

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



THE ACTION

OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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by Michigan Farm Bureau

August 1, 1964



TOTS FROM KOREA — find love and a new life on Michigan farms because of the compassion of two Tuscola County Farm Bureau couples. Sparked in part by Farm Bureau's interest in a foreign student visitation program, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Latimer and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colling flew to Seoul to adopt the orphans. A happy

crowd of friends and neighbors surround them at the airport upon their return. The Colling family (left) introduced Rebecca Ruth (3 mo.) to 3-year-old Patti, a previously adopted Korean. The Latimers (right) introduced Wendy Sue (5 mo.) and Cheri Elizabeth (15 mo.) to their three sons. (Photo courtesy Bay City Times.)

Tuscola Farm Families Adopt Korean Children

Thanks to the concern and warm-heartedness of two Tuscola County farm families, three little Korean baby girls have begun a new life in American homes — leaving behind them destitute and uncertain surroundings.

In a report received from Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola County Farm Bureau Information chairman, she told of how Mr. and Mrs. Alan Latimer of Akron, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Colling of Unionville, flew to Korea to adopt the babies from an orphanage in Seoul.

The Latimers and Collings, members of the Tuscola Farm Bureau, were among 22 Michigan, Ohio and California couples who went to Korea at their own expense to bring back a total of 53 babies. These states do not permit adoption by proxy.

Among the enthusiastic crowd of more than a hundred neighbors and friends who welcomed the proud parents and their babies "back home," were the Latimer's three boys, and the five Colling children, including a Korean daughter, Patti, adopted previously.

The Colling baby, 3 months old, has been named Rebecca Ruth, while the Latimer's adopted

children are Wendy Sue, five months and Cheri Elizabeth, 15 months.

"The only chance these kids would have in Korea would be as servants or prostitutes," Latimer said as he told of how thrilled the family was to have this newest addition.

The overcrowded conditions and homeless people presented a

sad picture to the Michigan people. People begin roaming the streets at 6:00 in the morning, with no place to go, and nothing to do, they said.

They reported that the agricultural program shows evidence of American teaching as the younger generation takes over, in that the crops looked very good. This sign of slight improvement, and a 4-H emblem etched on a rock, may be through the efforts of Gleason Rohlf, formerly of Fairgrove, who has spent several years representing the United States government in that area.

The Tuscola people first became interested in the plight of Korean children through the foreign student visitations carried out in the county. The Tuscola County FB Women's Committee has sponsored a Korean boy for several years and have recently begun seeing him through college.

Farm Bureau Life Declares Dividend

The Board of Directors for Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company has declared a dividend on all life policies for a twelve month period beginning July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965.

This is the thirteenth consecutive year that dividends have been paid by the company, and approximately \$675,000 will be paid to policyholders in the next twelve months.

"Favorable mortality experience, excellent investment returns and low operating costs have combined to make this savings to policy holders possible," said N. L. Vermillion, Administrative Vice President.

The Board has also announced an increase in the interest paid on money left on deposit with Farm Bureau Life. The new rate, effective July 1, will be 4%. It previously was 3¾%.

More than \$1,750,000 in dividends and settlement options are now on deposit with the company.

It was also announced that premiums paid at least one full year in advance will now be discounted 4%. This is an increase from 3½%.

Farm Bureau Life is experiencing outstanding growth. The company has issued \$14,700,000 of new life insurance in the first five months of 1964, an increase of 35% over the same period last year.

The company now has \$171 million of life insurance in force, and its assets stand at \$18,600,000.

1964 promises to be Farm Bureau Life's most outstanding year since its formation in 1951.

Editorial**"Emotions Were Mixed"**

An accurate description of how Michigan cattlemen reacted to the recent Iowa beef promotion campaign carried out in Dearborn would be, "emotions were mixed."

About 50 Iowa beef producers flew in from the southwest area of the tall-corn state to host a two-day affair which began with a steak barbecue and ended with direct, in-store promotions.

At the barbecue were Michigan industrial leaders, food chain store executives, local chamber of Commerce members, and news-media guests. Armed with dozens of choice "Top-of-Iowa" sirloin steaks, the Iowa farmers let their product speak for itself.

Later, the beef-men manned charcoal grills at local supermarkets, passing out bite-size samples.

Why "import" Iowa beef into Michigan at a time when local meat prices are down?

The economics are simple. Nearly 70% of all beef consumed in Michigan is now shipped in from other states and the Iowa farmers were simply signalling their intentions of supplying their share of this market.

According to C. W. McManamy of the Iowa group, "We certainly aren't here in Michigan to cry on anybody's shoulder because of low beef prices. We simply want to do something on our own to spread the word that southwest Iowa beef is the best in the world."

Although Michigan producers might disagree with the "best in the world" description, no one could disagree with the Iowa farmer's promotional campaign to do something positive about beef prices.

A point not mentioned by the tactful Iowa visitors — but one which is the cause of deep concern among Michigan beef men, is that the Iowa beef came through Interstate Commerce, and therefore was federally inspected.

About 25% of the beef sold in Michigan is not given adequate inspection by any agency!

Further, Farm Bureau's proposal for a safe, statewide, uniform meat inspection program was killed in the legislature.

Helping to kill it was misinformation concerning costs of an inspection program, and a campaign by some personnel of State and County Health Departments.

At issue was the question of who would administer the program. Some Health officials are determined that meat inspection be done by the Health Department. Farm Bureau members have contended that the Department of Agriculture is the logical program administrator, with the total program financed from packer license fees and the state general fund.

One example why farmers shy away from the idea of the Health Department as the agency-in-charge, is found in the report of the seven-member special House Committee chaired by Rep. E. D. O'Brien (D) of Detroit, which has investigated the problem.

"The State of Michigan has permitted each county to create county Health Departments for over 50 years and today there are still 13 of the 83 counties in Michigan without a health department," the committee members reported.

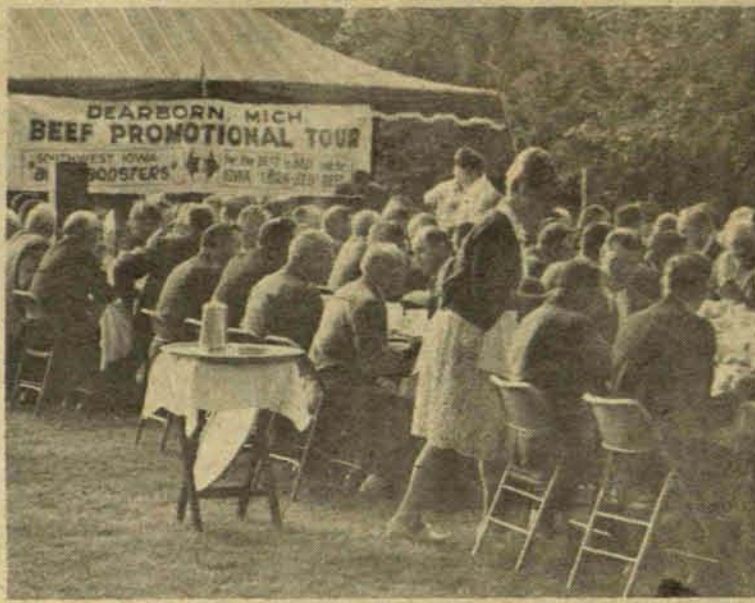
They added, "The State has permitted county health departments to create meat inspection programs for 30 years and today there are 64 of the 83 counties that do not have their own meat inspection programs."

Yet one requirement of meat purchased by departments of state and federal government for use in schools, institutions and prisons, is that approved inspection must be made. Thus many Michigan farmers are denied the chance to sell their livestock to these agencies which they support with their own tax monies.

Most embarrassing, out-of-state producers such as the enterprising Iowa group, have an inside track to the meat markets of our state.

Their beef shipped into Michigan is federally inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at public expense.

M.W.

Iowa Beef Promotion

SOUTHWEST IOWA "BEEF-BOOSTERS" — served their famed Top-of-Iowa Sirloin steaks to industrial and civic leaders of the Dearborn, Michigan area at a recent promotion dinner. Michigan beef growers viewed the promotion with mixed emotions.

Young Farmer Puzzled By Changing Rules

A high-school Vocational Agriculture student near Zillah in Washington's Yakima Valley, is beginning to wonder what effect government farm programs are going to have on his future farming opportunities.

Alan Sandlin, 17 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sandlin, of Route 2, Zillah, is a student at Granger High School. He is studying Vocational Agriculture, and is a member of the Future Farmers of America. He will be a senior this fall.

Last fall Sandlin decided to grow wheat as an F.F.A. project. The Federal wheat program in effect at that time permitted him to plant as many acres as he wanted without any penalty, even though he has no acreage allotment. He also understood that he could sell his wheat on the open market free of government-imposed restrictions.

He rented 10 acres of irrigated land from his father and planted it last fall to the new high-yielding Gaines variety.

All of this took place before the new wheat law was enacted this spring.

Now, young Sandlin finds that he is faced with an entirely different set of conditions. Describing the situation, he said, "The government changed the rules half-way through the game."

At the beginning, he was competing on an equal basis with established wheat growers who have acreage allotments. Now he finds that allotment growers, who elected to participate in the 1964 wheat program, have a sizeable competitive advantage. This is because they will receive an additional payment of 70¢ per bushel on 45% of their normal production, and 25¢ per bushel on another 45%.

Young Sandlin also finds that while he had originally counted on selling his wheat at a market price of about \$1.50 or more per bushel, the price he will actually receive may be as much as 25¢ a bushel less because the new wheat law imposes a tax on exports. He finds that this tax will depress the market price of wheat after July 1st, except insofar as it may or may not be offset by a government export subsidy.

To sum it all up, this Future Farmer claims he is being discriminated against by a program that gives established growers an economic advantage.

After completing his education, young Sandlin plans to make farming a career. That is, he said, "Unless I encounter too much discrimination."

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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President's Column**Bitter Wheat Harvest**

It is wheat harvest time in Michigan.

It's the "pay-off" time for grain farmers, and the crop looks good, but the price does not.

No one should be surprised, for along with the grain, Michigan farmers are reaping the "government-wrecked" wheat prices forced upon them by Congress.

Government planners did the wrecking. First, with passage of the 1964 wheat law over farmer's loud objections; secondly, by a deliberate dumping of huge quantities of government-owned wheat.

The government sold nearly 7.5 million bushels of its surplus wheat the first week of July at a price reported to average \$1.37 per bushel.

All over Michigan the bitter complaints are heard as the crop comes in and growers face up to \$1.25 per-bushel wheat prices and the low income it means.

Right now it appears that the loss will amount to \$17,000,000 in Michigan alone! Of this amount, more than half will have been transferred from farmers' pockets into the government pocketbook!

Let's look at the facts.

Last year Michigan farmers produced 40,300,000 bushels of wheat, most of which sold in the \$1.90 bracket. The approximate wheat income was \$76,000,000.

This year a somewhat higher estimated yield of 40,700,000 bushels, selling at the depressed \$1.30 figure, will bring Michigan farmers only \$52,910,000 in the controlled "free" market. To this must be added the value of government certificates and acreage diversion payments as computed under the new law.

These are estimated by USDA officials to be \$6,340,000 in Michigan.

Together these two sources of Michigan wheat income adds up to a total of \$59,250,000 — as compared to last year's more-than \$76,000,000.

In short, instead of increasing wheat income to Michigan farmers as was freely promised, the new government program has already neatly extracted some \$17 million dollars from their pockets!

Ironically, through a neat trick in the new law, more than half of this money will be turned over to the federal treasury!

The law states that millers must pay 70¢ per bushel to the government for each bushel turned into flour. Another 25¢ per bushel must be paid to the government by those who export wheat.

Since most Michigan wheat is used for milling and export purposes, the U.S. Treasury stands to gain some \$10,000,000 AT THE EXPENSE OF MICHIGAN FARMERS!

How is that for government "help"?

Compare this with the official USDA report prepared for use by local Michigan ASC committeemen, and which tells in glowing terms of the "income-boosting" certificates which wheat farmers received through taking part in the 1964 wheat program!

It is possible to get somewhere near \$2.00 on the 45% of the wheat crop that received the domestic marketing certificates. But what about the price on the other 45% for export and the 10% left for the free market?

