I. **EDITORIAL**

Why Farmers and Congress Say No!

The House in Congress has for the second time within six months voted to stop federal food subsidies to farmers.

This time the House voted 278 to 117 to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation but to forbid the use of money by any federal agency for food subsidies for consumers. I好几个m days before the vote was taken, a full two years since Congress voted to continue the program through to the end of 1944.

The House voted the same distinct for the food subsidy program that farmers have expressed through the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and other groups. We understand that no Democrats voted against consumer food subsidies in the House. They rejected the administration’s charge that a vote against food subsidies was a vote for inflation.

Why the opposition to subsidies? There are many, beginning, perhaps, with the farmers’ observation that they aren’t needed. Certainly not in times of full employment and generally high wages. In these times people should be able to pay all of their grocery bills and not have to depend upon some unseemly help from the marketing costs in the food industry, costs that are up because and distribute foods. How much to cover other operations also includes payment for many necessary consumer pays includes payment for many necessary consumer, processing and how he shall process it; and tells the distribut~ from the producer to consumer of all dairy products, how, where and when, and to whom, he shall distribute the products of our farms.

The FTC found consumers are not interested in wearing out the farm is deployed.

How the government, through its several bureaus, tells the farmer when and what to sow, when and how much he shall reap; tells the processor what he shall process and how he shall process it; and tells the distributor how, where and when, and to whom, he shall distribute the products of our farms.

**Subsidies login in and we encourage the expansion of the present program, and if we do not stop the present program where it is, what have they told you is going to be the next step? who shall purchase the entire citrus crop? Then the purchase of the entire bean crop. Then the entire control from the producer to consumer of all dairy products, how, where and when, and to whom, he shall distribute the products of our farms.

**Some Light on High Food Prices**

Are prices for food high because of what the farmer gets, or are they high largely because of the charges added to the cost of food by part of the consuming public itself?

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a report which calls attention to the charges which accumulate on farm products from the time they leave the farm until they reach the consumers’ table.

The FTC found consumer prices in Boston paying $1.67 for a sock of scarlet for which the grower in Texas got 15 cents. Head lettuce that brought the grower 85 cents per head sold for $4.80 at thousand miles away.

Consumers in St. Louis paid $2.58 for tomatoes for which producers in California got 52 cents.

The Trade Commission said that similar examples could be found in the case of potatoes, apples, citrus fruits, bread and other foods.

The spread between the farm price and the price the consumer pays includes payment for many necessary services in processing, transportation, and retail distribution.

But if consumers consider food prices unduly high, and are told that because of that an inflation threat, perhaps it would be well for them to investigate what goes into their shopping basket. How much has the spread widened the past two years because of increased in wages for consumers who process, transport, and distribute food. However, it is not because of higher operating costs in the food industry, costs that are up because of higher wages being paid everywhere.

**Remember! Neighbors!** If you want a square deal in this world, you have to be ready to fight for it.
What We Stand For in '44

...strength in the hands of the popular tribune, but cer-
tainly in the deferment of essential manpower and the
before.

Farm Account Books help on income taxes. The
Michigan Census shows that income taxes are increas-
ingly important. The amount of income tax received
from Michigan farmers during 1943 was $11,000,000,000,
more than double the amount received in 1939. The in-
terest paid on mortgages and other costs to secure the
ecessary production...
STATE COLLEGE NEEDS MORE CLASSROOM

Revolution debated by Rhythms students

We must increase our appreciation of the importance of the third-grade level and our school which is responsible for our high school program. In our present-day education system, there are many schools and colleges which seem to be more concerned with the third-grade level than with the high school program. This is because many schools have a great deal of teaching in the third-grade level, and therefore, they are not able to give as much attention to the high school program. Our schools need to focus more on the high school program in order to prepare students for college and for their future careers.

People Want to Talk About Food Situation

By DR. EDWIN B. HALLER

This is the time of year that we tend to talk about the third-grade level and our school which is responsible for our high school program. In our present-day education system, there are many schools and colleges which seem to be more concerned with the third-grade level than with the high school program. This is because many schools have a great deal of teaching in the third-grade level, and therefore, they are not able to give as much attention to the high school program. Our schools need to focus more on the high school program in order to prepare students for college and for their future careers.

If you need an overhaul this year, a...
FARM BUREAU POLICY ON FOOD SUBSIDIES

Resolution Adopted at 26th Annual Meeting
At Michigan State College, Nov. 18-21, 1942

We do hereby recommend to the Governing members of the Michigan Farm Bureau, in accordance with our responsibility to the farmers and citizens of Michigan, that:

1. The Michigan Farm Bureau take the lead in formulating a national program, through the executive committee of the National Farm Bureau Federation, to educate the public in the economic facts and implications of the national food program.

