

Michigan's Constitutional Convention



Van Buren Farm Bureau Group Visits Con-Con

Members of the Van Buren County Legislative and Resolutions Committees participated in Michigan Farm Bureau's Con-Con Seminar in Lansing on January 24. The group had lunch at the Famous Restaurant with Delegates from their district and officials of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and then visited the general session of the Constitutional Convention and attended several committee meetings.

Seminars Successful

County Farm Bureau Legislative Committees are participating in two important series of Regional Seminars. A schedule of Constitutional Convention Seminars is nearly concluded. This program brings County Legislative and Resolutions Committee members to Lansing to review Con-Con issues, attend a luncheon meeting with their Con-Con Delegates, and attend the regular afternoon session of the Convention.

The North East and North West Regions are joining for their Con-Con Seminar on March 13, which will complete the series. Attendance of both Con-Con Delegates and Farm Bureau committeemen has been excellent.

The County Legislative Committees are also making a second visit to Lansing for the regular annual Legislative Seminars.

Legislative Seminars still to be held:
South West Region-March 7.
East Central Region-March 8.
North East and North West Regions-March 14.

President Nisbet Attends Farm Bureau Series



CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION PRESIDENT, Stephen Nisbet of Fremont, (standing) is pictured speaking to Legislative and Resolutions committee members participating in one of the series of Con-Con Seminars called in Lansing by the Public Affairs Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Although hard-pressed by Convention schedules, President Nisbet found time to attend several of the meetings. Between Associate Legislative Counsels Dan Reed and Robert Smith (extreme left and right) sits Delegate Judge Earl C. Pugsley, of Hart, Michigan. The series of meetings were unusually well attended with participants spending the lunch hour with their delegates and then visiting the Constitutional Convention in session at Lansing's Civic Center.

Hard Work, Debate Mark Sessions

STANLEY M. POWELL
Con-Con Delegate—Legislative Consultant

Vital decisions are made daily in the Constitutional Convention now in session in Lansing's Civic Center. Currently, most of the action is in what is termed the "committee-of-the-whole."

That is a procedure in which 144 delegates act as a committee with one of their own members designated to serve as chairman. During these sessions there is unlimited debate, and there are no record roll calls, although the electrical voting machine is frequently used to determine whether an amendment or other motion is adopted or rejected.

By decision of convention President Stephen Nisbet of Fremont, I have acted as chairman of the committee-of-the-whole several times. I can testify that things look a lot different from the rostrum than they do from seat number 104. There are times when the job of presiding gets a little rough.

From the rural point of view, probably our worst setback to date, was the surprise action whereby the committee-of-

the-whole, by a vote of 65-53, adopted the so-called "McCauley amendment" which wipes out the present 15 mill limitation and authorizes the legislature to establish maximum millage rates which the various units of government may impose on general property without a special vote of the people.

The chairman of the committee on Local Government estimated in advance that it might take 7 hours to debate in committee-of-the-whole, the reports coming from his committee. He underestimated the time required slightly. Actually, the committee of the whole debated the committee proposals for some 35 hours!

Naturally, rural folks have a special interest in what the new constitution might have to say relative to townships. When that portion of the proposed new constitution was under consideration, Professor James K. Pollock, head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, offered an amendment which would have stricken all reference to town-

Farmers Reminded of Responsibilities



CHARLES DAVIS

CON-CON DELEGATE Charles Davis, Ingham county farmer and Farm Bureau member, explains recent actions of the

ships in the new constitution, and would have substituted the following two sentences:

"The legislature may provide by general law for the organization and government, and for the dissolution, of political subdivisions other than counties, cities and villages. Each

convention to farm-club members.

The importance of close contact between farmers and Delegates to Michigan's Constitutional Convention grows more marked as work of the Delegate-Body nears its planned deadline. As a result, farmers in dozens of Michigan communities have arranged "report" sessions with their Delegates.

In one such typical session, Charles Davis, Ingham county farmer and farm leader expressed personal optimism about several areas of work in the Convention, notably the attitude of most delegates toward local government. His optimism stemmed in part from the "Dedicated effort and work of the majority of Delegates—in a task which some declared to be much more exacting than that required of most legislative bodies."

It is obvious that not only would this new provision have ended the constitutional status of townships, but it would have provided the machinery whereby the legislature could have done away with present townships.

Another Con-Con delegate who shares the views of Dr. Pollock, that townships might well be eliminated, and all local governmental services be rendered by the county at large and cities, is Arthur J. Madar of Detroit. He has had printed, and has given rather wide distribution to a little green card with a picture of a frog, and the following language printed thereon, in green ink:

"The greatest deterrents to good government and the writing of a good constitution are the gnawing ambitions of petty politicians who are afraid that annexation or merger of their units of government with other larger units would take away the water from the small ponds that makes them big frogs."

