

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE **ACTION** PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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VIEW OF ACROPOLIS, ATHENS, GREECE — SIGHT TYPICAL OF MANY OFFERED THROUGH NEW FARM BUREAU TRAVEL-TOURS
(See Story on Pages 12-13)

Michigan Farmers Score Top Legislative Record

Legislative accomplishments achieved by Farm Bureau during the 1963 session of the Michigan Legislature have been studied in detail by the board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau at a recent meeting in Lansing.

A review of the bills on which Farm Bureau had a definite position shows that 38 which had Farm Bureau support have passed through both branches of the Legislature and have been sent to the Governor's desk for signature.

Another 117 bills opposed by Farm Bureau were defeated at some stage of the legislative process. Many died in committee, others made some progress, but none were enacted.

Not a single measure opposed by the Michigan Farm Bureau was sent to the Governor's desk!

However, a long list of bills favored by Farm Bureau failed to clear through the Legislature. Nearly all of the 74 bills in this listing will continue to receive Farm Bureau attention and be regarded as "unfinished business."

Fully as important as the passage of bills favored by farmers, was securing needed money for basic agricultural programs such as the Cooperative Extension

Service. At one time it appeared that the Service would suffer a drastic cut in funds for its program, but finally the threatened cut of over \$280,000 was adjusted to only \$80,831. This same amount was added to funds given the Agricultural Experiment Station of Michigan State University.

The 4th Public Act of the current session, made an appropriation to the Michigan Department of Agriculture for beetle eradication. It included \$183,200 to replace funds used last fall in a spraying campaign against the Japanese Beetle, and \$80,000 for fighting the Cereal Leaf Beetle.

Other appropriations included \$195,000 for a beef-cattle research center at Michigan State University. The old beef cattle experiment barn was torn down to make way for the new M.S.U. Engineering building.

Another appropriation bill provides for studies and planning for construction at state institutions, and for a Food-Science building and a Conservation-Forestry building at Michigan State University.

(See "Capital Report" page 2 for more on Legislation.)

Farmers Reject Wheat Control Scheme

Loud and Clear.

That's the way farmers spoke in the Wheat Referendum.

When they voted "NO" they raised their voices in protest against more and more government in their farming business. They did so in the face of threats of "chaos" and in reply to unprecedented pressure from government officials that included the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet.

Farmers matched their pennies, nickels and dimes against thousands of their own tax dollars used against them. They matched their united Farm Bureau voice against the skillfully managed news releases, the video-tape, radio programs and reams of so-called "unbiased information" fed into media channels from the United States Department of Agriculture.

And farmers won.

How well they won was told by newscasters in reports that talked of the "powerful American Farm Bureau." How well they won newspapers recorded in a record sign-up and vote from Maine to California.

Leading the parade of states with a major vote potential was Michigan where farmers turned out in record numbers for a

total vote of 77,946 (unofficial) of which 61,066 (—a whopping near 80%) were against the increased wheat controls.

Unofficially only 6 Michigan counties, 5 in the Upper Peninsula, cast more votes favoring the program than against it. However the total "yes" vote in the 6-county area appeared to be only 70 ballots. Michigan's heaviest wheat producing counties voted strongest to reject the program. Huron county voted 78% against the program, Sanilac, 84%, Tuscola, 86.6%. Farmers of Missaukee county cast the strongest percentage vote against with a 94.8% "No." Other top no-vote counties included Gratiot with 88.9%, Allegan with 85.1% and Saginaw with 85.2% voting against the control program.

Unofficial returns from major wheat growing states show that the referendum failed heavily in this area. Ohio farmers voted a stout 77.9% against the proposal, the referendum failed in both North and South Dakota.

The Michigan Farm Bureau is joining farmers of other states in calling for a re-examination of Farm Bureau's wheat program, largely ignored until the referendum issue was settled. It contains five comparatively simple points

that farmers believe will put them back on the road to increased farm income with less government control.

1. Voluntary Cropland Retirement — all or part of a farm, 3 year minimum. Competitive bid basis.

2. End acreage allotments and marketing quotas — 1964.

3. Wheat supports at higher of:

- Average world prices for past 3 years or
- 50% of parity (Floor, not ceiling)

4. No release of surpluses at less than 115% of support price level, unless matched by purchases.

5. Feed grains — support at 90% of average 3-year market price, or 50% of parity.

A Pat on the Back

The wheat vote, in itself, awards some laurels worthy of mention. It speaks with clarity of the ability of Michigan farmers to think clearly and to back that thinking with action.

The vote, in itself, commends the dedication of Michigan's volunteer Farm Bureau workers in the campaign.

Michigan Farm Bureau in

capitol report

Prepared by the Public Affairs Division
Michigan Farm Bureau

As reported elsewhere, Michigan farmers fared well in the recent legislative sessions. The record includes 38 bills supported by Farm Bureau now enacted into law, 117 bills opposed by Farm Bureau were prevented from passage with no bill opposed by Farm Bureau enacted.

A listing of actions of farm interest would include: *Passage of H.518*—a measure which revised the law prohibiting the littering of public or private land. It stiffens the penalties for such practices. Farm Bureau Women have been especially interested in anti-litter efforts.

Passage of H.444—a measure which calls for regulations in the matter of standards, grading, marketing, advertising and selling of eggs. Under the new law, all grade "B" eggs will be so labeled.

MEASURES DEFEATED

The Michigan Farm Bureau again rolled up an impressive record in successfully opposing bills detrimental to farmer's interests. They would include defeat of the so-called K-12 bill (S.1199). This was the 1963 version of a mandatory system of consolidation for Michigan's schools. Adoption would have forced over 1,100 of Michigan's 1,700 school districts to reorganize in the very near future regardless of the wishes of the people in those districts.

In the words of a leading metropolitan legislator, S.1199 would have "imposed a vast bureaucratic superstructure over our present local county and state educational system." There would have been created a seven member appointed state committee to "develop policies, principles, and procedures for a statewide school district reorganization program." Each intermediate (county) school district would have had a 15-member committee (10 in counties having no primary districts).

The committee's duty was to prepare a district reorganization plan, in such a manner that all areas of the district would become a part of a high school district. State approval of the plan was required. The bill stated:

"If an intermediate district plan is rejected by the state committee, a revised plan shall be submitted by the intermediate district committee within 90 days after receipt of the rejection of the original plan."

After state approval of a plan, it was to be voted on by the electorate by one of two methods—(1) county wide, or (2) proposed districts.

The Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors felt that while S.1199 might offer solutions to some of the problems facing some school districts, the objectionable features were such that Farm Bureau should oppose it as written. It was felt that much of S.1199 ran counter to this portion of the resolution on school reorganization passed by the voting delegates last November:

"We will continue to oppose legislation designed to force school reorganization on local districts arbitrarily and in which appeals from local people are restricted or arbitrarily disregarded."

S.1199's legislative path was a rugged one. It was defeated on the first vote in the Senate, some of its sponsors voted against it. However, on a reconsideration, it carried by a bare majority. Farm Bureau, in an effort to remove the more objectionable features, offered nine amendments to the

bill in the House Committee on Education but all were refused. Legislative Counsel, Stanley Powell, then sent a letter to all the members of the House of Representatives quoting the Farm Bureau resolution on school reorganization as adopted by the voting delegates last November.

Mr. Powell pointed out many objectionable features of S.1199 and urged that major amendments be made or the bill be defeated. At the evening session of April 22, the bill was defeated by a bipartisan vote of 58 to 46. Much of the opposition came from the metropolitan areas.

The next day the proponents rallied their forces for reconsideration but lost by a tie vote.

A further attempt was made to pass the bill the following day, the final day of the session, by the technique of attaching S.1199 to another minor education bill that was still alive. This was successful for a time but opponents had enough votes to move the issue to the foot of the calendar where it died at the session's midnight deadline.

A bill to establish an open season on quail in 15 southern counties was defeated. President Wightman sent a letter to each Representative protesting the bill and outlining reasons why Farm Bureau urged it be killed.

Bills were introduced in both the House and Senate which would have repealed the bounty system on red fox, bobcats, coyotes and wolves. These passed the Senate but were defeated in



the House Committee on Conservation.

Various bills would have established minimum salaries for local officials. None were enacted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The end of the session found a long list of Farm Bureau sponsored bills which failed to go all the way through to the Governor's desk. A sample of this group would be H.602, which would have defined and prohibited unfair trade practices in the milk industry and required the posting of prices.

A seven-man Interim Legislative Study Committee has been set up to investigate and report its findings and conclusions to the 1964 legislative session.

When the bill failed to reach the House floor, Rep. Andrew Cobb and nine other Representatives of both parties introduced House Resolution 72 which established the committee and armed it with authority to subpoena witnesses and examine records.

Rep. Cobb has indicated that the committee will hold hearings in areas of the state where loss-leader selling and other unfair practices have threatened producers and processors with disaster.

Five House members, representing the areas of the state where the Cereal Leaf beetle outbreak occurred, will look into methods of controlling pest infestations.

The discovery of the beetle in southwestern Michigan last year marked the first time it had been found in the United States. Parts of Berrien and Cass counties and an area in northern Indiana were quarantined. Recently the beetle was reported in Eaton County.

The source of the infestation is not known, says the House Resolution, but "it is assumed the pest came in through the St. Lawrence Seaway since the beetle is not native to this country."

The Michigan Farm Bureau intends to make its services available to the Interim Study Committees working in various fields of interest to members. In this way, farmers can make a contribution to the development of conclusions and reports, based on solid facts, and in line with Farm Bureau policies.

Other bills favored by Farm Bureau but not enacted had to do with the licensing of slaughterhouses, state-wide inspection of meat, protection of our interests in connection with the annexation of township property to a city or village, regulating the labeling of fruit juices and fruit drinks, clarification of the escape clause provision in the Michigan Potato Council law, regulation of movement of female cattle from public auctions to farms, establishment of standards for the production and handling of milk for manufacturing purposes and legislation to legalize impounding surplus waters to benefit agriculture, industry and municipalities.

THE TAX STORY

There were many bills offered which would have repealed or drastically reduced various state taxes. In view of the substantial General Fund deficit and the fact there is to be a session of the Legislature this fall to consider fiscal problems and tax matters, Farm Bureau opposed these measures. None passed.

Earlier, Farm Bureau members in 47 county annual meetings had taken a serious look at Michigan tax problems and sent many recommendations to the State Resolutions Committee. Four resolutions that were passed at the annual meeting have become Farm Bureau's program for tax reform with emphasis on lowering property taxes.

Several bills on taxation were introduced the first part of the session which were consistent with Farm Bureau's tax program.

H.743 would have repealed the business activities tax and H.760 would have repealed the intangibles tax. Both called for a referendum. It was necessary to oppose these and other similar bills at this time because of the possibility that the referendum feature might prevent them from being considered as part of a total tax reform at the September tax session.

H.4 would have prohibited a city from levying an income tax

on non-residents. If this method of taxation continues, 187 home rule cities could tax non-residents which would make it much more difficult to get tax reforms that would help relieve property taxes.

H.397 would have exempted all livestock from personal property tax and increased the present \$1,000 exemption to \$5,000.

H.405 would have exempted household goods from the personal property tax.

H.545 would have allowed township supervisors to appoint assistant assessors if they saw a need for them.

H.657 would have provided for assessment of house trailers and mobile homes under the general property tax act and repealed special taxation on the same.

H.755 would have authorized Boards of Supervisors to impose specific non property taxes for use of schools.

H.804 would have provided that tax statements have columns indicating state equalized valuation or equalization factor. As a result of the April discussion topic, many counties have indicated that they intend to work for this on the local level.

While the bills reported here along with others died in committee, they do represent the thinking of many Legislators and will help provide a basis for the tax reform session in September.

Congressional Action

The City of Boulder, Colorado, didn't ask for your help in solving its local transportation problems! But the Senate has passed the urban mass transportation bill requested by the Administration. The bill is now awaiting action by the House.

The bill, as introduced, proposed a Federal subsidy of \$500 million, covering a three-year period, for grants to municipalities having difficulties in financing local transportation!

A few years ago, the City of Boulder, a 37,000 population center, was having difficulty in providing adequate local transportation because of lack of revenue. Local electors faced the problem without going to Washington and found their own solution.

Recently, voters in the San Francisco Bay area approved a bond issue of more than three-quarters of a BILLION dollars to finance an entirely new transit system. They did not ask for outside help or Federal subsidy. There are other examples available of municipal communities that have faced and solved problems of this nature.

The proposed Federal subsidy bill would open a Pandora's box, with subsidies of \$150-\$200 million per year. Once started, a program of this kind is almost impossible to cut off. In fact, it usually grows as more communities ask for subsidies.

F.B. WIRES MICH. SENATORS

During Senate consideration of the measure, Farm Bureau wired Michigan Senators McNamara and Hart as follows:

"If subsidies for local transportation are needed they should be supplied by the communities involved. As an example, residents in Michigan's Upper Peninsula are already fighting for economic survival. Why burden taxpayers there to provide transportation subsidies for Washington, D. C. or New York City? Urge you not to vote for S.6. It would solve nothing and long run costs would be tremendous."

By a vote of 52-41, the bill, carrying a reduced appropriation, was passed by the Senate. Both Michigan Senators are recorded as voting for the bill.

In opposing the bill, Farm Bureau pointed out that local transportation is a local service problem. At the last annual meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, last December, Farm Bureau delegates said, "Commuter service should be supported by users without State or Federal subsidy."

Calling on the taxpayers in rural communities and on cities that are meeting their problems to pay subsidies to other urban areas is simply robbing Peter to pay Paul. One United States Senator, however, justified it on the grounds that "after all, Federal subsidies probably average out so that everybody gets a reasonably fair share."

If this is true, does this then mean that government officials know how to spend our money better than we do ourselves?

No Retreat On Wheat

Now that the referendum is over it becomes easier to look back with comparative calm on some of the startling sights that preceded it.

The unbelievable sight, for instance, of a member of the President's Cabinet invading Michigan to use his office to condemn Farm Bureau, — a free farm organization!

The inescapable fact that government bureaucracy, represented by the United States Department of Agriculture, was the farmer's greatest opponent!

