Pickling-Peppers are Ready for Picking

"PICKLING PEPPERS" — by the acre, are displayed by Andrew French, prominent Saginaw Farm Bureau member and vegetable grower. French is chairman of the pepper-contract negotiation committee for the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, MACMA. Michigan pepper growers have joined together through the Processing Vegetable division of MACMA to improve contract-terms such as grades, prices and other terms of trade, at a time when increased demand is placing pressure on limited supplies.

"SWEET BANANA PEPPERS — grow in this field. Other popular varieties include Cherry peppers, Romanian Pimento and "Hot Hungarian". All are pickled much as are cucumbers. Peppers from this field will be shipped to a Pennsylvania processor because contract-prices for Michigan's 800-acre crop have not kept pace with demand, and many growers have been forced to contract with out-of-state firms. High production costs are expected to cause growers to seek further price improvement in the 1967 Production Year.

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Editorial

TELL THEM WHY...

Food prices are rising. They are going to rise more. The increase will be sharp, sudden and inevitable. Government officials have already noted that the cost of feeding the American family is up 5 per cent from a year ago — more than $20. They are slower to realize that the end is not yet in sight, and that farmers are not to blame.

Rather, public welfare programs and policies promoted by members of Congress and others have been major contributing causes.

Meanwhile, the public has been led into an attitude of complacency concerning its food supply. They have been told by everyone including farmers that food is a bargain and apparently this has led to the false impression that food must always be a bargain. They have been given to believe that cheap food of a higher quality than that enjoyed by any other people of the world is a natural right, not a privilege.

The result has been a disregard for what happens on the farms that produce the food supply. Often those who produce this seemingly endless abundance of milk, meat, bread, potatoes and fruits are treated in an ofttimes, matter-of-fact manner by the class citizens.

The consuming public has encouraged this attitude either through complacency or active support of congressmen and members of the state legislature or otherwise, to have worked to hamstring farmers and their capacity to produce.

But the basic fact is that cause-and-effect will operate. Now the consumer must pay and it is up to farmers to tell him why food costs more. The consumer must know that he cannot escape the consequences of public policies which erode the productive power of the food producing system.

They must learn that many actions taken by political bodies in the form of increased food costs, and private actions, too, are only the by-products of actions affecting farmers and the market place.

The government may have second thoughts on the “adjusting” of the farmer’s burden. They know there are safeguards for these commodities underlie our food production. The government has indeed in the past, taken the action of tracing the food back to its source and order the farmer viewpoint to be heard.

This is the only way and the only way the consumer will be able to determine what is happening on the farms. This is the only way he can keep his head above water and to know why food costs more. The government may have second thoughts on the “adjusting” of the farmer’s burden. They know there are safeguards for these commodities underlie our food production. The government has indeed in the past, taken the action of tracing the food back to its source and order the farmer viewpoint to be heard.

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MAJOR REORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED!

Managers Named, Division Heads
Appointed –

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau has effect-
ed a major reorganization through a series of actions which climaxed in early September with the nam-
ing of a new Secretary-Manager and manager of the Field Services Division.

In other action, a joint an-
nouncement by Elton Smith, act-
ing as President of Farm Bureau Services, and Carl Heider, Presi-
dent of Farmer's Petroleum Co-
ooperative, revealed that a pro-
tested search for combined manage-
ment of the two companies had been successful.

Named Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau was Dan E. Reed, 24-year employee, who for the past two years has served as Legislative Counsel, and manager of the Public Affairs division.

Reed's appointment caps a Farm Bureau career which began with active participation in the organization as a member in Oceana county, work on the Field Staff as a regional representative, followed by a move to Lansing and a position as Legislative Counsel.

Named Executive Vice Presi-
dent and General Manager for both Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, is William N. Guthrie, Seabrook, New Jersey. He comes to the top management post of the Farm Bureau cooperatives from a posi-
tion as Vice President of Opera-
tions, SeaBrook Farms, nationally-
known producers of frozen foods. A native of Illinois, Guthrie is a graduate of Northwestern Uni-
versity, Evanston.

The new Manager of the im-
portant Field Services Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Larr-
y Ewing, is a former regional representative, and most recently served as a market specialist within the Market Development de-
partment.

His new responsibilities include the broad areas of county pro-
gramming and membership de-
velopment through the operation of a 10-man staff of Regional Rep-
resentatives; liaison between the Michigan Farm Bureau and County Farm Bureaus; Farm Bureau Women, Community Group and Young Farmer activi-
ties.

Both Reed and Ewing are con-
sidered enthusiastic and effective spokesmen for Michigan farmers and Farm Bureau members. Ewing has widespread knowledge of marketing problems involving a number of important crops, and is a strong supporter of the live-
stock industry. Reed's legislative activities on behalf of Michigan farmers has made him a respected figure both in Washington and Lansing.

In his new role as Secretary-
Manager, Reed announced several organizational and staff changes. Among them, the re-creation of the Market Development Division as a major operational division rather than a department within the Field Services group, and with Noel Stuckman as Division Man-
ger.