I am glad to report that Dr. Pollock's amendment was defeated by a vote of 41 to 88.

The long awaited debate on legislative districting is scheduled to get under way very soon. The recommendations of the Con-Con committee on Legislative Organization are that, whenever any new mapping of the state for Senate or House districts is to be carried out, it would be done by an apportionment commission consisting of four members chosen on a geographical district basis by each political party. There had been some thought that the first apportionment might be written directly into the new constitution. Currently, the 34 existing Senatorial districts are spelled out in the constitution, and apportionment of the House seats following each decennial census, is a responsibility of the legislature.

The committee report provides that until the 1970 census, the present 34 Senatorial districts would be continued and each of the four large counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, and Genesee would be given an additional senator.



OF PRIME IMPORTANCE — throughout rural Michigan is the chance to hear direct reports from local Constitutional Convention Delegates. This group of Ingham county farmers and guests are pictured listening to farmer-Delegate Charles Davis.

Following the 1970 census, the Senate would be reappportioned on a formula basis with area being responsible for 20%, and population 80% of the new mapping. The Senate would be composed of not less than 36, nor more than 40, Senators following 1970.

As far as the House is concerned, each county or group of contiguous counties having 7/10 of 1% of the state's population, would be given a representative, and the balance of the 110 House seats would be distributed among the most populous counties on a mathematical formula basis, equaling what is known as equal proportions.

Any county comprising a representative area, entitled to 2 or more representatives, is to be divided into single-member districts, each of which shall contain not less than 75%, nor more than 125% of a ratio of representation determined by dividing the population of the county by the number of Representatives to which it is entitled. These districts are to follow city and township boundaries when possible, and are to be as nearly square in shape as possible.

If the majority report of the Con-Con committee on Legislative Organization is adopted, the upper peninsula will continue to have 3 Senators, both before and after 1970. Their House seats would drop from the present 7 to 6 and to 5 following 1970. The 27 northern lower peninsula counties would continue to be represented by 3 1/2 Senators. Their House seats would drop from 8 1/2 to 7 1/2, and then following 1970, to 5 1/2. The 22 southwestern lower peninsula counties would continue to have 10 Senators through 1970 and 9 1/2 thereafter. Their House seats would drop from 25 to 24, and then to 23 following 1970. Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, and Genesee counties which now have 9, would have 13 until 1970, and 15 for the next 10 years. Their House seats would increase from the present 51 to 53, and then to 57 in 1970. The remaining 15 counties in southeastern Michigan would continue to have 8 1/2 Senate districts through 1970, and 9 following that census. Their representative districts would be reduced from 18 1/2 to 17 1/2 until 1970, but would then be increased to 19 1/2.

It is obvious that this pro-

posal would decrease somewhat the representation from rural counties, but the change would not be nearly as drastic as was embodied in most of the 39 different plans which were studied by the Legislative Organization Committee.

Con-Con delegates have not yet acted on proposals which would change the makeup of the Executive branch of state government. Pending proposals provide that only Governor and Lieutenant Governor would be elected. The Governor would appoint remaining members of the State Administrative Board, with the exception of a Legislative Auditor who would be chosen by the legislature, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction who would be selected by an enlarged State Board of Education.

There seems to be considerable sentiment that the term of office of state officials, and even county officials, should be increased from 2 to 4 years. The Michigan Farm Bureau has favored retention of 2 year terms and continuation of the present direct election of state officials.

Con-Con delegates are working long hours and are serving earnestly and conscientiously. However, it is hard for them to know the views of their constituents on all of these important questions unless the citizens give them the benefit of their thinking on pending issues. A word from you to your delegates might well be the decisive factor which would determine the final action taken on some important question. We urge that you take the time to get in touch with your delegates and to give them the benefit of your thinking on matters coming up for decision.

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Larry W. Barlow, twice nominated outstanding farmer of Finney County.