Equally hard to believe was the flooding of weekly newspapers in Michigan's best wheat areas with large "yes" vote ads, paid for by out-of-state Freeman supporters who carefully made it appear that the advertising was placed by local wheat growers!

—And the attendance at a Michigan Farm Bureau sponsored wheat meeting of USDA Washington staff members, who protested Farm Bureau's use of Dr. Willard Cochrane's outline for complete supply-management controls for all agriculture. "Remember, Dr. Cochrane is only one man in the Department," seemed to be their best defense. . . .

When Agricultural Secretary Orville Freeman used a speech at Ann Arbor as a political platform in an attempt to publicly shame Michigan farmers who opposed his control program, HE WAS USING FARMERS' OWN MONEY AGAINST THEM.

"The Michigan Farm Bureau," he said, "is making an ideological issue out of what is simply a one-time farm program dealing with only one commodity."

He said then, and repeated it throughout his entire campaign for a "yes" vote, that all farm groups, *except one*, (Farm Bureau) supported the new wheat control program. He managed to imply that Farm Bureau was a poor sport at best, and composed of reactionary extremists at worst. He implied too that size-wise, Farm Bureau didn't really amount to much.

Let's check the facts. Add up the membership of the National Grange, throw in the total Farmer's Union membership and toss in the handful of N.F.O. members, and the total still falls around ONE MILLION FARM FAMILIES SHORT of the 1,607,505 membership of the American Farm Bureau.

When we say that three out of four farm families belonging to any organization, now belong to Farm Bureau, we mean it. The signed membership applications and voluntarily-paid dues back it up.

Nationally, Farm Bureau represents a 65% majority of all commercial farmers in the United States. When Freeman turned his back on this majority, he began to fight the very farmers he is pledged to serve. The Michigan Farm Bureau, which Freeman felt free to criticize, REPRESENTS OVER 90 PER CENT OF ALL COMMERCIAL FARMERS OF THIS STATE.

If Freeman really believed that nothing more than a choice between two simple farm programs was involved, — he should read Willard Cochrane's book, "Farm Prices, . . . Myth or Reality." Or for that matter, any one of a hundred supply-control statements issued by Cochrane.

Cochrane is far more than "only one man" within the Department of Agriculture. He is Freeman's top economic advisor, and director of Agricultural Economics for the USDA.

To quote: "By supply-control, I mean the conscious adjustment of supply to demand, commodity by commodity, year after year, to yield prices in the market that have already been DETERMINED FAIR BY SOME RESPONSIBLE AGENCY."

It can't be made much more plain. But if Freeman still believes only wheat was involved, he can restore faith by firing Dr. Cochrane from his staff as Director of Agricultural Economics for the United States Department of Agriculture, and publicly repudiate the Supply-Management control plans now in progress within the department.

M. W.

Issues Build Membership

History tends to repeat.

Farm Bureau membership is again rising in the face of abuse and criticism from those who dislike the idea of farmers organizing. Ironically, in those years when Farm Bureau has faced critical issues and stood strongest for what it believes, greatest gains in membership have been made.

1963 will not be an exception.

There are those who predicted that the wheat referendum alone, would plow under Farm Bureau. Rising membership figures show what farmers think of the idea.

Kansas, the greatest wheat producing state in the nation has reached an all-time membership high of over 80,000 farm families. North Dakota has hit a historic peak in membership. South Dakota shows a gain. Indiana is ahead of last year, Ohio has gained more than 1,500 family members! The wheat bowl of the nation is on the rise, Farm Bureau membership-wise.

What of Michigan?

By the first of June, Michigan Farm Bureau needed less than 300 members to get into the "gain-again" column.

Southern states, the solid "Democratic" South, are doing even better than the Mid-West. Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana are some of the states sweeping ahead.

The all-time membership high in the American Farm Bureau was 1,623,000 farm families, but prospects are promising for a 1963 all-time high membership topping that record.

The vigorous stand that the

Farm Bureau took on the wheat issue brought to light many new friends. Many were fighting for the right to manage their farms without bureaucratic interference, — and fighting alone. They had seen public statements by the Secretary of Agriculture calling for supply-management control for a wide variety of farm commodities. Many have since joined Farm Bureau and are ready to stand with other Farm Bureau members for their rights of decision as free farmers.

Farm Bureau remains the one organization through which farmers can work together to preserve the right of on-the-farm management.

Auto Insurance Losses Rise As Michigan Accidents Mount

The cost of auto accidents in Michigan increased nearly \$15,000,000 in 1962, and the rise is continuing.

Auto insurance losses resulting from traffic deaths, injuries and vehicle damage in the state totaled \$157,250,000 last year. In 1961, the figure was \$142,500,000.

The increase primarily reflects new record highs in both accidents and injuries. Accidents jumped by 33,000 to 233,000 reversing a drop of nearly 10,000 in the previous year.

Injury volume continued a four-year rise, increasing by 14,000

to more than 108,000. Deaths, at 1,571, were up only four.

Auto insurance paid nearly \$74,000,000 for the deaths and injuries. This does not include the amounts paid by life and health insurance coverages. Damage to cars and other property totaled more than \$83,000,000.

In the first quarter of 1963, the accident trend has continued to rise even more sharply. There were nearly 7,400 more accidents than in the first three months of 1962; 5,300 more injuries and 48 more deaths.

The indicated effect of this on auto insurance loss is another \$6,000,000.

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THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The New NEWS Is Good News

By Walter Wightman, President
Michigan Farm Bureau

You now have in your hands the new MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

It is printed by the most modern printing method, — "photo-offset" and in a modernized tabloid format. Full color is available to advertisers and others. Type is more legible, pictures are more clear. There is new efficiency in the operation and preparation of the paper, less chance for error, and more speedy delivery of the NEWS to your mailbox.

This change is only one illustration of many things that have been going on in the last three years in the Information Division to keep us up to date. In other words, it is human to go along in the same old manner, until we find ourselves out of date.

This often happens in many organizations if they don't make needed changes as they proceed. Businessmen have often said that "if you don't make a change in your method of operation in five years, you are out of date."

This statement is so nearly accurate that it could be considered factual even though we never know at any given moment what changes should be made.

Today, it seems that if we buy a new farm machine, we find it out of date before we get it paid for, or in less than a year. Something new and more efficient has been developed or new methods worked out to do the job that we have been doing.

This is one of my deep concerns in regard to the great farm organization that we represent. It is human nature to get into ruts and to continue to do things the same way we have always done them. I have often heard the statement made that we have been doing things this way for the last twenty years and we have been successful, so why change? *No more erroneous conception of how to operate could be held by anyone.* The Michigan Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation are great and responsible general farm organizations. This is now recognized by everyone who comes in close contact with them. Their leadership cannot be excelled. They are highly respected in all walks of life. Our real concern must be that we should be ready and willing to make changes to meet the competition that is always confronting us.

We could find ourselves standing beside the railroad track after the train of progress has gone by because we did not recognize the opportunities when they were passing and were not willing to meet the challenges that we were facing at the moment.

The American Farm Bureau has grown to its present size and position of responsibility because it has been ready and willing to meet the challenges as they came along. It was born because there was a need for a great organization of this type.

We are living in a rapidly changing world. A few years ago we were told that in three years we would have computing machines that would compute a thousand times faster than the ones that we had at the moment.

Two years have passed. We already have some of these machines on the market and operating.

When we look back we realize that we have made many important and some rather "radical" changes in the operation of Michigan Farm Bureau during the last five or six years.

But there are other important changes that need to be made. In fact we will have to continue to be making changes in the operation of our organization to keep up with the changing times and challenges.

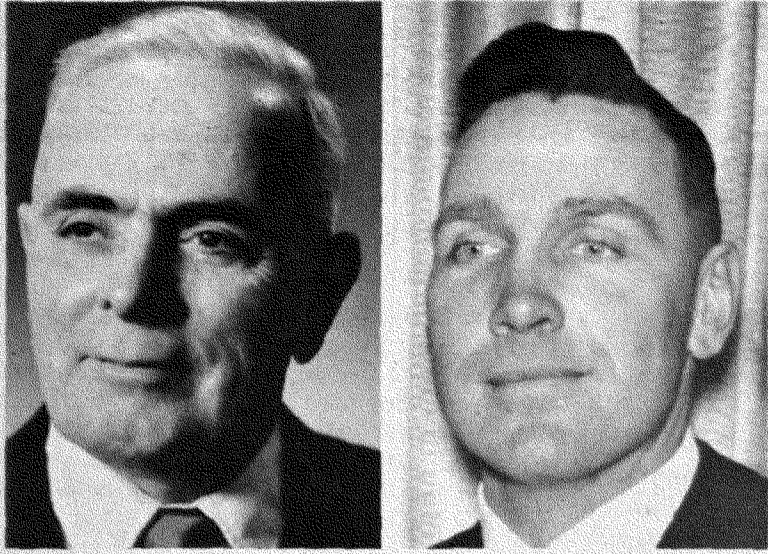
We need have no fears regarding the outstanding leadership we have on the staff of Michigan Farm Bureau and the forward looking people on the Board of Directors. They are ready and willing to make changes when time and necessity require it.

We sincerely hope you will like your new paper.

W. W.

Dunckel Resigns

MFB Board Elects Vice-President



L. Dale Dunckel

David Morris

The Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors has received "with deep regret" the resignation of Vice President L. Dale Dunckel, Williamston, at a regular meeting of the board on May 15.

The Ingham county farm leader resigned from the board and a number of positions within the structure of the Farm Bureau because of an advancing arthritic condition.

Besides the vice presidency, Dunckel also served as board director from District 5, and on the important three-member Executive Committee within the Farm Bureau board.

In 1958, he was named president of the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company of Michigan. He was elected in 1961 to the Executive Committee of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA). Dunckel has been active in the public affairs of his own community, serving as president of the Ingham County Farm Bureau at one time, and currently as a member of the Ingham County Highway Commission.

Elected to fill the vice presidency was Elton Smith, Caledonia dairyman. Smith has been a member of the Michigan Farm Bureau board since November, 1956, and currently serves as president of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. affiliate.

To complete Dunckel's unexpired district-directorship, the board appointed Clinton county livestock farmer, David Morris of Grand Ledge. Morris has been a member of Farm Bureau since 1950 and has been active on local commodity and legislative committees. He feeds about 800 beef cattle on his 486 acres.

His wife, Betty, and two children, (Thomas, 9 and Patricia, 7) have reason to be proud of Morris who was named the Outstanding Young Farmer of his district in 1959 and gained second award in the state-wide program of recognition sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Currently, Morris is chairman of the important Livestock Advisory committee of the Michigan Farm Bureau. He is past president of the Clinton County Farm Bureau, and served as Chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee in 1960.

The board completed its actions by naming Allen Rush, Lake Orion, "third member" of the Executive Committee. Rush has been a member of the board since 1955 and also serves as president of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company affiliate.

Michigan Livestock Future Bright Says MLIA President, Blaque Knirk

"The livestock industry in Michigan is growing and expansion opportunities are at hand," said Blaque Knirk, president of the Michigan Livestock Improvement Association, in a recent interview.

"Producers of lamb, pork and beef in this state have opportunities," he said, "not available to meat producers in other states in this country."

He said that between sixty to seventy-five percent of the meat consumed in Michigan is shipped in from other states, and this meat could be produced "right here in Michigan."

The livestock producers of Michigan have an organization in Michigan that brings together all segments of the industry, he said, and that is the MLIA.

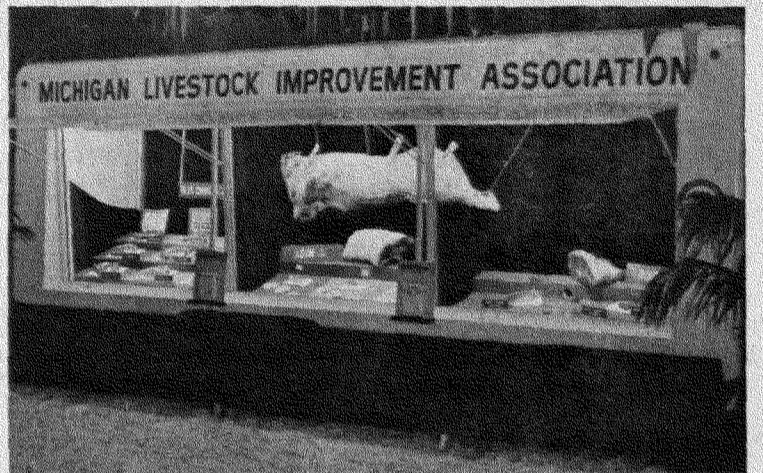
"Meat promotion is the most important task facing today's meat producer," Knirk said, "and the MLIA is promoting Michigan meat."

He pointed out that a refrigerated meat display trailer is on the job, touring the state with educational displays and carcass information.

Soon, he said, the spotlight will be focused on a Michigan Meat Week and a meat-for-Christmas campaign. In addition, the association works with the legislature informing them about the needs of Michigan meat producers.

To carry out a progressive program requires the interest and backing of beef, lamb and pork producers, said Knirk.

Producer annual membership fees are \$15.00 and junior memberships for 4-H and FFA members are \$5.00. Membership applications can be processed by contacting your county livestock producer organization, local auction market, or write to Brown, P.O. Box 88, Williamston, Michigan.



This refrigerated meat display trailer presently touring Michigan is one of the many promotions sponsored by the Michigan Livestock Improvement Association, according to its president, Blaque Knirk, a Branch county pork and beef producer.

FARMERS RELY ON RURAL RADIO

WJUD Radio, "Something For Everyone"

(Third in a series of broadcast-biographies telling of community interest and public service programming of Michigan's outstanding radio stations. . .)

By Connie Nelson

In St. Johns and a huge surrounding area, radio dials just naturally turn to 1580, where big voiced WJUD radio comes through loud and clear. 1,000 watts of potent-power make it so.

From the moment of inception, WJUD radio, owned and operated by Clinton County Broadcasting, Inc., has realized the importance of agriculture in its area, and the potential of the vast listening audience in the rural community. Justin F. Marzke, President and Manager, has planned its programming accordingly.

Not only does WJUD entertain with adult musical varieties, but through its affiliation with the Mutual Broadcasting System, keeps pace with current news events of national and international significance by means of reporters around the world ready to present news where it happens.