Stuckman had served as a marketing specialist within the division prior to the grouping and as "Chairman" of the depart-
ment since. With the advent of Ewing's move into Field Services management, a vacancy currently exists within the marketing oper-
ation.

Reed also announced the ap-
pointment of Steve Van Slyke, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as Coordinator of Broadcast Services, within the Information Division.

Until most recently, Van Slyke served as Director of the Informa-
tion Division for the Oklahoma Farm Bureau where he has been employed for the past 11 years in a variety of information-educa-
tion activities including work in broadcasting and legislative fields.

His new duties will include broadening present Farm Bureau public-service radio activities to include television.

MILK joins the SNACK SET!

Here's Why:

Market research results show that over 25% of all food con-
sumed by teenagers and young adults is at snack times.
So, we're telling people to drink milk with their snacks.

DURING SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER

This fall theme is being backed by the largest ad-
vertising promotion ever scheduled in Michigan media for a 4-week pe-
riod, starting the 12th of September.

TELEVISION

Six Michigan stations will televise 65 sales messages per week for three big weeks.

RADIO


NEWSPAPERS

Thirty-four big ads in Michigan dailies will remind food shoppers about the importance of "Making it a Vitality Snack with Milk."
That WOOL Referendum!

FARMERS ASKED TO CHECK RESULTS

Elton B. Smith, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, said today that wool and lamb producers should carefully review results of the Wool Act promotion program prior to the referendum to be held September 12-23.

Producers will vote to approve or disapprove a new agreement with the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., which provides for increased deductions from payments due producers under the Wool Act to finance advertising and promotion programs for wool and lamb.

The referendum will be conducted through the county offices of the Michigan Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service. Producers may cast their ballots by mailing or delivering them to persons assigned by ASCS county offices by the close of the referendum.

The new agreement requires approval by two-thirds of the total number of producers, or two-thirds of the total production, represented in the referendum.

If producers approve the new agreement, payment deductions will be increased 1.1 cents on shorn wool and 0.75 cents on lamb, on a hundredweight basis, on wool marketed during the referendum period.

Farmers have an obvious interest in anything which can increase the market demand for their products and have long sought effective methods of promoting them in the marketplace. Farm Bureau policy on promotion stresses the fact that promotion can be effective or ineffective, it can turn many times its cost, or waste countless dollars of producers' money — and that in all cases, farmers must be alert to assess the value of such work.

SEMINAR DATES

A tentative schedule for the 1967 Legislative Seminars has been announced that will be held at the YWCA, Lansing.

February 14 — SOUTHWEST (Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Van Buren)

February 15 — THUMB (Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, Tuscola, St. Clair)

February 16 — SOUTHEAST (Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw, Wayne)

March 8 — WEST (Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent, Montcalm, Muskegon, Ottawa)

March 8 — EAST CENTRAL (Clare, Isabella, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, Osceola, Oceana)

March 22 — NORTHEAST (Alcona, Alpena, Cheboygan, Emmet, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Presque Isle, Otsego)


U.S.A.; Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association; Califor- nia Freestone Peach Association, as well as many farm organizations in all states, have also been involved.

Strong statements in support of the legislation were presented by U.S. Senator Robert Byrd, West Virginia, and Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, in Senate hearings recently held on the bill.

A farmer said simply — "S. 109 is not more or less than a fair play bill. It would simply amend the act authorizing the association of some farmers to be excluded from participation in any way grant special privileges to any way create a monopoly in the sale of cherries."

In support of his own bill, Senator Aiken added: "S. 109 is the best way to provide a level playing field. It would give the farmer the advantage of the marketplace and prevent the State and Federal regulations which would prevent any farmer to the exercise of his right to his best advantage."

Aiken concluded: "The bill is a strong, effective measure against an agronomic abuse," said Aiken "and gives the farmer the right to use legitimate methods to improve his bargaining position so that he can obtain a fair price. The bill does not in any way abridge the rights of farmers to form cooperatives or to agricultural associations of any kind."
Primary Elections

Test Rights Laws

Section 14 (b)—the section of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting states to enact and maintain right-to-work laws—was given another test in the recent primary elections.

State Senator Ross Bass (D), of Tennessee, was one of only six Senators from states which have right-to-work laws who supported repeal of 14 (b) in the U.S. Senate. He was the only one of the six who was up for re-election this year.

According to the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Senator Bass seems to have decided to make repeal of 14 (b) the biggest part of his appeal for votes. He wants to have it for the one big issue ... "His opponent, Governor Frank Clement, defended the right-to-work law in his campaign and said "Its repeal is not in the best interest of the people of Tennessee." Bass was decisively defeated in the campaign. Observers believe that his support of compulsory unionism was a major cause.

"We support Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and vigorously oppose its repeal," says the lead statement on Compulsory Unionism in Farm Bureau's printed policy statement. "No person should be deprived of his right to work because of membership or lack of membership in any organization. Compulsory unionism contributes to abuse of power by labor union leaders, since members are denied their most effective disciplinary action—the right to stop being members of a union when its policies or the conduct of its leaders no longer meets their approval."

CHECK OF UNIONS

Michigan's Senator Robert Griffin has introduced Senate Joint Resolution 174, calling for an investigation by a bipartisan joint Senate-House Committee looking into union practices.

