company has a plant at Marshall. It was organized in 1939 with 19 stockholders. Today it has 300 and 300 others whose stock is partially paid for on the patronage dividend basis. In 1942 it distributed more than 400,000 gallon of gasoline and did a large business in other petroleum products. It has paid a patronage dividend every year.

State Farm Bureau Officers and Directors

We present the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for the year ending November 12, 1943. The directors elect a president and vice president from the members of the board. Directors are elected for 2 year terms. Names shown in black face type are directors elected at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 12-13, 1942.

President, Clarence J. Reid, Traverse City.
Vice Pres., C. E. Buskirk, Grand Haven.

Directors at large:
Clarence J. Reid, Avoca, St. Clair county.

Mrs. Ray Neikirk, St. Louis, R. 1, Gratiot county.

John Houk, Ludington, R. 1, Mason county.

W. E. Phillips, Decatur, Van Buren county.

Mark Westbrook, Ionia, R. 1, Ionia county.

*Norris Young, Berrien Center, Berrien county.

Jesse Treiber, Unionville, Tuscola county.

James Harris, Traverse City, Grand Traverse county.

Russell Eile, Niles, Berrien county.

Lloyd Ruesink, Adrian, Lenawee county.

Commodity Exchange Directors:
Frank Oberst, Breckenridge, Gratiot county, representing the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

Carl E. Buskirk, Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co.

G. S. Coffman, Coldwater, Branch County, Michigan District of Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc.

William Bristow, Flat Rock, Wayne county, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n.

George McCalla, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan Elevator Exchange.

J. T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau, Leelanau county, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.

Forrest King, Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n.

*Represents State Junior Farm Bureau on board of directors of Michigan State Farm Bureau. Directorship created at 1942 annual meeting of Farm Bureau.

Clark L. Brody of Lansing is executive secretary and treasurer of the Farm Bureau. He is employed in that capacity by the Farm Bureau board of directors.

NOT ENOUGH NESTS CAUSES WASTE

One in 25 Eggs is Broken By Hens; Lack of Nests A Leading Cause

At least one egg in 25 gets broken or eaten by the hens before it is gathered, according to estimates made by C. G. Card, head of the Michigan State college poultry department.

One common fault comes from not providing sufficient nests. The average hen house has a nest for each 10 hens, one for every five hens makes a better proportion, according to tests. The extra nests, not lighted up as well as the feeding floors, help keep extra hens from crowding into nests already occupied.

Laying records at the college indicate from 60 to 75 per cent of the eggs are laid before noon. That not only is an indication of need for plenty of nests, but means that the gathering periods often should be adjusted. If eggs can be gathered at least four times daily, the gathering should be at about 9:30 and 10 a. m., noon and at night.

Nesting material needs to be adequate. Professor Card suggests attention to the nesting material to prevent breakage of eggs. This prevention, in turn, would prevent hens from eating many of the eggs that they normally do eat.

Marvin Jones

"Heartbreaking history has proved the fallacy of unorganized and divided action in the presence of closely knit groups. The Farm Bureau has played a fine and helpful part in securing national recognition for the nationwide problems of farm and ranch."—Congressman Marvin Jones, chairman of the House committee on agriculture.

Mauna Loa in Hawaii is the world's largest volcano.

OBJECTS TO SOME PRICE CEILING POLICIES OF OPA

Farm Bureau Cites Potatoes; Says OPA Must Consider Market Factors

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau, Nov. 12-13, 1942

We, as farmers, object vigorously to the price ceiling as placed on potatoes inasmuch as it does not take into consideration storage costs, increased cost of labor, etc. It not only retards the planting of early potatoes in the south, but is retarding the movement of our northern potatoes and will, in the long run, reduce the 1943 crop.

We object strongly from the fact that these prices violate not only the spirit, but the letter of the law as to price ceilings and we demand that ceilings on farm commodities be adjusted to comply with the spirit of the recently enacted anti-inflation bill.

We protest the placing of price ceilings on many farm products by the OPA without taking into consideration seasonal period of production, climatic areas, quality of products, labor costs, price of equipment, machines, etc. This places undue hardships on the production of many farm products, with the resultant production decrease. We believe this decrease will seriously affect future food supplies essential to our armed forces and allies.

We favor equitable adjustments of ceiling prices for products of similar quality in the various competing markets.

Ceiling Prices on Poultry

The secretary of agriculture has asked the poultry industry to produce an extra 200,000,000 three-pound broilers during the next three months. The office of price administration issued an order placing a ceiling on poultry meat at the highest price during the period September 23 to October 2. This price ceiling was set at a time when poultry meat prices were seasonably low. Production costs to poultrymen have not been frozen, but are increasing not only in cost of baby chicks, but in cost of feed, labor, taxes, and incidental expenses to the point, where poultrymen face the problem of producing at a loss.

We urge that ceiling prices be adjusted to permit and encourage the production of broilers during the coming months and thus assist in relieving the meat shortage of our country and of our allies.

SELECTIVE SERVICE DEFERS NECESSARY FARM WORKERS

Draft Boards and Agr'l War Boards Will Determine Essential Farms

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, on Nov. 13 instructed all local draft boards to defer "farm workers 18 to 45 who are necessary to and regularly engaged in work in war-essential agriculture."

This order comes as the result of the amendment by Senator Tydings to the "Teen-Age" draft law. The amendment was supported by the Farm Bureau, Grange, and National Council of Farmers Co-operatives, Farm Bureau Statement.

The American Farm Bureau at Washington immediately made this statement regarding the Tydings amendment and the order by Gen. Hershey:

"It is imperative that all County Farm Bureau organizations be notified at once. Also, all who are subject to classification. Registrants in agriculture who have been classified so as to be inducted into the army soon, may appeal at once such classification. This information is for the purpose of holding their position and for getting to the attention of state selective service directors at once cases which clearly should have further consideration."

To Determine "Necessary" Farms, Etc.

