Discussion Topic Highlights

Farmer members of the State Discussion Topic Committee met in July to consider the fall and winter discussion program for the Community Farm Bureaus.

The broad importance of the topics to farmers was carefully considered. It was only after much time and detailed study of the nature and background of the proposed topic subjects that the six-month series was decided upon.

Members of the State Topic Committee present at the MBF Center, Lansing, were: H. Ernest McCubbin, District 1; Leo Wagner, District 2; Arthur Thede, District 4; Richard Noble, District 5; Mrs. Ford Boyne, District 6; Garnet Hoard, District 8; Louis Hayward, District 9; and George Kluyster, District 10.

Following is the new schedule:

October: Farmers need better representation through the staff of the Public Affairs division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and Legislative Counsels Stanley Powell, Dan Reed and Robert Smith.

November: More highway accidents! Courts hit drivers and insurance companies hard for liability accidents! Rising insurance rates! How can we help reduce injuries and deaths in highway accidents?

December: Can constitutional governments be saved under a "majority rule" policy? The traditional structure of American government, attack January: What next in government subsidies — and where will it end? How subsidies are paid for, and by whom? Who is asking for them? And who is getting them?

February: Public clamor for laws to control the use of agricultural chemicals. Are such laws needed? Can the farmer "clean his own house" to insure protection for the public and for wildlife?

Vigilance is the "Watchword"

Farmers Ready for Tax Session

Because a majority of the County Farm Bureaus considered the importance of a state tax reform program last fall, they can look forward with assurance to the special session of the Legislature now set to attack the problem this fall.

Through their resolutions, they have outlined a comprehensive tax structure aimed at a program of "balanced taxation" and relief to property taxpayers. These ideas have been presented to the Governor's special study committee and submitted to members of the Legislature.

In his call of the special session, Governor Romney has said that completion of the tax reform program will be the primary concern. Afterwards, the problems of implementing the new Constitution may be included. Beginning September 11, the session is expected to continue for several months or until the "called purpose" is served.

During that time, farmers will be well represented through the staff of the Public Affairs division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and Legislative Counsels Stanley Powell, Dan Reed and Robert Smith.

Their testimony will back Farm Bureau's proposal to repeal the business activities and intangibles taxes and to provide significant property tax relief. Added will be a proposal to return 10% of the sales tax to counties on a per capita basis. This new revenue would be earmarked to lower property taxes.

Such relief to property taxes is a key point in the Farm Bureau program, including the suggestion to close one loophole in present law which ignores new property for taxing purposes during the year in which it is built.

With hundreds of housing developments extending into rural areas near larger cities, the added burden for services which they place on property taxes could be relieved by immediate assessment and taxation. The revenue when used for capital outlay could reduce the property tax load from farmers.

Other portions of the Farm Bureau tax program deal with the possibility of a state income tax, a subject sure to become the center of much attention and controversy in the special session.

Farm Bureau members have made it plain that they would support a broad-based flat rate income tax only if it is considered as a replacement tax, bringing relief to the property tax picture.

They have added several provisions that in considering a state income tax, the Legislature should prohibit local income taxation of non-residents — and allow counties, by a vote of the people to levy up to 1% income tax for school and county purposes. That the Farm Bureau program has appeal has been confirmed by several members of the Legislature who indicate that the only way they will consider a state income tax will be if it is tied to a meaningful program of reduced property taxes.

Officials of the Michigan Farm Bureau believe that if farmers' recommendations are followed, a cut in property taxes by as much as 15 or 20 percent is possible.
Editorial

Skid-Thinking—

Skid-thinking is becoming more common. Half-thoughts and half-truths, added together are the result of sloppy mental processes, where logic and illogic become so mixed that they make a sort of sense but not really. Most who do it are innocent victims of the age in which we live. Finally, it becomes a habit, sometimes it is deliberately used to confuse.

"The is peace," wrote George Orwell. "Love is hate." Mixed with the skid-thinking is flashes of insight, brief windows opening on truth.

"The Weathervane of Rural America!" That is the proud description of one "national" farm organization, used recently in promoting itself. It sounds pleasant and fraught with meaning, until one remembers what it means.

Weather vanes are completely passive. They are usually up in the air. They have one function, to point in the direction of the wind. They are only a lanyard decoration, tossed by each vagrant breeze, buffeted from all sides, as they seek to be with the winners. "Compromise," not firm conviction, has been their creed. "He's a cow's tail," old-timers used to say about indecisive neighbors who had trouble making up their minds. "He's a cow's tail, he swings with the wind."

"A Firm Stand Loses Friends."—More skid-thinking. What kind of friends? The temporary kind that shift when the wind blows.

An early lesson that Farm Bureau leaders have had to learn is that firm conviction when acted upon, is the best base for membership growth.

This knowledge didn't come easy. It took farmers many years of trying times to learn that they gained real friends only as they faced issues, prepared to fight all the way. This is "firm conviction," when acted upon.

"Every Member Get a Member."—A hollow catch-phrase that sounds good but has done limited, sterile future. Its twin brother idea is "When all the rest lose, we win," lose or draw, they always "GAINED." This knowledge didn't come easy. It took farmers many years to learn that they gained real friends only as they faced issues, prepared to fight all the way. An early lesson that Farm Bureau leaders had to learn was that firm conviction when acted upon, is the best base for membership growth.

There is no recorded case of any organization, used recently in promoting itself.

"The Weathervane of Rural America!" That is the proud description of one "national" farm organization, used recently in promoting itself. It sounds pleasant and fraught with meaning, until one remembers what it means.

Processing apple growers have announced a "uniform offering price" for apples under marketing agreements with the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA).

The base price was worked out in a meeting of the apple-advisory committee of the American Agricultural Marketing Association in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Later, from this base price a price schedule was developed for Michigan conditions by the MACMA Processing Apple Marketing Committee.

Price negotiations began August 25, when telegrams outlining the price schedule were sent to all Michigan processors who earlier had received copies of proposed sales contracts in visits by MACMA field personnel.

The MACMA-listed price for apples include $3.50 per hundredweight for "hard juice varieties" such as Baldwin, Winesap and Rome Beauty; $4.25 and $4.00 per hundredweight for Northern Spy and Rhode Island Greenings respectively. From the varieties preferred for slicing and blending into sauce, a $1.00 per hundredweight-weight for soft varieties including McIntosh and Wealthy. All prices are based upon apples 2½ inches in diameter and up.