After the wheat harvest is all in, and the money counted, there should be no doubt in farmers' minds, that the federal government has been the principal gainer.

The government gains 70¢ per bushel for all wheat milled and 25¢ per bushel for all exported.

It repays farmers less in total than it collects.

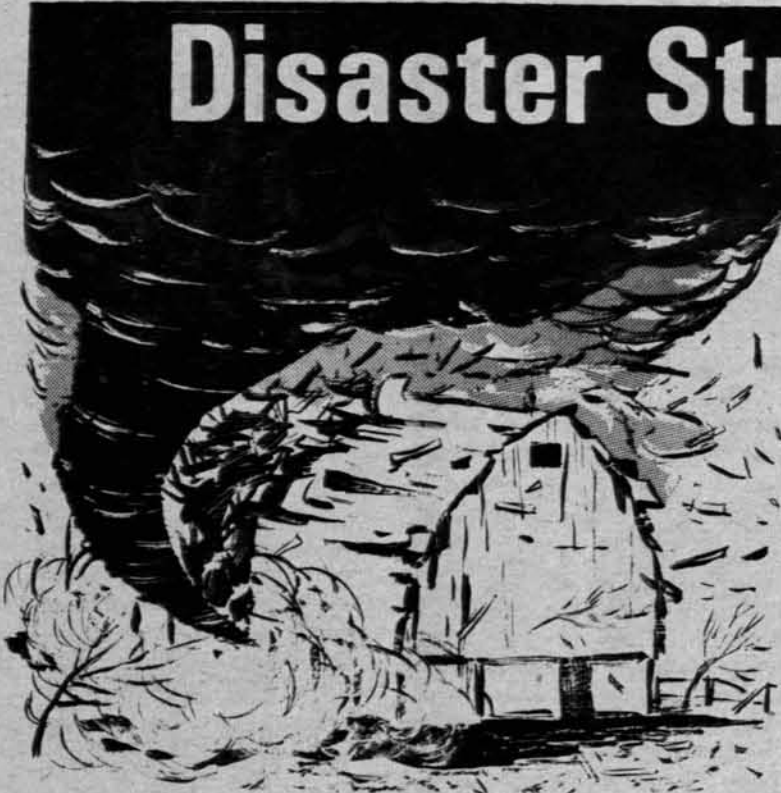
One result: Michigan farmers are "out" \$17,000,000 in wheat income compared to last year.

To repeat something I've said before — how some of my good friends can figure this program out to give a return to growers of \$2.00 per bushel for wheat is something I cannot understand.

We will never see \$2.00 wheat as long as this law stands.

W.W.

Disaster Strikes



By Hugo Kivi
Upper Peninsula Regional Representative

The roar of low-flying jets is a familiar sound to the residents in the Sundell area as the planes take off and land at the K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base.

On the afternoon of May 6, Mrs. Edward Anderson was busy preparing the evening meal when she heard a similar sound — but with this roar came destruction. In a matter of minutes, all outbuildings on the farm were destroyed.

The tornado that struck the Anderson's 720-acre farm in the rural community of Sundell, Alger County, hit in the late afternoon, completely demolishing the main barn and doing considerable damage to two others.

It was the second major loss for Ed Anderson, a carpenter turned farmer, who now serves as president of the Marquette-Alger Farm Bureau. In July of 1961, fire destroyed his barn, and with it, the winter supply of hay, forcing him to dispose of his dairy herd.

The barn was rebuilt in 1962 and Anderson started a herd of beef cattle. The new structure was 40 x 150 feet with hay storage above. Last year he had 350 tons of hay in the barn, and had built his herd to 208 head.

Minutes before the May 6th disaster, Mr. Anderson and his son had gone to the barn to do the chores and found a dead calf. "This incident may have saved our lives," he said. "We decided to bury the calf before doing chores and while we were gone from the barn, the tornado hit. If we had stayed in the barn, there is a possibility that we would not have gotten out."

The tornado missed the house where Mrs. Anderson and other members of the family were. A two-ton truck was parked alongside the house.

"I was looking out the window when I noticed the truck moving; it moved about 180 feet," reports Mrs. Anderson. "The carpet on the living room floor raised about six inches off the floor and I could feel the house shake."

After leaving the barnyard, the storm went through a swamp cutting a strip about 150 feet wide as it went through. Boards and roofing from the barns were found scattered throughout the fields and woods.

Five large elm trees were uprooted in the yard. Some measured three feet on the stump. One fell on the garage.

The Andersons are active in their community and in Farm Bureau. In addition to his service as county president, Mr. Anderson has also been a member of several committees. Mrs. Anderson, too, has contributed generously of her time and efforts for Farm Bureau.

They are deeply grateful for the assistance received from the various organizations and individuals in cleaning up the debris and rebuilding their barn.

The Andersons extend special thanks to the many Farm Bureau community groups and members, the Menonites from surrounding areas, Our Saviours Lutheran Church of Eben, Lions Clubs, VFW and their numerous friends and neighbors.



The "twister", a rarity in the Upper Peninsula, destroyed two barns and over 25 head of cattle. The damages have been estimated as high as \$60,000. Anderson's home located only 300 feet from the large barn escaped damage.



The largest of Anderson's barns, which was about 150 x 40 feet, was knocked off its foundation and completely caved-in by the violent wind.

Dairy Princess Named At Rural-Urban Event

A rural-urban "agricultural" banquet, sponsored by the Montcalm County Farm Bureau, was attended by 250 people who witnessed the crowning of Miss Celeste Andersen, Six Lakes, as the 1964 Dairy Princess.

Another young beauty, Judy Main — Miss Montcalm County Farm Bureau — welcomed the bankers, lawyers, doctors, school personnel, civic leaders . . . and their farm hosts. Each was treated to a "loot bag" filled with products donated by many individuals with agricultural interests and allied industries.

Guest speaker J. G. Hays, retired professor from Michigan State University, kept the large crowd at Central Montcalm High School "Commons" in continuous laughter as he demonstrated his talk, "Bovine Architecture," with a homemade cow.

Robert Smith, MFB Associate Legislative Council, stated the purpose and fundamental policies of Farm Bureau and stressed the importance of rural-urban mutual understanding.



HIGHLIGHT OF THE EVENING was the crowning of Miss Celeste Andersen (second from left) as the 1964 Montcalm County Dairy Princess. She was crowned by retiring princess, Deanna Jorgensen (third from left). Celeste is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Andersen, Six Lakes.



FARM AND CITY people gathered together in the Montcalm High School "Commons" recently for a Farm Bureau-sponsored rural-urban "agricultural" banquet. A portion of the 250 participants are shown taking a peek at their "loot bags" filled with locally-donated products, before being served by 15 young ladies from Farm Bureau families.

THE HEART-BEET OF MICHIGAN

During 1963 Michigan farmers harvested and delivered over one million tons of beets to the state's five sugar factories for processing. This crop produced over 279,000,000 pounds of pure sparkling sugar for sale exclusively in Michigan during the current marketing year.

In an average year, the beet sugar industry of Michigan will derive from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 from the sugarbeet crop. From this crop Michigan sugarbeet growers will receive approximately \$15,000,000 in company and conditional payments.

These dollars which the sugarbeet growers and processors of this state receive for sugar produced in Michigan affect economic units all around their own horizons and far beyond Michigan's 17 county beet producing area. Remember, every time a sugar beet grows—so does Michigan.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY OF MICHIGAN

capitol report



Apportionment — The Court Speaks

The U. S. Supreme Court said: (excerpts from opinion)—

—House and Senate of a state must both be “as nearly equal of population as is practicable”. (Upsets the Federal District Court decision which recently upheld Michigan’s Senate formula of 80% population, 20% area.)

—“Apportionment in one House could . . . balance off minor inequities in representation in . . . the other House.

—“. . . Mathematical exactness or precision is hardly a workable constitutional requirement.”

—“Indiscriminate districting, without regard for political subdivisions or natural or historical boundary lines, may be little more than an open invitation to partisan gerrymandering.”

—“A state may legitimately desire to construct districts along political subdivision lines to deter the possibilities of gerrymandering.”

It appears that the sole districting test outlined by the U. S. Court is population as nearly as practicable.

The decision only upset Michigan’s “80-20 formula”. It did not interfere with the requirement of the Constitution that districts should be compact, convenient, and adhere to county township and city lines to the extent possible. The Court indicated it would allow a two year delay in arriving at a final apportionment.

The Michigan Supreme Court on May 26th, and after considerable delay, approved a districting plan which met all requirements of Michigan’s new Constitution. After the U. S. Court decision June 15th, the Michigan court appeared to seize the “equal population” clause and ignore the rest of the decision—especially the word “practicable”.

The Court also said that no appeals will be honored until after the upcoming election. The result? “Instant reapportionment.”

For no apparent reason, counties are divided into two or three parts, single townships are thrown in with two or more other counties. Cities, townships and villages are split into separate districts.

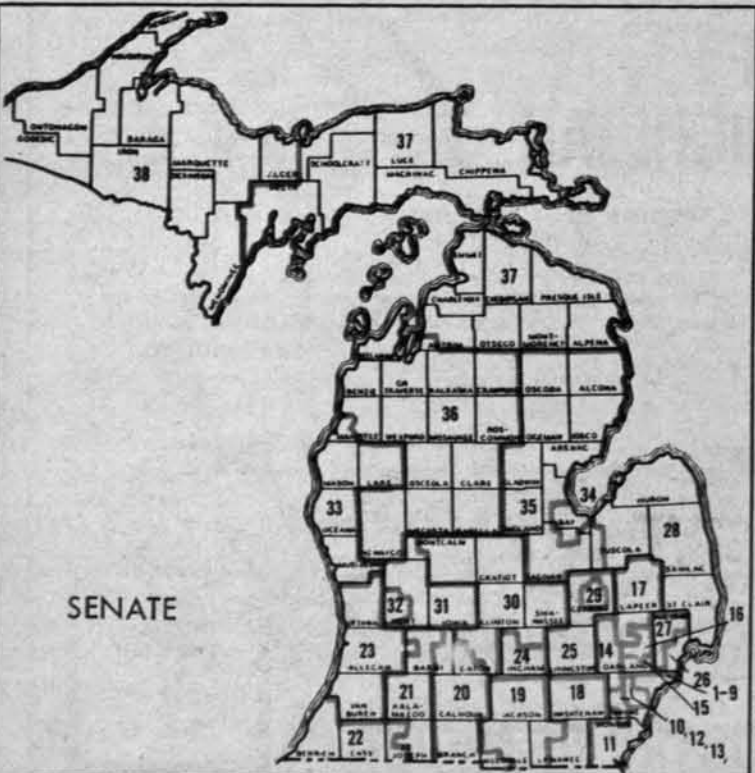
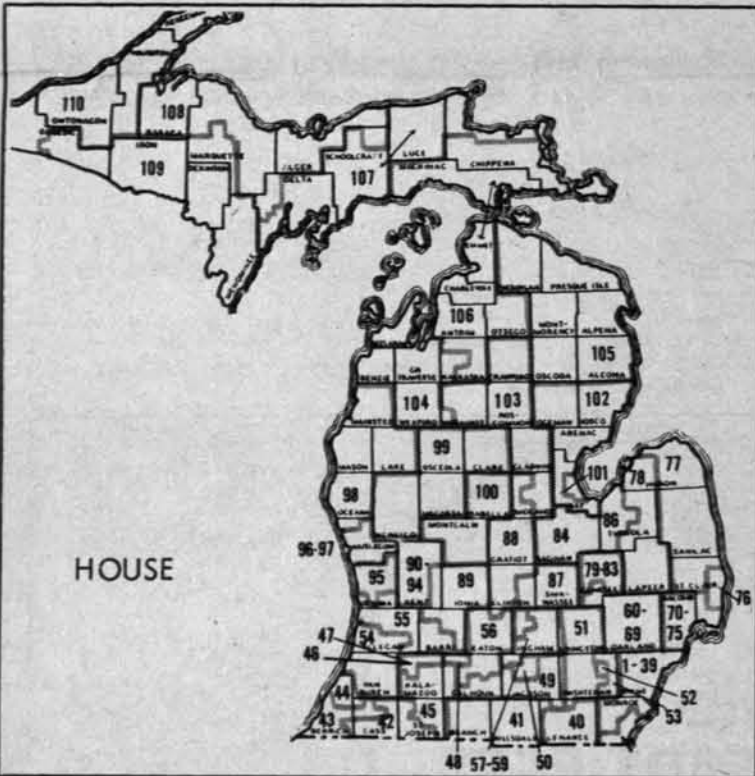
For instance, 22 people in one township will find themselves in a different district from the rest of the township. Reactions: Criticism comes from members of both political parties.