Local draft boards have been directed to collaborate with county agr'l war boards and local representatives of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in determining what farms are essential to the war and what jobs on them are necessary. The new law does not limit "necessary" farming "occupations" to dairy, live stock and poultry farms as defined in the War Manpower Commission-Department of Agriculture action taken last month.

Deferred farm workers are to be placed in two classes, 2-C, those without dependent wives, children, or other grounds for dependency, and 3-C those with dependents.

Farm workers deferred do not lose deferment if they change from one "necessary" farm job or from one "necessary" farm to another. If the deferred worker wants to move, he must first obtain permission from his local draft board. Unless such local board determination is made in advance of the move, the board under the law must immediately reclassify the farm worker as available for a "necessary" farm job or immediate military service. Farm workers should consult their local boards before transferring to any job outside of agriculture. Farm deferred men cannot be released for voluntary enlistments. Seasonally or temporarily engaged help on war-essential farms are not eligible for deferment.

Pres. Reid Tells Work Before Farm Bureau

(Continued from page two) body we" and join wholeheartedly with other groups of our country only in the one great union, the United States of America.

Through agricultural unity we have been recognized in the halls of Congress and if agriculture can now receive its full share of national income, then in the postwar period it will be able to carry its fair share of responsibilities in the readjustment.

We'll "Keep 'em Eating"
Industry and labor have taken for themselves grand slogans—"Keep 'em Flying" and "Keep 'em Rolling". These are good slogans and they call for men, equipment and money.

We in agriculture take for ourselves the slogan, "Keep 'em Eating". This slogan also calls for men, equipment, and money, and these we must have if we are to produce the food and fibre necessary to win the war and write the peace.

The demand on American agriculture today is great and will continue to get greater until years after the war is won. We have to feed our great army and our hard working civilians and furnish much of the food for our allies. This will mean harder work and longer hours. Yet in spite of the limit of human endurance, in spite of physical exhaustion, in spite of lack of essential equipment, in spite of shortage of man-power, we must, we shall "Keep 'em Eating". In order to obtain our high production goals, farmers' morale must be kept at a high level and therein lies a task for the Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau is Ready
Our entire Farm Bureau program may have to be adjusted to meet the emergency. More and smaller community groups may have to be established. These groups must be maintained as the fountains of inspiration, strength and ideals which develop into our county, state and national programs. In the Farm Bureau the power must always continue to flow from the grass roots up to our leaders. I now appoint every member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau as a committee of one to see to it that the Farm Bureau which was born in the readjustment following the last war shall live to become a leader in the adjustment period following this war.

The story of the Michigan State Farm Bureau reads like a chapter from a fairy tale. It tells of how in a few short years we have developed from a mere idea into a great influential organization of 17,500 farm family members in 45 counties. There are 201 community groups. We have affiliated with us and with each other in the Farm Bureau the milk, the potato, the grain and bean, the livestock, the creamery, the wool, and the fruit and vegetable producers of the state.

129 local farmer co-operatives have joined the Farm Bureau Services doing several millions of dollars worth of business each year. They distribute own Farm Bureau brands of unsurpassed merchandise.

We operate 23 branches of the Farm Bureau Services in the state and do business with some 250 local co-operatives and many independent dealers.

We operate an outstanding insurance business in the state with 69,639 automobile insurance policies in force, with over \$11,460,000 life insurance in force and approximately \$26,000,000 of fire insurance.

Through our legislative and tax programs we are saving Michigan farmers several millions of dollars each year. Our highway and school tax work have been very important accomplishments. We look with pride to our publications department. Through the Farm News and by circular letter we receive reliable information concerning our organization and all farm problems. More and more members of the metropolitan press are looking to this department for information about agriculture.

Our membership department speaks for itself. The steady increase in membership and our high rating in public opinion bespeak the efficiency of this department from bottom to top. The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau movement has won national recognition. Through study and wholesome recreation rural youth has developed many good citizens and outstanding rural leadership.

The work and services of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company cannot be measured by dollars alone. These all add up to make the greatest farm co-operative movement in the state and rivals any like organization in any state.

At present we are developing a research and labor relations department. This should be completed at the earliest possible date. The work of this department will prove to any critics we may have that we as co-operatives can co-operate. We are not going to allow either individuals or other groups to divide us for personal, political or commercial profits. We trust the time will never come when American agriculture shall be compelled to pay tribute to any individual or organization for the privilege of working and producing the necessities of life.

"We Are the Farmers Who The People's Rights Maintain"
Yes, the past history of democracy, of agriculture, and of the Michigan State Farm Bureau are great and wonderful. They are full of grand accomplishments, yet the time has come for us to forget those things which lie behind and to press forward to

new and greater goals. In our State organization we stand on the threshold of a new year. We have come to the time when we develop a new program. We have come to the time when we again elect new officials and choose our leaders.

No matter under whose leadership we go forward in the future may it be said of us as individuals, as Community and County Farm Bureau groups, that "we are the farmers who the peoples' rights maintain, undaunted by false criticism, unswayed by influence, and unbribed by selfish gain". Then will the historians say of us that we were worthy co-workers with the Great Deity in His perfection of a universal, Christian, truly co-operative, democracy.

Brody at Washington For Farm Truck Gas

As chairman of the National Farm Transportation Committee for all general farm organizations and farm co-operatives, C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be at Washington, December 7, for a meeting of the committee with the Office of Defense Transportation. It appears that throughout the country farmers and co-operatives operating trucks have in general been granted but a fraction of the gasoline they need to carry on their work. The farm committee asked for a conference with the ODT.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: These purchases of Farm Bureau brand goods are eligible to Membership Credits when declared. Farm Bureau Brand dairy, poultry and other feeds, seeds, fertilizers; Unico Brands of fence, roofing, petroleum products, binder twine, paints, insecticides; Co-op Brands of farm machinery and electrical appliances.

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 221 North Cedar St., Lansing about every three months, and finally, not less than 20 days before your new membership year starts.