Many factors were analyzed before prices were determined, including a greatly reduced national processing apple crop, reduced stock of processed apple products, applesauce and frozen apple slices. Pack size and total stocks of practically all fruit products, particularly cherries and blueberries, (chief competitors for apple pie) are drastically down. The major fruit in plentiful nationwide supply appears to be cling peaches.

Hood Named FB Life President

Newly elected president of the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company is Max Hood, Paw Paw. The Van Buren county fruit grower, now representing District One on the Farm Bureau board of directors, has been acting president of the large company since the resignation of Dale Dinken, May 15.

Willber Smith of Burlington, Calhoun county, was named vice president, replacing Max Hood. Smith represents District Two on the Farm Bureau board. Lloyd Shankel, Wheeler, Gratiot county, was named third member of the executive committee.

Michigan Farm News

President's Column

Webster's Definition

By Walter Wightman, President

Michigan Farm Bureau

Standing in a church in Fryeburg, Maine on July 4, 1902, Daniel Webster said, "I dare not undertake to assure you that your liberties and your happiness may not be lost. "Beware, he cautioned. You have everything to lose. You have nothing to gain," he added.

"We live under the only government that ever existed, under which the people rule. That is the government in which the consultations of the people. Miracles do not cluster. That which happened once in six thousand years cannot be expected to happen often. No government ought to resign a right of veto to be filled for ages with revolution and tumult, riot and despotism."

We marvel at the foresight with which early colonists predicted results of a lack of concern for the preservation of the important things affecting our society.

If Daniel Webster were alive today he would be frantically admonishing the American people to turn back from their self-indulgent and wasteful ways lest we lose all we have gained in this experiment of what a free society can do for its people.

The wisdom of Webster has often been echoed by modern men who have concern for our future. Recently, Governor Romney said: "If people love anything more than liberty and freedom, they will lose both."

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker says, "The historical cycle seems to be from bondage to spiritual faith; from spiritual faith to courage, from courage to liberty; from liberty to abun-
dance; from abundance to selfishness; from selfishness to apathy; from apathy to dependence; and from dependence back to bondage once more."

"We still have some liberty left. But we are at war to preserve that liberty. No, it is not old fashioned to wave and love the flag of our God. You can bet your bottom dollar there will be no atheists among American astronauts."

There are signs threatening all around us. The determined, reckless spending of our government when we could and ought to be conservative.

We now have a national debt of $329 billion. This is $10 billion more than the total debt of all the other 32 remaining countries in the world. At the rate these things are happening in Washington, this debt can be $323 billion by 1964.

We are rapidly increasing our rate of spending just as though it made no difference how far we go in debt.

The best thinkers say this debt will never be paid except by the devolution of the dollar or inflation. This will destroy everything we own, particularly trust funds, annuities, pension funds, savings accounts and insurance policies.

Not even the strongest nation can continue to increase the public debt and survive as a free nation.

In 1847, Karl Marx stated in his "Communist Manifesto" that among important steps necessary to Communist a country was, first, the abolition of property in land and the application of all "laws of land" to public purposes. He added, "the centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and an executive monopoly."

Communists have long felt that a country holding the "laws of land" is the key to their revolution. It looks from here as though they are working hard to get these things accomplished.

If they do, we will be ruled by a dictator. There are those in Washington now who would like to see this happen.

Complacency in these times is dangerous.
$50,000 Charge Refused

More than Steady Hand and Fast Plow

Competing against 36 other champion plowmen from 18 nations, the World Plowing Match contestants will be 21-year-old Leroy Losey, Springport, Michigan, and 32-year-old Glenn Steiger, Rochester, Minnesota.

Losey, whose father has been a member of the Michigan Farm Bureau since 1951, won the right to represent the U.S. through victory in the national level plowing matches in 1962.

Those who have followed the worldwide matches over the years feel that both Americans have a good chance to heat the jinx and "bring home the bacon" this year.

A plow designed, built and used by two previous World Plowing Match contestants, George Lininger, and Glenn Steward, both of Springport, will be used by Losey and is hooked up to an Oliver tractor.

Although young in years, the Michigan youth has gained considerable experience in preparing and plowing over the past five years.

He has total responsibility for farming 515 acres — mostly planted to corn, oats and hay; a third crop, soybeans, has been applied to all grain, screenings from grain, seeds, both field and grass, and haybeans.

It would have included the tremendous number of carloads of grain shipped to Michigan's giant cereal companies and mills. Over 75% of the state's grain industry, alerted by the Elevator Exchange, were present at the Public Service Commission hearing and all protested the new rail charge.

In denying the charge, the Commission ruling did not affect all railroads. The Commission had the authority to decide on a case by case basis, for all grain shipped out of state through interstate transportation.

Attempting to justify their increase, the railroad claimed that it was necessary because of "drastic reductions" they were forced to make in their line haul rates to meet competition.

Seely was quick to acknowledge the validity of the statement. But, he added, "I think the railroad is not being penalized for them.

Seely was quick to challenge the statement of the railroad. They are slow pricing themselves out of the transportation business."

The $6.00 per car charge, which has been proposed, would have been justified or should be allowed to become effective. Every "one-sided" rate hike, rail service, along with other interested members of the legislature, was strongly protested by the Michigan Public Service Commission concerning the $6 inspection charge.

A proposed $6 inspection charge, the railroads were forced to make in their line haul rates to meet competition.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange division of Farm Bureau Services, along with other interested members of the grain trade, were successful in a stiff fight to prevent a rate increase in 1963.

It takes more than a steady hand and a fast plow to win the world plowing championship; and the odds are against the world plowing championship; and the odds are against the U.S. getting a winner.

For the U.S. to get a winner, it will have to be carrying this country's honors into the 11th annual World Plowing Championship.

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Everyone has drunk it at sometime or another, yet few people know the amazing past and present story of milk.

Would you believe, for instance, that one state in the U.S. has more cows than people? That at least ten different animals give milk enjoyed by humans? That in India, some dairy barns serve as temples? Or that the buttons on your clothes may be made of milk?

It’s all true according to C. S. Edgar, General Manager of International Paper’s Single Service Division, manufacturers of plastic-coated paper milk containers.

Milk is the only substance on the face of the earth whose primary purpose is nourishment. Cow’s milk contains some of all the basic food materials that give people energy and help them grow strong and healthy.

In short, the cow is the “true foster mother” of the human race.

Though milk is now sold in plastic-coated cartons, the original milk container, the cow, dates back at least 11,000 years. Records exist of cows being milked in 9,000 B.C.

