"Managed News" Practiced
By Dept. of Agriculture

Tax Funds Used to Influence Wheat Vote

Less dramatic perhaps than the "managed news" fracaso of the Cuban invasion but with more long-range results are current findings by the federal government to manage farm news toward a "yes" vote in the May 21 wheat referendum.

Thousands of news releases, written by government agricultural experts and placed at every newspaper in the nation, and at the same time coordinated with a "yes" referendum drive in 150 farm counties throughout the country, will make up the thrust of the farm "yes" campaign.

Foliated and laid out broadcast farm news, although it is not a new method of influencing public opinion, was told at the recent Egg Symposium in Atlanta that it has become more sophisticated. New research methods and "test" judges are used.

These basic trends to agricultural news have been followed by the Federal Extension Service, which was told at the egg conference.

"Foliated" and "laid out" broadcast farm news is the terminology given to an effort to influence the public's attitude toward government programs, projects, policies, etc., through the medium of the farm news service. It is the strategy of the "yes" campaign for the May 21 wheat referendum.

Early in the year, Governor Anderson of Minnesota, who has been a strong proponent of the "yes" referendum, told the Extension Service Secondary Service Bureau that his state could not afford to let the government program go.

\textit{May 21 Set for National Referendum}
\textit{Congress Closely Watches Outcome}

Government planners are back at work behind the scenes in the national wheat referendum set for May 21.

According to Dr. Willard Cochran, masterminder of the scheme and "Director of Agricultural Economics" to the United States Department of Agriculture, the wheat scheme is the forerunner of similar controls for all agricultural commodities.

\textbf{COMMUNITY APPROACH}

In public statements Cochran has explained that such control of agriculture would be "an essential first step in a community control of private enterprise". He said the value which cannot be calculated but which is "the difference between a healthy consumer and a sick consumer" would have to be placed in the hands of the consumer, or, the government, or both. Cochran has stated that "the essential control of the total national economy will be worked out in forms of "T.D." — Total Directly Managed, such that every farm be assigned its quota of goods to sell.

Cochran also clashed with his fleeing critics who have adopted the "benefit" slogan, others will claim benefits of the Mayo proposal. Cochran will say: "benefit" is a red herring to the fact that the "free" market may cost the nation much more in the long run than it has cost the government. Cochran predicted that the "free" market will cost the nation much more than the government, but that the value of the "private benefit" will be lost through inflation.

An effective formula, Cochran said, is one that would result in a "free" market, with a "free" home, a "free" family, a "free" country, a "free" state, and a "free" world.

\textbf{Supply-Management Is the Basic Issue}

The resolution also extends symbolic of the nearly 40 county winners in the state-wide parishioners for "service.

Farm Bureau opposes this proposal, but it will do more in the future to the advantage of agriculture than to its disadvantage. Farm Bureau delegates felt that the "service" proposal would be acceptable to the people of the United States, but the mayors of the cities and the states would not accept it, and the system would have to fail.

Frank W. Hitz, Iowa State delegate, was sent to the United States Department of Agriculture by the Farm Bureau to negotiate the Kansas plan for the mayors and the state. The plan, which was accepted by the state and the cities, requires that all wheat be delivered to the United States Department of Agriculture and that the farmers be paid a fixed price that would allow the farmers to keep control of the wheat.

Farm Bureau publishes this information as part of the "benefit" slogan, others will claim benefits of the Mayo proposal. Cochran will say: "benefit" is a red herring to the fact that the "free" market may cost the nation much more in the long run than it has cost the government. Cochran predicted that the "free" market will cost the nation much more than the government, but that the value of the "private benefit" will be lost through inflation.

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Russian "Supply-Management" Fails

Khruuschev Deposes Agricultural Minister

"YOU'RE OUT"—cried the unipore. He was used to making that call ... he had reached the tenure decision three times in the last five years.

The thesis was Nikita Khruuschev's, The "player"—Agricultural Minister, Konstantin Georgiyech Pyshn. The "game"—Russian agriculture. Pyshn struck out in much the same manner as his predecessors. All failed to produce the greater quantity of food demanded.

THEY SEEK OUR SECRET

Pyshn tried. He tried hard. He even made a trip to the United States to see the Russian farm failures that happened. His visit was to "reveal Russian farm lands of the Kamchatka region, exposed to the answer to Russia's growing food problems."

But even in this country of free enterprise to cultivate "wot" what he saw. The forest hid the tills—the railway hid the sod.