"Most practical machine shed I've ever seen... thanks to two new uses of concrete"

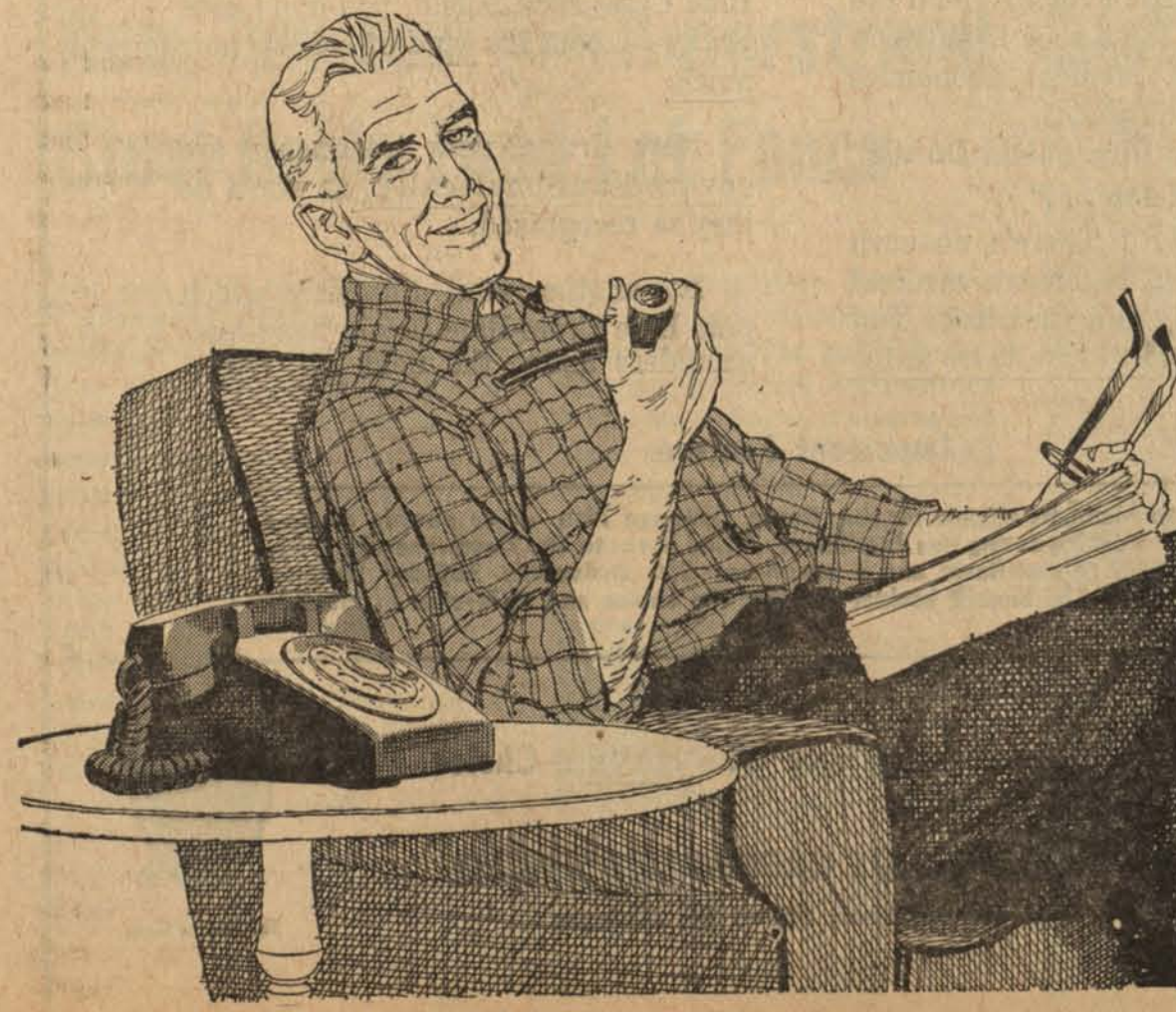
Says LARRY W. BARLOW, Holcomb, Kansas

"In building this machine shed, two new concrete construction methods made a world of difference. First, those 'tilt-up' precast concrete walls went up fast and easy. They're rugged enough to withstand plenty of rough treatment—even bumping with heavy machinery. Second, the 'folded plate' concrete roof is only 4 inches thick—needs no inside supports. This gives us a full 24-ft. by 32-ft. clear-span interior—makes it easy to swing machinery around right where we want it. And the roof has no trusses or girders for birds to roost on—so our machinery stays clean." Concrete construction makes a lot of sense to farmers everywhere. Fire, rodents and weather can't damage concrete. There's no costly upkeep... no rust, rot or painting problems.

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"THIS TIME OF YEAR, WE DO OUR VISITING BY PHONE" "We'd like to go across the state to see the children, and take a few weeks off to visit my sister out west, but this time of year it's pretty hard to get away from the farm. There are so many things that just can't be put off. "So, instead, we just sit down in the living room and make a Long Distance call. Within seconds we're talking to people who are miles away—without any bother at all." It's easy to visit a friend or relative by Long Distance. The rates are lowest after six at night and all day Sunday, when you can call places 1000 miles away for as little as \$1.25. MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

On Pigs and Potatoes

Khrushchev Wrong Again

Pork producers in the United States not only feed their pigs differently than Russian farmers do, but they also have less government criticism of their operations.