Yet cows were unknown in America before Columbus brought them to the Western Indies on his second voyage in 1493.

The first U.S. cows were brought over to the Jamestown colony in 1611. The Pilgrims made the mistake of not bringing cows with them, and lack of milk was said to have had a bearing on the high death rate, particularly of children.

Cows were required to be brought on later ships.

While there are 31,088 people per cow in Japan, we have one cow for every 7½ people. But the state of Vermont actually has more cows than people. The Green Mountain state boasts over 390,000 dairy cattle—and, in the 1960 census, only 389,881 humans!

Hardest working cow in history? Strangely enough, a bovine owned by a brewery. In 1951, a Holstein named Green Meadow Lily Pabst gave 42,805 pounds of milk—about six times the national per cow average!

The milk bottle was invented in 1884 by Dr. Harvey D. Thatcher of Potsdam, New York. Today, a new process enables milk cartons of paper board to be plastic coated to provide extra durability and prevent leaking.

But plastics “contain” milk in more ways than one. Casein plastics, made from coagulated protein of milk, are used to make clothing buttons which resemble horn, ivory, ebony and marble in appearance.

Though the Chinese dislike milk and seldom drink it, the Todas of southern India virtually worship the fabulous fluid. Their milk producing animal is the buffalo, and tribal life revolves around the herd, with the dairy barn serving as the temple!

Oddly enough, only men are permitted to milk the buffalo cows and run the dairy; women can do nothing with milk but drink it—and swallow their pride.

Yes, milk is a fabulous fluid—it’s been with us for a long, long time; and it’ll be with us for a longer time to come.

Americans drank an average of 129 quarts of milk in 1952; about the same as in 1961 thanks to research, educational and promotional programs which have helped maintain milk consumption levels.
**Farm Supply Div. Operations**

Mr. Walters was the general manager of Farm Bureau Services. He then expanded the business, and it was the largest operation of its kind in the United States. The company was well known for its superior service and quality products.

The company had several branches across the country, and each branch was independently managed. The headquarters were located in Lansing, Michigan.

**Sales Activity**

Farm Bureau Services had a wide range of products, including seeds, feeds, and fertilizer. The company also provided financial services, such as loans and insurance.

**Financial Results**

In 1953, Farm Bureau Services had a net income of $1,272,000. This was an increase of $549,000 compared to the previous year. The company had a total of 42 local associations, and its membership was growing steadily.

**Organization and Management**

The company was managed by a board of directors, which was elected by the members. The board was responsible for setting policy and making major decisions.

**Conclusion**

Farm Bureau Services was a successful cooperative business, and it played a vital role in the agricultural community. The company continued to grow and expand, and it remained a strong competitor in the industry for many years to come.
A check of Farm Bureau Center in Lansing, would show that not all “radio-activity” is confined to research test-tubes or the Atomic Energy Commission.

Radio, and the many activities surrounding it, are a big part of the normal work day in the Information Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau. There, in a modest area reserved for radio production, “Farm Bureau at Work”—a weekly 15-minute farm public service program, is planned, taped and copied for distribution to a network of 50 stations.

One recent program is typical of many of the “shows” which follow a fast-moving format of farm news, novelties, information and music.

The program began with an introduction by Melvin Wool, Manager of the Information Division, and former radio farm director for a station in the Red River Valley. By the end of the program, a half-dozen guests have developed topics ranging from county fairs to a report of the latest actions of Congress.

Adding a novelty introduction to the section dealing with county fairs, was the calypso music of Mrs. lesse Smith, of Kalamazoo. Each week, special reports are received from the Farm Bureau offices in Washington and Chicago, as well as other parts of the United States. Yet the program is primarily “Michigan” and primarily local in nature.

Attesting to the popularity of the format has been the growth of the program which began on one station three years ago and has now spread to 50 stations in that period of time.

Technical excellence has contributed to this growth. Each program is produced on professional equipment (Amperex studio recorders) and sound-levels are controlled to rigid standards.

Stations which have recently begun airing the broadcasts are: WKMI, Kalamazoo; WLST, Escanaba; WEFU, Grand Rapids; WYAT, Saginaw and WYBC, Bay City. Check the schedule for your local station and air-time.

For Bigger Yields and Better Quality Plant

Michigan Certified SEED WHEAT

This year be sure . . . plant Michigan Certified Seed Wheat. Each variety is specifically adapted for Michigan growing conditions to excel in yield and quality. Michigan Certified Seed has been field inspected to insure varietal purity, and has been laboratory tested for good germination. This is seed grown from foundation seed and assures you of the right start for a good wheat crop in 1964. Select from these varieties:

- Genesee—white wheat that is beardless with brown chaff and strong white straw. High quality that is winter hardy.
- Dual—red wheat that is a soft wheat with fairly stiff straw. High yielding and resistant to Hessian Fly.
- Monon—red wheat that is a soft wheat with fairly stiff straw. High yielding and resistant to Hessian Fly.
- Barley—red wheat that is a soft wheat with fairly stiff straw. High yielding and resistant to Hessian Fly.
- Genesee—white wheat that is beardless with brown chaff and strong white straw. High quality that is winter hardy.
- Dual—red wheat that is a soft wheat with fairly stiff straw. High yielding and resistant to Hessian Fly. Recommended specifically for Michigan growing conditions.
Michigan ADA Will Replace Dairy Princess Contest

What's better than one pretty, healthy farm girl promoting the dairy food industry? According to the American Dairy Association of Michigan the answer is a hundred girls.

For this reason the state ADA board of directors approved a three year grant to the 4-H Club girls dairy foods industry educational program. This will replace their sponsorship of the Michigan Dairy Princess contest.

The 4-H Club program kick-off will be a two-day conference held at Kellogg Center, MSU, next spring. Among the subjects discussed will be careers for women in the dairy foods industry. According to Russell Mawby, State 4-H Club director, each girl attending the conference must be 16 years of age or older, and must have participated in 4-H dairy foods projects.

Procedures for the girls' selection will be developed by the county offices of the Cooperative Extension Service in consultation with local groups.

The purpose of the conference is to provide up to 100 qualified young women each year with a top ranking educational program on the dairy foods industry. The girls will then take this information back to their home communities—and may become interested in further educational training in the dairy foods business.

In approving the grant, the ADA of Michigan board of directors said, "It is one of the best possible uses of dairy farmer's funds in the ADA program to increase the sale of milk and dairy products."