The maps are described as having been drawn by a “drunken earthworm dipped in ink.”

Speaker of the House Allison Green called it “strictly a gerrymander, a C.I.O. plan”. C.I.O. President Gus Scholle said the decision represents a culmination “in what I began to fight for 25 years ago”.

When Michigan voters rejected his proposals in 1952 and 1963, Scholle vowed to go through the courts thus bypassing the people. A writer for a Detroit daily said the Michigan Court’s decision’s “mighty close to smacking of the ultimate in judicial highhandedness”.

The high Courts have spoken — but there is one higher court — the Court of Public Opinion.



HOUSE
House 110 seats
34 county lines crossed
Control of 58 (52%) seats in 4 counties (Wayne, Macomb, Genesee and Oakland)
U. P. 4½ seats presently 7

SENATE
Senate 38 members
19 county lines crossed
Control of 21 (55%) seats in 4 counties (Wayne, Macomb, Genesee and Oakland)
U. P. 1½ seats presently 3

Interim Study Committees

The Michigan Legislature has established a record number of interim study committees to look into various problems during the balance of the year, and has appropriated \$379,050 for use by the committees making the studies.

Among the subjects to be studied by committees named by the House of Representatives are the following:

Statutory implementation of the new Constitution — Rep. Rollo Conlin, of Tipton, Chairman.

Insect pests, including the cereal leaf beetle — Rep. Gail Handy, of Eau Claire, Chairman.

General property tax laws — Rep. Harry A. DeMaso, of Battle Creek, Chairman.

Air pollution — Rep. Harold W. Hungerford, of Lansing, Chairman.

Railroad car ferry service at the Straits of Mackinac — Rep. Dominic J. Jacobetti, of Negaunee, Chairman.

Drain assessment procedures — Rep. Carl O. Little, of Saginaw, Chairman.

State Aid for schools — Rep. Raymond C. Wurzel, of Port Huron, Chairman.

Election laws — Rep. Russell H. Strange, of Claire, Chairman.

Reorganization of social welfare services — Rep. Thomas G. Sharpe, of Howell, Chairman.

Community mental health services — Rep. David F. Upton, of St. Joseph, Chairman.

Problems relating to dairy cattle — Rep. Martin D. Buth, of Comstock Park, Chairman.

Workmen’s Compensation — Rep. Riemer Van Til, of Holland, Chairman.

Need for uniformity in standards, regulations and inspections in the fluid milk industry — Rep. Andrew W. Cobb, of Elsie, Chairman.

Effects of lowering voting age — Rep. Homer Arnett, of Kalamazoo, Chairman.

Highway safety — Rep. Roy L. Spencer, of Lapeer, Chairman.

Public and private interests in the waters of the State — Rep. Gordon Rockwell, Chairman.

Meat inspection and slaughterhouse licensing — Rep. E. D. O’Brien, Detroit, Chairman.

County home rule — Rep. Roy H. Brigham, of Battle Creek, Chairman.

Senate committee studies and recommendations will include the following subjects:

Highway safety — Sen. Haskell L. Nichols, of Jackson, Chairman.

Overlapping of federal, state and local governmental programs — Sen. Farrell E. Roberts, of Pontiac, Chairman.

Sale of detergents — Sen. Frederic Hilbert, of Wayland, Chairman.

Housing conditions of migratory workers — Sen. Robert VanderLaan, of Grand Rapids, Chairman.

Effect of insecticides and economic poisons on fish and wildlife — Sen. Elmer R. Porter, of Blissfield, Chairman.

Effect of exemption from taxation of tools, dies and jigs — Sen. Clyde H. Geerlings, of Holland, Chairman.

Highway spending in Michigan — Sen. Haskell L. Nichols, of Jackson, Chairman.

Retail milk pricing — Sen. Lester Begick, of Bay City, Chairman.

Joint House-Senate committees were established to study, among other subjects:

State School Aid formula
Highways

A residence for the Governor
In addition to the special committees, the Senate adopted resolutions to empower most of its regular standing committees to operate between sessions.

Interim committee operations are financed by appropriations from the budgets of the House and Senate and range from \$500 to \$10,000 per committee.

Select Carefully Pesticide Applier

Make sure the person you hire to apply pesticides on your property is licensed by the Michigan Department of Agriculture’s Plant Industry Division.

The person licensed to do this type of work for hire has established to the Division’s satisfaction his qualifications to perform this type of service. Agricultural Director G. S. McIntyre says pesticides improperly applied can fail to give satisfaction, can be unduly costly, and may even prove harmful.

In the state there are about 350 holders of licenses entitling them to apply economic poisons for hire.

Persons who hold these licenses have proven their qualifications to the satisfaction of the Department’s Plant Industry Division. These qualifications include their knowledge of types of pesticides and the recommended strengths at which they should be applied.

Other knowledge required includes precautionary measures that should be taken, the timeliness of applying pesticides, and the need for adequate and complete coverage in order to achieve the effects desired.

Persons needing this service are perfectly within their rights in asking a prospective applicator to show his credentials that he is licensed to perform this type of service for hire.

Breeding Grounds Of Future Supreme Court

The nine-judge Court of Appeals created by the 1964 Legislature could well be the source of future Supreme Court Justices.

Michigan voters will, for the first time, nominate at the September 1 primary and elect at the November 3 election, judges for the new Court of Appeals.

The state is divided into three judicial districts. Three judges will be elected from each district.

District 1, consists of one county (Wayne); District 2, 16 counties and District 3, 66 counties.

Because Court decisions are having an ever increasing effect on government, it is extremely important that only individuals of the highest caliber and integrity be elected.

Many voters tend to ignore the judicial ballot. Recent events should prove, however, that it can be the most important ballot cast.

Policy Development— The Resolutions Story Michigan Girl, 13, Winner in National Cooking Contest

Farm Bureau policy development is in full swing, with the announcement by President Walter Wightman of the appointment of the 1964 Resolutions Committee.

Following the custom started in 1962, Committee members representing the eleven districts are appointed for two-year terms, with representatives from the five even-numbered districts being appointed in even-numbered years and representatives of the six odd-numbered districts being appointed in alternate years.

Roster of 1964 Michigan Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee: District 1—Lee S. Cook, Kalamazoo; District 2—Dwain J. Dancer, Jackson; District 3—Ralph Burch, Plymouth; District 4—Gerald Waldeck, Caledonia; District 5—Stanley Fay, Stockbridge; District 6—Roy Greenia, Richmond; District 7—Herman Rader, Howard City; District 8—Herbert Fierke, Saginaw; District 9—Peter Hendricks, McBain; District 10—Eugene Fleming, Gaylord; District 11—Herman Reimers, Iron River.

Representing Farm Bureau Women are: Mrs. Ben Bosgraaf, Hudsonville; Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Eaton Rapids, and Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, West Branch.

Don Williams, Webberville, will represent Farm Bureau Young People.

Members at large are: Dean Pridgeon, Montgomery; Eugene Roberts, Lake City, and Lloyd Shankel, Wheeler.

Ralph Burch, of near Plymouth, in Wayne County, was named as Chairman of the Committee. Burch served as a member of the 1963 Resolutions Committee and was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Highways. He is a cash grain farmer, and major crops are wheat, corn and soybeans.

The 18-member Committee will hold its first meeting at Farm Bureau Center in Lansing on Wednesday, August 19.

At this time the Committee will organize itself into subcommittees and lay out its program of work. In recent years the work of the Committee has required about six days prior to the Michigan Farm Bureau annual convention.

This year's convention will be held on November 10-12 at the Auditorium on the Michigan State University campus, East Lansing.

The Committee is expected to schedule hearings where various organizations and governmental agencies may appear, presenting facts and information on a variety of subjects.

In early November, the Committee will meet for a three-day drafting session, at which time it will review the resolutions acted upon at the 71 County Farm Bureau annual meetings.

Last year 1,008 resolutions were forwarded by County Farm Bureaus for consideration by the MFB Committee, and seventy-four resolutions were also proposed by the six statewide Farm Bureau commodity committees.

The Farm Bureau policy development program is recognized by public officials and leaders of other organizations as being one of the most effective member-participation programs.

Every Farm Bureau member family has an opportunity, and an obligation, to take part in developing the policies which will guide the organization during the coming year.

If your family is a member of a Community Farm Bureau group, you will probably want to use this avenue to bring your ideas to the attention of your County Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee, and if you are not active in a Community Group, see that your ideas reach the hands of the County Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee.

By all means, plan now to attend your County Farm Bureau annual meeting in October.

The Michigan Allied Poultry Industries, Inc. has announced that 13-year-old Leone Marie Kroupa, Route #2, Cedar, was first place winner in the National Chicken Cooking Contest at Easton, Maryland, June 18.

Leone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kroupa, long-time active members of the Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau, is one of eleven children. Her prize is a \$2,000 shopping spree at Polk Brothers, Chicago, where she will spend an entire day making selections from appliances, furniture, jewelry, stereo, etc.

So that Farm Bureau Women throughout the state may serve their families this prize-winning dish, Leone shares her recipe for

Stuffed Chicken Breasts:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 fryer breasts | 2 teaspoons |
| 2 T butter | lemon juice |
| 1 T chopped onion | ¼ cup chopped toasted almonds |
| 1 T chopped celery | ¼ cup butter |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ⅓ cup fresh, chopped mushrooms | ½ teaspoon salt |
| ⅛ teaspoon salt | ¾ cup crushed potato chips |
| ⅛ teaspoon pepper | 3 slices bacon |

Saute onions, celery and mushrooms in 2 tablespoons butter. Add ⅛ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, and 2 teaspoons lemon juice and ¼ cup almonds. Make lengthwise slit in each of the three chicken breasts and fill with the above stuffing. Roll each breast in the ¼ cup butter which has been melted in a saucepan. Then coat breasts carefully and well with the crushed potato chips. Sprinkle ½ teaspoon salt over chicken and cover each slit with a slice of bacon. Place the coated breasts in a shallow baking dish. Bake at 350 degrees for one hour or until fork-tender. Sprinkle with paprika and scatter a few toasted almonds on top to garnish. Serves 3.



THE WINNER of the National Chicken Cooking Contest, Leone Kroupa, says she "felt like a piece of petrified wood" when her name was announced. Competing against a cousin and an older sister, among others, she found it difficult to believe she had actually won the coveted award. Now she looks forward to her prize, a \$2,000 shopping spree, "so I can get a gift for each member of my family."



Farm credit specialist reports to his boss

(He saved the boss \$280.22 last year!)

The man on the left is a PCA fieldman . . . one of the most highly skilled farm credit specialists in his community.

The man on the right is a PCA Farmer-Member . . . and one of the fieldman's bosses.

Because PCA is owned by its farmer-members, the fieldman works for the farmers. He doesn't try to "sell" them anything. He's on their side . . . putting all his agricultural and financial training to work for them. He counsels on everything from taxes to the price his farmers should pay for feeder cattle. Naturally, your PCA man does not charge for these services.

But his biggest job is arranging the soundest credit terms for the members of his PCA . . . work-

ing out low-cost loans where interest is charged only during the time the money is actually used . . . and repayment schedules fit into the farm operation schedule.

This can run into big savings. This fieldman saved his "boss" \$280.22 interest charges by consolidating his farm production expenses into one PCA loan!

Low-cost loans, sensible repayment schedules, and expert financial advice are just three reasons why most responsible farmers belong to PCA. It will pay you to belong, too. Get all the details at your local PCA office . . . headquarters of Modern Credit for Modern Farming. A phone call will bring a PCA man to your farm.

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| • Ann Arbor • Bad Axe • Bay City | • Lansing • Lapeer • Marshall • |
| • Cadillac • Caro • Carson City • Char- | • Mason • Monroe • Mt. Pleasant • |
| lotte • Escanaba • Gaylord • Grand | • Paw Paw • Sandusky • Traverse City |
| Rapids • Hillsdale • Howell • Ionia | |

FIRST IN FARM CREDIT

Six Months' Topics Chosen

It is a committee of long standing — The State Discussion Topic Committee. It has been in existence for over 25 years. The committee gives the membership a representative voice in selecting the topics for discussion in Michigan's 1450 Community Farm Bureaus.