Realizing that the weather plays an important roll in the life of everyone, especially farmers, WJUD presents a complete and comprehensive report on local and national weather daily, in the early morning hours and local weather reports throughout the day. Association with the Weather Bureau in Lansing and close co-operation with the local police and Sheriff's Departments, provides bulletins on major weather changes, such as heavy winds, tornadoes, floods, heavy snows and other consequential weather conditions.

There's "something for everyone" during a day's programming at WJUD. Housewives, particularly farm housewives, enjoy "Bargain Basement," a program which advertises sale items as well as rentals, trades and give-aways. The "Civic Calendar" is a program devoted to events throughout the community.

Understanding the farmer and his agri-business, WJUD has made every effort to keep the

farmer abreast with the latest information available to aid him in keeping near the top productivity in the farming industry.

WJUD keeps the farmer informed on daily quotations from local grain elevators and stockyards, as compared with those received on the national level via the Associated Press, which also provides farm legislative developments.

A new service started recently is a direct report from Ray Montague of the St. Louis auction branch of the Michigan Livestock Exchange. These reports of price trends in the corn belt markets give WJUD farm listeners a definite marketing advantage.

Daily extension service reports are offered by county Extension Director Earl Haas and Agents, George McQueen, Agriculture; Betty Ketcham, Home Economics; and Donald Walker, 4-H Club Work.

The youth in agriculture is served by utilizing WJUD's remote studio during 4-H judging events and other activities during the annual 4-H Club Fair in Clinton County.

Always eager to provide well-rounded programming for its farm audience WJUD became one of the first radio stations in the state to arrange for regular airing of the Michigan Farm Bureau weekly taped program, "Farm Bureau at Work."

WJUD radio at all times informs as well as entertains, with adult programming for all: Business, Industry, Agriculture and Sports, in an all-out effort to maintain leadership in the community of St. Johns and its surrounding rural area.

Mecosta County Holds Victory Celebration

The Mecosta county Membership Committee, volunteer workers, and new members celebrated a successful membership drive with a Victory Fish Fry at Remus Town Hall recently. The members of the Mecosta board of directors acted as chefs for the 7:30 supper.

Thomas Hahn, Membership Committee Chairman, introduced Mrs. Grace Peterson, Roll Call Manager, who thanked the volunteer workers for their successful efforts.

Gifts of appreciation were presented to Delmar Preston, who signed twelve new members, and to Margaret Fitzgerald, County Secretary, for her part in the campaign.

Others honored were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harger, Harvey Peterson, Mrs. Lawrence Robison, Mrs. Lloyd Tice, Don Kaski and Jerry Schiffer. A total of ninety-five new members were signed.

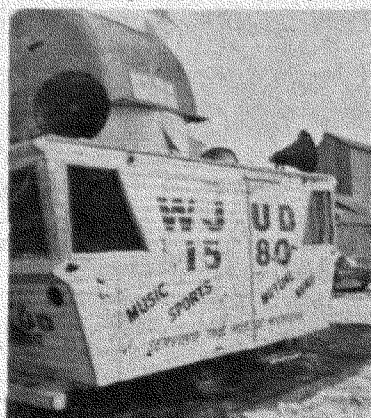
Mrs. Marge Karker, Coordinator of Farm Bureau Women's Activities, spoke briefly on the value of women's work in Farm Bureau, and later presented Mrs. Peterson with a cleverly designed hat trimmed with Farm Bureau literature.

Also included in the presentation was a cash gift in recognition of Mecosta county being first in the region to make its 1963 membership goal.

The film, "Farm Bureau at Work", and two vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Maney, accompanied by Mrs. Kent Boyd completed the evening program.



WJUD FARM DIRECTOR, Dick Hayman, (center) is set to lead another public service agricultural broadcast, after a warm-up session with local Ag-Extension staff members. From left they include: George McQueen, Clinton County Agent; Betty Ketcham, Home Agent; Hayman; Extension Director, Earl Haas and 4-H Agent, Donald Walker.



REMOTE BROADCASTS—call for the well-equipped WJUD portable studio to visit many communities in the Clinton County area.

GRATIOT COUNTY HOLDS SIXTH ANNUAL BEAN SMORGASBORD

Gratiot County's sixth annual Bean Smorgasbord, held in the Ithaca High School gymnasium, April 25, was a great success. It is estimated that 450 to 475 persons were served the wide variety of tempting dishes made from beans. Proceeds from the affair are earmarked for the start of a "Building Fund" to be used for a Gratiot County Farm Bureau office.

about the main dish of the evening . . . beans.

Honored guests were: Sherilyn Green, Miss Michigan Farm Bureau, who escorted the queen contestants to the stage and presented the winner with a huge bouquet; Sally Wetzel, Gratiot Dairy Princess; Lloyd Shankel, M.F.B. Director from Dist. 8; and M.F.B. President, Walter Wightman and his wife.

Mrs. Bernard Godley was general chairman of the steering committee responsible for planning the event. Committee members were: Garnet Hoard, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Bailey, Kenneth Probst, George Schleder, Darrell Barnes, Don Havens, Ruth Hooper and George Vanderveen. Others were Harry Densmore, Basil McKenzie, Robert Bott.



QUEEN MEETS A QUEEN as Miss Michigan Farm Bureau, Sherilyn Green, presents the winner's bouquet to the new Gratiot county Bean Queen, Linda Dawn Allen. Linda will compete for the state crown at Fairgrove, Labor Day.

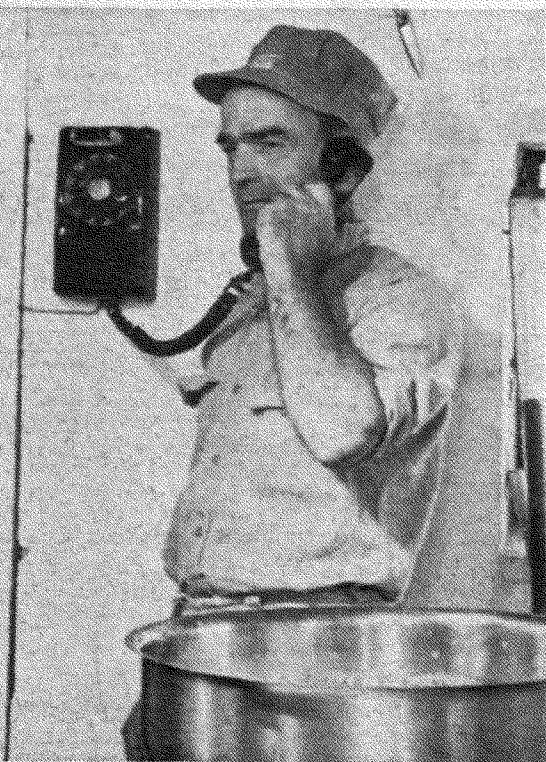
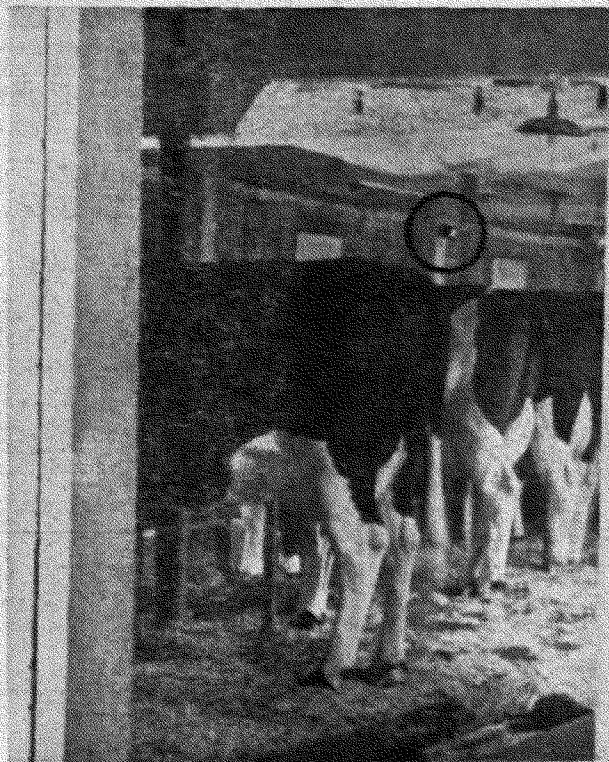


OVER 450 PERSONS ENJOYED THE FAMOUS BEAN SMORGASBORD held annually by the Gratiot County Farm Bureau. This is the "original" bean smorgasbord, now six years old. A fast way to show folks what can be done with beans and a little imagination!

Highlight of the evening's varied program was the choosing of the Gratiot County Bean Queen, Linda Dawn Allen. Linda is the granddaughter of Mrs. Guy Whitaker of Hamilton Township. She will compete in a statewide contest at Fairgrove next Labor Day for the State Bean crown. Kathryn Heil of Carson City was chosen alternate queen by judges Kenneth Probst, Marvel Schaub, Lloyd Shankel, Clayton Clawson, Harold Aldrich, Dale Munson and Gerald Westall, all members of the Crops Committee.

Other entertainment was provided by a ladies barbershop group, the "Sweet Adelines," directed by Mrs. Lowell Boyer, and an accordion solo by Elaine Shankel.

Board members and their wives circulated among the guests as hosts and hostesses, while insurance agents, Harry Densmore, Lloyd Briggs, Phil House, Rex Densmore and Melvin Kapral directed the traffic flow to the smorgasbord tables. George Schleder served as master of ceremonies, and County Agricultural Agent, John Baker, spoke briefly



NOW, WITH FARM INTERPHONE, JACK BUDD DOESN'T MISS A CALL

Jack Budd of Belleville, Michigan, has a Farm Interphone system on his dairy farm now—and he says he wouldn't be without it.

Farm Interphone combines regular telephone service with communication between various outbuilding work locations. A centrally located barnyard speaker-microphone broadcasts telephone rings and calls can be picked up on the milk house extension telephone. Now, even if no one's in the house, Jack Budd doesn't miss a call—a call that may be from the local feed store or an important buyer. He estimates he saves 10 to 20 trips a day between the house and buildings to make and answer calls.

Farm Interphone helps Jack Budd quickly locate his boys, give directions and exchange information. The yard two-way speaker broadcasts or picks up his voice at considerable distance.

It lets him talk and hear over a wide area without interrupting his own work.

Mrs. Budd appreciates the added convenience, too. "Farm Interphone is such a help to me. I don't have to run out to the barn to get Jack when I want him, or when he has a phone call or visitor. The efficiency is wonderful."

Not long ago the Farm Interphone helped save the life of a registered Holstein heifer. "When she got caught in her stanchion," Jack Budd said, "the speaker-microphone (circled in the illustration) picked up the commotion. We heard it in the house and ran out. We got there just in time to save her from hanging."

Why not find out how Farm Interphone can help you on your farm? Call our telephone business office for more information about this low-cost farm telephone service.

Michigan Bell Telephone Company



Two Tuscola Teenagers Win \$1,000 Michigan Beet Sugar Scholarships

Two teenagers, a son and daughter of two Tuscola County Farm Bureau members, have been named 1963 winners of \$1,000 scholarships at Michigan State University by the Beet Sugar Industry of Michigan.

Ann Miller, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Miller of Fairgrove, edits her home town weekly newspaper (the Farm and Town Enterprise) in partnership with her younger sister, Sandra. The newspaper is a free publication sent to 2,000 families in the area. Advertising covers all expenses of production, distribution and wages for the sister co-editors.

Ann, who stands third in her senior class at Akron-Fairgrove High School, is class treasurer, F.H.A. president of the Akron-Fairgrove Chapter and a first grade Sunday School teacher in her church.

Kenneth M. Hofmeister, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Hofmeister of Gageton, is well-known for his sports activities.

He is a senior at Owendale-Gagetown High School, president of his class and of the Student Council. He is also president of the Future Farmers of America in addition to being a member of the varsity football, basketball and baseball teams this year.

During his junior year Kenneth was named All Conference Guard and Honorable Mention All State in Football. He is an honor student, holds awards in chemistry, public speaking and FFA and currently is Walther League Thumb Zone vice president and Zone Talent Festival co-chairman.

The two scholarships, awarded on the basis of scholastic ability, citizenship, need, extra curricular activities and other factors, have been awarded for nine consecutive years by the Beet Sugar Industry. The scholarships, which are spread over the freshman, sophomore and junior years at MSU, are designed to encourage higher education in the fields of agriculture and home economics.

"I chose 'tilt-up' concrete to get a low-cost cattle shelter that's tight, solid and long-lasting!"

Says LLOYD NICHOLS, Bridgeport, Nebraska



Lloyd Nichols is the manager of this 2,200 acre ranch near Bridgeport. He is a board member of the Morrill County 4-H, member of the Farm Bureau, and president of District No. 6 School Board.

"I NEEDED A good shelter fast. I'd planned on pole construction until the ready-mix man in town told me about 'tilt-up'. It cost me just \$100 more to get a concrete shelter—and well worth it. Last year alone it helped me save \$1,600 worth of calves.

"Because it's concrete, I figure this shelter will be there forever. And I'll probably never spend a dime on upkeep."

Want to know more about "tilt-up" concrete and what a good investment it is? Write for free booklet. (U. S. and Canada only.)



For tilt-up construction, panels are cast flat, in some cases right on plastic sheets spread over level ground. Lifting bolts are placed in the wet concrete.

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

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- **PORTABLE** . . . Weighs only 8½ pounds.
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The Unico Klip-On Fogger is recommended by leading Universities and Farm Organizations as efficient, rapid, labor saving and low cost. See your local Farm Bureau dealer today!

ONLY \$44.95



FARM BUREAU
Services
INC.
LANSING 4, MICHIGAN

WOMEN ELECT THREE NEW DISTRICT CHAIRMEN



Mrs. George Southworth Mrs. B. H. Baker Mrs. Eugene DeMatio
THE FARM BUREAU WOMEN'S STATE COMMITTEE HAS THREE NEW MEMBERS as a result of elections held in five district Spring meetings. (From left to right) Representing District #6 (Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties) will be Mrs. George Southworth of Huron County. Mrs. B. H. Baker, Saginaw County, was elected chairman of District #8, which consists of the counties of Arenac, Bay, Clare, Gladwin, Gratiot, Isabella, Midland and Saginaw. Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, Ogemaw county, the new District 10E chairman, will represent Alcona, Alpena, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw and Presque Isle counties.