Premier Khrushchev recently told Russian farmers that their pigs should be fed sugar beets rather than potatoes, and added that farmers should double their yearly pig production.

Feeding sugar beets or potatoes to hogs in the United States is impractical from a standpoint of prices under normal conditions, says Jacob A. Hofer, swine researcher at Michigan State University.

If potatoes are fed to growing pigs, they need to be cooked before hand, Hofer says. "The cooking is a matter of changing the raw starch into cooked starch which makes the potatoes more palatable and more digestible," Hofer notes.

Research conducted in 1944 and 1945 by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station showed that dehydrated potato flakes were unsatisfactory in the growing ration of pigs.

Feed requirements increased as much as 20 per cent when potatoes were used in the ration, and weight gains by the pigs were greatly reduced.

Food scientists say the only possible flavor difference would be found when sugar beets are fed. The amount of sugar in the meat might possibly

be increased when feeding sugar beets.

It takes about 400 pounds of potatoes to equal the feeding value of 100 pounds of corn, says Hofer.

"One of the things that makes this country great in terms of agriculture is our tremendous corn production in the Midwest," he says. Corn and hogs go hand-in-hand and the largest percentage of the nation's hogs are raised in the Midwest.

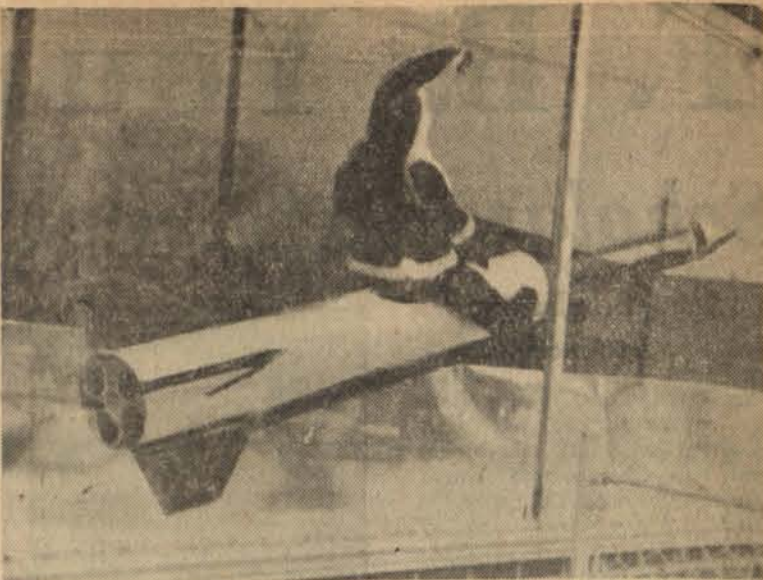
The United States differs from Russia because our food problems center around surpluses and not deficits, he says. Research at agricultural experiment stations is still dedicated to increasing the efficiency of agriculture.

"I still believe very strongly that this is sound research as long as the entire world has a food shortage problem," Hofer emphasizes. "The strength of our country lies in its ability to produce food."

Khrushchev showed a great deal of interest in U.S. corn production when he visited the Iowa farm of Roswell Garst in 1959. Garst is a nationally known corn breeder and cattle feeder who first met the Russian leader during a trip to the Soviet Union.

Corn production in the Soviet Union has been limited because of a short growing season and limited rainfall in some regions of that country. So while Soviet space craft have completed world orbit, their agricultural scientists have not developed the answers for U.S.S.R. food production.

Santa In Orbit



COULDN'T RESIST—was the comment of a visitor to the Farm Bureau Services Retail Store at North Staples Street, Kalamazoo, where he snapped this picture of Santa on his rocket. The unusual Christmas window decorations were created by assistant manager John Blok. The store is noted for its lively windows and bright display areas. Hein Meyering is manager.

Asparagus Growers Annual Meeting Set for March 12

The annual meeting of the Michigan Asparagus Growers Association will be held in Hartford, March 12, at 8:00 p.m. In addition to Association business to be conducted at the meeting, talks will be featured by Walter Wightman, president of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association and J. Ward Cooper, Secretary of the Michigan Asparagus Growers Association.

Wightman will explain Farm Bureau's marketing program, carried out through the MACMA affiliate. Cooper is expected to report on the 1962 asparagus outlook, and on the initial membership drive of the MACMA Asparagus Division, currently underway and to be

concluded the day of the meeting.

Following the meeting, district elections will be held to choose a new MACMA Asparagus Marketing committee. All members will be notified of the district meeting dates.