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Yes, if you’re an active farmer in Michigan, you’re eligible to win any one of these wonderful FEED FAIR prizes... nothing to buy... nothing to write. See your local participating Farm Bureau dealers for all details... they’ll be displaying this FEED FAIR poster.

No employee, official, dealer or agent, or their families, of Michigan Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., Farm Bureau Insurance Companies or Capital Advertising, Inc. will be eligible to participate. Capital Advertising, Inc. will supervise the awards and decisions of the judges will be final.

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FARM BUREAU
SERVICES, inc.
4000 N. Grand River Ave. Lansing, Michigan
Farm Bureau Women Decide
"If You Want to Know, Ask"

"Farm Bureau members do not live in the offices at Lansing or Washington or Chicago," said Mrs. Kalker. "They live in the county — and only a county Farm Bureau can formulate action for the problems of its members. They make the policy, but first they must know the problems. How do you find out what these problems are?" The answer to this question provided the theme for camp. "If you want to know, ask."

Mrs. Kalker explained that once they found out what the problems are, they would know what they should be trying to do, and therefore make better officers because of this knowledge.

Small discussion groups decided that "What Are the Problems Facing Farmers in your Area Today?" — the Most Important Projects in Your County? — then, "How Did Your Projects Help to Solve the Problems?" This eye-opening exercise provided much food for thought for meeting preparations.

Second day sessions included classes on "Your Duties as Officers of Women's Committees" conducted by Marjorie Karker, "Leadership Training for Women's Committees" with Mrs. Marjorie Gardner, County Office Coordinator for the Michigan Farm Bureau, and "How Information Can Make Your Programs Grow" by Mrs. Donna Wilber of the Information Division.

Small discussion groups decided on the problems they were facing, the reasons behind the organization of their county programs have helped give young women new confidence and new dexterity, how to put into operation what they have learned at camp.

"Cow-Sitting" Pays Off For Chippewa Chairman

"A good neighbor" project, with emphasis on helping the sick and aged, has been initiated by the Ogemaw County Women's Committee, according to Mrs. Lee LaForge, chairman of District "Leadership Trainings" conducted by Mrs. Muir.

Community Farm Bureau Groups are involved in this worthy activity, with Atherton and Campbell Corners the first to report what they had done as good neighbors.

The Jodinan Rest Home in West Branch was the lucky number-one target of this new program and received visitors, cookies and reading material. Typical of Farm Bureau Women, they went the "second mile" and tackled the unglaumorous tasks of mending, replacing buttons and washing gloves for the patients.

A follow-up call to the Home will include ice cream, cake, magazines and the always-welcome visit.

School Lunch and Special Milk programs have helped give young people a proper diet based on the Basic Four Food Groups.

A report of the Washington legislative tour, sponsored by the Farm Bureau Women, was given by state chairman, Mrs. Arthur Muir.

She told of some of the experiences of this year's tour and made a special plea to the women to write to their Congressional representatives about issues of importance. "A handwritten letter on plain tablet paper carries more weight than a formal typed communication," said Mrs. Muir.

For many of the Farm Bureau Women, the camp was the first opportunity to enjoy the facilities which their fund-raising projects helped to build.

In early 1960, the MFB Board of Directors endorsed a program to finance a dormitory at the 4-H training center. Women's Committees and Farm Bureau Young People sold 50,000 Camp Kett buttons in addition to their money-making efforts for the attractive modern building which can house 60 persons.

The camp site, located on Center Lake near Cadillac, provides an inspirational atmosphere for sessions such as the Farm Bureau Women's Officers Training School.

"No dishes to do, no kids to watch, no meals to cook, — a beautiful setting and good fellowship — all this put it in a receptive frame of mind for the valuable information we received," summed up one county officer as she headed for home, determined to put into operation what she had learned at camp.
Tuscola's Heart and Hearth Opened to Foreign Visitors

From a "small" Michigan Week project sponsored by the Tuscola County Farm Bureau Women, grew a county-wide effort to promote world peace through mutual understanding.

It all began with a county visit by 74 foreign students during Michigan Week. When the students returned to school at Ann Arbor after their weekend visit, it seems that they passed on the spark of friendship to others at the university.

Dr. Paul Dotson, Director at the Ecumenical Center, U of M, asked the county if it would be possible to extend the invitation to another group, and on July 26th, the red carpet was rolled out.

Over 150 foreign students were invited into the homes of Tuscola citizens to spend the weekend in understanding of America and our way of life.

Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola County FB Information Chairman speaking for the county said, "The people of this county have no investment in fear or blanket. They are God's children. They want to understand the people of one nation have to another. We hope to continue our efforts toward promoting world understanding."

ATTENTION—Farm Bureau Women, FBYP, 4-H, etc.

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Mother Passes Chairman's Gavel to Daughter

The chairmanship of the Marquette-Alger County Farm Bureau Women's Committee was passed from mother to daughter as Mrs. Elizabeth Rajala took over the office previously held by Mrs. William Bakewell of Dukes in the Upper Peninsula.

Mrs. Bakewell had served in this capacity since 1959, one year after the Marquette-Alger Farm Bureau was organized. Her daughter reports that "mother missed only one or two county board meetings during her term of office."

Mrs. Rajala reports that the women have participated in state-wide projects such as "pennies for friendship," safety on the farm, "get-out-the-vote" drives and many others including the all-important attendance at board meetings to "better understand Farm Bureau on the county level."

As one Japanese student said, "With representation from 30 countries of the world, you have a small United Nations with you for the next two days, and through your efforts can be equal­ly effective."

When it was all over, and the last busload of students returned to school, Tuscola county was already looking forward to the next visit.

Students from Mexico, Japan, Hong Kong, Korea—30 coun­tries in all, were present. Many of the visitors were professional people back home and were doing advanced study at the university.

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THE RHODES COMPANY
202 Fuller Ave. N.E.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
Phone EM 1-4813

Mother Passes Chairman's Gavel to Daughter

The chairmanship of the Marquette-Alger County Farm Bureau Women's Committee was passed from mother to daughter as Mrs. Elizabeth Rajala took over the office previously held by Mrs. William Bakewell of Dukes in the Upper Peninsula.

Mrs. Bakewell had served in this capacity since 1959, one year after the Marquette-Alger Farm Bureau was organized. Her daughter reports that "mother missed only one or two county board meetings during her term of office."

Mrs. Rajala reports that the women have participated in state­wide projects such as "pennies for friendship," safety on the farm, "get-out-the-vote" drives and many others including the all­important attendance at board meetings to "better understand Farm Bureau on the county level."