Each district of the Michigan Farm Bureau is served by an elected member of this committee which met on July 17. Topics were chosen for the months from September through February.

The Community Farm Bureau discussion program keeps the group members informed and in touch with current problems facing farmers and agriculture.

No program of the Farm Bureau is more fundamental than this one. The member can speak his voice in affairs through his group meetings.

The coming topic series will be:

September — Programs and Services of the Future in Farm Bureau.

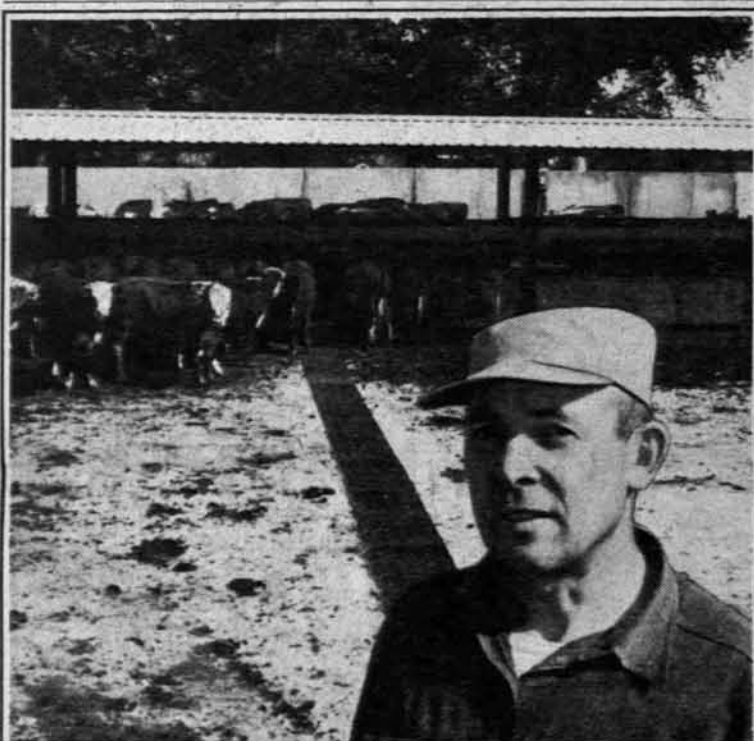
October — Farm Planks in the 1964 Party Platforms.

November — Michigan Markets Lost through Lack of Uniform Meat Inspection.

December — Growing Responsibilities in Public Education.

January — Prospects for Michigan Farmers in Property Tax Relief.

February — Michigan's Problems of Water Management and Pollution.



"My concrete feedlot will pay for itself in 7 years from manure savings alone"

Says **HARRY MARKS**, Delavan, Minnesota.
Winner of Feedlot Magazine National Beef Feeder Award

"Figuring manure at \$4.00 a ton, and taking into account the number of cattle in the lot, the savings really add up fast. With the paved lot there's no trouble bringing in a front-end loader to shove all the manure into a pit. I've also got a tilt-up concrete fence that keeps the manure from spilling out and acts as a windbreak."

Farmers everywhere will tell you a dry yard makes it easy to keep a close check on stock health. And on the firm footing of a concrete yard, cattle don't need as much space. Two to three times as many head can be handled without crowding. Write for free literature on concrete for feedlots.

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Please send free booklet on concrete for feedlots.
Also send material on other subjects I've listed:

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CITY _____ STATE _____

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Listed are radio stations carrying Farm Bureau's weekly 15-minute variety broadcasts on a regular basis. Tune in, — let your local station know that you appreciate this fine public service programming.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Adrian; Dial 1490.....WABJ
Saturday 12:35 p.m. | Dowagiac; Dial 1440.....WDOW
Saturday 12:15 p.m. | Lapeer; Dial 1530.....WTHM
Wednesday 2:45 p.m. |
| Albion; Dial 1260.....WALM
Thursday 6:15 a.m. | East Lansing; Dial 870.....WKAR
Saturday 10:30 a.m. | Ludington; Dial 1450.....WKLA
Saturday 7:00 p.m. |
| Alma; Dial 1280.....WFYC
Saturday 6:45 a.m. | Gaylord; Dial 900.....WATC
Thursday noon | Marine City; Dial 1590.....WDOG
Saturday 12:15 p.m. |
| Alpena; Dial 1450.....WATZ
Monday 6:30 a.m. | Grand Rapids;WFUR
Dial 1570 Saturday 6:15 a.m. | Marinette, Wis.;WMAM
Dial 570, Tuesday 6:40 a.m. |
| Ann Arbor; Dial 1290.....WOIA
Saturday 6:45 a.m. | Grand Rapids;WGRD
Dial 1410 Saturday 6:40 a.m. | Menominee; Dial 1340.....WAGN
Saturday 6:15 a.m. |
| Ann Arbor; Dial 1050.....WPAG
Thursday 7:20 a.m. | Greenville; Dial 1380.....WPLB
Saturday 12:45 p.m. | Midland; Dial 1490.....WMDN
Saturday 6:45 a.m. |
| Battle Creek; Dial 930.....WBCK
Farm Bureau Featurettes
Monday thru Friday 12:35-1:00 | Hancock; Dial 920.....WMPL
Announced Locally | Mt. Pleasant; Dial 1150.....WCEN
Announced Locally |
| Battle Creek; Dial 1400.....WELL
Announced Locally | Hastings; Dial 1220.....WBCH
Tuesday 12:30 p.m. | Munising; Dial 1400.....WGON
Saturday 6:45 a.m. |
| Bay City; Dial 1440.....WBCM
Saturday 12:15 p.m. | Hillsdale; Dial 1340.....WCSS
Saturday 9:45 a.m. | Otsego; Dial 980.....WAOP
Announced Locally |
| Bay City; Dial 1250.....WXOX
Announced Locally | Houghton Lake;WHGR
Dial 1290 Monday 12:30 p.m. | Owosso; Dial 1080.....WOAP
Monday 12:45 p.m. |
| Benton Harbor;WHFB
Dial 1060 Tuesday and
Thursday 12:40 p.m. | Ionia; Dial 1430.....WION
Saturday 6:10 a.m. | Rogers City; Dial 960.....WHAK
Friday 12:00 noon |
| Big Rapids; Dial 1460.....WBRN
Tuesday 12:30 p.m. | Iron River; Dial 1230.....WIKB
Monday 11:45 a.m. | Saginaw; Dial 1210.....WKNX
Saturday 12:40 p.m. |
| Caro; Dial 1360.....WKYO
Announced Locally | Jackson; Dial 1450.....WIBM
Saturday 6:30 a.m. | SaginawWNEM-FM
Saturday 11:45 a.m. |
| Charlotte; Dial 1390.....WCER
Saturday 6:00 a.m. | Jackson; Dial 970.....WKHM
Announced Locally | Saginaw; Dial 1400.....WSAM
Announced Locally |
| Cheboygan; Dial 1240.....WCBY
Friday 1:05 p.m. | Jackson;WJCO
Dial 1510, Announced Locally | St. Johns; Dial 1580.....WJUD
Saturday 11:15 a.m. |
| Clare; Dial 990.....WCRM
Friday 12:45 p.m. | Kalamazoo; Dial 1420.....WKPR
Friday 6:00 a.m. | Sturgis; Dial 1230.....WSTR
Announced Locally |
| Coldwater; Dial 1590.....WTVB
Saturday 6:15 a.m. | Kalamazoo; Dial 1360.....WKMI
Announced Locally | Tawas City; Dial 1480.....WIOS
Tuesday 12:45 p.m. |
| Detroit; Dial 760.....WJR
Announced Locally | Lapeer; Dial 1230.....WMPC
Monday 6:00 p.m. | Three Rivers;WLKM
Dial 1510
Announced Locally |

PHONE CALLS BRIGHTEN UP LONG AFTERNOONS

Minutes before, you were alone in the empty house and feeling lonesome. Suddenly, the most cheerful sound of the day . . . your telephone rings, and it's a neighbor you haven't seen in a while.

That's the wonderful thing about

the telephone: it's always there, ready to brighten up a long afternoon with a friendly chat!

Telephone people are on the job to make sure that 24 hours a day, in good weather and in bad, your phone is always ready to serve you.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



St. Joe Farm Bureau Sponsors Fruit Tour

A cooperative effort between the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau and the Agricultural Extension Service resulted in a "very successful" tour of fruit orchards in early June.

Under the direction of Boyd Teeters, Three Rivers, chairman of the Farm Bureau Fruit Committee, and Extension Agent Harvey Elliott, the tour covered four orchards in the area and featured well-versed resource men to add to the benefits of this project.

At the *Lester Weideman* orchards in Colon, the care of apples, cherries and grapes was discussed. The second stop was near Klinger Lake at the farm of *Carl Roberts* who specializes in apples but is also anticipating a good first crop from his new peach orchards.

One of the oldest orchards in the county, on the basis of years in continuous operation, belongs to *Leslie Featherstone*, Constantine, and was the third orchard visited by tour participants. The last stop was at the *Dayton Hubbard's* "Fabius Orchards," west of Three Rivers, where the group saw many varieties of fruit trees.

Resource men, Paul Larsen, MSU horticulturist; Paul Wooley, MSU Entomologist; and Stuart Carpenter, district horticulturist agent, Benton Harbor, were present throughout the tour to answer questions and tell of new methods in orchard spraying.



PAUL LARSEN, M.S.U. Horticulturist, makes a point to tour participants at the Les Weideman orchards in Colon. The fruit tour included visits at four St. Joseph county orchards and was a cooperative venture of the Agricultural Extension Service and the County Farm Bureau. Larsen was one of several resource men to accompany the tour group.

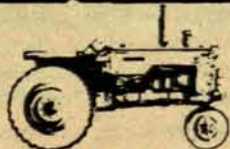
"With such fine results of this fruit tour, it is hoped that committees such as Livestock, Poultry, or Crops — just to mention a few — will express their desire to the Extension office to sponsor a similar program," said Albert Hartleb, president of the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau.

An accident kills a farm resident every hour. Every 40 seconds a farmer suffers an injury that disables him beyond that day.

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For bigger yields and better quality in 1965 . . . plant Michigan Certified Seed Wheat grown from foundation seed that is both field and laboratory inspected. Select . . .

AVON white, beardless, brown chaff, strong white straw, soft, good yield record.

GENESEE white, beardless, brown chaff, strong white straw, moderately resistant to loose smut, excellent yield.

DUAL red, fairly strong straw, Hessian Fly resistant, soft, high yields.

MONON red, 3" shorter than Dual, Hessian Fly and leaf rust resistant, soft, high yields.

For complete information see your local seed dealer



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POLITICAL ACTION IN HURON COUNTY



POLITICAL ACTION was the topic of a meeting sponsored July 8th by the Huron County Farm Bureau Women. With Mrs. Marjorie Karker (right), Coordinator of Women's Activities, MFB, in charge, 125 persons participated in the timely program. Senator Arthur Dehmel and Rep. Ed Good also made brief remarks to the crowd. Huron County's Citizenship Seminar young people, Lorraine Cook and V. Johnson, were special guests. Mrs. Robert Armbruster, chairman of the Huron County Farm Bureau Women, is shown introducing Mrs. Karker.

Li « A Ckuk-Chick Hml

(This is the sixth in a series of articles to acquaint Farm Bureau Women with members of their State Committee. This month, we feature Mrs. Glen Hombaker, chairman of the District 2 Women.)

Chick-chick there, chickens everywhere . . . and many satisfied customers in Battle Creek are glad there are 500 chickens on the Glen Hombaker farm — because that means that every Friday that nice Erma Hombaker comes to town with her nice, fresh eggs.

Farm fresh eggs delivered by a smiling lady with a never-failing sense of humor—what more could you ask to make the day much brighter, say her customers. Their admiration is shared by her co-workers on the Farm Bureau Women's State Committee, of which she represents District 2.