The March 12 annual meeting is not restricted to members of the Michigan Asparagus Growers Association or to members of MACMA. Anyone interested in the asparagus industry is invited to attend.

ADA is Voice of Dairy Farmers in Markets

"The total sales promotion program of the American Dairy Association is a most effective voice for dairymen in the market place," said William Hitz, ADA president, at the 20th annual meeting of the American Dairy Association of Michigan at East Lansing, February 2. Five hundred dairymen heard Iowa dairyman Hitz say that they must fight continuously to hold and expand their markets.

Through ADA, member producers in 49 states carry on a nation-wide sales promotion program that includes advertising, merchandising, public relations and research. The program is directed to consumers and has the cooperation of milk distributors, food industry and retailers, restaurants and hotels.

Member producers finance the program through a set-aside of two cents per 100 pounds of milk, or one-half cent per pound of butterfat.

Two directors were elected: Roy Fassbender of Marquette to succeed William Jilbert of Calumet, and A. F. Clump of Ubyli to succeed J. R. Rugaber of Weyland. These officers were re-elected: Andrew Jackson of Howell, president; Herman Koenn, Chelsea, vice-president; George Austin, Ovid, treasurer; Boyd Rice, Lansing, Secretary.

Tuscola County F. B. Home



Tuscola County Holds "Open House"

PRESENTING THE KEY—to the new Tuscola County Farm Bureau home at Caro, is Robert Bush (left), Nassar farmer and Chairman of the Farm Bureau building committee. Accepting the key is Farm Bureau president, Clifton Lotter. Looking on are Clifton Smith, president of the Board of Directors, Caro Elevator and Robert Schantz, Manager of the Caro Cooperative Elevator. To extreme left is Loreita Kirkpatrick, office manager for the Tuscola County Farm Bureau. The building is located at 416-422 Wells St., Caro.

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Portland Cement Association Appointment Is Announced

Appointment of Philip J. Mielock, of East Lansing, as agricultural field engineer on the Michigan district staff of the Portland Cement Association has been announced by J. Gardner Martin, district engineer.

Mielock succeeds C. M. Meredith, of Lansing, who recently retired after 16 years of service on the association staff.

In his new post Mielock will work with farmers and farm organizations on the use of concrete for all types of rural construction.

Prior to joining the Portland Cement Association staff, Mielock was a member of the Michigan State University faculty as instructor and extension service worker in agricultural engineering. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from



PHILIP J. MIELOCK the university in 1957 and a Master's degree in agricultural engineering in 1959.

Mielock previously served in the U.S. Air Force strategic air command in the Far East and Europe after graduation from high school in Whittemore. He resides in East Lansing with his wife and two children.

Mielock is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Farm Bureau Services Egg-Marketing Expands

Decision Reached to Build Second Unit

Plans to erect a second egg processing plant by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., have been announced by the Board of Directors and Maynard Brownlee, general manager of Farm Bureau Services. Growing demands upon the present processing plant, located in Jenison, has forced the decision.

P. J. Sikkema, manager of the Egg Marketing Division of Farm Bureau Services, pinpointed the demands as tied to growing production now at 3,400 cases of eggs per week, forcing consideration of double-shifts for present personnel and equipment. Another

coolers will maintain proper egg storage temperature and humidity, as required by federal regulations. Every phase of our egg marketing operation is under daily supervision of the USDA," Sikkema said.

Will Service New Market Area

"The proposed site in southeastern Michigan will provide progressive egg producers of that area another Farm Bureau service. It will, in keeping with the organization's basic objective, provide egg producers of that area with a reliable and firm market.

"This objective has been attested to by the 75% increase in volume handled by Farm Bureau Services during the past year, which places Farm Bureau Services as the third largest packer and marketer of Michigan eggs.

"This increased volume also is a giant step forward in our basic objective... that of holding the great Michigan egg market for the Michigan egg producer."



PNEUMATIC LIFTER—removes eggs from shipping cases onto the flash candling table at the Jenison egg-processing plant of Farm Bureau Services. Similar modern devices will be installed in the proposed second unit scheduled to be built.



PETER J. SIKKEMA

factor was distribution and transportation costs tied to serving producers and consumers in a state-wide area.

Plant Locations Considered

"Several communities are under consideration" according to Sikkema, with plans to locate the new plant in the southeastern part of the state with an eye on the vast metropolitan Detroit market. Current thinking may place the new plant on an arterial highway, perhaps within 20 miles of Detroit, cutting transportation time from the processing plant to the market.