A look at the enthusiastic 'women of action' representing the Upper Peninsula at the recent state­wide Farm Bureau Women's Officers Training School at Camp Kett indicates that it would take more than long miles to dis­ourage these "gotta-wanna" members.

ATTENTION—Farm Bureau Women, FBYP, 4-H, etc.

NEED AN EFFECTIVE FUND RAISING PROJECT?

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September 1, 1963

DOW by the Riverside

District 6 Farm Bureau Women extend an invitation to women throughout the state to attend their fall meeting scheduled for Camp Kett on September 25-26. Registration will begin at 9:30 on the first morning.

An outstanding program will feature Mrs. George Romney, wife of Michigan’s Governor, who will talk to the campers about women’s responsibilities in politics.

Also scheduled to appear is Miss Marjorie McGowan, former Con-Con delegate from Detroit, whose timely subject will be the present racial tensions. Miss McGowan formerly worked in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice under Attorney General Robert Kennedy and is now Assistant Legal Advisor to Governor Romney.

Larry Ewing, Coordinator of Market Development, will present some pertinent facts on a subject of vital interest to members, “Farm Bureau’s Role in Agricultural Marketing.”

Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Coordinator of Women’s Activities for the Michigan Farm Bureau, and Mrs. Margaret Muir, Women’s State Chairman, will also appear on the program.

Costs are modest — $10 for room, registration and meals. Reservations will be accepted up to Camp Kett’s capacity. clips out the attached coupon and return before September 20.

Send to: Mrs. Marjorie Karker
Michigan Farm Bureau
4000 N. Grand River Ave.
Lansing 4, Michigan

Please make reservations for the District 6 Fall Meeting at Camp Kett, September 25-26.

Name- Country-
Address-

The bigger your family...the more you’ll save!

Ask Congress to pass money-saving "Minimum Freight Rates" legislation now!

LOOK around your dining room table. Nearly everything you see — in fact, almost everything on the family shopping list (meat, chicken, eggs, butter, milk, vegetables, and many other items) — will be favorably affected when the “Minimum Freight Rates” bills now before Congress are passed. Why? Because many freight rates are now higher than they need be. They can — and will — be reduced when railroads have freedom to lower rates.

Lower freight charges mean lower prices for you, the consumer. But what happens today when railroads try to lower their freight charges? On freight that moves in large volume, our requests to lower our rates are almost invariably opposed by barge and truck interests — sometimes both. This results in long, costly regulatory delay and, too often, our request is turned down cold. This keeps all freight charges artificially high and costs you money.

Excessive regulation — a throwback to the days when railroads had no competition — is responsible. It was needed then. It is ridiculous now. This is recognized by the “Minimum Freight Rates” bills and it will be corrected when the bills are passed.

Let’s get one thing straight. The proposed legislation will not let railroads raise their prices one penny on anything without Interstate Commerce Commission approval. It will permit railroads to lower prices on agricultural products and bulk commodities such as salt, sugar, coal, grain, and many others. Lower freight costs on these important family budget items will put money in your pocket.

American consumers will save billions of dollars each year when the “Minimum Freight Rates” bills, as they are now written, become law. Every day of delay is cost ing you money. Write Congress today. Ask your Senators to vote for S. 1061. Ask your Congressman to vote for H.R. 4700. Do it now!
The Russians Have Us Beat

For peat’s sake.

That’s why the Michigan men went to Russia. When the “Leningrad Palace of Culture”—really a big auditorium to Western eyes, opened to the International Peat Congress, August 15, they were there.

They spent what time not taken by meetings, in visiting a peat bog, a peat processing plant and a peat-fired power station. They examined one area of agricultural production in which the Soviets outshine the United States... the production of peat.

Peat is big business in Commie-country. The Soviet Union currently accounts for 95% of the world’s total peat output, outdoing the United States about 300 to one. In fact, last year they shipped 525 tons of peat to the United States for the sake of capitalist profit on a product to which most Americans hardly pay a second thought.

Heading the American team was Joseph A. Hartman, president of the Peat Producers Association of the United States, and vice president of the Michigan Peat Company, biggest American producer. Others on the tour include long-time Lapeer county Farm Bureau members, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Anderson, representing the Anderson Peat Company of Imlay City. With the group that included a man each from Minnesota, New Jersey and South Carolina, was Melvin Stamman of Capac, Michigan, superintendent of Michigan Peat’s two large peat processing plants. Representing Michigan State University was Dr. Robert Lucas of the soil science department.

What did the group see? Among other things some of the big, weird machines that Russians are fond of “inventing” sometimes it seems as much to impress foreign visitors as for any practical purpose they will fulfill. In the past visitors have reported monstrous hay devices and “show-case” combines that looked as impressive as they appeared impractical.

Yet not long ago the Soviets sent a trade expert to the United States with a catalog of their unusual peat removal and processing equipment which he hoped to sell to American buyers. It is not known if any sales were made, but U.S. companies were anxious to see the Russian machines in action.

One, a peat-briquet compressor sounds good, but photos of the brick-sized chunks show many to be poorly formed or falling apart. Again, the machine appears far too huge for the kind of job it is supposed to do.

Peat bricks? That is another part of the story. Peat is “big” in Russia primarily because it is widely used for fuel. Peasants burn it in their huts because it is widely used for fuel. In fact, Michigan alone could supply all foreseeable needs of the nation for hundreds of years.

In the future of the U.S. industry was demonstrated recently when Michigan Peat bought 2,000 acres of prime peat land at Minden City, Michigan.

The big need right now is ideas for new types of automatic equipment to “harvest” the bogs. Thus, the United States delegates to the International Peat Congress planned to inspect first-hand. The world will hardly wait with bated breath for their report, but all agree it will be interesting.

U.S. PEAT PRODUCERS RELY ON CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT like these tractors guiding disk harrows through huge peat bogs at Capac, Michigan, plant of the Michigan Peat Company. Mountains of peat are scraped out of nearby fields to keep processing plant humming through spring, summer and fall. Total U.S. peat output in 1962 reached record 372,000 tons.

BUILD THE "BEST"

IT DOESN'T COST MORE...IT PAYS MORE!

No matter what type of building you may be planning, your local Farm Bureau A.B.C. dealer can help you. The cream of Michigan’s pole-type building contractors erect all A.B.C. buildings. In addition, the materials are warranted for 30 years.