MICHIGAN TO BE REPRESENTED AT INTERNATIONAL POULTRY DAYS



Mr. Luther C. Klager (right), President of Michigan Allied Poultry Industries, presents Dr. Howard Zindel, Chairman of the Poultry Science Department of Michigan State University, with a check from donations in behalf of the various segments of the Michigan poultry industry. The check will cover costs of a People-to-People Poultry Tour to Europe from June 8th to July 1st. Countries visited on the tour will be England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy and France. Climaxing the trip will be the International Poultry Days Exposition in Varese, Italy. The entire trip will cover poultry operations and conferences in all the above countries.

LABOR SAVING METHODS FOR SUGAR BEET GROWERS



BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY PLANS SPRING LABOR REDUCTION DEMONSTRATION. Saginaw Valley-Thumb area sugar beet growers will be inspecting the work of late model planters equipped with chemical weed control sprayers similar to the one shown here, at the Industry's Annual Spring Demonstration scheduled for Wednesday, June 5, at the Harold Bublitz farm, 1779 W. Cass Rd., Bay City. The all-day demonstration will provide sugar beet growers with the opportunity to evaluate for themselves, at one location, all of the spring labor saving practices available for application to their sugar beet crop.

SAGINAW VICTORY CELEBRATION



SAGINAW ROLL-CALL WORKERS, —on a "mystery ride" stop for a dinner visit at the annual bean smorgasbord sponsored by their neighboring county of Bay. After the dinner they visited the new Bay County Farm Bureau offices nearby. The trip to unknown destinations is planned each year as a special treat for volunteer workers who pushed the big county Farm Bureau over "goal" and who have again assured it top position as the largest in Michigan.

MACMA COMPLETES SECOND YEAR



"TO GET ANYWHERE YOU MUST MEET THE CHALLENGES," keynoted Farm Bureau president, Walter Wightman at the second annual meeting of MACMA. Members listened attentively to speakers who discussed the future of the organization.

Farm Bureau president, Walter Wightman, in his opening address before the second annual meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA), April 23, 1963, pin-pointed the need for such an organization when he said:

"To get anywhere you must meet the challenges and solve the problems. We can look about us and see where organizations that do not face the issues have declined, whether they are farm organizations or otherwise.

"There is no guarantee of success in anything we do, and regardless of the outcome of our endeavors, it is necessary that we do the things that have to be done."

Harold Hartley, Fruit & Vegetable Director of the American Agricultural Marketing Association (AAMA), punctuated Mr. Wightman's remarks when he told the group that "the marketing program is not a guarantee, —but an opportunity." He quoted several Farm Bureau leaders who say that this program is a "must."

He discussed the apple program situation in the eastern states, explaining that although we now have somewhat of a membership "log-jam" in this area, "by August of 1963, we can have the KEY members and break the

jam." Several reasons for an optimistic outlook on the apple marketing program were listed by Hartley. Eight states met six times during the last year and agreed on principles, he said, —which in his estimation was a sign of real progress.

He also reported that the California Farm Bureau and AAMA had just signed a contract with that state's processing apple growers' organization. "The AAMA has been receiving requests for service in ALL commodities," said Hartley.

"What would you want a marketing program to do for you?" Dr. Robert Kramer, Director of Agricultural Marketing, Michigan State University, asked the group. He listed several areas of concern, including the concept of parity, —equal opportunity for economic advancement; agricultural growth; economic stability; equity, —opportunity for farmers to share the same benefits as other portions of society; freedom of choice; efficiency of production; maintenance of the family farm and marketing information.

What effect would a bargaining association have on these areas? Dr. Kramer explained that farm income would increase on the short run. On the long run? —"A question mark," said Dr. Kramer, "and herein lies the responsibility of the bargaining associations and growers to efficiently produce higher quality products and market them more effectively to maintain these gains."

"Bargaining associations would



"BY AUGUST, 1963, we can have the KEY members and break the jam," pointed out Harold Hartley, Fruit and Vegetable Director of the AAMA, as he discussed the Eastern States apple program situation.

have little effect on growth, would maintain economic stability and increase equity with other segments of the population," said Dr. Kramer. There would be some loss of freedom of choice, but increased efficiency in production, marketing and processing, he predicted. There would be no change in the maintenance of the family farm and the balance of economic forces would show tremendous improvement.

Dr. Kramer pointed out that although a bargaining association will not cure all of the ills,—it will aid producers in adjusting to market conditions and create a balanced market. Interdependence, —cooperation with processors and producers, —overlooked at the outset, could well be the key to success for the program.

He listed several things that marketing co-ops can do: increase the quality of commodities, bargain with processors or buyers for better prices, improve marketing systems and control short-run surpluses.

"In the present economy," Dr.

Kramer summed up, "there is a place for small growers, —but not for small sellers."

The MACMA outlook for 1963-64 was presented by Director of Field Services, Robert Braden, and Secretary-Manager, Clarence Prentice. "In looking ahead to the coming year, it is necessary to establish realistic goals that can be accomplished," they said.

"We must maintain our overall objectives of full market price contracts for all commodities now under contract . . . and be ready to expand to new commodities," the group was told.

Election of directors resulted in the same MACMA Board as last year. They are: Walter Wightman, Fennville; Kenneth Bull, Bailey; Edgar Diamond, Alpena; Guy Freeborn, Hart, and Ward Hodge, Snover.

Also elected were Max Hood, Paw Paw; Eugene Roberts, Lake City; Allen Rush, Lake Orion; Lloyd Shankel, Wheeler, and Stanley Dowd, Hartford. Clarence E. Prentice serves as Secretary-Manager of the MACMA Board and Leon Monroe as Treasurer.



...we produce a superior product but we can't sell it on merit alone."

You and I know — it takes money to produce milk and it takes money to sell our products in the market places. Helping to keep customers convinced that our superior product is the "best" buy is the responsibility of every dairy farmer. We must face facts. If we're going to produce more we're going to have to supply more muscle for the selling part of the job. Don't just be a rider . . . pitch in and help "drive" our dairy sales story to market!

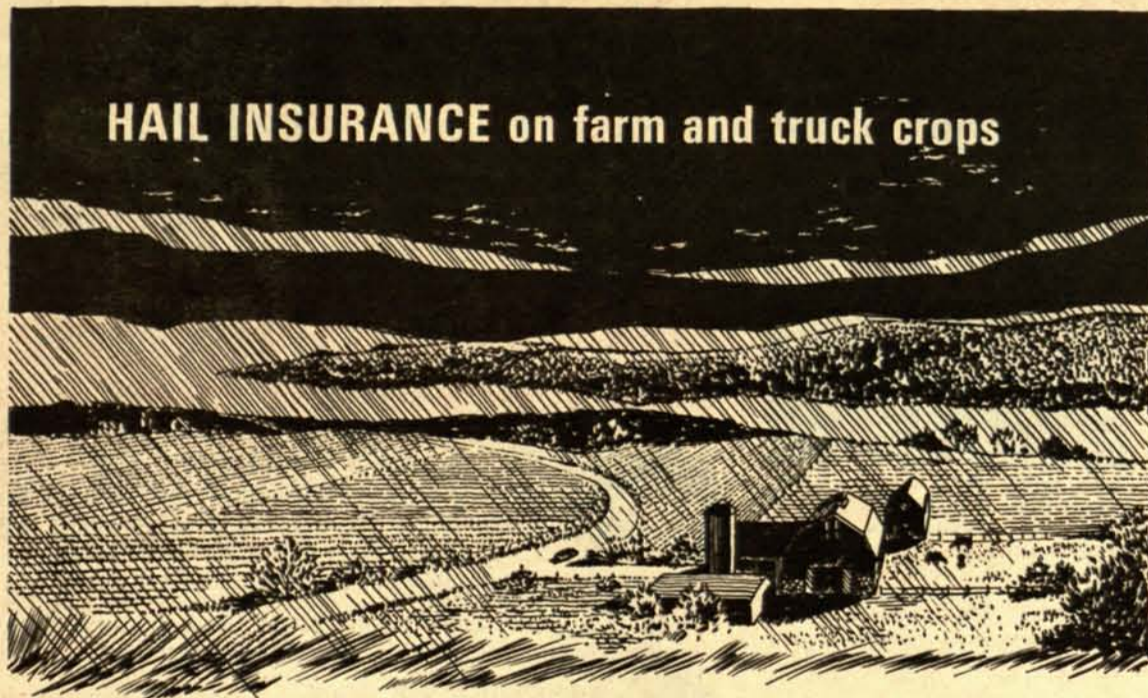
Herman Koenn, President
American Dairy Association of Michigan



THE DAIRY INDUSTRY HAD BETTER TAKE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTE DAIRY PRODUCTS
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OF MICHIGAN

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HAIL INSURANCE on farm and truck crops

this year—insure your income

Hail damaged Michigan crops on 45 different days in 37 counties during the 1962 growing season. You can't afford to risk ruin from a hail storm and you can't forecast where hail will strike. This year, play it safe—protect your income with Michigan Mutual Hail Insurance . . . at low rates.

Michigan Mutual Hail has been insuring Michigan farms over 50 years against hail damage to farm and truck crops. In 1962, claims of \$639,157 were paid and since 1911, claims totaling nearly \$5 million have been paid to Michigan farmers. Claim payment is prompt and fair when you insure with this non-profit mutual insurance company.

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"TAXES ARE THE PRICES PAID FOR CIVILIZATION"

Story and photos by Donna Wilber

Women and Taxes,—a strange combination if they're ordinary women. The average woman usually leaves such problems to her husband. "You make the money, I'll spend it . . . until it comes to taxes," is the general rule.

However, it's a well-known fact that "average" and Farm Bureau Women are not synonymous,—so "Women and Taxes" are not such a strange combination. In eleven district Spring meetings, throughout the month of April, Farm Bureau Women pondered this problem of vital interest to farmers.

Robert E. Smith, Associate Legislative Counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau, appeared at each of these day-long sessions to tell the women about "Michigan Taxes" and what Farm Bureau members, through resolutions passed at county and state annual meetings, are attempting to do in the area of tax reform. He stressed that the new Constitution has given protection to the property owner and allows for a tax reform program.

"Taxes are the price we pay for civilization," quoted Mr. Smith explaining that there were no taxes in the cave man's day. He said that although we had almost completed the full cycle of civilization, . . . "from the cave back to the cave (bomb shelter)"—taxes remain.

A study conducted by Farm Bureau has shown that, based on income, farmers pay two to three times more property tax than any other group. The farmer's main complaint has been that although other business has felt a rise in net income in spite of tax increases, farmers have not experienced this income rise.



"PROPERTY TAX AMOUNTS TO 47% of Michigan's tax picture," Robert Smith, Associate Legislative Counsel, told Farm Bureau Women throughout the state during Spring District meetings. Mr. Smith pointed out that, based on income, farmers pay 2 to 3 times more property tax than any other group.

"What do Farm Bureau resolutions say should be done?" Mr. Smith listed repeal of the business activities tax, the intangibles tax, and repeal or at least reduction of the personal property tax.

Members also said that any flat rate income tax must include the reduction of property tax. Property taxes could also be reduced by further sales tax diversion along with revenue provided by closing property tax loopholes. He further stated that a better job of property assessment must be accomplished. Presently in many counties, farm real estate is assessed at a higher percentage than other kinds of property.

The rapt attention of the women to Mr. Smith's presentation on this subject which is often considered "over the heads" of most of the female population,—and the intelligent questions voiced from meeting participants, pointed out that indeed, these Farm Bureau Women are way above "average."

At each of the district meetings, the Farm Bureau Women were presented with a challenge. "How would you like to be called peasants?" Marjorie Karker, Coordinator of Women's Activities, asked

hundreds of women gathered for their annual spring rallies. Marge got exactly the reaction she wanted. It was like waving a red flag at a mad bull and her audiences snapped to attention,—waiting to hear who would dare!

"Here in America," explained Mrs. Karker, "is about the only place in the world where farmers are not considered peasants. If we are to keep out of this category, we must preserve our free-market system."

Strongly determined to avoid this "peasant" tag, the women laid their plan of action: (1) help their local wheat committees by copying lists of eligible voters from ASCS offices, (2) call on these eligibles to urge a "No" vote, and (3) as wives of wheat growers,—cast an emphatic "No"

vote themselves on May 21.

That these farm women,—active, well-informed, conscientious citizens,—could ever be called "peasants" seems very unlikely and it's certain that they will fight to keep it that way.

District 7 Has Large Attendance

Each of the District Meetings followed the same pattern during the morning sessions with their own selections of afternoon programs.

The District 7 ladies enjoyed a program presented by the Fremont High School choir during their luncheon hour. Their afternoon agenda also included a presentation of color slides and commentary by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bayle of Hesperia of their trip to the Holy Land.

Newaygo County was host to the counties of Mason, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oceana and Osceola with 136 answering roll-call. Attendance awards were won by Newaygo County with 37 present and Montcalm with 35.

"Missionary" at District 5 Meet

The Delta Mills Methodist Church was the scene of the District 5 Spring meeting, with Eaton County acting as host to Clinton, Ingham, Genesee and Shiawassee.

A total of 83 ladies attended the meeting with Eaton County taking the honors with 29 present and Ingham running a close second with 22. A unique service provided was a "baby-sitting" room where women of the church tended small children while mothers attended the meeting.

Mr. Fred Cleeves, a contractor from Eaton Rapids, recently re-



"LET'S BEGIN WITH A SONG," Mrs. Richard Garn of Charlotte tells the 85 ladies who attended the District 5 Spring meeting. Eaton County was host to Farm Bureau women from Shiawassee, Genesee, Clinton and Ingham for the day-long rally. With 29 present, Eaton women took attendance honors.

turned from Ecuador where he was sent to construct a mission building, told the women of his experiences there.

To be working on the scaffolding of the second story of this building and trying to get across the message to his Indian crew that he needed a certain tool seemed an insurmountable task at times, he said, and "surely the Lord was testing my faith."