The cost of the recent airline strike cannot be calculated in terms of business lost and added charges for substitute methods. The strength of the political arm of the unions can be seen in the reluctance of both Congress and the President to take any decisive action toward settlement.

Strikes and threats by public employees, including professional groups such as teachers, give rise to the need for a search for answers. Farm Bureau supports free collective bargaining, but too often the country has been the victim of collective bargaining that is not free. Too often powerful labor groups impose gun-at-head settlements on one recess and the public through the use of threats and strikes designed to force settlement at high political levels. Through such tactics, the collective bargaining process has become a farce.

County home rule has been a subject for discussion and debate by the Constitutional Convention in 1961. It was thought that the constitution for more than one hundred years to the last. It was not until 1961 that the recognition of County Home Rule was attempted and then only in the framework of the new Constitution.

County home rule can be defined as a form of self-government by a county for the one big issue ... "His opponent, Governor Frank Clement, defended the right-to-work law in his campaign and said "Its repeal is not in the best interest of the people of Tennessee." Bass was decisively defeated in the campaign. Observers believe that his support of compulsory unionism was a major cause.

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Livestock Futures Next on The Chicago Board of Trade?

At press-time, members of the Chicago Board of Trade were preparing to vote on the issue of whether live cattle will be traded on the Exchange.

According to Robert L. Martin, Chairman of the Board, if a majority of the members voting approve the adoption of such a contract, the directors will set a starting date for trading and determine other necessary details. In releasing the proposition to the membership, the board noted that there have been many inquiries and requests from the membership, the board of directors authorized a study of the feasibility of a live cattle futures contract over a year ago. The basis of this study, along with suggestions from the membership and other interested parties, led the board to authorize a special committee to draft contract terms.

The committee has recommended a contract that provides for deliveries during the contract month, in keeping with the philosophical concept of the other contracts traded on this Exchange. The proposed contract is based on delivery in the Chicago Union Stockyards in a sealed pen.

1. The contract unit will be 2100 pounds of Choice Grade (or better) live steers, except that the load of 24 head may contain up to 2 head that are in the top half of the Good Grade at a discount of 2¢ per pound.

2. The load consisting of 24 head must average between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds with no animal varying more than 100 pounds from the average of the load. Minimum weight of the entire load shall be 26,400 pounds and the maximum, 33,600 pounds.

3. The cattle shall have an estimated carcass yield of 61.0% for the Choice Grade and 59.0% for the Good Grade. Choice Grade cattle with an estimated yield of less than 61.0% and Good Grade cattle with an estimated yield of less than 59.0% shall be discounted by 1¢ per pound for each 1% percent or less by which the cattle are estimated to fall below their respective yields.

4. Prices will be quoted in units of 100 pounds with a minimum fluctuation of $0.50 per hundredweight and a maximum daily trading limits of 8.50 per hundredweight above or below the previous day’s settlement price.

5. Delivery on futures contracts may be made by a Weight, Grade and Yield Certificate based on an official inspection made by the Livestock Division, Consumer & Marketing Service, U.S.D.A.

FAST GROWING CO-OP “YOUNGSTER”

By Don Kinsey

It’s wonderful to watch youngsters grow and wax strong! The Leslie Cooperative is a youngster—a farmer cooperative only seventeen years old. Yet it is one of the fastest growing cooperatives in Michigan.

In 1965, farmers bought investment securities totaling $80,000 to expand the grain storage capacity by 67,500 bushels. Storage units of 10,000 bushel capacity had been constructed in 1949 and 35,000 bushels more space was added in 1958. This brings the total grain handling capacity of the cooperative to 111,500 bushels today. All this in the few young years of the Leslie Co-op! The grain handling facilities have a high speed capacity. Leslie’s grain goes to domestic and international markets through the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services.

The manager, John Williamson, says, “Our farmer services are growing, and they have to. We will have to expand our space for warehousing and dispensing farm supplies. Like a young kid with a pair of shoes, we are outgrowing the space provided in 1949. We need a storage site for our service equipment, too.”

The Leslie Cooperative has a lively full-time and two part-time people. Most of the farmers served live within eight miles of the Co-op, but John says that deliveries have been made as far away as 35 miles.

“The OFFICE AND STORE AREA is getting rather small to meet the volume of business coming our way,” says John. “We couldn’t handle it all within eight miles,” says John. “That’s the way it ought to be!”

Farmers in the area began their drive to form a cooperative in 1947-48. They incorporated in 1948. Twenty-three thousand dollars was raised in capital to launch a deal for facilities. Ten farmers invested $1,000 each, and many other farmers bought stock to the amount of $13,000.

With this cash on hand the group bought the “Kraft Elevator” in Leslie. The Krafts were the original owners. The purchase was made from Spivey Hening, however, since he had purchased the business a few years earlier.

The rapid pace with which the Leslie Cooperative has grown has been made possible because the co-op owners have been willing to re-entice the earnings of the business to develop needed services. This meant expansion of facilities and equipment.

In 1966, the capital value of the cooperative has advanced to $736,000. Much of this gain comes from business earnings. There are now 600 farmer stockholders sharing ownership in the business. The original investment stock was paid off in 1965.