SEE YOUR LOCAL A.B.C. DEALER

For more information, contact your local Farm Bureau}

Massive device in photo makes briquets as it moves through a peat bog near Smokeln. Other machines scoop up peat blocks and load them on railway cars for shipment to power plants and factories. Much of the 166 million tons of peat produced annually in the Soviet Union is used for fuel. (Sovfoto)

U.S. PEAT PRODUCERS RELY ON CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT like these tractors guiding disk harrows through huge peat bogs at Capac, Michigan, plant of the Michigan Peat Company. Mountains of peat are scraped out of nearby fields to keep processing plant humming through spring, summer and fall. Total U.S. peat output in 1962 reached record 372,000 tons.

Unusual configuration of peat-pls loads onto tractor-loader moving the peat at Capac, Michigan, plant of the Michigan Peat Company. Mountains of peat are scraped out of nearby fields to keep processing plant humming through spring, summer and fall. Total U.S. peat output in 1962 reached record 372,000 tons.

The Bureau of Mines reports that 94% of all peat bought by Americans last year was used for “general fuel improvement.” The Bureau also reports that Russians turned out around 160 million tons of peat in 1962, compared to about a half-million tons here in the United States. Ireland is the world’s second largest producer, followed by West Germany. In each case, fuel is the main use.

There is no shortage of deep peat deposits in the United States, in fact, Michigan alone could supply all foreseeable needs of the nation for hundreds of years. Faith in the future of the U.S. industry was demonstrated recently when Michigan Peat bought 2,000 acres of prime peat land at Minden City, Michigan.

The big need right now is ideas for new types of automatic equipment to “harvest” the bogs. Thus, the United States delegates to the International Peat Congress planned to inspect first-hand. The world will hardly wait with bated breath for their report, but all agree it will be interesting.

For a copy of this "advance," in contrast, U.S. power stations are turning to atomic for a peaceful application of the world’s most powerful energy source.

In this country, where peat is unheard of as fuel, it is gaining wide favor in the suburbs as a garden and lawn soil conditioner. Related to coal, peat is made up of semi-carbonized vegetable tissue that has gone through partial decomposition, much as a compost pile, with the big difference being the addition of water and time.

A main ingredient are mosses of the Sphagnum family, and today’s modern gardener finds equal use for the spongy dried moss, or its altered form, peat. The Bureau of Mines reports that 94% of all peat bought by Americans last year was used for "general fuel improvement."

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AGRICULTURE IN ACTION AROUND MICHIGAN

PAT TIKKANEN SELECTED U.P. QUEEN

MISS PAT TIKKANEN, CALUMET (front) was recently selected Miss U.P. Farm Bureau for 1963 in competition held in Marquette. Others competing for the title were (front to back): Anne Johnson, Iron River; Sandra Wick, Cornwell; Sue Carey, Stephens; and Holly Lindberg, Carthage. Pat will later compete in the Miss Michigan Farm Bureau contest of the MFB Annual Meeting in Lansing.

FBYP'S MIDWEST CAMP HELD AT CAMP KETT

OVER FIFTY FARM BUREAU YOUNG PEOPLE from seven states attended the Midwest Camp held July 26-29, at Camp Kett, Michigan. There were groups from Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. A full day's agenda covering the problems of world trade was presented, but there was still time for fellowship and renewing old acquaintances.

CHECK PRESENTED

L. A. CHENEY, Secretary, MAFC, (left), presents Elton Lawrence, Guidance Director at Middleville H.S. with one of fifteen scholarships awarded teachers for workshop on opportunities in agriculture and cooperatives.

SAGINAW TERMINAL WORK PROGRESSES

F.B. SERVICES BOARD MEMBER, Max Hood, examines one of the several hundred pilings that will give a firm base to the new grain-terminal near Saginaw. Driven more than 70 feet until "refusal!" the hollow pilings are filled with concrete. Work is moving smoothly on the vast project which includes a new feed mill.

TUSCOLA FBYP PRESENT FLAG

THE TUSCOLA COUNTY FBYP recently purchased this flag for the Tuscola County Farm Bureau's conference room in Caro. Dean Campbell, vice-president (left); Arlo Ruggles, president; and Shirley Stevens, secretary-treasurer, officers of the young people's group, made the presentation.

MICHIGAN ATTENDS 1963 AIC MEETING

A LARGE MICHIGAN DELEGATION attended the 1963 American Institute of Cooperation held August 4-7, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Forty-five youths and adults represented the state at the national meeting which will be held here next year. Dr. L. Boger, Chairman, Agr. Econ., MSU, will be next year's host. About 3,000 persons are expected to attend.

THE BRIGHT LIGHTS OF THE MIDWAY, the smell of popcorn, the displays and exhibits, food and awards—all the things that make up a county fair will soon be just a memory as the 1963 Michigan fair season comes to a close.

MFB BOARD VISITS DOW CHEMICAL

THE "BIOPRODUCTS" LABORATORY of Dow Chemical Company, was one stop when members of the Michigan Farm Bureau policy-development board recently toured facilities of the giant chemical firm in Midland. The group witnessed the extreme care used in compounding and developing chemicals for agricultural use.

FAIR EXHIBIT ON HEAVY SCHEDULE

FAIR SEASON DRAW TO CLOSE

FAREWELL: MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU WAS THERE, —at most county fairs. This year the popular exhibit "Farmers Mapping the Way" was used at 30 fair locations in all parts of Michigan. There were large maps and a replica of a farmer to tell the Farm Bureau policy-development and resolutions story.
MMPA Acquires New Plant

by Donald R.

Last month the Michigan Milk Producers Assn. and Wilson, Inc. had completed an agreement with Ira Wilson & Son to exchange the Dairyland Dairy, owned by Wilson. This dairy was the largest for the Sarencan Milk Company and was acquired by Wilson in the 1920's. As it looks to us, this is a good deal for both organizations.

Terms of the agreement transfer ownership and possession of Dairyland to Ira Wilson. The Wilson Company will receive a non-income producing owned dairy in Michigan and the Wilson Group now has access to a large tract of land which it has needed increasingly in recent years. The receiving station can easily be absorbed into the big MMPA organization already operating in Ovid. Certainly, not to be overlooked in this arrangement of properties was the full supply contract which was signed between MMPA and Wilson. This assurance means the Wilson Company has maintained many important customers. Now the Association will supply all the Company's milk.

The change taking place puts the two companies in the 40ties at which each is most adept — MMPA in the sale of the product, the Wilson in the production and distribution of dairy products. From the viewpoint of the Marketing Division of the Wilson Dairy Farm Bureau, this new arrangement is a logical step in the more efficient marketing of a farm product.