His Indian crew could neither understand nor speak a word of English and Mr. Cleeves could not speak or understand their language. But brotherly love broke the "language barrier." The mission building was completed to become the pride of the community.

The adverse living and working conditions of the country "which makes it susceptible to Communism" were pointed out by Mr. Cleeves and his color slides. "If you gain nothing else from my presentation but thankfulness



FARM BUREAU WOMEN FROM DISTRICT 10W re-elected Mrs. Tom Wieland, Charlevoix County, as their District Chairman. Serving with her will be Mrs. Wm. Parsons, also of Charlevoix, the new district vice-chairman. Shown in the picture taken at their recent Spring Meeting are (left to right) Mrs. Tom Wieland; Mrs. Wm. Nulph, Boyne City, retiring vice-chairman; Mrs. Wm. Parsons; Mrs. Godfrey McDonald, East Jordan, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Coordinator of Women's Activities. (Photo courtesy of Huckle's Camera Shop)

that you live in the United States, my appearance will have accomplished its purpose," said Mr. Cleeves.

This purpose definitely was accomplished, along with the realization that the missionaries in Ecuador are doing wonderful work in an area of the world where it is drastically needed.

District 6 Holds Election

Mrs. George Southworth of Huron County was elected District 6 chairman and Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola County, district vice-chairman at the Spring meeting held in Sandusky. The new officers will assume their duties this fall.

Sanilac County acted as host to 135 ladies from Lapeer, Huron, St. Clair and Tuscola. Sanilac received the award for the largest attendance.

Mrs. Carpenter, winner in the Women's County Scrapbook contest last year, gave a report of the AFBF Convention in Atlanta. She was awarded the trip for the best scrapbook of county activities in the state.

Duane Sugden, regional representative for this area, made a special plea to the attending women to help Michigan reach its membership goal.

District 4 Has Record Crowd

Mrs. Anton (Billy) Hoort, Ionia County, was re-elected District 4 Women's Chairman at the Spring meeting which had a record attendance of 171. Elected to serve as vice-chairman was Mrs. Ken Willard of Ottawa County.

Speaking to the Farm Bureau Women from Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent and Ottawa counties was Mr. Dale Ball, Michigan Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ball showed color slides along with an interesting commentary of his trip to Russia.

Large Crowd at District 2 Meet

The last in the series of Spring District meetings was held in the Litchfield Youth Center, impressive facilities built and maintained by the small town. Hillsdale County was host at the District 2 meeting with 138 women attending from Branch, Calhoun, Hillsdale, Jackson and Lenawee.

Mrs. Glen Hombaker of East Leroy was re-elected district chairman and Mrs. Laverne Kramer, of Hillsdale County, was named district vice-chairman.

Mrs. Muir Calls For "A Return to God"

"We have too many men of science, too few men of God.



We have grasped the mystery of the atom, and rejected the Sermon on the Mount. The world has achieved brilliance without wisdom, power without conscience. Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about war than we know about peace, more about killing than we know about living."

Mrs. Arthur Muir, State Women's Chairman, used this quote from General Omar Bradley, to emphasize her presentation to the Farm Bureau Women's Camp at Clear Lake on April 3rd as she told them that "the American people must return to God."

In her appearance at the Camp's Vesper Service, Mrs. Muir said, "Godless Communism has so infiltrated every segment of our government, schools, churches, jobs and social system, that it has become a national peril to our freedom. The Christian foundation bought and paid for by the war-blood of our forefathers and our Saviour, Jesus Christ, is threatened as never before."

She reminded the women that our early American patriots believed and trusted in God and based all their opinions on principles rather than political gain. "Today too many men in government believe that the end justifies

the means. Honesty, integrity and the old-fashioned values seem to have been forgotten," she said.

Mrs. Muir quoted Abraham Lincoln, "If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time, or die by suicide." The real danger is from within and whatever happens to us, we ourselves are responsible, she said.

"The only thing that can save us is for the American people to return to God," concluded Mrs. Muir. "The destiny of America will not be determined by our military strength or Communist subversion but by the spiritual might of our citizens."



"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE CALLED A PEASANT?" Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Coordinator of Women's Activities, asked the Spring meeting participants. This was the leading question Mrs. Karker used to point out the importance of a "No" vote in the wheat referendum,—and the Farm Bureau Women reacted typically by laying plans for their part in the fight against a government-controlled agriculture.

District 3 Hears Youth Expert

"A healthy-minded child, loved and respected at home, — who is punished for his wrong-doing and praised for his good, — does not get in trouble," Sergeant Tromp of the Youth Bureau, Wayne County Sheriff's Department, told the District 3 Women.

Speaking to 125 women attending the meeting, the Sergeant explained that the first "barometer" of juvenile delinquency is a drop in school marks. "The teacher becomes worried, the child feels he is 'picked on,' he begins to skip school, 'smart off' at home, and runs away." It is at this point that the child meets "characters" which draw him into trouble, he said. The high point of juvenile delinquency is at the age of 16 and begins to decrease at 18, the women were told.

Wayne County was host to Farm Bureau Women from Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland and Washtenaw.

88 Attend District 1 Meeting

A highlight of the District 1 Women's Spring meeting was the afternoon recreation period. A clever "name-elimination" game climaxed with six ladies paying the penalty of entertaining the group with solos. The fact that none were rehearsed or professional added up to a hilarious event.

St. Joseph was host to the counties of Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo and Van Buren, bringing the total attendance to 88.

District 9 Meet At Camp Kett

A total of 69 Farm Bureau Women attended the District 9 spring meeting which was held at Camp Kett. Ladies from Benzie, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, Northwest Michigan and Wexford counties were present.

District 10E Holds Election

Eighty Farm Bureau Women from the counties of Alcona, Alpena, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw and Presque Isle were present at the District 10E spring meeting.

Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, Ogemaw County, was named District Women's Chairman and Mrs. Esley VanWaggoner, Alpena County, vice-chairman.

10W Re-Elects Mrs. Wieland

Mrs. Tom Wieland of Charlevoix County was re-elected District 10W Women's Chairman at the spring meeting held in East Jordan. Elected to serve as vice-chairman was Mrs. Wm. Parsons, also of Charlevoix county.

A total of 62 Farm Bureau Women from Cheboygan, Otsego, Emmet, Antrim and Charlevoix counties took part in the meeting.

District 8 Has Contest

A "35-year-old" contest was held by the District 8 Women with the honors going to Isabella County for having the most women present under 35 years of age. Isabella acted as host to Arenac, Bay, Clare, Gladwin, Gratiot, Midland and Saginaw counties. A total of 103 attended the meeting.

Regional Representative Charles Mumford presented "membership awards" to the ladies who had signed up the most members from his area. Mrs. B. H. Baker of Saginaw County was awarded \$10 for her ten members, — Mrs. Ed Oliver, Gladwin; Mrs. Edmund Wonsay, Isabella; and Mrs. Henry Heil, Gratiot, each of whom signed 9 members, were given Smorgasbord tickets by Mr. Mumford.

Mrs. B. H. Baker, Saginaw County, was elected District 6 Women's Chairman and Mrs. Gordon Willford, Jr. district vice-chairman.

Education Theme of F.B. Women's Holiday Camp

"Education" was the theme of the Farm Bureau Women's Holiday camp held at Wesley Woods Camp during April. Close to 70 women from Districts 1-2-4 and 5 heard experts give their views on school financing, curriculum, responsibility and how these compare with Russia.

Sandwiched between these important subjects of prime concern to women, and especially to mothers, were fellowship and fun, including hobbies and the famous "tote bags." Each camp participant brought articles which were grown or manufactured in her county, such as maple syrup, apples, cereals, and ash trays, for the bags. Recreation leader, Miss Joan Huske of Grand Blanc, kept the group busy and active during the time not spent in scheduled sessions.

"Schools are a Public Trust," J. Delbert Wells of the Family Program Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, told the ladies. "They belong to you but unless you take an interest, — it is up for grabs." He challenged the women to review their local school curriculum to see if patriotism is being taught and the virtues of our free enterprise system is adequately explained.

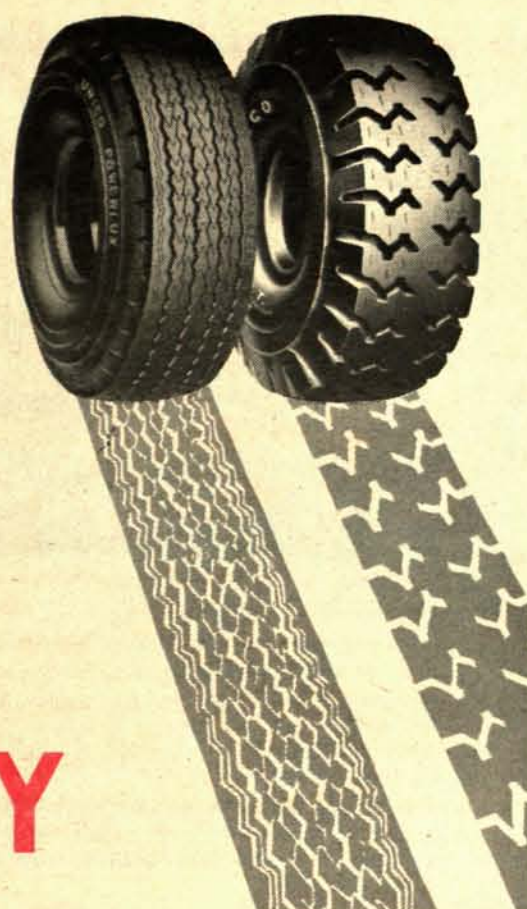
Robert Smith, Associate Legislative Counsel, MFB, discussed "School Financing" with the campers, explaining how tax dollars for schools are spent. He stressed the concern over "bedroom" communities that mushroom up in an area in a few months' time, — the pressure it makes on the school room and the budget.

Mrs. Donald Sanford of Grand Blanc was chairman of the Holiday Camp, with Mrs. Jesse Smith, Climax, serving as vice-chairman and Mrs. Carlton Ball, Albion, as secretary-treasurer. Other committee members included Mrs. Harry Martin, Ionia; Mrs. Roy Lord, Ceresco, and Mrs. Harry Shannon, Marcellus.

Mrs. Ball reports, "It was remarkable how the speakers' presentations were interwoven, . . . a world of information was taken home from the camp, . . . the fellowship was wonderful."

To sum up a successful Holiday Camp, centered around an area of vital interest to Farm Bureau Women, a quotation from Thomas Scott could be used, "A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well-educated family."

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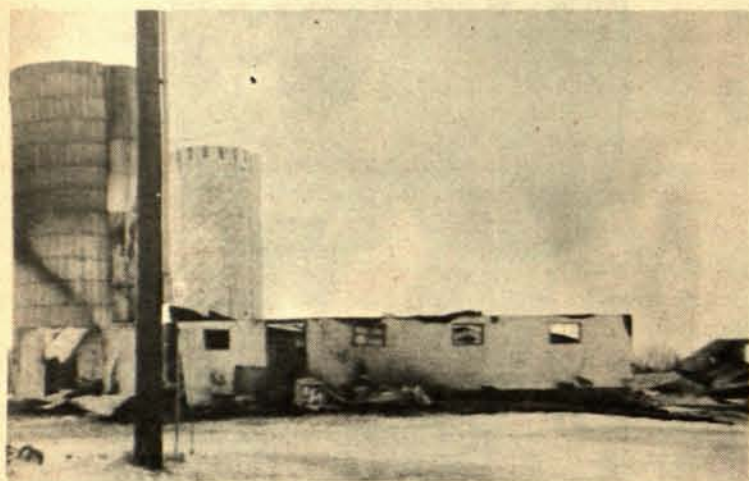


FARMERS PETROLEUM

4000 N. Grand River

Lansing

FARMS TO BURN \$8,000,000 WORTH



Each year on Michigan farms, eight million dollars worth of barns, buildings, equipment and livestock go up in smoke and flames — and in the United States more than 110 million dollars worth of farm property is destroyed and nearly 3,500 persons lose their lives.

The best way to fight fires is to prevent them from happening, and this demands constant alertness and action in the removal of potential fire hazards.

To the average farmer, a loss of a barn, or equipment — filled shed could be a serious disaster — a farm out of production doesn't make money.

Although the early months of spring are the critical periods for farm fires, the farmer who relaxes his guard at any time soon finds himself host to this deadly guest.

A brush fire on a windy day, some burning trash close to a shed, a "temporary" wiring job — all are invitations that often need not be repeated.

To help the farmer rid his farmstead of the fire hazard, the Co-operative Extension Service has published a "Check List For Farm Fire Hazards." This list is available from either the local extension or Farm Bureau Insurance agent.

According to the Water Systems Council, the most critical factor in fighting farm fires is an adequate water supply, and the first few minutes of any fire are the most crucial.

What the farmer does before the fire department arrives often means the difference between saving the buildings and total destruction.

It takes as little as a hundred gallons of water to extinguish a building fire soon after it has started — but let the fire remain unchecked, and the water required skyrockets to 60 and 80 thousand gallons.

On many farms, this large amount of water is not available, and as a result, the buildings burn to the ground while the farmer and helpless firemen watch from a safe distance away.

Many fire prevention authorities suggest a minimum of 3,000 gallons of water be on hand at all times. Often a farm pond or "swimming hole" can double as an excellent water reservoir, supplying the needed gallons.

Although the average rural fire-fighting unit carries its own water supply in pumpers and tankers, often converted 2,000 gallon oil trucks — once this supply is exhausted, the pumper must couple to a new source, if one is available.

It doesn't take long for the transported water supply to run out when fighting a blazing barn fire.

A farmer interested in planning his emergency protection can follow a few rules laid down by the Water Systems Council.

Do not locate your water supply less than 100 feet from any building which may burn. The average pumper only carries about

20 feet of head suction hose, and must stay within 20 feet of the supply. If the water source is less than 100 feet from a burning building, there may be too much risk of destroying the truck.

The source should be accessible by paved road or driveway, to prevent trucks from being mired.

Pipes from the water supply to the hydrant should be located below the frost line to prevent freezing in winter.

Where an electric water system is used to pump water under pressure, make sure that the power source is not located in a "burnable-type" building.