2. The Michigan Farm Bureau, in cooperation with the Chalmer Center for Education in Agriculture, the University of Michigan, and other similar agencies, provide opportunities for farmers to acquaint themselves with the principles involved in the national food program.

3. The Michigan Farm Bureau encourage the government to utilize its purchasing power to provide a stable market for farm products.

4. The Michigan Farm Bureau urge the federal government to establish a stabilization fund in order to prevent the fluctuations in prices caused by the dependence on food subsidies.

5. The Michigan Farm Bureau support the establishment of a national marketing board to control the production and distribution of farm products.

6. The Michigan Farm Bureau urge the government to provide adequate housing for farmers and their families.

7. The Michigan Farm Bureau support the establishment of a national food security program to ensure a stable supply of food for all citizens.

The principles involved in these recommendations are:

Agricultural policies must aim at restoring the purchasing power of consumers to a point where the normal demand for agricultural products is increased. The principles involved in the recommendations above are:

1. The need for a national food program.

2. The need for a national marketing board.

3. The need for control of production and distribution.

4. The need for adequate housing for farmers and their families.

5. The need for a national food security program.

6. The need for a national stabilization fund.

7. The need for education in the economic aspects of the national food program.

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COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU ACTIVITIES

By HAROLD A. SELLERS

SOUTH BATTLE CREEK -General.

The South Battle Creek Community Farm Bureau held a meeting on Oct. 23 and 24 at Camp Warren, with a membership of 127. The meeting was opened by Justice Arno Eschels, state president of the Michigan chapter of the American Farm Bureau. The meeting was led by Raymond DeWitt, chairman of the State Farm Bureau's National Farm Bureau Young Men's Committee.

The meeting opened with the presentation of a program of events for the coming year, including the following:

- An educational program for the children of the community.
- A series of workshops on various agricultural topics.
- A speakers' bureau to provide opportunities for community leaders to address local issues.
- A community garden project to promote healthy eating and environmental awareness.

The meeting concluded with a hearty round of applause for the speakers and organizers, and a promise to work together for the betterment of the community.
A Hired Hand That Never Quits

During the crop season of 1943, the national and state agricultural extension services did a round of work on the problem of farm labor. They raised the situation, the problems, and the possibilities so that Congress would be asked to act by 1943, and that a bill would be passed by Congress which would make the needed farm workers available to meet the situation through the WPA. If the committee to which the bill was referred met and to the members of the legislature. They decided that it was preferable that all resolutions clear through the resolutions committee, there is no desire to prevent the report of the resolutions committee is mimeographed and of the resolutions are furnished to Michigan members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at East Lansing Nov. 10 and 11.

A copy of the resolutions has been mailed to every Community Farm Bureau discussion leader and to every Action Committee member. The resolutions are published in full or are summarized in this edition of the News.

The purpose of this article is to describe how the resolutions originate, the process by which they are considered, and what is done about them following their adoption.

Throughout the year, but particularly in the weeks immediately preceding each annual convention of the board of delegates of the State Farm Bureau resolutions are sent to state headquarters from County and Community Farm Bureaus, individual members, state-wide commodity exchanges and local co-ops. They are accumulated in a file and are referred to the resolutions committee which is appointed by the president of the State Farm Bureau, and at each annual convention.

Upon authorization by the board, the President selects seven capable and well-informed Farm Bureau men and women to represent to the various geographical districts and commodity interests in the state organization.

The resolutions committee meets at least two or three days in advance of the opening of the annual convention. It usually holds all-day and evening sessions reviewing all the resolutions under consideration as a program for the consideration by the delegates. Reports of the commodity committees, held on the day preceding the meeting of the resolutions committee are referred to the resolutions committee for consideration and for incorporation in their recommendations. The report of the resolutions committee is graphed and a copy given to each delegate upon his arrival to the convention. Usually on the first day of the convention the resolutions are printed for reading and then on the second day they are taken up one at a time for detailed consideration and debate.

They may be adopted, with or without amendment, rejected or tabled.

Usually delegates will have resolutions which they wish to offer from the floor for immediate consideration. While it is preferable that all resolutions clear through the resolutions committee, there is no desire to prevent any delegate from bringing to the floor a resolution which he believes should be considered. A representative of the resolutions committee will discuss any resolution which is proposed at any time during the convention.

The resolutions committee at its meeting Nov, 11, President O'Neill in the chair, resolved that the Michigan State Farm Bureau, working with the state agricultural extension agencies, should encourage the adoption of a ceiling price program in the interests of the farm workers and of the consumers.

The way that looks to us is that the ceiling price program be set at 50 cents a bushel for the job. It is $1,000,000 to the consumer in 1919. In Michigan 90% of requests for the job. It used $9,000,000. In Michigan 90% of requests for the job. It used $9,000,000. In Michigan 90% of requests for the job. It used $9,000,000.

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