Erma and husband, Glen, have been active in Farm Bureau for several years. Glen was chairman of their Community Group and a member of the county board; Erma has been discussion leader, county Roll-Call chairman, county women's chairman and district women's chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Hombaker were also chairmen of their county Community Group Committee.

Thirty years of service as a teacher of Bible School classes is a record of which Erma is proud. She also was Bible School Superintendent at the Central Christian Church in Battle Creek for four years and is currently the president of the women's class there.

In her spare time—a rare thing—she enjoys raising flowers, crocheting and reading. Topping this list of things to enjoy, however, is her grandson, Karl, who is six years old, child of the Hombaker's son.

The District 2 Women's chairman feels that Farm Bureau offers a "splendid opportunity" to become acquainted with both sides of legislative questions. "You meet so many nice people with the same interests as yours and I feel that this is one of the very few grass roots organizations in which I have a voice," says Mrs. Glen Hombaker.

FIRST OFF THE PRESS



MECOSTA COUNTY FARM BUREAU SECRETARY, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, receives the first—and the largest in its history—1964 fair book from Ray Shoberg, who has been handling the books for almost 10 years. The Mecosta fair book, with over 180 pages and 300 advertisers, is larger than that put out by the State Fair. Mecosta County's fair was scheduled for July 28-August 1.

(Photo courtesy Big Rapids Tri-County Reminder)

Safety-A Moral Responsibility

(Because of the interest of Farm Bureau Women in this area, the following excerpts from an article by the National Safety Council were felt to be especially worthy of reprint—Editor's note.)

A well-known religious leader once said, "It's surprising how many otherwise deeply religious and dedicated people have a blind spot when it comes to the safety of their fellow human beings."

"They wouldn't dream of stealing, lying or bearing false witness, but somehow the full meaning of the commandment, 'Thou Shalt Not Kill' hasn't occurred to them. Perhaps they feel this is one commandment they need not worry about as long as they don't go around shooting people."

"I'm sure there have been countless instances where deeply religious people have left death hazards in another's way, then never considered it their personal responsibility if that person were killed."

Religious leaders recognize that the "Shalt Not Kill" commandment upon which the civil laws of human coexistence are based, protects man's most priceless right—the right to life. This natural right obligates man to preserve and protect life for himself and for others.

When we fail to accept our responsibility for the safety of others, we fail in our responsibility as religious persons. If we love our neighbor, we value him, his life, his personality, his loved ones, and we are concerned with their safety.

This individual whose behavior would never cause or contribute to an accident is, in a real sense, expressing "love" for his fellow man. So is the farmer who asks himself, "What are the ways and where are the places on my farm where someone—myself, my family, my neighbors,—could get hurt? What must I do to prevent this?"

A mother teaching her children to respect and honor the rights and feelings of others, to think and act safely, is expressing

consideration or concern for others might reject or pass his responsibility in matters which may mean the difference between life and death, comfort or suffering, harmony or conflict, gain or loss.

Our moral and religious precepts must be put into practice in homes, on farms, at recreation and on highways. If everyone would consistently—day to day, week to week, year to year—apply individual effort to live and help others live safely, the huge accident waste could be lowered to a minimum, thousands of lives would be spared, countless limbs saved, untold pain and grief eliminated, and millions of hard-earned dollars conserved.

It's up to individual people and what each will do, whether it's leading a safety campaign or just simply putting basic safety to work in daily life. In doing this, each will help fulfill his responsibility to his religious faith, self, family, neighbor, society.

love and concern for her family. Conversely, a person with no con-

M.F.B. Well Represented on Traffic Safety Commission

Three Michigan Farm Bureau people have been appointed by Governor Romney to serve on the Michigan Traffic Safety Commission: Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Coordinator, Women's Activities; Mrs. Anton Hoort, Portland, chairman of Dist. 4 Women; and Nile Vermillion, Administrative Vice-President, Farm Bureau Insurance Companies.

Each member of the commission is assigned to subcommittees which will be meeting frequently to compile a report to the Governor by mid-September.

The commission is charged by Governor Romney to make recommendations as to legislative and administrative policy which would be helpful in solving Michigan's serious traffic safety problem.



"ONE FOR THE BASKET, one for me," says Mrs. Glen Hombaker as she picks raspberries on her farm southwest of Battle Creek. In addition to her farm duties, which includes an egg route, Mrs. Hombaker is chairman of the District 2 Farm Bureau Women.

Planning Committee Has Important Task

The new Farm Bureau Women's Program Planning Committee, consisting of the vice-chairman from each district, is now complete and ready to meet its important responsibility, namely, to plan and make recommendations for projects to be carried out by Women's Committees throughout the state.

With sights set on increased legislative program participation in the coming year, the committee plans to meet in January, following the AFBF Legislative Kick-Off, so that the Women's program can incorporate some of the action taken at this meeting.

The program suggestions conceived by this committee will then be presented to the State Committee for acceptance and follow-through action to the counties.

Members of the Program Planning Committee are: Mrs. Marine Topliff, Ingham, chairman; Mrs. Robert Burandt, Berrien, dist. 1; Mrs. Lavorn Kramer, Hillsdale, dist. 2; Mrs. Lawrence Koppelman, Monroe, dist. 3; Mrs. Ken Willard, Ottawa, dist. 4; Mrs. Romtiald Lonier, Clinton, dist. 5; Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola, dist. 6.

Also on the committee: Mrs. Elmer Peterson, Mecosta, dist. 7; Mrs. Gordon Willford, Jr., Gladwin, dist. 8; Mrs. Ed. Lingg, Manistee, dist. 9; Mrs. Esley Van-Waggoner, Alpena, dist. 10E; Mrs. Wm. Parsons, Charlevoix, dist. 10W; Mrs. Waino Rajah, Marquette-Alger, dist. HE, and Mrs. Chester Good, Menominee, dist. 11W.

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St. Clair County Farm Bureau Women celebrated Michigan Week by inviting the Zontas and Kiwaniqueens of their area to a Smorgasbord dinner in Goodells Park.

Unusually successful was the "ice-breaker" — a unique method of mixing the groups and making new friends. Each participant was given a "date-book" with times designated and spaces for names of those with whom she made dates.

After filling her date-book, each lady found her first date and exchanged information on homes; five minutes later she met with her second date to discuss hobbies, etc.

Dinner dates were also made to eliminate the tendency to drift back to old friends, making closed circles again.

The Saginaw Farm Bureau Women heard Mrs. Miriam Parks, executive-director of the Saginaw County Information Center on Alcoholism, speak on symptoms and phases in the life of an alcoholic. Using colored chalk to illustrate her talk with diagrams and statistics, Mrs. Parks' presentation was extremely well-received.

Mrs. Martha Elrich conducted another workshop on Political Action, describing the procedure of the county convention, and also discussed the Civil Rights Bill. The Saginaw Women have been involved in the Political Action workshops for several months and will finish in November.

Farm Bureau Women Enjoy Annual Camp

Economically, farm people are a most important group in our society, according to Mrs. Victor Haflich, midwest regional chairman of the Farm Bureau Women.

Mrs. Haflich spoke at the 20th annual Northwest Farm Bureau Women's camp at Twin Lakes in June. With the dangers existing today in our world, she added, farm women have more responsibility than ever . . . "and Farm Bureau philosophy and policies are threatened as never before."

Forty-nine fulltime and 75 day campers attended the three-day camp which also featured world traveler, Mrs. Wm. Lowery, Birmingham, who showed slides of India and other countries she has visited. She traced the history of India and discussed its struggle for freedom and the many unsolved problems it still has.

The causes of abnormal behavior patterns in children and teenagers as explained by Dr. John Young of the Traverse City State Hospital, were of real interest to the campers. Dr. Young discussed new treatments that are being used to correct these patterns.



"LITTLE FINGERS" — a well-known square dancing group, entertained the participants of the Northwest Farm Bureau Women's Camp in June. The camp program included many outstanding speakers as well as good entertainment as displayed by the "Little Fingers."

Director of Mental Health, Miss Esther Middlewood, Lansing, defended the teenagers of today in the light of pressures brought upon them by modern society. "Our society is trying to make adults of our teenagers before they are emotionally or intellectually ready for that step," she said.

The need for a human relations board that would represent all economic groups and work to solve problems of migrant labor

and race discrimination in local areas, was the topic of Robert Sopheia, Human Relations Coordinator of Traverse City.

Also appearing on the camp program was Perez Sabido, Lansing, who gave a detailed account of Cuba before and after the Castro regime. He offered a warning to American people to be on their guard against similar action in the United States.

Entertainment included a travelogue on the Holy Land by Mrs. John Hopkins, square dancing led by the "Little Fingers" group, tours to the Latch String and the Interlochen Music Camp and several vocal and instrumental numbers by various groups.



STATE CHAIRMAN, Mrs. William Scramlin, spoke to the group of 49 fulltime and 75 day campers who attended the 20th annual Northwest Farm Bureau Women's Camp. The three-day sessions were held at the Twin Lakes 4-H Camp near Traverse City.

New District Chairmen View State Committee Activities

The Farm Bureau Women's State Committee had some special guests at their meeting held at FB Center, Lansing, on June 29-30. These guests, women who had been elected district chairmen at the spring meetings, were given a preview of the important roles they would soon be playing in the Farm Bureau Women's program.

They listened and learned as the committee took action in several areas, including the decision to have a regular newsletter to county Safety Chairmen, written by members of the State Safety Committee.

The State Safety Committee consists of Mrs. Anton Hoort, chairman, Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, Mrs. Fred Wells, Ingham; Mrs. Dessie DeGroot, Eaton; and Mrs. Don Root, Gratiot.

Mrs. DeMatio, District 10E chairman, was appointed to represent the Farm Bureau Women on the Michigan Rural Safety Council.

Other action included the naming of Mrs. Tom Wieland to the Scholarship Committee, the decision to again sponsor a Washington Legislative Tour in early spring, and the decision to nominate Mrs. Haven Smith, national chairman, as a Deputy World President of A.C.W.W.

The committee also made plans to set up a Speakers' Bureau, with training for county FB members furnished by the Women's Committees.

The new slate of officers for the state committee, including those recently elected who will take office in October, are as follows:

Chairman: Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, Oakland; Vice-Chr.: Mrs. Maxine Topliff, Eaton; Dist. 1: Mrs. Earl Morehouse, Van Buren; Dist. 2: Mrs. Glen Hombaker, Calhoun; Dist. 3: Mrs. Clayton Anderson, Livingston; Dist. 4: Mrs. Anton Hoort, Ionia; Dist. 5: Mrs. Verness Wheaton, Eaton;

Dist. 6: Mrs. George Southworth, Huron; Dist. 7: Mrs. Arthur Muir, Newaygo; Dist. 8: Mrs. B. H. Baker, Saginaw; Dist. 9: Mrs. Earl Hendricks, Kalkaska; Dist. 10E: Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, Ogemaw; Dist. 10W: Mrs. Tom Wieland, Charlevoix; Dist. HE: Mrs. Cleve Lockhart, Chippewa; Dist. 11W: Mrs. Robert Baccus, Houghton.

"Lenore" to Speak At Ottawa Bar-B-Q

Mrs. George Romney, wife of Michigan's Governor, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual Chicken Barbecue sponsored by the Ottawa County Farm Bureau*, August 6 at Hughes Park, Hudsonville.

"Everyone is most cordially invited to attend", reports Mrs. Edward Langeland, publicity chairman. According to Mrs. Langeland, serving will begin at 5:30 and continue to 7:30 p.m., the time scheduled for Mrs. Romney's appearance.

In addition to the barbecue, prepared under the capable direction of Richard Machiele and Carl Hoyt, participants will be treated to entertainment by the well-known Tom, Dick and Jerry Schwallier instrumental group.

Cost per person is \$1.50.

Tuscola Plays Ambassador

By Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola County Reporter

Tuscola County is living up to the name suggested by its visitors — the "Hospitality County" — home of friendly people.

July gave evidence of the title when 240 foreign students were brought to the area via school buses to enjoy the hospitality of American homes. The students, representing 30 separate countries of the world, came from the University of Michigan and Michigan State University to spend the long Fourth of July week-end.

Also, as a custom of the Tuscola Farm Bureau Women, their July meeting featured a visit from a neighboring county. Eighteen women from Sanilac county met with the Tuscola ladies for a picnic at the Caro fairgrounds.