A wise investment is a spray nozzle which can perform many times the service in fire-fighting than an ordinary jet stream.

Planning for farm fire emergencies is just another example of the old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

PAINT UP and PERK UP During FARM BUREAU'S

MR. GEORGE F. GOBROGGE
of Pinconning, Michigan says:

"I used 201 Unico white house paint on my old house and I am planning to use it on my new house. It has lasting, clean whiteness and has the hiding power I desire. My house is always a clean white."

CHECK THE PRICES BELOW and see why your local Farm Bureau dealer is anxious to have you stop and buy your painting needs from him. From June 3rd thru June 28th he is offering you first quality paint at prices you can't afford to overlook.

No. 201 UNICO WHITE HOUSE PAINT . . . Equals or surpasses any two-coat paint on the market.

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per gal.*

*Prices quoted are in case lots or 2 gal. or 5 gal. pails and are applicable at most Farm Bureau dealers in Michigan.



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No. 411 SUPER RED BARN PAINT . . . Our best barn paint, with a very high percentage of iron oxide, pure linseed oil and varnish.

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per gal.*



No. 412 EXTRA BRIGHT RED BARN PAINT . . . Longer life than most red paints, excellent color retention and durability.

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per gal.*

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NO. 1701 HOUSE PAINT PRIMER . . . ONLY **\$5.05**
per gal.*

NO. 1708 BARN PAINT PRIMER . . . ONLY **\$3.45**
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Indiana - Michigan Join in New

Michigan farmers love to travel.

Hundreds of them, covering many thousands of miles on Farm Bureau sponsored tours, have more than proved the point.

Given a chance, they are quick to parcel out chores to married children, relatives, neighbors or the hired man, to take off for far-away places with strange sounding names. Places such as "Cache-Creek" — "Banff" — "Revelstoke" and "Snowqualmie."

All of these were involved in one recent semi-domestic tour of the Northwestern United States and Canada, conducted by the Michigan Farm Bureau. Most recently, horizons have broadened and from all indications no place is too far, no plan too exotic for those bitten by the travel bug.

Mostly though, farmers want to make sure that major crops are harvested and heaviest farm work done before they move out. The best farm travel season seems to begin in August and carry through October and November. Many farmers show interest in winter trips to warmer climates.

This obvious enthusiasm to see how the rest of the world lives has recently led the Michigan Farm Bureau to approve an agreement with the Hoosier Travel Service, an affiliate of the Indiana Farm Bureau.

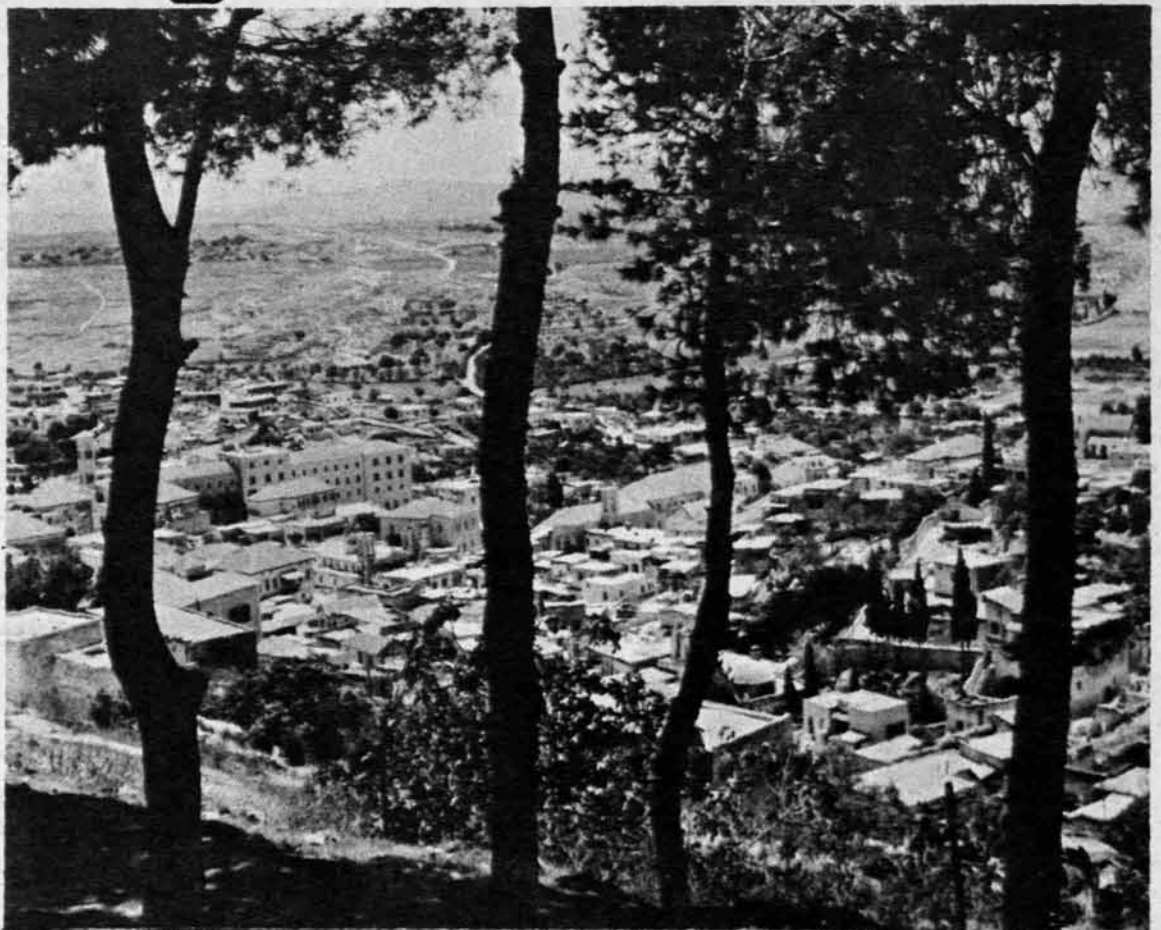
In joining forces with the Hoosier Travel Service, Michigan Farm Bureau members have immediate access to five major tours planned for coming months as well as the benefits of many years of experience in the travel business.

Since 1948, the Hoosier Agency has had wide success in planning tours to all parts of the United States and the world. More than 5000 Indiana farmers have now participated in trips which incorporate both sight-seeing fun and serious study of agriculture in other parts of the country.

Guiding the international part of the program has been the Farm Bureau philosophy that the United States stands as an example of the progress possible in a free society, and that the production of American farmers is one prime example of what can be accomplished through such freedom.

The mixture of five foreign and domestic tours scheduled for the fall months include an eleven-day tour to Northeastern United States, called a "Northeast Caravan" — a month-long tour to the Pacific, fifteen days to "Sunny California" and a three-week "Pilgrimage" to the Holy Land. Planned too, is a Mexican tour of ten days.

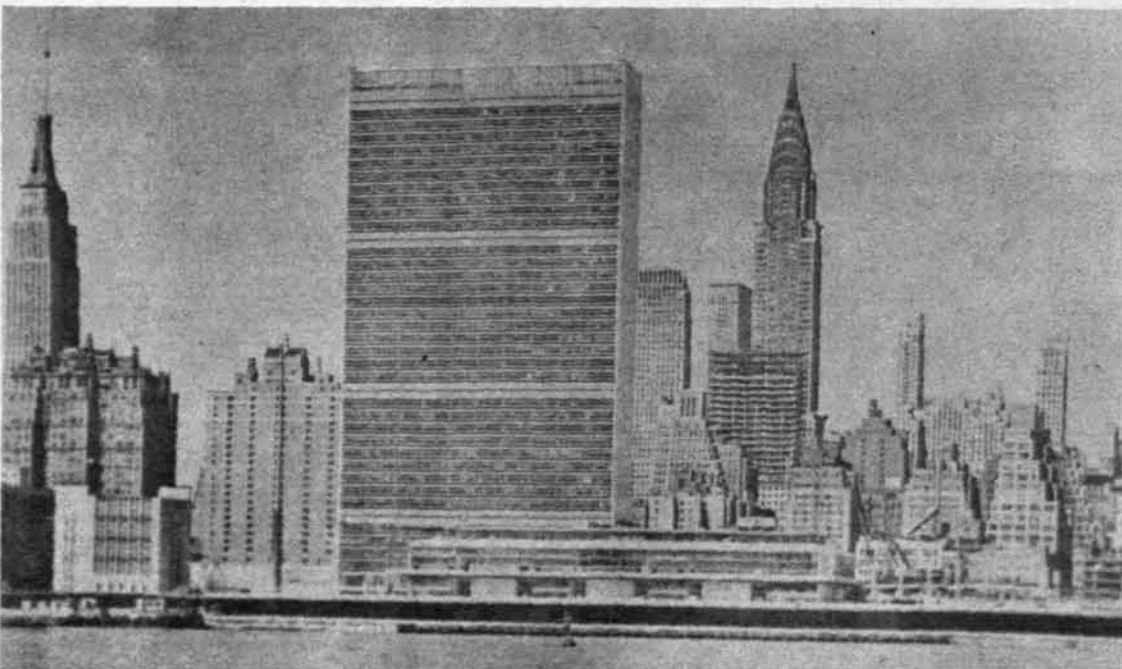
The two domestic tours are good examples of how Farm Bureau members can take advantage of their organization to make friends with other farmers who may live thousands of miles away and to actually visit their farms. In the Northeast Caravan (August 15-25), a special treat has been planned for one evening when members of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau join in a "New England Clam Bake," in the historic town of Plymouth. Two days later, after stops at Boston and historic sights there, the group will take special buses through Lexington and Concord, on to Chelmsford, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewis of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau. Touring farmers will meet informally with other members of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau board of directors and compare notes with farmers from this historic region of the original Minute-Men.



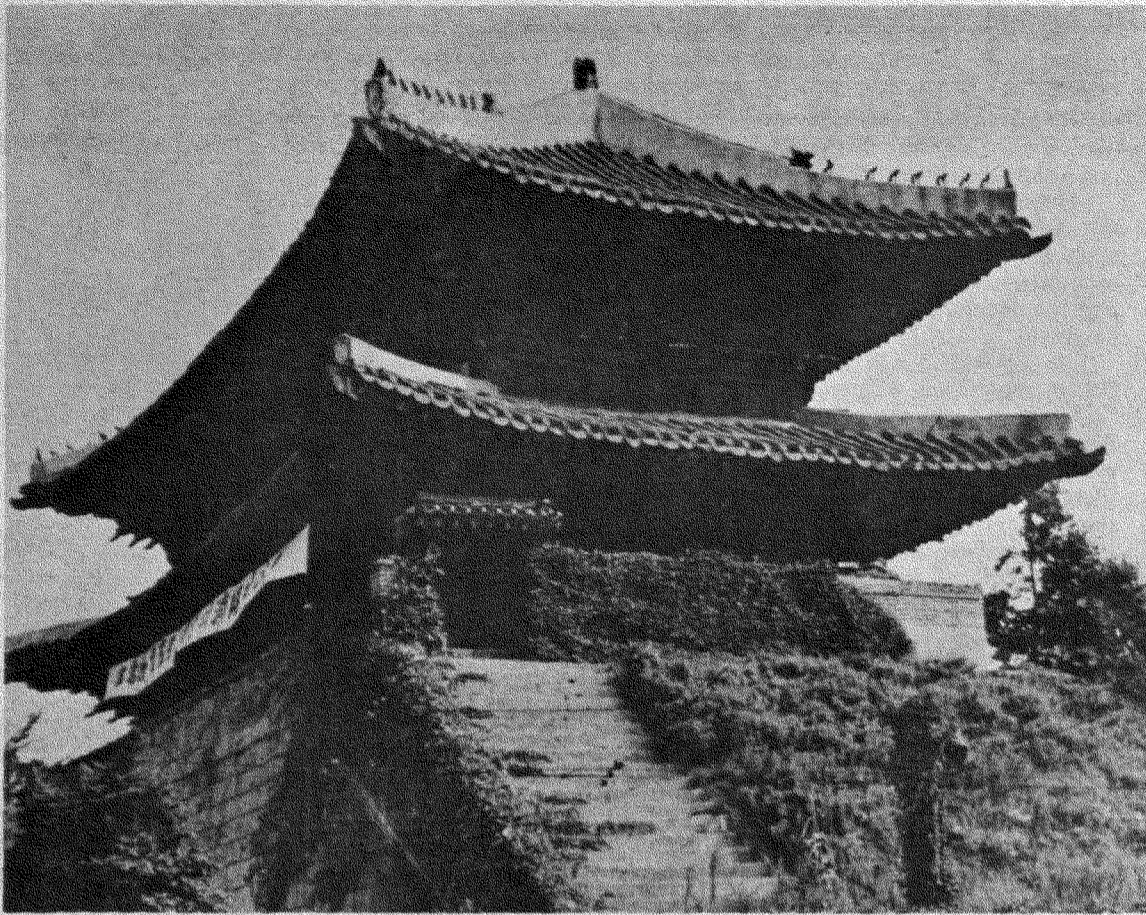
YOU WILL WALK WHERE JESUS WALKED in the beautiful city of Nazareth on the Holy Land tour, September 4-18.