26 POUlTRY

NEW 1964 TIME TO place your order for Shaver Starcross hens, for the birds of better feed conversion. These hens, will be produced from 9-7087, Manchester, 9-3355, Berrien Center, Mich. 9-108, 50.00; 20, 30.00; 10, 20.00; 5, 10.00; 2, 5.00. Write or phone MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. (tf-41b) 26

For Sale:

WANTED—Live disabled cows and horses. Pay up to $40. We have a truck in these lines so if you have any, write Fur Farm Foods, 231 Buren County, Van Buren, Mich. (9-lt-33p) 34

KLAGER’S DeKalb PROFIT PULLETS — 20,000 extra grade pullets with guaranteed egg production. Priced at 19.00. Both sexes. Freight collect. Write for lots. (9-lt-34p) 34

KLAGER’S Starcross Yearlings — 12000 6-6-6 pullets. Perfect!. Write for lots. (7-3t-22b) 22

Milk Tank. Excellent condition. Cornelius Bros., Traverse City, Michigan. (tf-7087, Manchester 9-3355, Berrien Center, Mich. 9-108, 50.00; 20, 30.00; 10, 20.00; 5, 10.00; 2, 5.00. Write or phone MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. (tf-41b) 26

FARM BUREAU MARKET Place

TENNY, 220 South Bay, Traverse City, Michigan. (tf-7087, Manchester 9-3355, Berrien Center, Mich. 9-108, 50.00; 20, 30.00; 10, 20.00; 5, 10.00; 2, 5.00. Write or phone MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. (tf-41b) 26

FOSSILS

NEW CARB CEMENTED CEMENT STONE SLABS—new with acid resistant plastic finish. Also can be used with meat, eggs, and milk. Guaranteed to be good for 60 years. No need to fill or change for the money. NO DOWNS was seen. Price 25 for the following: 64 lin. ft. 9-in. wide. Good finish and lasting for the money. CARB SLAB CO., Muskegon, Mich. (9-7t-45) 26

34 WANTED

WANTED—40-61-62 Chevrolet Tandem Door Truck without body. Must have 5 sp. rear wheels. Dull grey or black color. Should be 1963 model. Must be in good condition. $2000. Ted Lander, Powered Point, MI. (tf-7t-34) 34

CAR Immobilizer

Fence Posts

FENCE POSTS...

• OUTLASTS WOOD:
  • RUST PROOF:
  • FLEXIBILITY:
  • NON-MERCHANDISABLE:

UNILITE

DRIVE! No dig, backfill, tamp

• IMMACULATE FRACTURE...
Good Morning Judge! What Kind of a Court is This?

Prepared by the Education and Research Department, Michigan Farm Bureau

Suppose that you collar a trespasser in 1969 or that you have to pay a traffic ticket. Either takes you into court. But what kind of court? By 1969, Justices of the Peace will be replaced by a new system of local courts. The new constitution requires this. Farm Bureau has no policy regarding the nature of the new local courts. Do the members have suggestions?

Without question, some of the advantages of the “JP-courts” must be retained. But over the years these courts became the target of the slings and arrows of public opinion. And that opinion often no better founded the gossip of the marketplace. Yet unfavorable public opinions destroyed these local courts.

The Justice of the Peace courts came to Michigan as part of the American Constitution of 1835. They were doomed to be in the field of fire. He who must render unpopular decisions must expect to get brickbats thrown at him. Witness the umpire at a baseball game—and with no protection from the fans. He cannot win in any popularity poll!

There should be no attempt to “whitewash” any abuses that may have existed in the operations of the J.P. courts as they have been. Such abuses could have been corrected by changes in the law. The old courts handle the same types of business. This was not done. But the public lacked understanding of the provisions of the law under which the J.P.’s worked.

In an era of high speed automobile travel, ticket overload, there were numerous violators who heard the verdict—"Fines Only." There was a lot of talk and resentment. Imagined abuses were magnified into "fact. Fact" was no longer fact. Everyone was sure that the J.P.’s had a "racket" for lining their own pockets. Some district court public opinion decided that "The J.P.’s and their cost system must go!"

The Facts About Costs

Let the public be just to the Justices — belatedly. We can sort fact from fiction. In popular opinion a few facts are wrong.

What are the laws governing the work of the Justices of the Peace? Consider one popular, ungrounded assertion: "J.P.’s are untrained to dispense justice with a proper intensity. Just read this statement you can find in the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention. It is true — fiction often outstrips fact.

When was the "racket" for lining their own pockets alleged? The old courts handled the same types of business. This was not done. But the public lacked understanding of the provisions of the law under which the J.P.’s worked.

Public opposition led to a "racket" for lining their own pockets. Some district public opinion decided that "The J.P.’s and their cost system must go!"

The J.P.’s must turn all fines and costs over to the County Treasurer.

Every collection is subject to a monthly audit. The county returns to him any such fees as he is due under state law. Municipal courts can turn the "take" of the court over to the city treasury. For some cities this means hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue. Not so for the J.P. courts.

Too Many Convictions?

Another criticism has been that J.P. courts convict a greater percentage of the traffic violations than circuit courts convict criminal activities.

The person accused of a major crime will fight his case tooth and nail. Public information officers usually don’t want to be tied up with a trial — so they plead guilty, pay the fine and be done with it. Their own de- cision assures a high record of convictions. The person who wants to trouble of returning to court for a trial — or perhaps the expense of a lawyer — will be done with it, — go free!

The violator often forget that the Justice of the Peace was thus handy in the neighborhood — that he didn’t have to travel to the County Seat to settle his "ticket." He didn’t have to wait until some high-ranking judge got around to the case on his busy docket. In emergencies the J.P.’s were available 24 hours of the day.

J.P.’s Now Travel a Short Road

The Justices of the Peace are victims of their own lack of a vigorous public relations program. They did not halt the growing tide of public misinformation about their work. The public rarely saw the positive side.

Public opposition led to a strong movement to abolish the office. It “jelled” in the action of the Constitutional Convention of 1963-64. The new Constitution was written the doom of the Justices of the Peace. Article 17 of Section 2 of the Michigan Constitution requires the J.P. to frankly give you a bill of the fine and costs. In municipal courts this bill is not required. But the costs allowed by law are the same — plus what- ever is added by the court by ordinance. All these are lumped together and included in the "fine." You are hidden. If you don’t know about them, you can’t contest them.