The county Farm Bureau members, in cooperation with 4-H, conducted an interstate exchange program. On July 19-25, four 4-H members and their leaders from Greene County, New York, visited in Tuscola County and on August 2-5, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Carpenter will take five 4-H boys and girls to Cairo, New York.

The hospitality of the Tuscola people has even reached as far as the United Nations. A Farm Bureau family, the Willard Freeland's of Fostoria, recently hosted Mr. and Mrs. Donald Garlick, British Foreign office.

Chairmen of the county Citizenship Committee, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Satchell of Caro, will entertain a member of the Philippine delegation to the U.N., his wife and teenage daughter during the later part of August.

Tuscola people are truly ambassadors for their county, state and nation.

Lapeer Honors Past Chairmen

The role of a county Farm Bureau Women's chairman involves time, hard work, dedication and headaches but its rewards more than balance the scales with fellowship, valuable training, fond memories and glowing tributes when they have finished their "reign."

Proof of this statement was brought to light on July 8th when the Lapeer County Farm Bureau Women honored their past chairmen who had become an important part of the history of their organization. A tea held at the Grace Episcopal Church in Lapeer brought past chairmen together from as far away as Sarasota, Florida, as guests of the county Women's Committee.

History unfolded as eight of Lapeer's 13 past chairmen were introduced and each told of an incident that took place during her term of office. Mrs. Nick Make^onsky, chairman, '51-52, recalled riding the Eisenhower campaign train and her presentation of flowers to "Mamie" from the Lapeer Farm Bureau. Others recalled difficult, but rewarding tasks of raising money, such as for the Camp Kett dormitory.

Mrs. Kenneth Jenkins, chairman '56, came from Sarasota, Florida to attend the event and related how her enthusiasm for Farm Bureau Women's activities had encouraged her to organize a women's group for a county Farm Bureau in the "sunshine state." No longer a farmer, Mrs. Jenkins uses the experience and knowledge gained as a FB Women's chairman in her new role as president of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

A tribute to the late Mrs. Pearl Myus, who although she was not a chairman of the Lapeer Women, was one of the true "pioneers" of

Farm Bureau Women's activities, was given by Mrs. Horace Davis, current chairman.

Other past chairmen who were present: Mrs. Harry Whittaker, '47-48; Mrs. Makedonsky, '51-52; Mrs. Orrin Taylor, '53; Mrs. Emily Dondineau, '55; Mrs. Jenkins, '56; Mrs. Isadore Phipps, '61, and Mrs. U. D. McQuinn, '62-63.

Other special guests included Mrs. William Scramlin, State chairman, and Mrs. Marjorie Karer, Coordinator of Women's Activities, both of whom congratulated the Lapeer Farm Bureau Women on their outstanding event.

**KEEP FREEDOM
RINGING
BUY U.S.
SAVINGS BONDS**



The Story of a Man's Dream

(This is the sixth in a series of articles written by Farm Bureau member, Wm. A. Burnette, who realized a life's dream by taking a trip around the world. Through these communications, he has attempted to share with Farm News readers, the inspiration and learning he has gained in his travels. His observations indicate that he has been a most worthy representative of American farmers. —Editor's note)

JAPAN—PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE

If hunger is the No. 1 problem of the world today, then the "have not" nations have much to learn from the Japanese who have done so much with so little.

For example, they have had to overcome two great disasters during the past 40 years, namely, the earthquake of 1923 and World War II. These disasters did not make beggars of the Japanese, but rather spurred them on to greater effort.

Unlike many so-called independent nations of the world today, the Japanese live on a series of volcanic islands where their arable land is only about 14%, poor in natural resources and quite insufficient to feed them.

Without their ingenuity, good management, and a genius for hard work, they would not be able to feed their present population and would be knocking on the doors of the United Nations to be placed on the pauper list for relief.

Some of their achievements can serve as examples to other nations who have greater natural resources than Japan and assert their desire for equal standards of living as a right, without mentioning, or at least without proving, their equal ability to perform.

The Japanese have a land area about 1/20th or 5% of the land area of the United States, but on this land, they support a population of 94 million people, or almost half the population of our country.

Their density is 654 persons per square mile making theirs the fifth most populous country in the world, with more than 80% of their land uninhabited.

In spite of the fact that their farms are small, and the land poor, about 48% of the Japanese live on farms. By fertilizing and spraying, they make the most of the land, but in spite of this, they cannot produce more than half enough to feed themselves.

That presented them with a real problem of life or death, but they didn't sit on their fat bottoms and become beggars as many nations might have done. What did they do to get the additional food they needed for life and prosperity?

For one thing, they went out and farmed the ocean for fish to supplement their food. In doing so, they developed for themselves, the largest fishing catch in the world, and sold fish in the world markets. They learned to build fishing fleets, and sold ships to other nations . . . and became great shipbuilders for trade in the world markets.

Without the natural resources for the textile industry, they learned the skill and management

of the industry so they could import and manufacture textile goods . . . and today they have the largest textile industry in all of Asia.

In electronics and many other industries that require a knowledge of science and technical skill, the Japanese are able to compete and sell their products in the world markets, to obtain the additional food they need and other goods to improve their standard of living.

Japan is dependent upon foreign markets not only for food, but also for the greater bulk of the industrial raw materials which are vital to her welfare, such as petroleum, iron ore, much of her coke and coal, wool, cotton, miscellaneous metals and minerals. She also depends upon sources abroad for the capital required to continue the modernization of her industrial complex.

What other nation with these deficiencies would be able to solve these problems as Japan has done?

I think it is generally agreed among scholars that the hunger problem is the biggest problem in the world today. I am stressing the example of the Japanese in solving their hunger problem because sooner or later the other "have not" nations of the world will have to do the same—or they will not be able to assert their independence and their equality.

How can a man who is knocking at his neighbor's back door with hat in hand, asking for food which the neighbor has earned and stored up by the sweat of his brow, throw his weight around and demand everything that his neighbor possesses, on an equal basis?

One hundred years ago, the population of the world was about one billion. Today it is three billion. Before the end of this century, it will be six billion. But there is no more arable land than there was one hundred years ago. When we think upon these things, we begin to understand why the scientists say the hunger problem is the No. 1 problem in the world.

The Bible says, "What man, by taking thought, can add one inch

to his stature?" Yet, by taking thought, since the turn of the 20th Century, the Japanese have added three inches to the average stature of their people.

This, in my judgment, is their greatest achievement and indicates what might be done by any nation that takes thought toward solving its own problems, instead of dumping them into the laps of the United Nations and demanding that its people must live equally well at the expense of other nations—nations that are taking thought to transcend the problem of nature.

These are times when men must be creative and prove that they are made in the image of their Creator.

INSPIRATION TO LEARNING

I returned from a world tour feeling as Edison did after he had bought a second-hand encyclopedia set at the age of 18. Having spent most of the night reading by candlelight about the nature of electricity, he left his cheap rooming house with his roommate and friend to get breakfast, several blocks down the street.

Edison was so excited by the pursuit of knowledge that he remarked to his friend that he had so much to learn in so short a time that he was going to hustle. And with that, he broke into a run down the street.

That's the way I feel about the view I've had of the great and small nations around the world. But I've only touched the surface. Attempting to share what I've seen, felt and thought will be my inspiration for continuing to learn.

My observation is that the peoples of the world are more alike than different. Basically, the origins of our religious beliefs spring from the same fundamental needs. While we have branched out in all directions, we started by attempts at orientation to adjust to the phenomena of our surroundings in life.

Now, as human beings, we must find togetherness in one world and in one family of man.

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New Emblem Tells Story

Early this spring, the Production Credit Association of Lansing adopted a new corporate identification emblem. On that same day, other organizations of the Farm Credit System—Federal land banks, Federal land bank associations and banks for cooperatives—also put the corporate identification program into effect.

"Up to this year," said Arnold Musolf, manager, Lansing PCA, "all banks and associations of the System used a variety of emblems. As a result, there was little indication that our institutions were related, and had closely correlated purposes, objectives and goals."

He pointed out that this close relationship is the source of much of the System's strength. Farmers and their cooperatives borrow \$5.6 billion a year through the System.

In 1923, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were established to provide farmers a source of short and intermediate term operating capital.

These intermediate credit banks supply loan funds and act as credit wholesalers for local farmer-owned production credit associations which in turn lend the money to farmers.

The PCA of Lansing was established in 1933. Today, it has nearly 2,000 members and has over \$6 million in loans outstanding. Area farmers borrowed over \$7½ million from the association in 1963.

Nationally, there are 484 PCAs

through which farmers borrow \$3.6 billion a year of short and intermediate term agricultural credit. Only farmers are eligible to obtain money from PCA, and only farmers are eligible to join the local association.

PCA's sister organizations—the Federal land banks and land bank associations and the banks for cooperatives, also work exclusively with farmers.

The Federal land banks make long-term real estate loans direct to farmers. The banks for cooperatives provide specialized credit service to farmers' marketing, purchasing and business service cooperatives.

Elevator Short Course Offers Career Training

(Condensed from *Feed & Feeding Digest*, Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Association)

Since 1946, the Elevator and Farm Supply Short Course at Michigan State University has proven a vital asset to the feed and grain firms of the state.

A large portion of the students enrolled in this course come from farms and have a basic desire to farm, but no opportunity to do so. Their reason for choosing the course: "... to learn how to better serve the needs of today's farmers in a vocation closely associated with farming . . ." —the country elevator business.

Since its beginning, over 70 percent of the graduates have held to their goal and are still in the industry. Nearly one third of them today hold responsible management positions in feed grain and farm supply firms — a fact that illustrates the rewarding career this program offers.

To achieve this successful record has required constant change in the course curriculum to keep pace with the changing technology of agriculture. This has been successfully accomplished by the guidance of an industry-university advisory committee composed of individuals who recognize the future needs of the feed and grain industry.

The 18-month course offers a vocationally-oriented program of basic and essential classroom study put to practical use during a period of on-the-job training. Broken into four 12-week terms, the course is offered during the fall and winter periods.

In addition to extensive training in the essential areas of elevator operation, such as grain grading, seed and grain quality, marketing, and merchandising, students also obtain a wealth of training in the field of animal and poultry nutrition and management.

Business management principles are strongly emphasized to prepare the student for his objective through courses in accounting, business communication and speaking, industry trends and relationships, the handling and training of personnel, the use of credit and finance and country elevator management.

A six-month on-the-job training program between the two fall and winter courses of study is designed to coincide with the heavy work load of the elevator business and provides the students with a greater appreciation of the practical side of classroom training.

The student is given the opportunity to work in every phase of the mill operation, thus broadening his knowledge and practical experience, and, equally important, providing the student an opportunity to determine any specific areas of interest.

County F.B.'s Receive Awards

Fourteen county Farm Bureaus have been recognized for their efforts in organizing new Community Groups during the first five months of 1964.

Under the awards system, each of the county Farm Bureaus has been presented with a carrying case. A flag and gavel have been given to each new group.

Four of the counties—Allegan, Iosco, Lenawee and Mecosta, each of which organized three new groups — will be given a cash award for use in sending one of their members to the AFBF convention in Philadelphia.

Saginaw county organized two new groups with each of the following Farm Bureaus credited with one: Baraga, Delta, Gratiot, Huron, Midland, Missaukee, Montcalm, Sanilac and Van Buren.

Industry's support of this program is well illustrated by the fact that over 80 elevators and feed mills have participated in student training. It offers them an ideal means of meeting their seasonal work load, observing students for future employment, and providing the student an opportunity to earn while he learns.

To qualify for admission to the Elevator and Farm Supply Short Course, a student must be a high school graduate, or have two years' work experience in the feed and grain industry, with a recommendation from his employer.

Today's rapidly changing feed and grain industry demands qualified personnel with a working knowledge of the business. If you, your son, friend, or key employee are interested in this opportunity, contact Dr. Harold Ecker, Room 120, Agricultural Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Old-age Benefits Boost Sought in Election Year

A bill to amend the Social Security Act, H.R. 11865, has been reported by the House Ways and Means Committee. Hearings were held by the Committee dealing with Medicare. However, this program was rejected by the Committee and, instead, a bill amending some of the basic features of the Social Security Act was reported.

It has been common practice for the Congress to increase Social Security benefits in election years. The present bill provides a 5% across-the-board benefit increase.