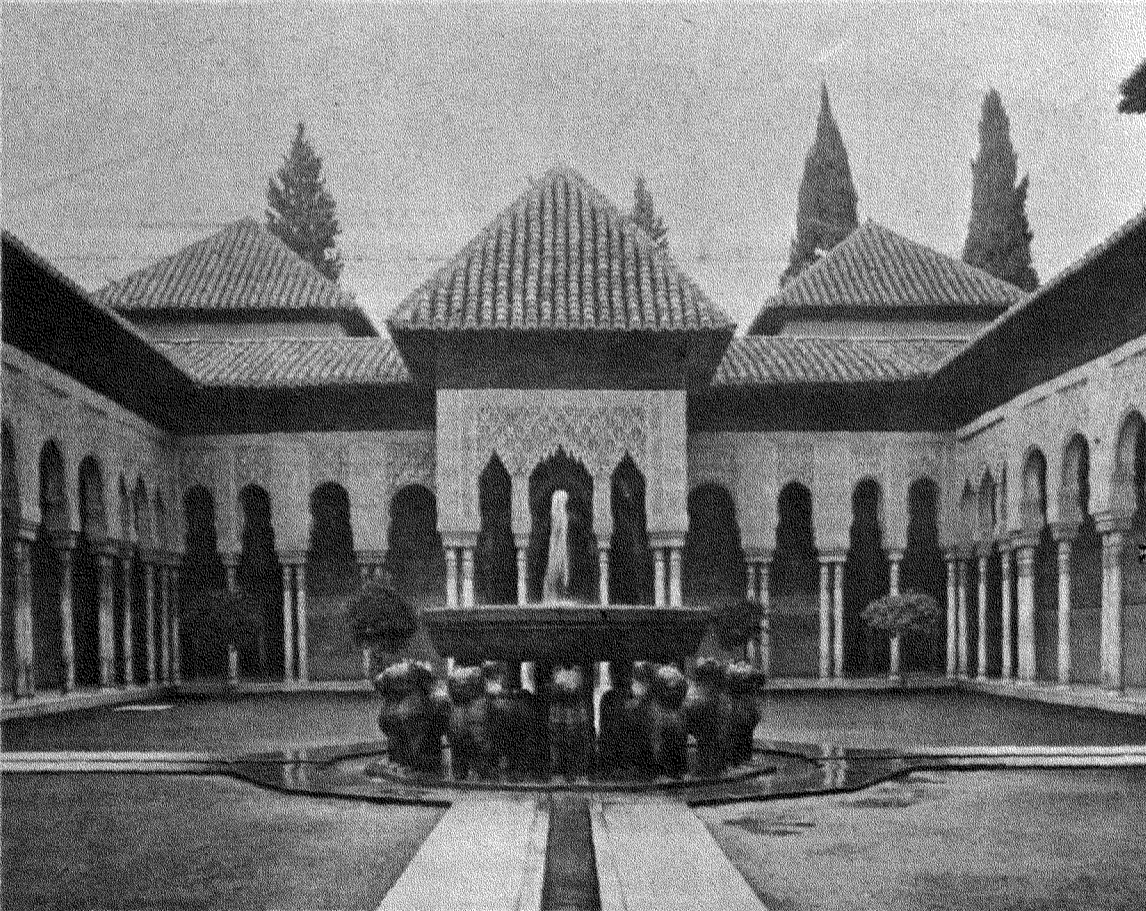
THE KANNON BUDDHA, DEDICATED TO WAR DEAD of Japan and America is typical of imposing sights on the Orient tour.



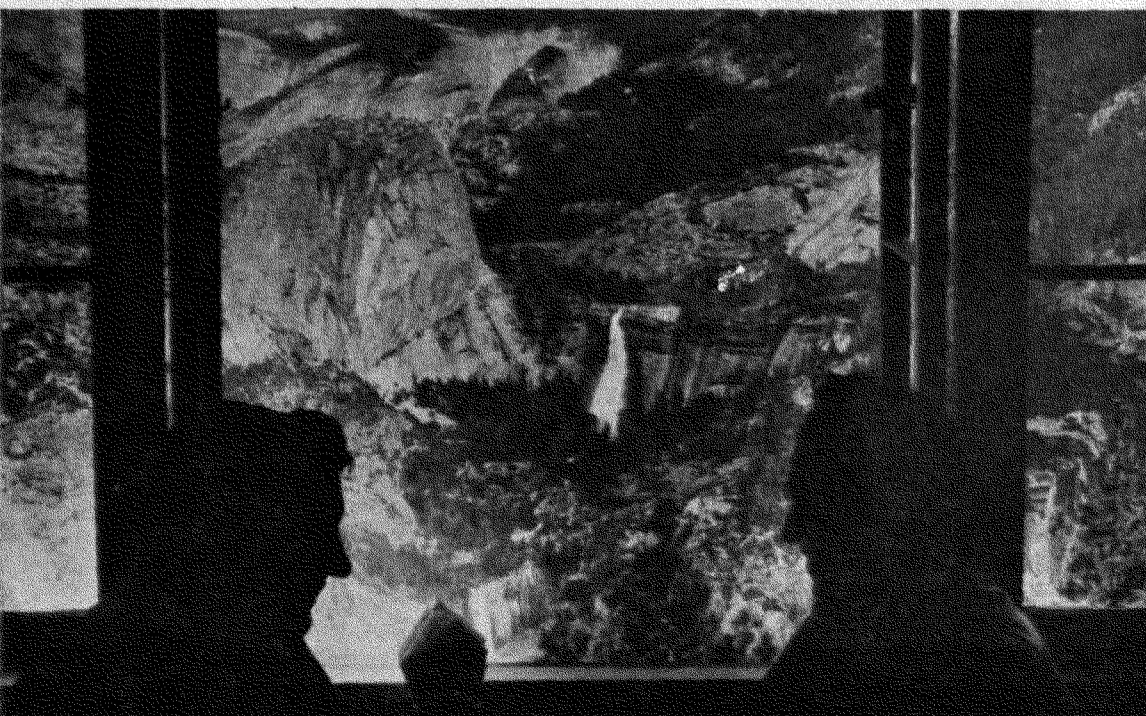
Farm Bureau Travel Service...



TEMPLES AND SHRINES WILL INTRIGUE travelers on the Pacific Orient tour, scheduled for August 15-September 17.



THE PATIO OF THE LIONS, A MOHAMMEDAN STRUCTURE in Spain, is one of the sights of the Holy Land tour.



OUR OWN VERNAL-NEVADA FALLS will be seen on the "Sunny California" tour, September 4-18.

Farm Bureau's "Sunny California" tour, September 4 through 18, appears to have appeal for everyone and is designed as a family affair. Disneyland, Hollywood and the movie colony at Beverly Hills, — a visit to Knott's Berry farm are some of the stops. Michigan farmers will again enjoy visiting with their counterparts in the San Joaquin Valley where farming is made complex through the abundant variety of crops. A three-hour bus drive to Bakersfield will take those on tour to a special luncheon with members of the Kern County Farm Bureau. The afternoon will be devoted to seeing the harvest of winter potatoes, cotton and certified alfalfa seed. Raisins, fresh wine grapes, carrots and other crops will share the spotlight as will feeder cattle operations.

The next day, the group drives to Fresno to join members of the Fresno County Farm Bureau for luncheon and a tour of the new 12-million dollar Sun-Maid Raisin Growers processing plant. If time permits, a tour will be made of a table-grape packing house and a stop at a cotton farm.

Later in the tour, members of the Stanislaus County Farm Bureau show the group how they grow and process almonds, grapes and walnuts. In between will be visits to the Yosemite National Park, the cable cars of San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge.

The three international excursions begin with the Pacific Tour, August 15th through September 17. This more-than-a-month trip (34 days) includes Japan, Hong-Kong, Formosa, Bangkok, Singapore, Okinawa and Hawaii.

Later, September 4 through 18, the Pilgrimage to the Holy Land area will include stops at Greece, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic, Syria, Jordan and Italy. This 23-day tour is especially recommended for students of the Bible.

The Mexican tour, set for the ten days of November 15 through 24, is again aimed at visits to farming areas, plus sight-seeing in "Old Mexico."

Although railroad, bus and air travel are all used, most domestic travel is by rail. International tours are by air, and side trips are commonly by bus. Michigan participants may usually join the tour at a nearby convenient location. For example, the Northeast Caravan may be boarded in Detroit and concludes in that city. The Sunny California trip is arranged so that those taking part can board at either Lansing or Chicago.

Descriptive folders listing prices, each day's activities and illustrated brochures are now being readied for the international trips. All tours are open to Farm Bureau members and friends.

For further details, fill out and mail this coupon to:

Information Division
Michigan Farm Bureau
4000 North Grand River
Lansing 4, Michigan

SEND DETAILS OF TOURS AS CHECKED

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| August 15-25 | NORTHEAST CARAVAN | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| August 15-September 17 | PACIFIC ORIENT | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| September 4-18 | SUNNY CALIFORNIA | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| September 21-October 13 | HOLY LAND PILGRIMAGE | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| October 5-19 | HAWAIIAN ISLANDS | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| November 15-24 | MEXICAN TOUR | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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County _____

"Numerous nations and, in some cases, entire continents are emerging from centuries of static, underdeveloped economies. The United States is in full sympathy with their desire for higher standards of living, but the success of their quest is dependent primarily on their own initiative to make decisions and their dedication and ability. The United States stands as an example of the progress possible in a free society."

(From the 1963 Resolutions, American Farm Bureau)

The FARM NEWS Modernizes—Moves to Photo-Offset

After more than 40 years as an 8-column newspaper, the MICHIGAN FARM NEWS changes format with this issue to a modernized tabloid publication.

Behind the change has been a growing feeling of the need to update printing methods and publication style to compete with the wealth of printed material now arriving at most farm homes.

Besides the obvious changes in page size and the addition of color, more subtle differences will become apparent. Wider use of artwork, more photographs and modernized "families" of type for ease in reading, are among expected improvements.

Formerly, the NEWS was printed on a flat-bed letterpress, of the type currently used in many local weekly newspaper shops.

The new NEWS is printed by the photo-offset method, which began as lithography, first discovered about 200 years ago. Printers of that time found that they could make use of the theory that oil and water do not mix, and that by drawing or writing on a porous surface with grease or crayon, they could dampen the rest of the area and take off an impression on paper. The greased areas picked up the ink, the watered areas refused it since ink itself is greasy.

Originally slow and costly, lithography might well have been abandoned as impractical had not the "offset" method been added by a printer who discovered that when a sheet of paper failed to move through his more modern press, the image was transferred to the metal cylinder itself, which

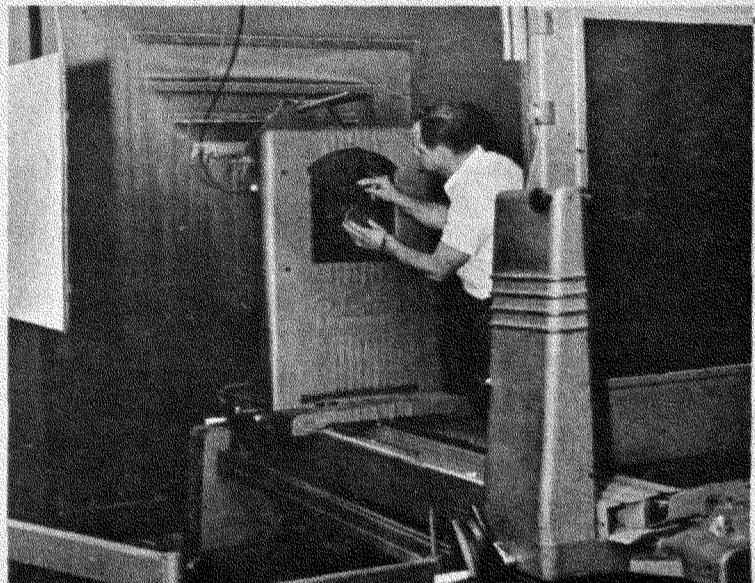
in turn printed beautifully ("offset") on the next sheet that passed through. This technique of image transfer onto a rubber roller or "blanket" which in turn does the actual printing, provided the needed step between lithography and letterpress.

Most impressive of all has been the addition of photography, with metal photoplates used instead of expensive engravings. Artwork and photographs are especially adaptive.

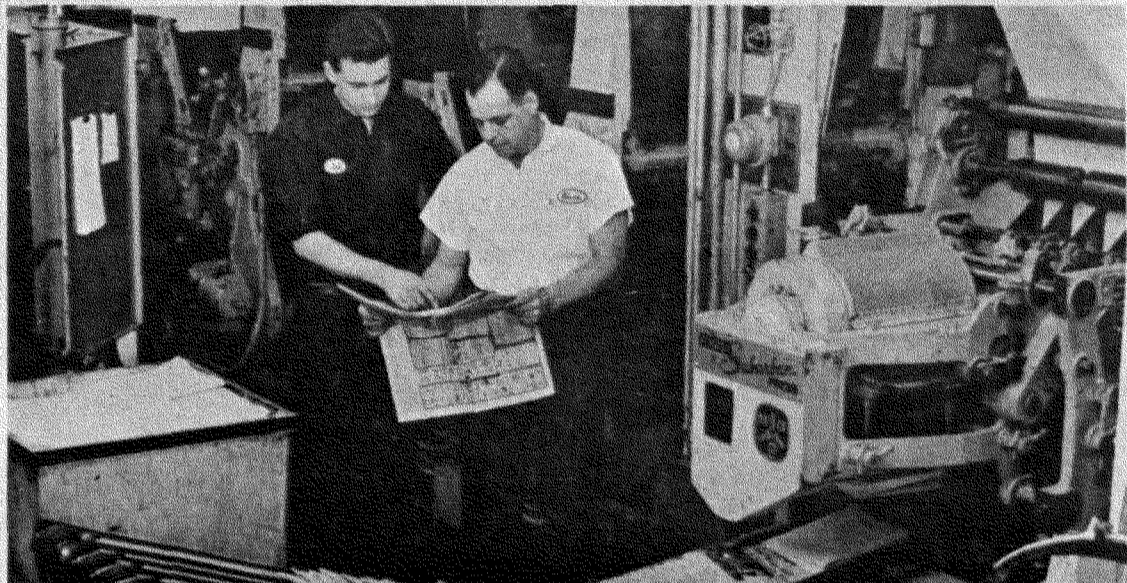
The FARM NEWS is now being printed on a huge Goss "Suburban" web-offset press of the Daily News, Greenville. An average of 16 pages per issue is planned within a format that calls for a growing use of color, photos, local Farm Bureau news and features, combined with an easier-to-read style of writing.



IN THE DARKROOM, the big sheets of film, or "negatives" are developed, washed and processed. All page negatives are retouched before the metal plate is made. To make the plate, the page negative is mounted in the plate printer and giant arc lights expose through the film onto light sensitive metal. Metal plate is then "developed" with chemicals until the fine etching is sharp and clear. The plate is then locked into the offset press for reproduction.