But even if it had been able to "wot" how could he believe, he would not be able to believe, he failed to recognize the key to the secret. Most Russian agriculture is controlled, government-owned, which could not be called "private" even by the most liberal Europeans.

About a year ago Khruuschev made it known that he wanted his men, such men as Pyshn, to produce. The Commissar issued orders but was not able to obtain, through the Soviet bureau, the personnel he needed to accomplish the production task. A shortage of personnel was the primary reason for the failure of the "system," the "success" of which had been the implementation of the "collective." The average collective farm of 68,000 cultivated acres. The average collective farmer is about 45 acres and is family owned. Our average American farmer farms 172 acres, while the average Russian farmer farms 26 acres. But the average Russian farm is about 40 acres in size and is owned and operated by the family.

U.S.A. Production Versus The U.S.S.R.

Most is only one example ... one inning in the game. As the U.S. has seen in the production of durable goods, figures, Russia cannot raise crops any more successfully than animals. Average yields per acre compare this way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S.S.R.</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>19.5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>6.6 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>36 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>36 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>26 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Russia did lead in one crop, cotton, but even there the margin was relatively small. They were able to raise an average of 610 lbs. per acre compared to our 448 lbs.

In order to make a real concise statement, this is really the efficient agricultural production program we have ever had. The underdeveloped, the underdeveloped countries, are now able to grow crops that are barely sufficient to feed themselves, let alone the surplus feed for the surplus feeders. The masses get what is left over to go see their favorite farmers.

Compared to the greatest example, the U.S.S.R. has not been able to produce any more crops than we. The average U.S. farmer is about 45 acres in size and is owned and operated by the family. The average Russian farmer farms 26 acres. We are fortunate to obtain 42 grams per day, with only 26 grams being left over to go see his favorite farmers.

Why are we able to produce the food we do? A few reasons are:

1. Economic system: Free enterprise, free enterprise, free enterprise.
2. More food: We have more food, not only because we have more land, but because we have more people who are willing to work on the land.
3. Better equipment: We have better equipment, better machinery, better everything.

The augur of our future is bright. We are on the threshold of a much better tomorrow, a much better tomorrow, a much better tomorrow.

Jim McPhee

President's Column

Dignity of the Individual

We are faced with difficult times. The fall of each major crisis up to now, has preserved the unity of our group of states, and it has helped us overcome the basic philosophy that the individual is important.

This is one of the basic principles taught by Christ. The importance of the individual. He was always talking to individuals. You remember he was talking to Peter and asked him, "Whom do you say that I am?" Then he asked the question to Peter himself. "But whom say ye that I am?" That was the important thing.

We recently heard a speaker say, "After the discovery of God, nothing is so sacred as the dignity of man."

The basic philosophy of some people in the business world is the dignity of the individual. This is an insult to the dignity of every American citizen.

They say we must have a "managed" economy. This is an insult. It is an insult to the dignity of American agricultural leadership and to the individual farmer.

For years, people can remember when it was considered a target for pride if one of the family accepted welfare benefits. We took care of our older folk, regarded them as respectable people, to stay out of welfare, to stay out of welfare.

Now a Marketing Agent for the Cooperative Marketing Board, Mr. Alvers,Chicago, and Chautauqua, on the subject of moldy feed, said, "To prohibit a man to feed his livestock moldy feed is to prevent him from seeing the vision of the Lord."

The commune where I live, the commune where I live, the commune where I live, is the center of the universe. In order to make a real concise statement, this is really the commune where I live.

The most important deterrent to military agriculture is the fact that they do not have enough food. They do not have enough food, they do not have enough food, they do not have enough food.

From this it is not uncommon to see cases where people would rather accept Welfare support than work at certain jobs. It is not uncommon to see cases where people would rather accept Welfare support than work at certain jobs. It is not uncommon to see cases where people would rather accept Welfare support than work at certain jobs.

Our military defense is important but the food we grow is important too. The food we grow is important too. The food we grow is important too.

Today, we are faced with the problem of preserving the food we grow. The American farmer to the average American, is the most important individual in the world, the most important individual in the world, the most important individual in the world.

Our military defense is important but the food we grow is important too. The food we grow is important too. The food we grow is important too.
Tax Bills Await Fall Term

In general, all bills which would amend Michigan tax laws have been killed, leaving toward a legislative session this fall which will take up the whole matter of tax reform and revision.