"The completely air conditioned building will be 100' x 150', pole-type construction and roofed and sided in aluminum. Two 50' x 30' x 12'

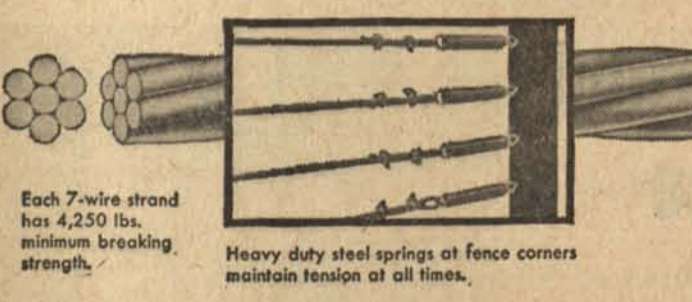


"BARKER" EGG-GRADER—with automatic packaging unit, is pictured processing Farm Bureau Services eggs. This is one of four modern machines of this type to be installed in the new egg-processing plant to be built in the southeastern part of Michigan in the near future. Each machine handles twenty 30-dozen cases of eggs per hour.

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Supports Become Farmer Control-Trap

Community Farm Bureau Topic For Discussion In March

Background Material for Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator, Education and Research

The national farm program must be examined as a long-range political development. As this development proceeded, the farmer became constantly more vulnerable to the danger of tight controls, or from the viewpoint of ambitious politicians, an opportunity for a "power grab."

Since World War II farm programs have continued to weave a political net about the farmer and his operations. The pattern of the weaving is thus:

The political war cry was repeated again and again—"The government must insure to farmers a fair income. Therefore we must have high price supports." But as these high supports continued, the stocks of surpluses mounted in government storage and costs became astronomical.

Up to now, even to suggest to the planning politicians that price supports should be eased and made flexible brought a storm of protest and an accusation of being "against the farmer." Events now reveal that the time "just was not yet ripe" to reduce the surplus glut. The surplus was to be a means to justify a particular goal.

It is now history that with high price supports at hand the farmers did not adjust their output to the needs of the market. They had no need to do this. The government would buy at a good price what the market did not take. Acreage cuts meant little. Production per acre could be increased many fold. Government surplus stocks mounted and piled up.

RUNNING THE GANTLET IN WASHINGTON....



The Political Dynamite Charge Grows

The tremendous glut of surplus stocks always hung over the market. If they were released at any time, they could break the market price to smithereens. To prevent this and to keep the dam from bursting would depend on a benevolent and sympathetic Congress and Secretary of Agriculture. But there stood that constant surplus threat.

A short five years ago, when worried people pointed to the growing surplus pile, the crowd of government planners and advocates of nationalization for our economy protested. "No! These are not surpluses! They are 'strategic reserves!'" And so the bins bulged fatter, costs of purchase, loans and storage grew—until the situation matured and the time for a stroke arrived. That time has come!

A Change In Tune - Off Key

Listen to what the centralizers are now saying. They now sing a new and contradictory song. It goes like this: "The public will no longer tolerate this expensive SURPLUS build-up! These costly stocks must be reduced and liquidated. Farmers must accept strict production and marketing controls!"

In his talk during Farmers Week at Michigan State University, Secretary Freeman told farmers that they must be prepared to accept sharp controls of production. There was no longer the old stress on the "benefits" of the program. A new philosophy of the farm program was emerging—a tough one. Its coming was a

griculture. Examine the events of the past two years closely.

Two years ago, no one had any basis for accusing the dairy industry of overloading the government with expense. Then something was done about it. The dairy industry should be given a reason for a strict control program.

Through mid 1960 dairy farmers were keeping production pretty well adjusted to the needs of the commercial market. The government was not purchasing much in dairy surpluses. The 1960 output was 123 billion pounds—a bit less than the previous five-year average.

In early 1960, the support price for manufacturing milk was \$3.06 per hundredweight. In mid-September of 1960 it was raised to \$3.22. Then in March 1961 it went up to \$3.40. In the "flush" production season of July 1961, when output normally rises and the market price is a bit below the annual average, the support price was raised again! Farmers added to their herds.

The fluid milk price rose and consumers began to cut back on milk consumption. The per capita consumption of dairy products dropped. Government purchases of these products increased. Direct price support purchases of non-fat dry milk went up 13%, butter up 3 times, and cheese (which had been in little need of government aid) saw government purchases multiply 632 times.

Government stocks of dairy products in 1961 mounted to 390 million pounds—twice the volume and four times the value of the year before. Now the conditions justify a cry of "too much!" Yes, the dairy farmer, too, should be controlled!

And now—in the 1962 farm program proposal the dairyman has a whole section imposing production controls on him—limits on his own right to expand his operation, if need be, to meet rising costs of operation. For the moment, he is not pinned with sales quota limits. That can wait. We take one step at a time.