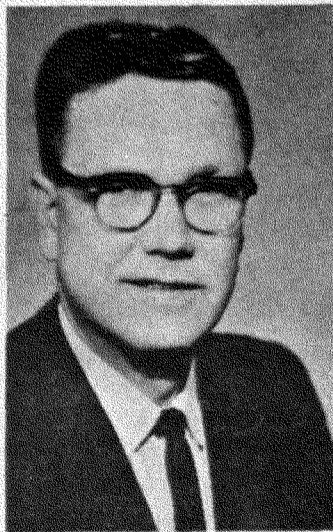


THIS IS THE BIG camera used by the Greenville Daily News to make a film of the pasted-up newspaper page—complete with news stories, photos, and advertisements. Focusing mechanism uses the long 14 ft. rails (at bottom of the photo), and light for printing is furnished by big arc-lights located on each side of the camera. Cameraman is shown adjusting the critical lens setting.



THE BIG GOSS SUBURBAN PRESS is the most impressive part of the offset operation. The press consists of three units capable of printing 24 tabloid-size pages at a time. Newsprint is fed from rolls about 36 inches wide and 40 inches in diameter. Each roll weighs more than 1,000 pounds and contains several miles of paper. Seconds after the paper leaves the roll, it is printed, cut, folded and delivered as a complete newspaper. With all units operating, the press can deliver 16,000 Michigan Farm News papers per hour.

Bartz Appointed Finance Director



Richard G. Bartz has been appointed Director of Finance of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., according to an announcement by Maynard D. Brownlee, General Manager.

Formerly a plant controller with an industrial firm, Bartz will coordinate credit, finance and accounting operations of all Farm Bureau Services divisions, including the recently acquired Michigan Elevator Exchange.

Bartz is a native of Grand Rapids and a three-year veteran of the Air Force during W.W. II. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan school of business administration.

His family, including four children, will soon be moving to Lansing.

Cass County Women Take a Look at Russian Agriculture

The Cass County Women's Committee sponsored a county-wide meeting in April, featuring a "look at Russian agriculture." Mr. Jonathan Woodman of Paw Paw showed the group color slides of his recent trip to Russia and told them of his experiences there.

"The Russian farm people are courteous and friendly," said Mr. Woodman. He told of some of their customs, farming methods and rural schools. Of special interest to the group was Mr. Woodman's account of their guide, a young University graduate who spoke several languages. She tried to convert the group of Michigan farmers to Communism, —but had no success.

His comments about their visit to the Kremlin, the University of Moscow and the large collective farms provided an interesting and educational meeting for the Cass County Women.

Robert Hesselink, regional representative, also a guest at the meeting, spoke to the group about the wheat referendum.

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Member Named Top 4-H'er

Leslie Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Smith, Temperance, was one of four top 4-H Club members representing the state of Michigan at the recent national 4-H Conference in Washington, D.C.

Smith was a member of the final night program committee, and assisted in a Citizenship presentation, which included the

dramatic reading, "I am a Nation." The same program is planned as part of the annual Michigan 4-H Club Week, scheduled for Michigan State University, the second week of July.

Other top Michigan 4-H'ers attending the conference were Gail Akin, Middleton; Arline Crites, Albion and John Duff, Charlotte.



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DISCUSSION TOPIC

Prepared by the Education and Research Department,
Michigan Farm Bureau

There is good reason for our topic-title.

There is no need for hustle and bustle in passing a feed grain law this spring. Laws covering the 1963 crops were already in effect.

But Congress wouldn't wait. A law for the 1964 crops was rushed through before the 1963 crop was well in the ground. August would have been soon enough for a new law.

Soon after Congress met for the 1963 session, Farm Bureau proposed that action be delayed on the feed grain bill to see what happened in the wheat referendum. The vote would affect the feed grain picture. If the wheat certificate proposal passed, "non-certificate" wheat would compete with feed grains in the market. Farmers could be saying, "Let's produce for the market, not for government supply-management."

But there seemed to be some fear that farmers might reject the wheat program. Congressmen reported heavy pressure by the Secretary of Agriculture to rush through a new feed grain bill. And Congress did so—on April 25th. Why the hurry?

newal and liberalizing of this "voluntary law."

To get some impact on the wheat referendum, the feed grain law would need some "sugar." This could be added for wheat farmers by allowing them to plant wheat on feed grain acreage allotments, if the referendum passed. This idea was justified by arguing that with such permission "the farmer can plan a more flexible operation."

It seems clear that the only justification for haste on feed grain legislation was to affect the wheat vote. Control programs have not customarily shown a concern about farmers having freedom and flexibility of decision on their farms. Have we forgotten the "tight control" arguments of 1961-62?

Devices to Force Farmers IN

Dig down a little into these feed grain laws of 1962 and 1963. They both contain "gimmicks" to force farmers to accept government control programs. The device to get this is "direct pay-

1963 Provisions Defeat the Purpose

Direct Payments, as applied under the law, will also add to the mess of price-depressing surpluses. This was not what we were aiming for. Special features of the 1963 law are self-defeating to this purpose.

There is compulsory land retirement—yes, but. . . . Under the law, farmers must retire 20% of their feed-acre-base to be eligible for the 18¢ per bushel direct payment. For this they get a diversion payment at 20% of the county support rate multiplied by the normal yield on the acres retired. An additional 20% of the base can be retired at 50% of the county support rate, times the normal yield.

But—the direct payment of 18¢ can be collected from planted acreage only. So growers scratch their heads and figure. Why retire any extra land voluntarily? You lose the 18¢ direct payment per bushel on every added acre you retire!

The incentives to retire land and help cut surpluses are gone. Only forced retirement of land remains to point in that direction

retire half of it. But he can get paid for not growing a crop which he never has grown before.

The public grabs onto such propositions to "pin" a bad name onto the farmer. Such attitudes cause the public to call for tighter controls over farmers. The politicians created the situation, but the farmer gets blamed. Since the farmer gets the money, he becomes the "whipping boy."

Farmers Sign-Up Didn't Justify Haste

Congress should have taken note that farmers didn't crowd the sign-up list for the feed grain programs of 1961-1962. There was a definite fall-off in participation.

In 1961, only 42% with corn and sorghum allotments signed up. In 1962, it was 44% — but only 29% of those with barley base acreages. Here is no majority with an interest in the programs. Yet Congress insisted on more of the same.

Each succeeding law gives the Secretary more and more authority. By virtue of present laws—

He can decide on price support and direct payment rates ranging from 65% to 90% of parity. With this tool he can manipulate market prices to freeze out farmers who choose to stay clear of his programs.

If this is not enough, he can, and in 1962 did, dump stocks of grain onto the market and upset market prices. The result not only hit grain prices, but raised livestock numbers so that prices have fallen drastically.

He can decide how much acreage shall be retired and what the payment rate shall be. He can decide where to grant or to cut acreage allotments. Michigan got a wheat acreage cut—Florida an increase.

He can decide the extent to which a farmer must participate in his program to receive support and diversion payments.

He can decide whether other crops may or may not be planted on retired acres.

With these powers, he can virtually determine the levels of income for farmers. And he can enforce his decisions in the courts of the land, from which the farmers have no appeal.

Dictatorship and Freedom Are Opposites

The Soviets built a wall between free Berlin and their own people. They set up electrically-charged fences. They turn machine guns on all who try to cross the line. On one side of that line lies freedom—on the other, the controlling police state.

We do not need walls and machine guns to destroy freedom and opportunity. Laws can take away the rights of personal choice and limit opportunity just as surely. And not far behind the passage of the laws comes the parade of officials in authority—the police state and the penalties.

And, within these farm laws, what is happening to the farmer's right to appeal his case in the courts of justice of the land? More and more there is the statement that the farmer has no appeal from the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture or his committeemen. So—courts have been throwing out evidence which farmers present in their own defense. This—in spite of the fact that the Constitution guarantees every citizen a right to trial by a jury of his peers. Now, the jury cannot hear the farmer's case.

Some say,—but after all these are not criminal cases! No? Then why are prison sentences attached to violations as the laws are written? Where a man must face prison, yet cannot defend himself in court, for him there is no other side of the case.

Questions

1. Just how much voice should farmers have in determining the nature of programs of government which concern themselves with farm management?
Or— who should have the authority to set the direction for making such policies into law?

THE CASE OF THE IMPATIENT POLITICIANS

Sugar in the Wheat Growers' Tea

Study the law.

Provisions were added to the bill to make the wheat certificate plan more palatable. A campaign was on for a "yes" vote. The new law would favor the western wheat farmers, (who can grow little else than wheat.) It would allow them feed grain allotments. They could grow wheat on allotted feed grain acres. This would help make up for lost wheat acreage, — acres cut by forced land retirements.

Then, again — a "No" vote in the wheat referendum could put a damper on the U.S.D.A. control legislation. The trend of the vote could defeat the plan to extend controls to other crops. On the other hand, a feed grain law on the books might make it harder to get a new law on wheat, in the case of a "No" vote.

Cutting the Argument to Fit the Case

House Report No. 180, of 1963 reveals the arguments used to push through the feed grain law. Such arguments change with the nature of the action desired by the U.S.D.A. from year to year.

For example, in 1961 and 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture argued that these voluntary programs are "so costly as to call for more drastic controls over farm production." Remember?

In his memo of May 21, 1962 to the Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, the Secretary said, "Continuing these voluntary programs would add about \$4 billion a year. This would absorb the income taxes of about 5 million taxpayers."

Yet, in 1963, with the wheat referendum just ahead, the Secretary told Congress that the 1961-62 program had been "a success." He urged quick re-

ments." Here's how it works.

These laws attached a direct payment of 18¢ per bushel to feed grains (in corn equivalent). The 1962 law added a whopping direct payment of 70¢ per bushel for wheat—by way of certificates, whenever farmers approved them by vote.

These direct payments come from federal treasury or from government guarantees — not from the market. Such direct payments force "non program market prices" down to depression levels. Without the payments, the farmer's product isn't worth much. Without certificates, wheat plummets to \$1.30 in 1964 — by decision of the Secretary of Agriculture — and maybe a lower price in years to follow. The trap is well set.

Outside the program, the grower faces disaster prices.

Inside the program there is a survival price. The choices are arranged so that farmers must get on the bandwagon or go broke. It is simple cause and effect — and it's in the law.

Out on a Limb of Public Opinion

Consider some other facts about the "direct payment" device. The farmer will have to get a considerable share of his income from the federal treasury each year. He will have to urge Congress to give him a grub-stake annually to keep him in business.

The public has already reacted strongly against heavy payments to farmers that add to the tax load. Our memory of the resentment of two years ago ought to serve us well. If the voters of the nation "get tough" and demand an end to these farmer bonuses, the farmer will be in hot water.

The farmer can be out-voted eleven to one! Is this a secure income position to be in?

— and this is offset by another change in the law.

Under the 1963 law, farmers will retire their low-yield acres. In 1962 they could collect the direct payment only on "normal yield" from their allotted acres. But the new law will permit the payment of the 18¢ per bushel on ACTUAL PRODUCTION from the allotment. So — naturally, growers will add more fertilizer. Up goes production. With mounting surpluses, "voluntary programs" will be accused of "not working", and a case is built for tightening controls. One can predict this cry within a year or two — if we have a good growing season.

These features give public opinion another "unreasonable angle" to work over, — that farmers who divert little land gain greater rewards than those who cooperate more fully to help get the surpluses down.

Question — Why put a provision like this into the law unless you are shooting for an effect later? Why add to the problem unless you want to create another problem that needs solving by stricter controls?

Molding Another Public Brickbat

Take one more squint at the 1963 law. It requires that 1% of the national feed grain acreage allotment be reserved for farmers who haven't grown feed grains. This cuts into the allotments for growers already on the program.

Now, add to this the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has the authority, if he chooses, to permit the retirement of 50% of the allotment. Put these facts together.

A farmer may get a new allotment. He may never have grown feed grains. If his allotment is small he may retire it all — or if larger he might be allowed to

Tuscola Women Sponsor Korean Boy For Tenth Consecutive Year

The Tuscola County Farm Bureau Women's committee has voted to sponsor the education of Im Il Woong of Korea for the tenth consecutive year.

"When I received the money from you, tears of joy came into my eyes . . . I cannot speak English perfectly well but I can speak very well in the future . . . I study English every day for to meet you."

Perhaps this quotation would not rate an "A" in English composition class, but it means more to the women of the Tuscola Farm Bureau than fancy, four-syllable words, —because they know it comes straight from the heart of Im Il Woong.

Through the "Save the Children" Federation, the women have made an annual contribution since 1954, — to furnish warm winter clothing for Im's protection against the bitter cold, — blankets, first-aid supplies and nourishing food to share with his family and for his tuition through primary, "middle," and now, — high school.

The Tuscola Women correspond regularly with Im Woong and report that he has two more years of schooling to attain the equivalent of our high school level. They are now discussing the possibility of assistance to "their boy" through college.

Im Il Woong of Seoul, Korea, dreams of becoming a doctor and should he attain this goal, the Tuscola Women — and the boy's

determination to prove himself worthy of their sponsorship, — could rightly take the credit.

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Check the advantages of the Farmowners policy on your farm. See your local Farm Bureau agent for details. Do it *today!*

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1

THEFT CLAIM — MR. ADOLPH DONGVILLO, JR. of Berrien County lost several lugs of grapes by theft. His FARMOWNERS policy covered the loss.



2

FIRE LOSS—Fire completely destroyed the barn and items of farm personal property on the farm of **MR. RAYMOND STEPHENS** of Ogemaw County. Covered by his FARMOWNERS policy.



3

PIGS ELECTROCUTED — MR. EARL BARKS of Clinton County lost twelve pigs by electrocution when the feeder shorted out. Loss was covered by his FARMOWNERS policy.



4

COLLISION LOSS — MR. MELVIN HOGAN of Washtenaw County ran the branch of a tree through the radiator and fan of his combine while picking corn. His FARMOWNERS policy covered the loss.



5

EMPLOYEE MEDICAL CLAIM—An employee of **MR. DOUGLAS PIERSON** of Genesee County was charged and thrown by a cow. Medical expenses for the employee were covered by Mr. Pierson's FARMOWNERS policy.



6

COLLISION LOSS — Mr. CLARK SHAFFER of Calhoun County had a loss when hired man drove tractor into a parked corn picker. Both tractor and picker were damaged. Loss covered by his FARMOWNERS policy.



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