“The OFFICE AND STORE AREA is getting rather small to meet the volume of business coming our way,” says John William­son, manager of the Leslie Cooperative. Store, roll and grain storage silos have been built since 1949 and the skyline of the co-op rapidly broadens and takes on new contours as services grow.

THE NEIGHBORS By George Clark

"Bobby wanted to listen in. Know what they’re talking about? Today’s Wall Street reports?"
STATE-WIDE COMPETITION

One of the highlights of the 1966 Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting, scheduled for November 9-10, is the exciting "Queens' Contest." As in last year's program, crowning of the Farmer's Association Queen will take place at the Thursday night banquet in Lansing's huge Civic Center, November 10.

According to John Deppong, Community Programs Coordinator, the goal is 30 county entries by the November 1 deadline. Application forms and contest rules have been mailed to county Farm Bureaus. The winner will be awarded an expense-paid trip to Las Vegas where she will act as a judge in the AFBF Talent Find, representing the Michigan Farm Bureau.

"DISCUSSION MEET" will also be held during the annual meeting, with the winner and alternate Committeeman participate in the AFBF Meet.

The contest, involving a moderator and four to six contestants, is an idea-and-information exchange in an effort to solve a specific problem. The participant's role is to "cooperatively" shed light on the problem while tentatively retaining his separable position, and then new his free to say what he believes and change his mind whenever new facts and information and ideas make this a reasonable thing to do.

"TALENT FIND" contest will take place the afternoon of November 10 at Kalamazoo State University, but announcement of the winner and runner-ups will not take place before the evening. Contestants will be judged on natural beauty, charm and personality, participation in community activities and public speaking ability. Each will be required to present a three-minute talk during judging on some general Farm Bureau topic.

COUNTY ANNUAL MEETINGS

This tentative schedule is printed early to help members and officers plan toward their attendance of the information meetings in the county calendar.

Each meeting has a number of prime actions on the agenda that require the best thinking and support of all members. This includes reports to the members for the information, including financial statements; the compiling of policy resolutions and recommendations; and the election of officers for the new year. PLAN NOW TO ATTEND! Contact your county Farm Bureau secretary for time and place.

COUNTY MEETING CALENDAR

Plan Exciting Events!

MEETING CALENDAR

Plans and dates are now set for a series of ten Farm Bureau Young Farmer meetings in September and early October. Farm Bureau even-numbered districts will select a State Young People's Committeeman for a two year term at the meetings. A new feature in all districts this year calls for the election of an alternate Committeeman also, at the September and October meetings.

Young Farm Bureau farmers or farm wives between the ages of 17 and 30 years of age are eligible to serve as Committeeman or alternate Committeeman. Persons interested in these important positions should plan to attend their district meeting.

The program for the meetings features a discussion of the Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting. Michigan young farmers play an important role in the Annual Meeting. The program will show the opportunities for participation of young farmers in Farm Bureau. Larry Ewing, Manager of the Field Services Division of Michigan Farm Bureau, will serve on the program.

The dates for the meetings are listed below. Contact your county president, Young People's Committeeman, or regional representative for time and place.
in prevention of...

HUMAN TRAGEDY

"If we all do our part, we can make our town, our state, our world a better place in which to live." This was the opinion of those who participated in the fourth Traffic Safety Conference for Michigan Women's Organizations, August 4-6, Michigan State University.

Representatives of the Farm Bureau Women at the conference were: Mrs. Lewis Babbitt, Eagle; Mrs. Samuel Ross, Fort Madison; Mrs. Earle Root, Isca; Mrs. Leslie Ross, Olivet; Mrs. Earl Hendricks, Kalkaska; Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, West Branch, chairman of the Farm Bureau Women's state safety committee, and Miss Helen Atwood, women's coordinator. Mrs. Deborah, Miss Atwood and Mrs. Wyo, Scrannin, state chairmen, served on the conference planning committee. Other organizations represented included the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Extension Homemakers Associations, the Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Catholic Women and many others. A familiar personality was Mrs. Marjorie Kerk, former Farm Bureau Women's Coordinator, who represented the Michigan State Medical Society Auxiliary.

Objectives of the conference were to encourage Michigan women to accept opportunities for self-improvement in their daily driving, and to consider specific goals toward which their organizations can work to bring current and future full of crushed the attention of all Michigan citizens.

Keynote address of the three-day session was delivered by Governor George Romney who congratulated the women for their sense of responsibility to deal head-on with a situation in which they are concerned. He reviewed statistics from Michigan's traffic accident records, the Governor said there was ample cause for concern because the frightening figures are people. Each number, each fraction of a percentage point, is a human tragedy, a life snuffed out, a grieving family, a painful and personal loss. He called for an increase of fair and considerate arbitration of traffic disputes between farm and city people.

"I challenge you to work actively with the community organizations to make a meaningful and effective program of traffic safety through the example of your own behavior in traffic — whenever you walk or drive," said Governor Romney.

Safety Conference participants were issued "homework" which included a written test, and "action homework" consisting of visits to their local traffic court, the city traffic engineer, driver licensing agency, and to Chief of Police in their communities.