BE SURE Farm Bureau Brand, Unico and Co-op Brands are entered on the slip, as Farm Bureau Alfalfa, Mermash, Fertilizer, etc., Unico fence, etc., Co-op machinery, etc.

MEMBERSHIP RELATIONS DEPT will issue you a card statement of your membership credit, if a membership credit is available that year. You may present it for credit to your County Farm Bureau Secretary, together with the balance necessary, if any, to complete your payment of \$5 membership dues.

\$10 annual dues mature life memberships; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Lansing, Michigan

Coldwater Co-operative Co.

Coldwater Co-operative Company of Branch county, one of the largest farmer owned businesses in Michigan, had sales to patron members the first six months of 1942 amounting to \$271,032. The Company has more than 1,400 farmer stockholders. M. H. Wallace is manager.

Merry Christmas

This is the time of year when we are most grateful for our cozy fireside and for the many blessings of a nation "For the People".

We hope that State Mutual will have the honor of insuring the continued security of your home during the coming year.

(Over 43,000 farm families have this protection.)

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday

At 12:15 noon over Michigan Radio Network as a farm service feature of these stations

Early markets at 7:00 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR. Supplied by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is a farmer owned and controlled organization—offering you the following services:

SELLING—Commission sales services in Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets. Feeders through national connections. Cash furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.

FINANCING—4 1/2% money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office Hudson, Michigan
Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Mealey, Secretary & Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT

Michigan Livestock Exch. Detroit Stockyards
Producers Co-op Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

DON'T call long distance this Christmas and New Year's, please!

Uncle Sam Needs the Line!

War will not take a holiday, this Christmas and New Year's. War calls will load the long distance wires on those days just as on every day now. And those calls must go through!

So please do not send greetings by long distance on Christmas and New Year's, especially to out-of-state points. Uncle Sam will thank you . . . for you'll be helping to keep the wires clear for Victory.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

Over the State With the Junior Farm Bureau

By MRS. MARJORIE KLEIN of Fowlerville, State Publicity Chairman for the JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

JUNIORS GET ACTION ON SHORT COURSE QUESTION

State War Manpower Group Sends Recommendation To Selective Service

At the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau the Juniors presented a resolution which read, "Whereas war production calls for specialized training, we urge our State Farm Bureau officials to call to the attention of the state and county draft board officials that young men and women leaving the farm for short periods annually for specialized training in local or State College short courses shall not be discriminated against in draft classification."

This was adopted by the senior convention.

The agr'l committee of the state war manpower commission recommended to the state selective service office Nov. 30 that attendance at agr'l short courses for short periods during the winter should not change a farm youth's draft status. The commission said such studies are for increasing production and making the most effective use of farm manpower.

FOR YOUR NEXT MEETING

Each month we plan to use this feature to help you in your meetings. We'd like to have the vice-president sign one to selected members. They are to make a one minute speech regarding the falsity of these statements.

CHALLENGES HURLED AT AGRICULTURE

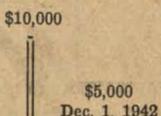
1. A John L. Lewis representative in Detroit said, "I guess I am the only one who represents agriculture, and it looks like I am the only one that can speak for agriculture." This statement made before a group of Detroit consumers in the presence of representatives of the Farm Bureau, Michigan Milk Producers and Farm Security Administration.

2. A representative of a consumers' league at East Lansing said, "Your Farm Bureau leaders made a mess of things down in Washington while ago on the farm price legislation. So-called farm leaders don't really represent the farmers."

3. A representative of Detroit consumers said, "We have got to have milk and it must be at a fair price. We'll fight every increase in price attempt by anyone. If the farmer needs more money and can prove that he does before a fair board, then let the government subsidize him."

Thermometer

Junior Farm Bureau Campaign for Wheat to buy \$10,000 War Bond



Fennville Junior Farm Bureau was the first to complete its quota of \$150. The next Farm News will show the thermometer next month and further information concerning the campaign.

All Young Men Should Be Insured!

Every young man does well to store something as he goes along... for himself... for the family he expects to have... and for that older man whom some day he will recognize as himself.

No one has devised a better plan than life insurance to accomplish these ends. Young men use good judgment when they start and develop a program of life insurance.

See Your State Farm Mutual Agent. Write our State office for insurance information

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
State Agent, Lansing

It Happened in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau

Berrien county has \$465 toward their war bond goal of \$1,000. The newest Junior Farm Bureau near Mason, Ingham county, has 14 paid up members. Arthur Kaule is in the air corps at Big Spring, Texas. Harry Heller is in the radio school in Kansas City. A State Farm News to Junior in the armed forces from Allegan County is a project of the Fennville Junior Farm Bureau. Mrs. Dan Reed, past counsellor to Oceana county, has a baby girl. The Overisel group is conducting a Christmas children party for under-privileged children. Gerald Lake and Lucille Kingdon done went and got hooked. The Gratiot Juniors had a Thanksgiving meeting. Grand Traverse had a part of their last meeting blacked out in an air raid test. Mason county is sending a delegate to the Chicago meeting of the A.F.B.F.

WEST ALLEGAN

A roller-skating party was held in the Fennville High School, Monday evening, November 23. The scrap drive was discussed and plans were made for the banquet, open to the public, to be held on the evening of Dec. 14. The committee in charge consists of Herman Pedersen, Ruth Minshall, and Helen Lundquist.

At our meeting, two weeks before, Professor Brown from the poultry department of Michigan State College gave a talk and demonstration on turkey-carving. He also showed slides on the poultry industry, after which turkey sandwiches and coffee or milk were served. Ben Hennink was down for the evening.

We turned in our share of the \$10,000 bond at the convention. We had decided to try to raise the \$150 without soliciting funds from anyone. A waste paper collection started the ball rolling. A club exhibit at the Allegan County Fair and the Fennville Horticultural Show brought in \$35. Some of the members entered fruits, vegetables, and canned goods in open classes at both shows, turning the prize money over to the fund.

The group met two or three times in the early evening, picking pears for half the proceeds. This not only netted \$26 for the club, but harvested a crop which would otherwise have rotted on the trees. When the first collection of scrap iron was sold, the local fund reached the goal of \$150.