One exception is S. 695. When introduced, the bill stated that it was to correct the injustice in the administration of the Peace in Justice Commission. The truck trailer was not overinemble in total, but was heavy on one axle and the load needed to be halved. Instead of providing the best in the state, it was reported that the truck was held out while the load was paid “in cash.” By that time the direct track load “bus” and could not be added. Mean-while the load had been held in the extreme cold for more than 14 hours.

The Farm Bureau member is concerned because such action is illegal in the state, but no questions about the basis of wisdom in the enforcement of the law.

The new Constitution will become effective on the same date, but the only thing which the Justice of the Peace will not be able to do is to hold the law of the province. The Justice of the Peace will be abolished within five years. The Legislature is directed to set up a system of courts of limited jurisdiction (other than those who are required to duplicate the Justice system). Therefore, foreign textile manufacturers buy United States cotton at the subsidized bargain rate, make it up into finished goods and sell them in this country at prices which are competitive with the lower world price.

Three hundred persons were present when the bill was introduced by a former AFIP president, rep-"ereigning" Mr. Kline. The bill will be presented to the governor and the Agriculture Economics Department. The Agriculture Economics Department, as established by Mr. Kline, will work with the governor on farm problems.

Tangled Web

Sir Walter Scott wasn’t thinking of cotton subsi-"aries, of course, when he penned his familiar “Oh what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive.” But they did dramatically illustrate his point. Currently the government guarantees the farmer 32.5 cents a pound for his cotton. This is because cotton is the world market price plus the amount that the government pays. The result of the government guarentees is that the cotton is sold below the world price. This foreign textile manufacturers buy United States cotton at the subsidized bargain rate, make it up into finished goods and sell them in this country at prices which are competitive with the lower world price.

So what does the administration propose doing about it? Lower or abolish the subsidy? Per-"er the administration proposes doing about it? Lower or abolish the subsidy? Per-"er the凡事 are paying the farmer 32.5 cents a pound, the government pays 5 cents on the dollar, or about 10%, to consumers. This is why the government has been able to pay farmers 32.5 cents a pound, while the world market price is only 32.5 cents a pound. The government pays 10% of the world market price.

The government guarantees the farmer 32.5 cents a pound for his cotton. This is because cotton is the world market price plus the amount that the government pays. The result of the government guarantee is that the cotton is sold below the world price. This foreign textile manufacturers buy United States cotton at the subsidized bargain rate, make it up into finished goods and sell them in this country at prices which are competitive with the lower world price.

Brody Scholarship Aids MSU Students

During his lifetime, the name of Clark L. Brody and the Michigan State University agri-"erures is being perpetuated through educational scholarships and awards. The scholarship was established by Mr. Brody and three other men from the MSU, and is awarded annually at his death.

The scholarship is available to Michigan State University masters and doctoral students in agriculture. The scholarship is equal to the MSU tuition, fees and room and board.

Anna R. Edwards Taken by Death

Barely Misses Centennial

The Michigan Farm Bureau was formed by the member but he decided to be elosed with the passing of Mrs. Anna Rebecca Edwards of Bear Lake, Manistege County.

LEOING LIFI

Mrs. Edwards, who led an active and sprightly life as the Michigan Farm Bureau’s first secretary, had a long and distinguished career in the Michigan Farm Bureau. Her leadership and enthusiasm for the organization were unparalleled.

Mrs. Edwards was survived by her husband, Lee, who is a past president of the farm group, and her daughter, Nora.

Prominent Cass Woman Passes

Served as Women’s Chairman

Mrs. Les Bakerman, prominent member of the Cass County Farm Bureau, passed away March 23, at the Lee Memorial Hospital in Dowagiac.

We need to be careful not to waste our time or our money on these issues. We want to make sure that we are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil. We are as one, in our chosen toil.
EGG-COOKING WINNERS LISTED

Allied Poultry Industries Co-sponsor Winners have been announced in the statewide egg-cooking contest sponsored by Michigan Allied Poultry Industries, Inc., in cooperation with the national contest sponsored by the Poultry and Egg National Board.

Mrs. Richard North, Dearborn, won in the State Senior Division, while Mrs. Collye Parkinson, Grand Rapids, Mrs. Ross Howell of Crystal Lake, and Mrs. Harry Jones, Jr., Silverton, were named winners of the Junior division.

 announces the winner in the Senior Division was Mrs. Tillie Simunec, Deerfield, and Mrs. Leslie Dobson, Camp Commercial, respectively.

Last year the Westfield lost its farm and in a disastrous fire. Extent, near Terry, is now taking over the farm which contains 200 acres. Four younger brothers give him a big hand.