Again in this fourth statewide safety conference, as in all previous sessions, the Farm Bureau Women made an excellent showing, both in their "homework" and actual meeting participation. From floor discussions, question-and-answer sessions and floor debates, they also will accept the challenge of Governor Romney to "take action" through the home organizations to make it a safer place in which to live.

RASPBERRY MINT CRUSH

1/2 cup fresh mint leaves
1 pt fresh raspberries, crushed and sweetened with 1/2 cup sugar
2 cups cold water
1 cup boiling water
6 oz. can frozen lemonade concentrate

Combine mint leaves and boiling water; let stand 5 minutes. Add raspberries and frozen lemonade, stir until thawed. Strain and serve cold. Serve over ice, add cold water, stir. Garnish with fresh mint leaves.
I covet for each one who reads this, some of the experiences I am having. SHARE-A-LOAF or some other method of sharing would go into this category.

The more I get around and talk with people in the Congo the more I realize that Rev. Archie Graber and his unusual accomplishments in unusual, tough situations. The Christian Rural Overseas Program in the Congo and returned less than a year ago to their native Ohio. Isn't that enough of each man's life to give in service in a foreign land?

But within seven months Mr. Graber was back, this time at Kikwit — they had been in Kasai province before. The rebels had destroyed so many villages in this area, the job was so difficult that the missionaries and CPRP erged his return. Mr. Graber, though almost a legendary figure, is as common and friendly as anyone can be, but "tough" I'm told when the situation demands. He's been here four months and eagerly awaiting return of his wife and 16-year-old daughter. In spite of his 65 years, he thinks and moves as a 16-year-old. In spite of his 26, I had seen and experienced many months away and in the meantime there is much work to be done.

Can there be any doubt that these people need help? They need food NOW and to the extent that it is available, the Congo Protestant Relief Agency is doing a marvelous job of getting it to them. The bulk of it is U.S. Pub. Law 480 food and some from the Christian Rural Overseas Program. Problems and obstacles are simply too much for them to bear. They need seeds, chicks, goats and cattle so that they can become self-sufficient again.

Some progress is being made in this respect. The plane that came to Kikwit from Leopoldville did not load enough cargo. Kikwit also brought 2,000 Rhode Island Red baby chicks from Heifer Island Red baby chicks from Heifer Foundation Inc. in the U.S.A. More material that comes to Kikwit comes by boat from Leopoldville where I was to catch the ferry. Ours was a skilled driver and we were away. That may seem relatively simple to a Michigander who hasn't seen a road for years. The only road we find leading to the nearest village was a horse track and the newly rebuilt village of Athene about 80 miles from here.

About an acre is all that a strong well-fed man can till. It is hoped that by doing the plowing for the farmers, though undernourished, may be able to grow about a normal crop.

Most material that comes to Kikwit from Leopoldville from the warehouse here it must be taken by truck to the western outskirts of the city. That may seem relatively simple to a Michigander who hasn't seen a road for years. The only road we find leading to the nearest village was a horse track and the newly rebuilt village of Athene about 80 miles from here. That will help greatly. Believe me, we rich Americans need to recognize more fully, too. But all of this is extremely complex and will require a great deal of time, patience, and frustrating work. No amount of effort can undo a single generation that took centuries to develop. A wide variety of resources, including human resources, are needed. If they are to do their job well we must back the workers on the field with what they need. For is not this our job above all others?

I'm getting some experiences in Congo I didn't ask for nor expect and I have difficulty appreciating them. By Sunday, June 26, I had seen and experienced all I came for. My reservations were booked for a 2:15 p.m. flight to Leopoldville where I was to catch a 4:30 plane to Lagos, Nigeria, on Monday a flight to Jos, and one or two more days by land and I'd be at Dr. Homer Burkes' house (Mrs. Burkes is her sister). That was to give us a good week of visiting and traveling in northern Nigeria — "vacation time" for me.

But I hadn't reckoned with what is often referred to here as "The Congo Mentality." My reservation had been forwarded to Kikwit from Leopoldville. The plane was full and many others clamoring to get on. Each day since has been the same. Adding to the problems is the fact that June 30 was Independence Day — their sixth. In the U.S. we'd put on more planes. Here the "Holiday" gets preference, therefore less planes.

Friday, in desperation I took a plane east to Lubumbashi, hoping to have a better chance to get out. I'm twice as far from Leopoldville as I was and $110 lighter. I was assured Saturday morning that I'd get on one of the two planes to Leopoldville. No planes came! Today there are to be two planes, but with yesterday's cancellations of planes and those passengers going today the odds are against me.

At this point I cannot be objective enough to be sure whether this is the Lord's will, the Devil's interference, or Congo "irresponsibility." In any event this is the kind of thing our missionaries work with all of the time. Foo had it only one week. Besides, I have a good plane, a new crop requires and in some cases the villagers were in hiding close enough to hear if it was safe?" I was stuck. They are getting a new one.

B Tweaks and other inconveniences, frustrations and perplexities that few of us stay-at-homes would accept voluntarily for the good of people of another race ... another culture.