The scrap drive is being continued. The most recent project was the tearing down of an old wind mill that a local farmer gave to the club, to get it cleared away. It was sold, however, to a neighbor needing the steel for twice the price it would have brought for scrap.

BAY

Final plans are being completed by the Bay Co. J. F. B. for their fifth anniversary party to be held at the Bay Co. Gun Club, December 15th. All former members, state and county guests, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennink will be present for the event. Herbert Schmidt is chairman of this affair assisted by Alvera Neumeier, Stella Schmidt and Virginia Wenglikowski.

Proceeds from a recent feather party and box social are being used for our quota in the Wheat Drive.

Adopting the slogan "Carry On", members met recently for their 99th consecutive meeting held at the home of Bernard Pfenniger and arranged the year's program. The objective of the program is expansion of the JFB. Five new members were welcomed in.

Summary of Farm Bureau Resolutions

Adopted at 23rd Annual Meeting East Lansing, November 12-13, 1942

War—Agriculture pledges food production goals, full part in all war programs. Asks equality of economic opportunity.

Membership—20,000 families in 1943; more Community Farm Bureaus; expand Junior Farm Bureau work; consider electing state F. B. directors by districts.

Prices—Apply inflation controls and parity principle equitably to labor, industry and agriculture.

Manpower—Adequate supply essential for farm production. Farmer must be able to pay wages that will keep help. Close schools temporarily in war time to provide emergency help.

Labor—Proposed minimum wage, maximum hour law for farm help not workable.

Students—Draft boards should not reclassify short course agr'l students.

Labor Relations—Farmers must not be forced into union labor organizations. Farmers demand freedom of highways for delivery and freedom from enforced labor union membership in order to deliver at markets in cities. Oppose proposed minimum wage-maximum hours law for farm labor.

War Boards—Farmer needed on each.

Gas Rationing—Most farm driving is essential.

Synthetic Rubber—Action. Don't get caught again. Grow rubber producing plants in the Americas.

Extension Service—All important to war effort. No gasoline or other handicaps.

Farm Machinery—More needed as help goes.

to the group at this meeting: Arlene and Dolores Coulet, Elaine Bothe, Gladys Reeder, Lydene Wackerle.

At the State Convention which was attended by nine members, Stella Schmidt, Pres. of Bay Co., was elected State Camp Chairman for the coming year.

LOWELL

The November 12 meeting of the Lowell Junior Farm Bureau was highlighted by the attendance of Wesley Chaffee, home on a furlough from Great Lakes Naval Training Station. It has been decided to have a Lowell Junior Farm Bureau service flag, to be made by the home economic girls of this group.

The November 24 meeting was held at the Vergennes Grange hall.

OCEANA

The Oceana Junior Farm Bureau were entertained at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fischer near Rothbury on Saturday night, October 31. The early part of the evening was spent in husking corn, and in about an hour's time 70 bushels had been husked to the accompaniment of the WLS Barn Dance program provided by a radio hook-up in the barn. The \$7.00 earned by the ambitious huskers went into the Oceana Junior Farm Bureau treasury, and will be used in the State Junior Farm Bureau Bond Project.

The merry huskers retired to the Fischer house at 10:30 where games were played under the direction of recreational leader, Miss Gertrude Clark. Prizes were won by Donald Mauk, Lyle McDonald, and Miss Ila Cartgill. The farm home was appropriately decorated with pumpkins, cedar boughs, and apples. A typical Halloween lunch of cider and doughnuts was served by the host and hostess.

A short business meeting was held at the close of the evening with Henry Fischer, President, inviting all guests present to become members. Miss Emma Jean Lewis of New Era invited the group to her home for the next meeting.

BERRIEN

Norris Young of Berrien Center has been elected as state president and Raymond DeWitt of Buchanan is second vice president.

Norris was the county president in the year 1940-1941. He has been a counsellor at the state camp and at present is chairman of the local wheat drive. Raymond is the president of the county group for 1943. He always has been an active recreational leader at the state camp.

At our first meeting November 9, convention reports were given by Norris Young, Dick Koenigshof and Harold Stenke. The admittance fee was a 25c defense stamp. Over \$6.25 was collected.

A Thanksgiving supper was held at the Berrien Center town hall on November 23 with 30 members present. Gas rationing was discussed. Burton Richards who has helped us so much in the past was again elected as our senior adviser. The wheat drive is coming along extremely well. The quota has been reached and we still have plenty of prospects.

NORTH THORNAPPLE—Barry
November 19 we discussed the topic inflation, and effect on farm work next spring of blacksmiths not being able to get material to make farm machinery repairs. The December meeting will be with Lymian Wilson.

Trade Barriers—Between states a detriment to national unity.

Subsidies—Fair farm prices at market place much better for getting production than low price and a subsidy.

Ceiling Prices—Potato and poultry ceilings set at bad time. Must consider and adjust all ceiling prices for season, labor costs, etc.

Soybean Marketing—Don't disrupt essential marketing machinery under guise of war emergency.

ODT—Should not abridge farmer's right to select own market or market through his co-operative.

Time—Return Michigan to central time belt.

Dep't of Agriculture—Remove from partisan politics.

Highway Funds—No diversion.

Reapportionment—Settle question legislative apportionment by fair agreement between metropolitan areas and out-state.

Milk Marketing Act—We need one.

American Dairy Ass'n—Endorse its work in advertising dairy products to increase consumption.

Filled Milk—Should be dealt with.

Bang's Disease—Provide funds to pay state's share of indemnities. Protect areas now accredited against the bringing in of diseased cattle.

Live Stock Shipping—Restore railroad "shipping days". For war period, suspend Public Service Commission regulations forbidding farmers to haul for others.

Timber Resources—State needs constructive law to stop wastes in logging.

Inspection Service—Approve and recommend extension of federal inspection and grading of egg and poultry products.

Soil Conservation Districts—Endorsed.