If the bill is enacted promptly, (probably late July or early August) it is expected that benefit checks for the month of September, or at least October, will reflect a 5% increase to the more than 20 million beneficiaries now on the rolls.

To help finance the increase, the bill provides for raising the contribution rate for employer and employee from the present 3.625% to 3.8% each, and for self-employed from the present 5.4% to 5.7%.

It also raises the base on which the deduction would be made from the present \$4,800 to a new high of \$5,400.

There is also a change proposed in the options provided for farmers and ranchers. If the bill passes, you will need to check with your Social Security office on the options available.

The Administration leadership in the Senate has indicated that it would attempt to amend the bill by adding a Medicare program. Both the changes in the program in the present bill and the proposed addition of Medicare are contrary to Farm Bureau policy, and Farm Bureau spokesmen will be opposing the measure.

1964 MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

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AGRICULTURE IN ACTION AROUND MICHIGAN

STATE FARM MANAGEMENT TOUR SCHEDULED



TWO PROMINENT BRANCH COUNTY Farm Bureau members, Dean Pridgeon, Montgomery, and Leo Sanderson, Quincy, will open their farms for the State Farm Management Tour, August 5. Tour participants will view a highly mechanized setup for 100 cows at the Sanderson farm. Sanderson (right) wheel plants all his own corn each year. Dean Pridgeon, MFB director, shown with his father, Glen, is the third generation to operate the farm which has been in the family 128 years. Here the group will study Pridgeon's hog operation.



1964 MICHIGAN STATE FAIR



"CHUCK" GRANT, "KING OF THE SILENT COMMAND," and his Golden Palomino mare, Shining Gold, will furnish a Dressage Performance for 15 1964 Michigan State Fair Horse Shows to be given daily in the Coliseum, beginning with the opening day, Friday, Aug. 28, and ending Monday, Sept. 7. The horse shows will be free to all State Fair goers.

EATON COUNTY FB QUEEN



JEAN FORELL, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. JACK FORELL, CHARLOTTE, was selected to represent the organization for 1964 at ceremonies held June 12. Jan Hill (right), Vermontville, was chosen 1st alternate and Pat O'Neil (left), Mulliken, was named 2nd runner-up. 1963 Miss Eaton County Farm Bureau, Pauline Baird, crowned the queen.

ESSAY WINNERS NAMED



"MY AMERICAN HERITAGE" was the topic of essays written by Ted Weidman, Charlevoix and Edward Wojan of Beaver Island. The boys were winners in a contest sponsored by the Charlevoix County Farm Bureau and attended the Citizenship Seminar held at Camp Kett in July. They are shown being congratulated by Rep. Don Gordon and Dan Reed, MFB Legislative Counsel, at a recent rural-urban dinner.

Changing Agriculture... Changing Farm Bureau Predicted for Future

A farmer on his tractor plowing the fields—a personnel director seated at his desk in the headquarters building of a large organization. What kind of relationship exists between these two men?

In the case of Farm Bureau—a very close relationship. And by 1975, it is projected that it will be an even closer, more important relationship. For the people that the personnel director interviews, and perhaps hires and trains, will play a necessary part in predicted expansion of services for the farmer.

Farm Bureau personnel directors from the Midwest states, meeting in Lansing for their annual conference, June 17-18-19, heard Dr. Kenneth Hood, AFBF commodity director and well-known economist, challenge them to meet their responsibilities in a changing agriculture—and a changing Farm Bureau.

Fewer members with larger, more specialized farms—and highly specialized problems—is the projection of Dr. Hood for 1975, with services covering such areas as expanded marketing programs, farm records assistance, testing for chemical residues, labor recruitment, more comprehensive insurance programs, and perhaps even an investment association.

"As our job in Farm Bureau becomes bigger, broader, more specialized, more technical, and more comprehensive, we must seek to improve the quality and ability of all workers in Farm Bureau, voluntary and paid," said Dr. Hood.

"If we fail in this, the business-oriented, skilled, specialized, busy farmers who will typify the bulk of the commercial farmers of to-

morrow will turn away from Farm Bureau to other organizations better equipped to help solve pressing, important business problems.

"Farmers of this description will give their time, their leadership and their first line of allegiance to those organizations that help solve their business problems. If this is not Farm Bureau, we can count on far less members than we have today—and many of these will be 'Farm Bureau-second' members who owe their

first allegiance to organizations outside Farm Bureau," he concluded.

The 16 representatives of 12 Midwest states found Michigan a cordial host from their first welcome by MFB vice president, Elton Smith, through the full two-day sessions which featured experts in the fields of recruitment, utilization and effective training of employees.

Elden Smith and Robert Tobias, Michigan's personnel directors, served as co-chairmen of the meeting, with Norwood (Bill) Eastman, AFBF area field services director for the Midwest region, assisting.

As the participating directors left Michigan following their final, informative session, it was

with the general agreement that they were well-equipped to do what Mr. Smith had requested in his welcome: "... return to your respective organizations to do a better job as a result of this conference."

Telling children that medicine is candy may persuade them to take pills without fussing, but they may later take a dangerous overdose in the innocent belief there can be no harm. Some other way of persuasion can end this chance.

The farm tractor is involved in the majority of fatal farm power accidents. Operators of this most versatile farm machine must know the safe operating procedures.



MIDWEST FARM BUREAU PERSONNEL DIRECTORS from 12 states held their annual conference at FB Center, Lansing, June 17-19. The directors attended two full day sessions on recruitment, utilization and effective training of employees. Elden Smith (standing) and Robert Tobias, Michigan's personnel directors, served as co-chairmen of the conference. "Bill" Eastman (left center), AFBF Midwest area field services director, assisted the Michigan hosts.



DR. KENNETH HOOD, AFBF Commodity Director, told the Midwest Personnel Directors that there will be many changes and challenges in the future of Farm Bureau. Fewer members with more specialized farms and specialized problems is the prediction of Dr. Hood.

Harvest Hazards-

How to Avoid Them

"Let us harvest safely this year . . . let the pleasure of reaping the fruits of our labor be not dimmed by accident. May our foresight and care bring us a harvest bountiful and free of pain and sorrow . . ."

This prayer is echoed throughout the land as harvest time approaches. Hardly a rural community exists that is not familiar with the tragic effects, of harvest accidents. Farm people know the pain and financial loss that result.

In an effort to help farmers make this harvest, "free of pain and sorrow," the Farm Division of the National Safety Council urges that proper precaution be taken to avoid these "harvest hazards."

—Combine operation requires good judgment. Know your machine. Shut off power before cleaning, adjusting, or lubricating. Walk around the machine before starting it. Be certain that everyone is clear before engaging the power. Keep shields in place.

—Moving machinery on public roads is a necessary but dangerous harvest job. Obey traffic laws. Warn motorists with flags by day, safety lights and reflective materials by night. Post flagmen if visibility is limited by hills, curves, or obstructions.

—Portable elevators and grain augers are leading harvest time labor-savers. They are, however,

involved in many accidents. Be certain that drive mechanisms and power shafts are shielded. Have adequate help in moving and positioning elevators. Always be alert.

—Child victims of harvest accidents are often injured or killed in driveways or farm yards. Do not allow small children into work areas, unless accompanied by an adult who can give them full attention. If older children want to help, supervise them carefully.

—Drive carefully while hauling grain. Tractor brakes are not very effective in stopping a loaded grain wagon. Keep hitches

in good condition. Use a safety chain when hauling on public roads. Never work under a lifted dump box. No extra riders.

—Sunstroke and heat exhaustion take a harvest season toll. Wear a hat and cool clothing to protect from the sun. Drink plenty of water. Take a salt tablet with each glass full, or add a tablespoon of salt to each gallon. Take a morning and afternoon break and avoid excessive fatigue.

—Fires present another danger. Carry extinguishers (FM. or UL approved) on each truck, combine, and tractor. Well designed, properly located exhaust pipes reduce danger of field fires. Watch out for accumulation of straw and trash near exhaust pipes or manifolds. Watch your smoking habits.

—Operators of tractors, trucks, combines, and grain handling equipment should possess good judgment and experience. Beginners need careful instruction and supervision. Point out the hazards — tell them how to avoid dangers. Be certain they can do the job — safely.

Shortage of R.R. Cars Hampers Grain Flow

Shortages of railroad cars continue to periodically hamper grain movements — often coming at harvest time when elevator space is at a premium. These shortages have resulted from artificially low per diem rental rates on freight cars.

The rental permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission is so low that it is cheaper for railroads to rent rather than buy additional cars, resulting in a failure of the railroads to provide the needed rolling stock.

A few months ago, Michigan Elevator Exchange had an order for 900,000 bushels of grain and placed an order for 500 cars. During the first week M.E.E. received only six cars. Later, a trainload of cars was placed on track but a large number of the cars were rejects.

The Senate Commerce Committee has reported a bill, S. 1063, authorizing an increase in the per diem rental rates. Farm Bureau is supporting this legislation to encourage railroads to build needed cars rather than wait for rental cars.

Railroads are split in their attitude on the bill. Those owning substantial numbers of cars favor

the bill, and those whose ownerships are relatively low are opposed to the measure.

Michigan Elevator Exchange believes the bill is essential if adequate car supplies are to be available.

New Bills Seek to End Wheat Program

Bills to repeal the 1964-1965 wheat programs have been introduced by Democrat Congressman Watkins Abbitt, of Virginia, and Republican Congressman James Brodyhill, of North Carolina.

Congressman Abbitt said his bill reflects the wishes of many small farmers in his area and farmers throughout the Nation who are complaining about low wheat prices which followed the complicated program now in effect.

He said he will work even harder next year than he did this year, when the wheat-cotton bill was before the House, to seek repeal of the wheat program and make other corrections in existing law.

Farm Bureau Market Place

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14 FOR SALE

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Outlook for Next Year's School Dollar

Prepared by the Department of Education and Research
Michigan Farm Bureau

A booster rocket seems to blast off under problems of school finance. The level is forever higher. For one thing, there are kids and more kids to pack the schools. For another, there are rising costs due to inflation. The curve of flight is ever upward.

It costs 65% more to educate a child than it did ten years ago.

In 1959, sales tax revenues began to fall short of needs to maintain schools. So the Legislators dipped into the General Fund for an extra \$10 million. Next year the extra dip will be a frosty \$63 million.

They say \$80 to \$90 million extra for 1965-66!

That is state money only. Local districts provide about 60% of the school funds today, in Michigan districts. Property taxes make owners say "Ouch!"

Roads leading to future school rooms reveal more and more child travelers. Schoolrooms are already bursting at the seams. So are the financial resources of many school districts.

People look more and more to larger units of government, not only to get funds, but to bring balance into educational opportunity. Some districts have many more children for every local tax dollar than others.

Only a state could help balance such inequalities. The state can redistribute revenue funds to help districts where resources are low but pupil numbers high with districts where resources are high in relation to pupil numbers.

This problem has given force to the need for state financing of schools.

EQUALIZING OPPORTUNITY

Since state aid programs for schools began in Michigan, Farm Bureau delegates have passed resolutions asking that methods be used to equalize resources between school districts. These resolutions recognize that heavy industries "sweeten" the tax base for some districts.

The employees of these factories often live in districts without the rich tax base of the industries. The children of these families overload the schools. No proper education can be afforded.

In spite of past moves by the state to correct this situation a bit, it is still very much off-center. Numerous ideas to bring better "equalization" into the picture have cropped up in the Legislature from time to time.

Some of those in the past session got a bit complicated. They all shot in the right direction, however.

Last November, Farm Bureau delegates called for a state study to correct the problem and to find ways for relieving pressures on property taxes. This spring, the Legislature established an Interim Study Committee to look over the matter.

REINFORCED STATE AID

For the present, property owners can take whatever solace they may find in added appropriations for state aid to schools for the coming year. The effort did seek to bring more balance into the picture—more aid to districts with small tax bases.

Two factors of the state formula are designed to do this. You have to know the arithmetic to work out the formula. But the two factors are: (a) the gross allowance from state funds for each pupil on the school enrollment, and (b) the rate of the deductible millage charged against any school district's total property valuation.

What this formula does is to channel more state money to districts with small resources and

less to districts with larger tax bases.