Referring again to "Congo Mentality," I must say there are many highly responsible Congolese men and women who are "working their hearts out" for the good of the country and its people. And, many reports to the contrary, they deeply appreciate what Americans and Europeans are doing to help them. Many Congolese, including political leaders, freely and openly state that if all foreign aid were withdrawn they would quickly revert to savagery. But age-old cultural patterns are difficult to change. To understand why they are thus, a study of African and Western white man, relationships is most revealing — and humbling. The task of the missionary is to help raise their standard of values — economic, social, educational and spiritual.

One of the things Africans are beginning to learn is that "freedom" is not enough ... that responsibility is an important ingredient in the good life (something we rich Americans need to re-groze. But all of this is extremely complex and will require a great deal of time, patience, and frustrating work. No amount of effort can undo a single generation that took centuries to develop. A wide variety of resources, including human resources, are needed. If they are to do their job well we must back the workers on the field with what they need. For is not this our job above all others?

I know of no one "sacred" method or channel for sharing, I do know that SHARE-A-LOAF was designed for the family ... for easy, simple sharing. "WOULD YOU, WHEN DOING YOUR WEEKLY SHOPPING, BUY AN EXTRA LOAF FOR A HUNGRY PERSON?"

When SHARE-A-LOAF becomes as completely accepted and as diligently used in Michigan as relief workers distribute what we send them, the flow of beans, seeds, livestock, tools, etc. will much more nearly meet the need. To fail is to be untrue to ourselves, to future generations, and to God. For He has abundantly blessed.

Russell Hartlzer
YOUTHFUL "LEGISLATORS"

Farm Youth Work at Practical Politics

By Robert E. Smith

Throughout government, from Washington, D.C. down to state capitals, and city halls, training programs are in progress that should be encouraging to every citizen.

The success of these programs should tend to upgrade government at all levels and make it more responsible to the people and the changing needs of society as more qualified young people are trained.

A variety of such programs are sponsored nationwide by the Ford Foundation, in an effort to provide a means of training young college-trained people in the practical aspects of government, the Legislative Staff Internship Program was born in 1955 in California. Since then, the number of states cooperating in the program has grown to 14 - Michigan is one of those states.

Legislative interns serving under the Ford Foundation program receive a modest salary, 50% of which is paid by the Ford Foundation and the balance by the legislative jurisdiction. Each intern is given opportunities for legislative and governmental experience to prepare them for elected or appointed elective office.

Four were assigned to the House of Representatives and four to the Senate. As in other states, these young men have made a great contribution toward better government, and at the same time have furthered their own education. They have come from all over Michigan, as well as from states as far as New York and California. For instance, one is from Northwestern University, another from the University of Chicago, and others from Michigan colleges.

They serve one year in the program and after that return to their college work or go into their chosen profession. Of those who served as Legislative interns in Michigan, one has accepted a teaching position on a community college campus, another is attending school to and at least one is a practicing attorney. All of them intend to remain involved in politics, either as candidates for elective offices or as highly informed participants in government and political affairs.

A second program that has given great impetus to the growth of governmental and governmental experience to college students has been operated by Michigan State University. During the past legislative session, a total of 60 students have served in this capacity. The course is called "Field Work in Political Science." Students who are accepted for the program serve for one school term, or ten weeks. They receive no pay, either from the state or their home institution, but do receive college credits toward their degree. They, too, are assigned to various legislative committees and are required to attend committee meetings and assist the committee chairman with research and other duties.

Legislative leaders have been generous in their praise of these young men who serve as Legislative Interns during the 1966 session. Ron has a strong Farm Bureau background, as his father, Hugo Kivi, is the Farm Bureau regional representative for the entire Upper Peninsula.

Ron's home is in Escanaba, Michigan, where he graduated from high school and was the winner of three important scholarships. One was a tuition scholarship from Escanaba High School; another was a special one-year memorial scholarship. Ron now has his B.A. degree from Michigan State University in social science, political science and economics, and the draft permitting, will continue his education at Central Michigan University next year for his Master's degree.

Ron was assigned to the highly important House Ways and Means Committee and worked with Chairman Einar Erlandsen (D-Escanaba). He was assigned to research the effect that various pieces of legislation would have on appropriations. The ten-week course netted him five credits in his college work. During the summer, he has worked with Bob Olsen, Legislative Consultant in the Department of Education.

DALE WARNER

Dale Warner is one of the eight young men who served as Legislative Interns during the 1966 session under the Ford Foundation program. Dale is a young practicing lawyer, began his investigation with interviews with twelve supervisors in four counties and in consultation with the Department of Education. Dale has an impressive educational background, beginning with his graduation from Eaton Rapids High School as class valedictorian. He received his M.S.U. Alumni Distinguished Scholar Award and was selected as one of the "very high honor" from M.S.U.

Dale worked with three important House committees: Taxation, Education, and State Affairs. He also played a very active role in the Farm Bureau, serving on the P.S. 710, which totally exempted farmers from the burdensome personal property tax. Dale was given a special assignment by the Chairman of the House Taxation Committee, George Montgomery, (D-Marshall) to make a study and report to the committee on the extent of the personal property tax on farmers. A summary of the study is included in this issue. The study revealed that as far as the two school districts were concerned, based on their own tax rates, between $5,000 and $9,000 of revenue might have to be shifted in an individual district if the farm personal property tax were wholly exempted.