Pinkeye in Cattle—State asked to combat disease, now reported from time to time in Berrien county.

Radio—Michigan State Farm Bureau asked to investigate possibilities of weekly broadcast over WKAR.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

A very successful series of meetings with discussion leaders, completed in November, has shown results in the reports by the secretaries of the activities of the groups discussing inflation.

The problem of controlling inflation was attacked on four fronts, namely:

1. Information on the problem in the Farm News.
2. Resource information (detailed) furnished each discussion group member—prepared by Professor R. V. Gunn, Professor of Economics, M. S. C.
3. Weekly radio broadcasts on the various aspects of inflation over radio station WKAR from 1:00 to 1:30.
4. Discussion in the local forum.

The recent meetings have shown that attendance at Community Farm Bureau meetings and the effectiveness of the Community Groups' program for the year—"Agricultural Planning In A War Year"—is directly geared to the quality of the discussion carried on. The discussion's success is a responsibility of the members of the group as well as the leader.

At the 23rd annual meeting of the Board of Delegates, County and Community Farm Bureau leaders were charged with the responsibility of (1) establishing new Community Farm Bureaus in areas where they are not already functioning and (2) reorganization of the program and organization of Community Groups to wartime conditions.

S. W. CLINTON—Clinton County

Preceding the discussion of "Inflation" some earnest remarks were made on trying to overcome the apathy of voters in regard to the franchise. One evening per month would be wise use of a farmer's time when spent on discussions in organized groups on questions of vital interest to the business of farming. The difference between "uniformity" and "regimentation" were also pointed out at this time. Limitation of acreage and uniformity of marketing seemed to be good business practices in some cases, while regimentation especially if there seemed to be a tendency toward post war regimentation should be watched. One farmer stated he had solved the situation pretty well. Had rented his tenant house to the hired man, who went to work in town. Had sold off a number of his dairy cattle and by doing his own work with the remaining cattle, plus the rent from the house, minus the hired man's wages made the situation better.

VICKSBURG GROUP—Kalamazoo

Merritt Harper, discussion leader, with the assistance of Stanley Oswald and Clara Weinberg conducted a round table discussion of our topic "Inflation". Mr. Harper summed up by stating that inflation might be said to be the sudden occurrence of a large amount of money. With the assistance of a large chart placed on the wall they showed in a very interesting manner the situation which is arising which tends toward inflation; and through their discussion pointed out some of the things which may cause inflation and also some of the ways of preventing it; such as: rationing scarce commodities, price fixing, standardization of wages. Mr. Harper differentiated between the term "ceiling price" and fixing of farm prices. He stated that ceiling prices are fixed prices on manufactured goods; and fixing farm prices refers to parity. They summed up the discussion by stating that the best way to use up the surplus money of the nation and help to prevent inflation at the same time, is to lend Uncle Sam all we can possibly spare by buying War Bonds and Stamps.

SOUTH LINCOLN GROUP—Isabella

During our discussion on inflation one of our visitors, who was a member of the labor organization, brought us some new thoughts. Mainly that labor receives the high pay it now does due to demand for labor. He also stated to him it seemed as the farmers must organize if they expect to get anywhere. Much discussion of gas rationing and doubt expressed that farmers would be able to keep up production the coming year.

ELK LAKE URBA GROUP—N. W. M.

We discussed (1) the legislation battle at Washington, (2) what is the cause of inflation? We think it is wages more than farm industry. Also the government with the cost plus arrangement. Also the press. Our local paper is co-operating by giving us space each month on the farm page and will issue extra copies to non-subscribers.

AKRON-COLUMBIA—Tuscola

Our discussion leader, Mr. Bitzer, then took charge. Our topic was:

- A. Aims of group discussion:
 1. Bring out various thoughts of different individuals.
 2. Make everyone participate and thus take an interest.
 3. Explore together problems of common interest.
 4. Encourage citizenship.
 5. Exchange ideas.
- B. Advantages over other types:
 1. Participation.
 2. Prevent public opinion from being unduly influenced.

- C. Disadvantages:
 1. Slower.
 2. Inclined to get off topic.
 3. Good leaders not always available.
 4. Some topics too hot to handle.
- D. Expect of good discussion leader:
 1. Neutral (on question at hand).
 2. Get everyone acquainted.
 3. Ability to draw out discussion of group.
 4. Punctual.
 5. Don't monopolize discussion.
 6. Remain seated.
 7. If subject ranges too far must get back to the subject at hand.

NORTH FABIUS—St. Joseph

Roll call "What Inflation means to me". There were many angles to this question brought out.

Charles Beal, discussion leader, led the most lively discussion hour we have ever had. We feel labor has been able to rise far above its parity of the 1914 period and farm prices are being held to that period and expenses for the farmer have followed labor up. A typical example of inflation is found in the average farm sale of machinery and livestock. Machinery often selling higher after several years of war than the original purchase price. If what we have to buy, what we have to sell, and all labor were on an even income basis there would be no inflation or the depression which always follows.

NORTH THORNAPPLE—Barry

Alton Finkbeiner brought up for discussion to see if we could get something done about material for welding for our local blacksmith so we may have welding done on farm machinery or repairing of necessary farm tools. He had to close because of being unable to get the proper material for welding, etc.

Motion made by Earl Kermeen and supported by Alton Finkbeiner that we appoint two to write up a resolution and send it to OPA and Clark Brody.

CENTRAL HILLSDALE—Hillsdale

Discussion on the inflation problem brought out that everyone enjoys "inflation" although it doesn't last long enough. Therefore, something must be done to stop a probable "deflation" period following the war.

DELHI-AURELIUS—Ingham

The discussion was carried on by the whole group, the question being "What can we do about Inflation?" Immediately, the question arose, "Why is it that no matter how high industry and labor may rise, it is never called inflation till farm prices start to climb?" But, no one volunteered an answer to this one.