Feed Grains - The Whiplash Appears

Portions of the farm bill dealing with wheat and feed grains reveal the kind of "choice" that is left to the farmers. The choice lies between compliance and poverty.

With corn and feed grains, a referendum would be held among eligible growers. A producer with 25 acres or less could decide to participate in the program or stay out. If he stayed out, he would have no vote in the referendum, receive no supports, get no land retirement payments, but would be policed to see that he stayed in bounds. Overplanting would bear a penalty at 65% of the parity price value of the excess output, unless it were sealed in storage.

A grower with an allotment of more than 25 acres would come under the program automatically, if it were approved in the referendum. Would it be approved?

The situation is set to insure a favorable vote. For if growers rejected it, the government could release 10 million tons of feed grains at bid prices to break the open market price. There is the "bull whip" raised and ready to see that farmers "vote right."

If you "cooperate," you get 65% to 90% of parity — with certain restrictions. You must be in compliance on all government regulations applying to your farm. You must retire a part of your allotment of land for feed grain production—20% or a total of 20 acres to be put in soil conserving practices.

Wheat - The Noose Tighter Still

In the case of wheat, the knots are drawn still tighter. The twitch on the farmers nose gets a vigorous twist. You may sell only as much as the government permits — IN BUSH-ELS.

Talk about a shotgun wedding! If wheat growers should turn down the program, the government could sell 200 million bushels of wheat at bid price to break the open market price. Remember, government programs created the surpluses. Now they become a club over the farmer's head.

If you are under the program you must (a) retire 20% of



your land base allotment or at least 15 acres. (b) You will be issued certificates permitting you to sell a quota of your output. Certificates for export would be redeemed at 90% of parity. Certificates for domestic sales would pay at 75% to 90% of parity. Processors, too, would have to have these "permits" to handle the grain. Thus emerges the government control of both the right to produce and to sell.

Violations in the use of these certificates would be a misdemeanor or a felony, carrying a penalty of up to 10 years in prison and/or a fine of \$10,000. Again, cross compliance in all government programs

would be a requirement for the supports, or for the certificates.

Spice For The Urban Cake

In order to gain urban support for the shocking features of the farm proposals, some benefits must be tossed in the direction of the city people. This is done in Title I, dealing with land use.

In the light of the fact that the government has spent billions of dollars to reclaim and irrigate more agricultural land in the past few years, the proposal becomes astonishing. Now the big push is to force

farm land retirement on a wholesale scale.

What About Net Incomes?

Throughout the whole history of this development, the farmer's attention has been lured toward one factor of the income equation only—PRICE. That has been the ever-dangling bait.

Now the equation turns upside down, and the talk is about limits on volume grown and sold. In simple arithmetic, your net income is gained by multiplying volume sold by the price received and subtracting costs. If the volume you can produce and sell is limited by law, your cost per unit produced goes up. You have fixed costs on the farm — taxes, maintenance, etc. And is anyone suggesting a limit on the price of machinery? No. Figure out whether you stand to get a better income out of this attempted federal power grab.

Get Set for Action!

Congressional debate on these farm bills will be active in the coming weeks. Highly persuasive salesmanship is being used in Congress and with the public to push this 1962 program through. Passage of these bills will be a gigantic step toward nationalizing the

control of every farm in America.

Farm Bureau people have never had a more threatening issue before them. Strong, united and repeated action to defeat these bills becomes a must for the farmer and every American who cherishes the freedoms and rights of individuals. This is a bid for state power over the people at its rawest.

the farm and keep the management of your own affairs, now is the time to do it. Point out to your Congressmen what this means to farmers and to the future of American agriculture. The economy of our whole nation is at stake. For as agriculture goes, so goes the nation. This road leads but to dictatorship.

Questions

If you would fight to preserve your right to earn a living income for your family on

A special discussion action and report sheet will be sent to your Discussion Leader.

Discussion Topics

Considering that numerous issues affecting farmers and Farm Bureau policy will be arising at certain times in the Constitutional Convention or its product and in Congress or the Legislature, the State Discussion Topic Committee provided for possible shifts and adjustments to meet emergency conditions. Topics will be carried through as listed unless developing issues change their priority.

Developments in the Constitutional Convention as they relate to Farm Bureau policies.

Retaining the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, Or — Issues Behind National Marketing Orders.

Be sure to read your discussion article in the Michigan Farm News. Attend your Community Farm Bureau meetings. THEY ARE THE KEY TO UNITED MEMBER ACTION.

PROTECTION, SAVINGS and SERVICE sold us on FARM BUREAU!