In February, 1968, Representative George Montgomery, Chair- man of the powerful House Taxa tion Committee (D-Detroit), assigned Dale Warner, Legislative Intern, to study an area of taxation that finally resulted in millions of dollars of tax savings to farmers every year. Passage of a Farm Bureau supported bill exempting taxes on farm personal property (introduced by Senator Johnson, D-Marshall) became a step toward tax equity and toward the goal of a fair tax system.

The specific subject of the study was farm personal property taxation. Warner, a young practicing lawyer, began his investigation with interviews with twelve supervisors in four counties and in consultation with the Department of Education. The object was to determine what effect the exemption of farm personal taxes would have on local units of government and, in particular, to the schools.

The school districts that were chosen to be judged were the same two school districts in Eaton County. For purposes of the study, it was determined as nearly as possible that the average tax rate for towns ships containing farm personal property was 21 mills. The study revealed that as far as the two school districts were concerned, based on their own tax rates, between $5,000 and $9,000 of revenue might have to be shifted in an individual district if the farm personal property tax were wholly exempted.

Warner pointed out in his study that this should be no problem and that the districts would not suffer from any drop off in total school revenues. He pointed to the "massive state aid" dollar increases and the fact that the state school aid formula is based on valuation per pupil; also, annual state aid increases should be taken into consideration.

In addition to this, the study showed that the total tax base is increasing regularly.

The report goes on to say: "As can be easily seen, the yearly total tax base increase substantially exceeds the total Farm Personal Valuation and presumably this trend will continue so that the year a total exemption would be granted would also see the exemption absorbed by new construction and upward adjustments in property valuations."

In addition, the study found that farm personal property valuation amounted to only two and one-half percent of total personal property and could be rolled over one-half of one percent of total property valuation! Warner said: "It is important to note that Farm Personal is declining quite substantially from year to year, both absolutely in dollar amount and in relation to total property as- sessments. Each year Farm Personal loses importance as a portion of the total tax base for all units of government." (However, each year farm personal taxes became more burdensome on the individual farmer.)

The investigation showed that, in most cases, the assessed valuation remained low, but when the county and state equalization procedures were taken into account, farmers often ended up being in effect, overassessed. In one case, the $5,000 tractor was locally assessed at $500, but the effective tax base was $1,750 instead of $1,500 as it should have been. In another case, the tractor would have been locally assessed at $500, but the effective tax base was $1,900 or overassessed by $350. In a third case, the sample tractor would have been locally assessed at $500, but the effective tax base was $2,200 — $700 over assessed.

The study pointed out that almost every superintendence in some way, receded a desire to protect farmers from deleterious economic effects stemming from high val- uate rates. Many times, however, the supervisor only succeeded in ultimately and actually overassessing agricultural property when such property is considered relatively to other classes of property.

Warner said that "as was true during the 1930's, a reappraisal of the tax property is in order" and the property tax is one of the most regressive taxes in our state to continue to rely on it for large- scale support of our local government services is economic folly.
For over six years, many Michigan radio stations have given Public Service time to agriculture through use of the weekly program, "Farm Bureau at Work." This is especially commendable in that, although most of the stations' advertisers cater to the urban population, radio management has realized the importance of bringing the story of the "man on the land" to consumer listeners.

The 55,000 member families of the Michigan Farm Bureau appreciate this service and thank the following radio stations for their part in telling the farmers' story, thereby creating a better understanding between rural and urban people.

Check this current listing of Farm Bureau's weekly broadcast, tune in — and then let your local station know that their rural listeners appreciate this fine Public Service to Agriculture.

**Reservations Urged Earlier Than Usual**

Some construction workers are now earning more than eight dollars an hour, with frequent use of overtime running to time-and-a-half and sometimes double time. Earnings of $14 an hour is three hundred twenty dollars for a forty-hour week, and much more of course when the workweek is shorter and a large part of the work is paid for at overtime rates. Excessive payments to some groups of workers means that others must receive less. Not enough wealth is being created to pay everybody at that scale, and those who, through pressure, succeed in getting more are merely robbing their fellows.

The only way ever discovered to prevent this is the free market wage system. This system rewards all of us who contribute to supplying the wants of others to the extent of what the public voluntarily offers to pay for our output.

When a small group of people in a strategic position such as milk handlers, hospital workers and many others are able, in effect, to hold a pistol at the head of the public and demand pay far out of proportion to that which everybody working at maximum all the time, and it results in an inequitable distribution of the wealth being created. It rewards some at the expense of others, while damaging everybody by reason of the fact that much less is produced.

Another serious defect of the system of hijacking one another through pressure is the fact that sooner or later it becomes intolerable and leads to government intervention in the fixing of wage and prices. It results in a government-managed economy in which we must all work at the jobs government prescribes and at the wage our bosses fix for us. If we will not be considerate, we will have to have government by an umpire. In the last analysis, that means slavery.