Mrs. Clark Carpenter, Tunbridge, Vt., second in the state contest in the Senior Division, was Mrs. Richard Chap- mell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shafer of Lebanon, and Mrs. Harry Jones, Jr., Silverton, were named winners of the Junior division.

RURAL-URBAN PROGRAM

The purpose of Rural-Urban events is to create a better understanding between farm people and urban dwellers. One such event is what the Saginaw County Farm Bureau Women's committee is doing at their program on April 18 in the Morrison Hotel.

Rutgers, automobile dealer, village president and chief, selected superintendent, minister, gas dealer—each personly invited by Farm Bureau Women's committee—brought dinner and fellowship with their most neighbors. Press and media representatives were also present.

Mrs. Clara Carpenter, Tunbridg, Vt., second in the state contest in the Senior Division, was Mrs. Richard Chap- mel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shafer of Lebanon, and Mrs. Harry Jones, Jr., Silverton, were named winners of the Junior division.

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FARMER'S PETROLEUM ASKS STICKY QUESTION ON OILS

Few Drive in "Ideal Conditions"

Can your car stand a $6.00 rise in oil change interval? Probably not... most of them can't. You've heard a lot about long drain oils recently, and many claim about what they can do. This has been offered to you by oil companies who have felt free to make these claims.

Gretchen, 1964, car owners, in some cases, state that a $6.00 rise in oil change interval is too high for them to accept. This is due to the fact that they feel that their cars are operating under ideal conditions.

It has always been the policy of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative in insist on proven quality in petroleum products. To maintain high standards, advance research and scientific performance data sheets must be developed for each oil formula before it is released for marketing.

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative follows this plan, as a matter of policy, in everything it does.

Miss Ellis is attempting to familiarize her students with the situation on Michigan orchids. She has a fine collection of orchid seeds in with papers on Michigan applications to production.

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative states that its students are interested in the matter and will be given to the students for study and challenges of farm life.

The Royal Oak Kilmul High School contains much of the life of children of office workers, since there is very little industry in the immediate area. If you are interested in co-operating in this, please write to Farmer Service, 460 N. Grand River Ave, Lansing, Michigan.

WHEAT REFERENDUM MAY 21

Don't let the Secretary of Agriculture "pull the wool over your eyes" Congress will almost certainly consider new wheat legislation when the referendum is voted down. The 32 years it took wheat to make pure worth 1943 is an election year. Remember?

FARMER'S PETROLEUM

PERFORMANCE WHERE IT COUNTS — IN THE FIELD

All gasolines look alike at the pump, but performance is proved in the field where more acres per gallon can mean more profit per acre. Extra additives with special rust inhibitors protect your fuel systems, and all FARM BUREAU POWER BALANCED performance blended for your trucks — and the family car.

Use POWER BALANCED gasolines, regular and premium, and get more acres per gallon.
Using Millage Wisely in School Financing

Discussion Topic
PREPARED BY THE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

Do we need more and better schools? You bet we do, but it is not so simple as the law says it. It is our moral obligation to each child. The struggle centers in finding ways in the financed, the need schools, and in spreading the burden equitably.

Michigan's pupil population is increasing at about 50,000 per year. State costs for educating 1,700,000 pupils in 1960.61 were about $750 million for the school year. The cost of education per child rose from $260 in 1951.52 to $420 in 1960.61. About 50% of this was due to inflation.

In the face of the needs of new schools who will need classroom and teacher space. In addition, local property owners have the burden of paying the taxes to support these new schools.

Federal regulations often force states to spend for school buildings. This is necessary to provide a safe and adequate school environment for the children. The state equalized valuation of property is based on the market value of the property. The state then provides funds to the districts based on this valuation.

State-aid has exerted pressure on the districts to spend for school buildings. This is necessary to provide a safe and adequate school environment for the children. The state equalized valuation of property is based on the market value of the property. The state then provides funds to the districts based on this valuation.

The high millage district in Michigan is 50 mills for school purposes, the low district is 40. The average district millage is about 45.

Federal Aid?

People in heavily-taxed districts get a larger share of federal funds than those in lightly-taxed districts. This is because the federal government provides funds to the states based on the percentage of the state's population that is in the heavily-taxed districts.

Federal aid is available to districts that have a high percentage of children in poverty. The federal government provides funds to the states based on the percentage of the state's population that is in the heavily-taxed districts.

To Face the Future

A school system that is in control of its own destiny must have a plan for the future. The high millage district in Michigan is 50 mills for school purposes, the low district is 40. The average district millage is about 45.

Sound Spending

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