Conclusions of evening:

1. Try to pay off all previously contracted debts.
2. Do not contract any new debts to be paid off when inflation may be over.
3. Buy War Bonds.
4. To co-operate with government to fullest possible extent.

be controlled by price control alone.

SOUTH CUSTER—Mason

Farm Action Committeeman, Dallas Lehman, reported on the November action committee meeting. The following facts were brought out that it was through the combined efforts of the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations we made our strength felt and the country aware of the needs of agriculture. Meetings, such as the Community Farm Bureaus, must be kept going so that people will be informed and interests kept up that we may hold the gains we have made as well as make new ones.

MONTCALM—Montcalm

All were interested in the advantages of a Federal Egg Grading Station. Irving Sohn gave valuable information. Carl King made a motion that Maynard Brownlee be appointed to investigate the possibilities and requirements of such stations. Motion carried. Meeting turned over to discussion leader. The quiz in the Farm News being used.

BEULAH—Benzie

The group discussed the hopeful prospects of organizing new groups in nearby communities. Two prospective leaders were mentioned—Don Grey and Ward Cutler.

RIVERTON—Mason

Glen Bedell gave a fine talk on "Why a Farm Bureau?" "Farmers must have some means of organization in order to express their views and desires, hence the FARM BUREAU. When should membership start? As young people; most receptive period. Junior Farm Bureau members should make excellent future "Senior" Farm Bureau leaders."

GAINES—Genesee

Topic: "What can we do about inflation?" was read by members. Discussion followed by asking questions given in "Test your Knowledge".

Inflation does not mean good times for everybody because as prices rise everyone doesn't share in increase of wages so hardship comes to some.

Farmers are not responsible for inflation as factory payrolls are higher than farm income. Inflation cannot be a part of inflation because there has been a depression after inflation. Depression has never been prevented before. Farm prices should not be controlled unless wages are controlled also. There must be a balance to prevent inflation. Sure to be plenty of taxes to be paid. Mention made of radio discussion over WKAR. Mention of tariff control and man power bill.

SHERIDAN—Calhoun

The meeting was turned over to the discussion leader, Mr. Oederkirk. Topic: Inflation. Inflation was defined as prices going too high and then taking too sharp a descent. One of the things the farmers are worrying about is the price ceiling on him but not on industry.

BENTLY HILL—Antrim

Ten interesting questions concerning inflation were discussed and argued by the group.

AUGUSTA—Washtenaw

Motion made that it be suggested to the County Board that we request that a committee meet with the editor of the Ann Arbor Daily Press for an explanation of his editorial on the farm bloc.

METAMORA—Lapeer

After a short discussion, the Metamora group decided to hold a Christmas party at the Metamora Town Hall, Wednesday evening, December 15. The group members to invite all the farmers and their families in Metamora township to the party. There would be a Christmas tree with a 10 cent gift exchange and a potluck lunch.

Mrs. Lillian Taylor, Recreation Leader, asked Mrs. Leone Travis, to take charge of the recreation for the evening. She was very much surprised to find that plans for a mock wedding in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's fourth wedding anniversary had been made.

Following the ceremony which the parson read from a mail order catalogue Little Dallas Stock brought in a wagon full of gifts for the happy couple.

CLIMAX—Kalamazoo

Mr. Elwell then led the discussion on inflation and the suggested controls. It was conceded that control measures help to cushion the depression that must follow inflation which we already have to some extent. Considerable indignation was expressed that control measures seemed to be aimed at the farmer, but all seemed willing to assume their just share of inconveniences caused by a nation at war.

Juniors To Attend AFBF Meeting

Several Juniors to be present at the 20th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, December 8-10, inclusive.

President Norris Young, Vice Presidents Robert Smith and Raymond DeWitt, Publicity Chairman Marjorie Klein, Directors Katherine Wilkop, Bob Gilbert, and Don Smith. Ten Juniors from Mason County plan to make trip. The group will attend the rural youth meeting of the A.F.B.F. on December 7.

Coming Junior Events

1—A combined state board and state officers meeting sometime between Christmas and New Years at East Lansing.

2—American Farm Bureau Rural Youth meeting, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, December 7.

3—Bay County's 100th consecutive meeting, December 14th.

4—The State News Letter goes to all paid up members.

5—Gratiot's first meeting as community groups.

Co-op Council

Branch county has a Co-operative Council made up of the farmers co-operatives and the Farm Bureau. Its purpose is to co-ordinate the activities of these groups.



State Farm Mutual

REDUCES

Auto Insurance Rates!

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company announces immediate reductions in rates effective as of November 1, 1942

The reductions amount to 10% to 50% of prevailing rates on some coverages. Our lower rates are in accordance with our anticipation of different driving conditions under the 35 mile an hour speed limit and gas rationing.



We believe that our rate reduction equals or exceeds the savings to policyholders announced by any other company. You now get the most insurance protection at much more reasonable costs in State Farm Mutual, the world's largest automobile casualty company.

DRIVE SAFELY and CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.

Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing, Michigan

70,000 POLICYHOLDERS IN MICHIGAN

LOCAL AGENTS IN 350 MICHIGAN COMMUNITIES

Resolutions Set Our Course of Action

Background Materials for Discussions in December By Our Community Farm Bureau Groups

By STANLEY M. POWELL

The seriousness and complexity of the problems, old and new, confronting Michigan farm families was eloquently reflected in the resolutions which were adopted by the delegates at the recent Michigan State Farm Bureau convention.

The proposed resolutions sent in from County and Community Farm Bureau groups exceeded in quantity and variety of subject matter the recommendations of previous years. The resolutions committee tried hard to consolidate and boil down these resolutions, but despite their best efforts they ended up with what was probably the longest report in the history of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Their report would have been far longer than it was had they not resorted to the expedient of referring to the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for study and action a great many detailed resolutions, particularly a large proportion of the recommendations of the various commodity conferences which were held at East Lansing on the day previous to the opening of the regular State Farm Bureau convention.