That’s that. Future judges of the local courts will have to be paid. The Justice of the Peace courts have operated at small expense to the public in past years. But in the future, public funds may have to be used to establish new and larger local courts and to pay the salaries of judges.

The question arises — where is this money to be obtained? In areas of low population the matter may pose a special problem. One thing is sure — there will have to be some “lay judges” permitted by law. Not only could the less populated areas ill afford to hire a fully trained lawyer, but some counties exist where there are few or no lawyers available.

J.P.’s Draft a Constructive Plan

The Michigan Justices of the Peace Association is not wallowing in the swamp of public opposition. It has taken the initiative to suggest ideas for a new local court system "to serve the people — the real people." The J.P.’s offer this plan merely as a foundation on which the Legislature may build a sound law.

A system of local district courts is suggested. Although the bound- aries of any district would be set by the County Board of Supervisors, no district would be greater than 20 miles in length and breadth. They say that people should not have to travel long distances to reach any local court. Cities within such districts which have their own municipal courts would not be serviced by the local district court. All other areas of the district would come under its jurisdiction.

Under present law, the J.P. courts can handle cases involving damages, debt claims, etc., up to $300 only. This is one reason why they gained the name of "the poor man’s court." The $300 limit is no longer high enough to serve the general need. In order to remove some of the case load from the higher courts, the J.P.’s propose that this limit be increased to $1,000. It would speed up the action of justice for the people and save the need to travel to a County Seat.

It is proposed that the new local courts be financed by other courts — the J.P. courts now service. The plan is based on the idea that heavily popu- lated districts would need to have a number of judges. The J.P. proposal suggests one judge for the first 20,000 population and an added judge for each 20,000 until 120,000. An added judge would then be employed for each 30,000 extra population up to 180,000, then one more for the next 45,000. A district of more than 225,000 population would be unable to do without a judge. This reduces the number of judges to the case load.

Judges would be elected within the districts — to serve staggered terms of office. The aim is to ins- sure a continuous operation of the courts. Candidates for office would be nominated by petitions requiring not less than 5% of the names of qualified and regis- tered voters of the district.

Vacancies would be filled or judges added by the Board of Supervisors. Any appointed judges would serve only until the next general election — unless elected to the office at that time.

Suggested Training Courses Required

The J.P. plan suggests that any judge of the Peace courts a law degree should be required to attend training courses both before taking office and while serving in that office. Such training would be under the super- vision of the State Court Com- missioner.

Remembering that all courts are now authorized by law to col- lect fees, it is not startling to find the J.P.’s suggesting that local courts be permitted to do so in the future. Whether to "hide" them as is done in other courts (to preserve the reputations of the new local courts) may be a question to consider. Or should ALL courts be forced to show their costs? If fees are not the basis for fi- nancing of these new courts, from where shall the money come? The cost will fall on the county and the local districts. Increased property taxes? That would kick a horns nest! New forms of local taxes — an incomes for example? That would set another fire! What method is there available except for fees that would gain public acceptance? Fees are not prohibited by law in paying the compensation directly through the fee system is abolished.

One thing is for sure — we must have serviceable local courts.

Questions

1. Considering population, area, to be served or distances to be traveled to reach the courts and money needed to operate local courts, what kind of districts should be established for such local courts?
2. Should the fee system (assessing costs to court cases) be continued — or should these courts be financed by other methods? Tied to this question is the fact that judges must be paid by salary in the future.
3. Should "lay judges" (with- out a law degree) be permitted to serve in the future local courts?
4. What method should be used in placing the judges of local courts into office?
DAIRY MARKETS CHANGE. TOO!

During the past five years, the dairy industry and your American Dairy Association have made many changes, both at the state and national level. It becomes more obvious that markets no longer belong to any one. Milk, on occasions, is shipped hundreds of miles to compete for fluid sales. As our markets expand, it is necessary to recognize that our interests cannot lie in a particular area or region. Our concern must be with the overall image of dairy products and the promotion of dairy products throughout the country. Milk sales in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, even New York and Texas, affect Michigan consumption and the price paid to producers.

In order to meet this ever-growing marketing challenge, your American Dairy Association program has had to change. It has grown, expanded, and is doing things that five years ago were not necessary, nor even practical. The American Dairy Association of Michigan, taking the lead in the promotion of dairy products, is doing what producers know is necessary and now accept as part of their responsibility to themselves, and the industry.

The attitude toward promotion by dairy farmers in Michigan has grown favorably, not only with the American Dairy Association, but marketing and bargaining co-ops as well as operating co-ops. In the past, some people have felt that promotion was the responsibility of the dairy and not the farmer. This is no longer the case, and hasn't been so for some time. The producer has the most to lose and the most to gain. The career dairyman is aware that an investment in promotion and advertising, as well as research and public relations, is as much a part of his business as insurance and a quality product.

The changes in the American Dairy Association program are made solely on the basis of merit and for the overall good of the dairy industry of this state. The Board of Directors of the American Dairy Association of Michigan, as well as the National organization, appreciates the fact that the dairy farmer invests his money in this type of program in an effort to sell more of his product and to create a better market. This money must be spent as efficiently and effectively as possible. It is the responsibility of every dairy farmer in Michigan to seriously consider an investment in the American Dairy Association program in relation to his interest in continuing to milk cows.

Dairy farmers....

WATCH YOUR FALL DAIRY PRODUCTS SALES PROMOTIONS BREAK ALL SALES RECORDS

Michigan has never seen such a sales-packed dairy promotion effort. There will be messages about "extra milk for weekends", the expanding annual "October Cheese Festival" and two months of record-breaking "cottage cheese" promotion throughout Michigan. And your support of the American Dairy Association made it possible.

Every dairy farmer knows that the man who works the hardest is the man who makes the grade. And the dairy farmers who support their American Dairy Association are making these hard-working promotions possible.

American Dairy Association of Michigan
3000 Vine Street
Lansing, Michigan
He’ll be pleased to serve you.
Home for you and your needs—your local Farm Bureau agent in the near of you. Call him today.

Wherever your protection needs may be—Auto Insurance, Homeowners, Farmowners, or Firemen
police—your farmer for year after year.

The dedicated service of 277 professional agents and officers has been the key to success. Their

service a wide range of protection needs for more than 140,000 Michigan policyholders.

In Insurance Protection is spelled with THREE WORDS.

Dependability.

Farm Bureau Insurance for You

FARM & HOME OWNERS

AUTO LIFE FIRE