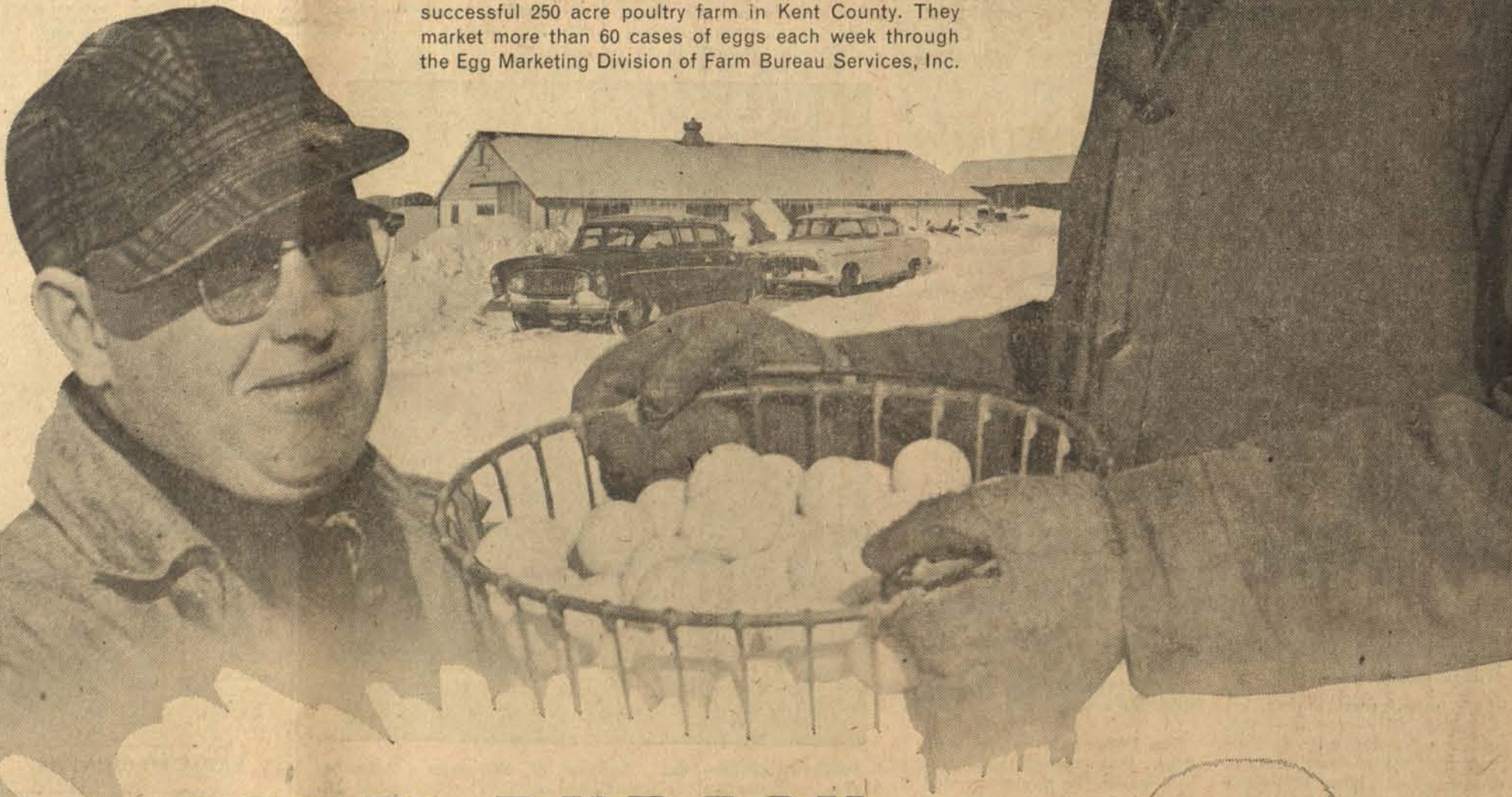
Harry and Fred Oosterhouse are typical of the many new Farm Bureau members who are discovering the advantages of Farm Bureau's "Pace Setter" auto policy.

"Like most people, we are interested in broad coverage, low cost and good claims service," said Fred. "Farm Bureau has given us this and more. Three basic advantages . . . protection, savings and service sold us on insuring our three cars and two trucks with Farm Bureau."

Harry Oosterhouse agrees with his brother and adds, "We like the complete Farm Bureau Insurance program and the personal service of our Local Farm Bureau agent."

Farm Bureau's low auto rates for full time farmers plus the current 10% dividend will save you money. See your local agent for details. You'll find him most willing and able to serve you.

Harry Oosterhouse, left, and his brother, Fred, operate a successful 250 acre poultry farm in Kent County. They market more than 60 cases of eggs each week through the Egg Marketing Division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.



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