All Want Time Changed

Most prominent among the recommendations sent in from Farm Bureau groups around the state were resolutions asking for the return to Central Standard Time for Michigan and calling attention to the seriousness of the farm manpower problem, and asking that it be recognized by the various governmental agencies which formulate or administer rules and regulations having to do with the selective service, price ceiling on farm products, and other matter which are directly reflected in the available farm labor supply.

Scattered throughout this issue of the Michigan Farm News, Editor Ungren is carrying news articles and editorials which feature many of the resolutions which the delegates adopted. Complete copies of the resolutions which constitute 15 pages of single-placed mimeographed material have been placed in the hands of all Farm Bureau legislative minute men and the publicity chairmen of all Community Farm Bureau discussion groups.

The notion that passing a resolution settles anything is very erroneous. Adopting a resolution merely defines a position and charts a program for future effort. A resolution is the crystallization of the thinking of the majority of the Farm Bureau members and declares to the public in general, and to the individuals or agencies most directly affected just how the Farm Bureau members feel about a certain issue. Furthermore, the resolution is a definite instruction or order to Farm Bureau officials and workers as to what the members want done along any certain line. Taken together, the resolutions constitute the program of the Farm Bureau for the coming year.

Merely passing a resolution is not the end, but only the beginning. It would not be worth the paper on which it was written unless it were

followed up by intelligent and aggressive action. The Community Farm Bureau discussion groups are the logical place for much of the work which must now be done along this line. It is important that each member understands what position was taken by his state organization and why the delegates reached that particular conclusion. Full publicity of the facts involved should be disseminated throughout the community through oral discussion and printed publicity in local papers. Then when the legislature meets, individual and group expression on these issues should go forward to the senators and representative at Lansing. Of course, in regard to national legislation, communications should be addressed to the two United States senators and the congressman from your district.

Farmers Pledge Their Strength

Although the Farm Bureau resolutions very naturally called attention to the various handicaps and difficulties confronting Michigan agriculture and asked relief and redress from these handicaps and inequities, there was a high note of patriotism running through the pronouncements of the delegates. For instance, the last paragraph of the foreword stated:

"Farmers would gladly subscribe to any program involving 'equality of sacrifice' on the part of the American people. We renew our pledge to play our full part in this time of national and international crisis. Even though tremendously handicapped, we will strive to produce increased quantities of food for America, members of our armed forces throughout the world and citizens of the allied nations. We challenge other groups and classes to follow our example of industry, forbearance, and practical patriotism."

Want Fair Treatment, Too

While farmers are ready and willing to do their full part and more in the war effort, they have a proper measure of self-respect and will insist that they be given proper consideration and not be subjected to either unfair treatment or slander. This attitude was emphasized in the following extracts from the foreword:

"Farm folks are not asking for any subsidy or sympathy. They do feel that they are entitled to equality of economic opportunity. As the competition of industry forces ever rising farm wage scales, farmers insist that this increased cost of operation should be reflected in the calculation of any price ceilings which may be placed on farm products.

"To those politicians, editorial writers, radio commentators and newspaper columnists who would make people believe that farmers and their organizations are greedy profiteers, we need only say that we are proud to stand on our record and we hope that these misinformers will soon investigate and find out for themselves the real facts regarding what farmers are thinking and doing."

While any individual Farm Bureau member or local discussion group has a very proper right to differ from the state organization on any issue, it is obvious that in unity there is strength and we cannot expect to make much progress on these issues unless we

throw the entire strength of our statewide membership behind the program which has been so carefully formulated by our delegates.

Our Platform for the Year

In the last analysis, these resolutions constitute a crystallization of the thinking of the individual members and their community and county groups. Large numbers of resolutions received from all sections of the state were studied by the resolutions committee in preparing the report which was submitted to the delegates for their action. Each resolution was considered carefully on the floor of the convention. Controversial matters were fully discussed. Amendments were always in order. Various resolutions were proposed from the floor or turned in to the Committee while the convention was in progress.

Everything possible was done to insure that the final action expressed the convictions and desires of the majority of the delegates.

The resolutions, therefore, constitute our platform and program for the coming year. Again I say they should not be regarded as accomplishments or closed incidents, but rather as the beginning of a crusade for more equitable conditions and for progressive steps which will aid in winning the war and establishing a righteous and abiding people following the military victory.

WKAR MONDAY ROUNDTABLE FOR DECEMBER

- TIME.....1:00 to 1:30 p. m.
- TUNE.....870 on your dial
- Theme—The Manpower Situation and the war.
- Dec. 7—The Manpower Situation—Is there a Shortage?
- Dec. 14—Problems in the Use of Women to Relieve Manpower Shortage.
- Dec. 21—Problems in the Use of Youth to Relieve Manpower Shortage.
- Dec. 28—Problems in the Use of Minority Groups (Negroes).

FARMERS WARN LABOR UNIONS

Resolution Adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau Nov. 12-13, 1942

We would again go on record as recognizing the right of labor to organize for collective bargaining and to protect the proper interests of its members. We deplore, however, any effort of one organized group to seek to destroy or weaken another. Specifically, we call upon labor to recognize and deal fairly with farmers' co-operative groups and to cease their attempts to embody the requirement that organized farmers and/or their employees carrying on the work of their industry or its co-operative branches must become members of labor dominated organizations.

We demand freedom of the highways and freedom of delivery at markets for farmers and their co-operatives.

We urge that all labor unions be required to incorporate and thus become financially responsible for their actions and agreements.

Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 1.) Farmers have a feeling that altogether too many boards are dominated by industry and labor and as a result war policies are made with the interests of these groups in mind. . . . at times to the detriment of the war effort and certainly to the detriment of agriculture. Farmers haven't adequate representation on the various boards carrying on war activities. There has been considerable bungling in directing the farmer's war effort. . . . not bungling by the farmer but bungling by bureaucrats and boards who write the programs; boards that refuse to listen to practical rural leaders who do know the farmer and his problems. There is a feeling that manpower boards would be no different.

Mr. Hopkins writes some fine words. It would be much more helpful if some of those ideas were put into effect to a greater extent.