Before setting the figures for state school aid for 1964-65, the Legislature abolished the old Primary School Interest Fund. This fund gained its revenues from such things as public utilities, freight car loadings, etc.

Revenues from these sources will now go into the state General Fund, and will bolster direct appropriations for the school programs.

This adjustment being made, the Legislature increased the gross allowance per enrolled pupil from \$224 to \$236.50. In relation to this, the deductible millage factor was raised from 3¾ to 4¼ mills.

This is a boost in state aid—"across the board." But the Legislature said, too, that local districts must keep up with their share of the increased costs. They must support school operating programs as well as to provide classrooms.

UP LEVIES

During recent years, the law required school districts to levy at least 8 mills for operating purposes to be eligible for full state aid. A district could not levy less than 6 mills for such purposes without losing all state aid. This still applies for 1964-65.

But in 1965-66, the millage requirement for full state aid increases to 9 mills—and the lower limit for cut-off becomes 7 mills which will not knock out state aid for the average school district in Michigan.

The average district levies 14.5 mills for operating purposes. But it does "put a jack under" lightly-taxed districts—raising tax levels.

If districts were to be completely equalized in resources through state aid it would require a deductible millage equalling the 9 mill requirement for full state aid.

Another new law puts pressure on millage to be levied. It raises the limit which a district can levy without a vote of the property owners from 15 mills to 18 mills.

DISCUSSION TOPIC

Such a provision will, of course, increase the pressure on taxpayers in all districts, since schools will have to make use of their full legal millage to meet the pressure.

Generally, the total picture does not reveal relief for farm property taxes. Work to bring this about must go on.

SAFETY VALVE

The Legislature also attached a sort of "safety valve". In districts where property taxes (including school, County, City and Township taxes) are more than 125% of the state average of such taxes, the district can report a cut in its total valuation figures.

The cut amounts to 1/20th of the property valuations which exceed the 125% level. Financially hard-pressed districts may also count the millage they levy for debt retirement in claiming aid as "distressed school districts."

The City of Detroit will realize an added \$2 per pupil from the 125% "safety valve" provision—among other districts gaining some advantage. Detroit taxpayers pay well above the 125% figure.

Detroit's \$2 gain is more than matched for out-state districts in the money given them for transportation of school children. Detroit has received no funds for such transportation.

A protest by out-state districts against this gain for Detroit could scarcely be given sound legs to stand on.

TRANSPORTATION

The protest would become especially pointless in the face of the fact that the Legislature "upped" funds for transportation by \$2 million in the coming school year.

A sum of \$15 million was made available for this purpose. The increase will be absorbed, in part, by increased pupil load and, in part, by the fact that public school buses must transport parochial school children.

The parochial bus traffic will use about half of the increase.

The State will pay only 75% of the actual transportation costs. Districts must clear their cost figures with the Superintendent of Public Instruction before receiving payment. Transportation money is "over and above" the funds allowed for operations.

OTHER FUNDS

State school aid funds also add help for special education, distressed school districts and tuitions. As compared to last year the basic formula for operational purposes adds about \$14 per membership pupil. All districts will gain to some degree from state aid.

If you know the property valuation per pupil for your district, you can estimate how much more state aid you will receive.

The average valuation per pupil in the state is \$14,000. The average district will get \$7.25 per pupil more than last year.

Districts with low resources in property will get more in new money—those with high valuations will get a smaller "raise." See Chart A.

Increased allowances multiplied by added pupils add \$10 million in State money plus \$5 million more to be paid for special education programs.

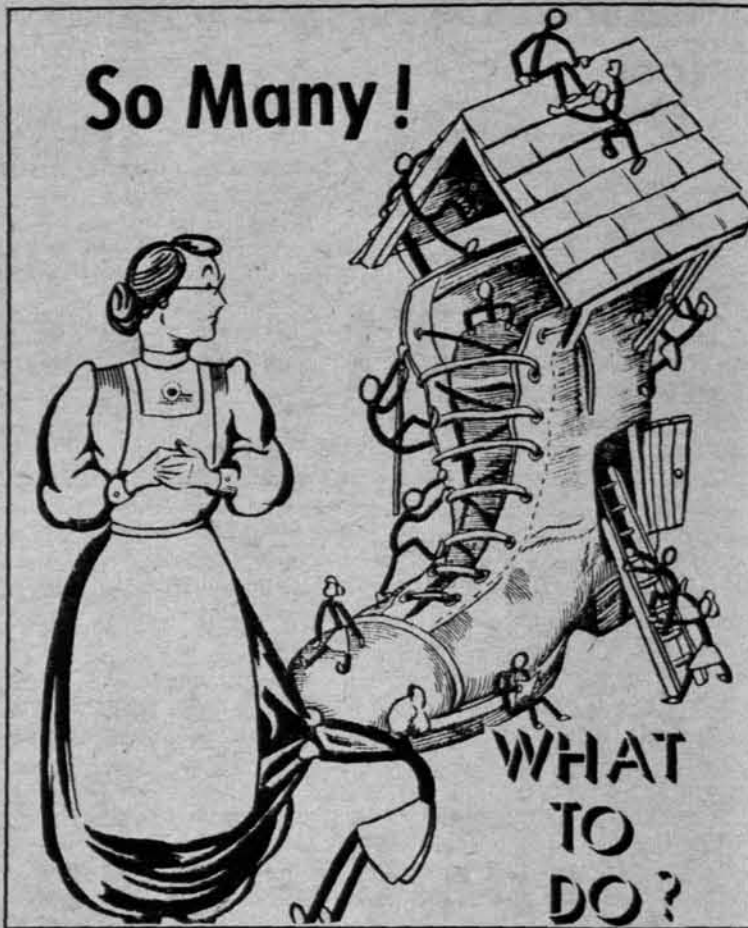


CHART A

Valuation per Membership Child	1963-64 State Aid per Child	1964-65 State Aid per Child
\$ 5,000	\$204.63	\$215.25
10,000	185.25	194.25
20,000	146.50	151.50
30,000	107.75	109.00

Note: All pupils, regardless of age, regularly enrolled and working toward a high school diploma, may be counted in the membership of a district.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Community and Junior Colleges are part of the local system of schools. But the State makes a special allocation of funds—paying 50% of their costs. No single Community College can receive more than \$500,000 in state funds in any year.

The Legislature allowed an operating fund of \$6.9 million for these colleges in the coming year. It added another \$4 million to be used in buildings and equipment.

State colleges and universities are a matter of State expense exclusively. More and more of our young people are seeking and needing a college education. Few well-paying jobs are open to the youth of today who lacks a college degree.

In 1961-62, 138,000 of Michigan's youth were attending our State colleges and universities. By 1970, it is expected that enrollments of this kind will reach 200,000.

For the year of 1964-65, the Legislature allocated funds to ten state colleges and universities. See Chart B.

STUDENT AID

The Legislature gave additional money for direct help to students—\$500,000 for a new series of scholarships to capable students, and \$300,000 to guarantee loans made to students who need help.

Yes—education costs money! But dependent people who become unemployable because of a lack of education, go on welfare and cost the public more. And—they stay on that program more than four years.

QUESTIONS

1. Should the methods of financing schools become a matter of study for your County Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee?
2. What suggestions do you have for improving the methods of financing schools from the (a) local tax viewpoint or (b) the state aid viewpoint?

CHART B

	Operating Funds	Capital Outlay
University of Michigan	\$44,086,139	\$5,755,000
Michigan State University	\$39,391,613	\$9,540,000
Wayne State University	\$20,127,662	\$3,880,000
Western Michigan University	\$ 7,719,614	\$1,400,000
Eastern Michigan University	\$ 4,794,562	\$2,243,000
Central Michigan University	\$ 4,177,175	\$1,382,310
Michigan Tech — Houghton	\$ 4,098,237	\$1,456,000
Ferris State	\$ 3,254,885	\$2,156,000
Northern Michigan University	\$ 2,410,459	\$1,450,000
Grand Valley College	\$ 1,097,270	\$2,050,000



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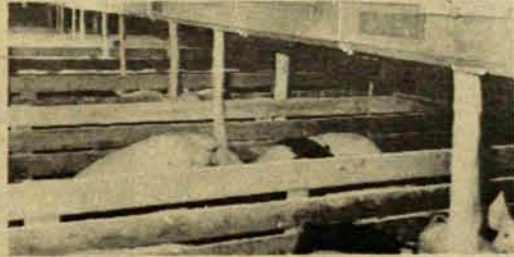


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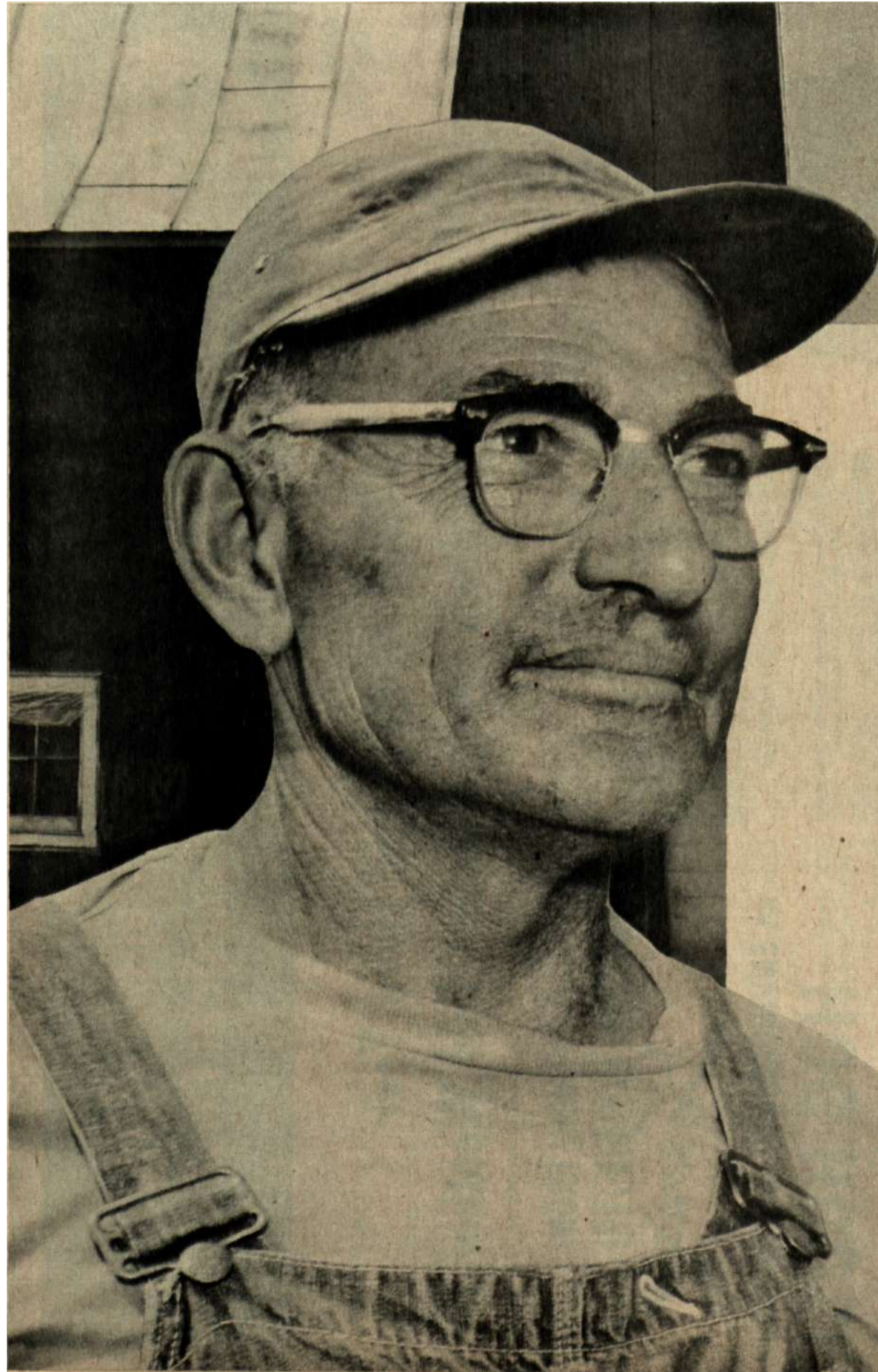
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