WARTIME LOBBYISTS

Further along in his article Mr. Hopkins writes, "I have never quite understood why lobbyists in wartime didn't change their jobs and go to work for government."

Let us analyze that one a bit. . . . Any lobbyist that is worth his salt is not just a promoter for some special group; he's a fact finder and research man who presents to those in charge of national affairs the problems of the group for which he speaks. That's as necessary in wartime as in times of peace. If it weren't for farmer organizations and farm representatives speaking for agriculture at Washington, we might still be taking all the manpower from the farm and next summer we'd be wondering what happened to food production.

Washington is still thinking in terms of getting production without adequate farm prices and wondering why so many farmers are selling their equipment and quitting farming. There's altogether too much thinking in terms of cheap food and subsidies and rural regimentation.

Farmers don't want this, they don't think it's necessary and they'll fight against it until they are convinced otherwise. Then when they do accept it, they want to be sure that other groups are accepting it too. They

don't want time-and-a-half overtime pay for some when they hardly get half-time pay for a job that always requires overtime. Neither do they enjoy seeing cost-plus contracts with all that that implies. Nor do they like high war costs and huge profits. Farmers resent all this in war time. Somebody needs to show the Washington bureaucrats that if farmers get the notion that the great war for the common man doesn't seem to include them, they are apt to acquire a spirit of defeatism. That would be bad for the war effort. Food is a weapon, just like guns and tanks and airplanes.

Farm workers and those serving the soil and the farmer's production plant are equally important with the munitions worker and the soldier. Were all in this war together. It takes a right smart spokesman for farmers to show the folks at Washington that these things are so; that the farmer and his job are important in winning the war and that agriculture must be given certain considerations if it is to do its part.

Someone needs to be continually pointing out that all farmers want is a chance to help win the war and maintain a democracy and be given a fair break while they're doing it. That's why we still need spokesmen for agriculture in Washington, Mr. Hopkins. You call them lobbyists.

Endorses Work of the American Dairy Ass'n

The American Dairy Association is an organization of 5,000,000 farmers in 13 states and has for several years proven its value by familiarizing consumers with the advantages and desirability of dairy products as a food. Within the past year the dairy industry of the State of Michigan has organized the American Dairy Association of Michigan to co-operate with this program to maintain present markets now and after the war.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau hereby endorses and lends our support to the program of the American Dairy Association of Michigan, and urge the American Farm Bureau Federation to go on record approving the American Dairy Association's program and recommending the support of all Farm Bureau people.

Farm REPAIR PARTS

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They're Getting Harder To Buy—Inspect Your Equipment Now!
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FOR DEPENDABLE COLD WEATHER OIL PROTECTION we offer at special low prices our regular high quality BUREAU-PENN and MIOCO motor oils. They are improved for quick starting, smooth performance and for low consumption. Guaranteed equal or superior to any oil on the market, regardless of prices.

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This is positively a limited offer. The extra low prices are good only as long as your local Farm Bureau dealer's oil supply lasts. Get your winter's supply NOW.

Super Unico Anti-Freeze

SUPER UNICO ANTI-FREEZE is of uniformly high quality 200 proof Ethyl alcohol. Has a rust inhibitor protecting against rust of all five metals in the automobile cooling system. It also contains a retardant against excessive evaporation.

New Unico Permanent Anti-Freeze

Farm Bureau's new Unico Permanent ANTI-FREEZE is one of the best anti-freezes on the market. Has permanent qualities. Stands up under severest cold. Does not evaporate or boil away. Ask your Farm Bureau Oil Dealer about it.

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24% or 34% Protein Concentrate

fed correctly, gets all the milk your cows can give—AND—it leaves more cow to milk next year. MILKMAKERS carry the necessary proteins from linseed meal, gluten meal, corn distillers grains, cottonseed meal, soy bean oil meal.



The sunshine vitamin, vitamin-D, now added to MILKMAKER means better boned calves and better assimilation of minerals. This sums up to the fact that MILKMAKER is the MODERN dairy ration.

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MERMASH means MORE

Blood doesn't come from turnips—nor eggs from poorly balanced feeds. MERMASH got 160 eggs per hen for Mrs. Weiss of Saginaw. MERMASH also netted over \$3.00 per hen above feed cost for Mr.



Erway of Barry county. Whether it is producing eggs or raising broilers or pullets NO FEED does better than Farm Bureau Mermashes.

IF YOU HAVE LOTS OF HOME GRAINS

Write for our booklet telling how to use 400 lbs. of your own feed grains with 100 lbs. of our Mermade Balancer 37% protein concentrate. Mrs. Engle of Lapeer averaged 163 eggs per hen in ten months on this plan. She netted \$188.72 in egg profits on 75 pullets. You can do it, TOO.

MILKMAKERS — PORKMAKERS — MERMASHES

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, FEED DEPT., Lansing, Michigan

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

A Study of the Farm Bureau Resolutions

Questions Prepared by Eugene A. Smaltz, Membership Relations Dept
(Answers may be found in articles in this edition about Resolutions)

YOUR ANSWER

1. What is the State membership goal for 1943?
2. What are the two jobs for 1943 with respect to Community Farm Bureaus?
3. What major change in organization is the J. F. B. making to meet war-time conditions?
4. What type of farm laborer should be deferred by Selective Service?
5. What's one solution for stopping farm-to-factory movement of labor?
6. What 4 steps are recommended in offering a solution to the manpower shortage?
7. The delegates do, or do not, urge that school children be excused for emergency farm work?
8. What new department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is given the responsibility of meeting labor problems?
9. Why do farmers want representation on Selective Service, rationing agencies, WPB, ODT, OPA, and War Manpower Comm?
10. What simple step could be taken by the State Governor and Legislature to help farmers increase production and to avoid much inconvenience?
11. In reapportioning the seats of the state legislature and Senate, what two factors establishing fair legislative representation must be kept in mind?

For the correct answers, attend the next meeting of your Community Farm Bureau Discussion Group.