(From Christian Economics)
NEW IN MICHIGAN — is the Children's Barnyard, erected at the Ionia Fair by the Future Farmers Chapters of the area. A false barn front, 32 feet long and 17 feet high, provides entrance for a large tent divided into pens for barn animals, such as the "Three Little Pigs" and "Mary's Little Lamb." FFA members were on duty at all times to keep the building spotless and to make it attractive.

CHEFS SERVE CHIEF

CATERER MANAGEMENT — Lyle Murphy, Ionia (center), is ladled a heaping spoonful of stew by Young People's Cafeteria cook Mildred Sensiba, while Mrs. Mary Herbert enjoys the foolishness during a break in the busy day. Long lines formed in front of the cafeteria prior to each meal, and in spite of having to wait a half-hour or more, fairgoers obviously thought it worthwhile. The home-cooked food and friendly assistance of the young farm people — plus modest prices — assured capacity crowds. Upwards of 1,000 persons were fed daily at the mid-August event.

NEW BUILDING SOON

BUILDING SITE — for the new Ionia County Farm Bureau office building is inspected by executive committee members Dale Haney, Wayne Stuart and Henry Nelson. The 60,000 square feet of land is located south of Ionia. Allegan County Farm Bureau's new office building will be used as a model, the board decided. A building fund drive has been launched and members look forward to opening their new office next year.

THREE LITTLE PIGS

CUTE BUT INDEPENDENT — were the "Three Little Pigs" at the Children's Barnyard at the Ionia Fair. Stroking them is 8-year-old Cindy Gill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gill, Lansing. With her is Clark Bullee, immediate past president of the Michigan Association of Vocational Agricultural Teachers, and the person most responsible for the unusual fair display.

FAST-MOVING FOOD LINE

HUNGRY FAIRGOERS — crowd the cafeteria line at the Ionia Free Fair, where thousands sampled "home-cooked" meals at modest prices. Operated by the state Farm Bureau Young People's Committee, the cafeteria has earned an enviable reputation in more than 20 years that it has operated. Farm Bureau Young People serve food and wait on tables.

RUSSIAN EXHIBIT

KEY, RUSSIA — Poultry experts from 70 nations including the United States attended the World Poultry Congress just con- cluded in the Soviet Union. 5,000 delegates were present including 300 Americans, among them Dr. A. W. Jasper of the American Farm Bureau who served as Chairman of the U.S. "participation committee." Pictured is a portion of the Meat & Co. exhibit, which featured a film with 4-language sound-track, English, Russian, German and French.
FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: 25 words for $2.00 each edition. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as 12 or $12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 15 cents per word each edition, two or more editions, 10 cents per word. Copy deadlines: 20th of the month.

14 FOR SALE

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, Free State, 1600 South Livonia, Detroit, Mich. 48210.

FOR SALE: Three 1954 Ford tractors, five 1954 tractors, six 1954 tractors, 1-1/2 inch bone and 5x10 inch bone. All tractors are in good condition, 804, 884, 6000, 6310, 3000, 3500. Contact, Route 4, Box 215, Gurs, (3-10-26)

8 FARM EQUIPMENT

FARROWING CRATES: Complete $22.95. FOR SALE: Circle steel grain drying and storage bins, regular or king-size. Gordon Kedeker, Route 23, Holland, Michigan. (8-28-26)

FARMERS: Check the value you get in Gelatin Bone Perfect Balance, the mineral feed of champions.

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6 Poultry

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS—The Drakul profit pullet. Accepted by many breeders for its superior quality, superior egg capacity, superior feathering, and increased efficiency. No. 179-55. Write Box 883, Lansing, Michigan. (8-28-26)

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134 WANTED

WANTED: Couple to manage instates. Reference required. Write Box 985, Lansing. (7-14-26)

26 POULTRY

SHAVEN STARKSO 2999 — U.S.D.A. top ranked layer in America. Starter pullets properly grown and delivered to order. Superbly white. Write Mr. Shaven, Box 242, Corunna, Michigan. (9-28-26)

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IN MEMORIAM Mrs. Willoughby By Mrs. Gerald Butcher

Shiawassee County Farm Bureaus mourn the loss of their secretary, Mrs. Marlin Willoughby, who died July 30. She had served as county secretary for the past six years.

She had been faithful in taking care of the county office, helping members with their problems, and had taken work home that was done late at night as well as weekends. On some occasions, she set up an office in her home on Saturday to meet deadlines. She was a strong believer and promoter of the Farm Bureau programs.

Mrs. Willoughby was born in Caledonia Township, June 9, 1910, the daughter of A.C. and Kathie Lee Dynes. She graduated from Owosso High School and married Edward Willoughby in Corunna, January 1, 1934. She was a member of the First Baptist Church, the Abigail Chapter of Eastern Stars and Zonta International.

Surviving besides her husband, Ed, are a daughter, Mrs. Jack Titus of Sparta, and a son, Karl, both of Owosso, and five grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. James Willoughby of Owosso, a brother, Laville, Owosso, and her mother, Mrs. Kathie Dynes, Owosso.

MIchigan Farm News
September 1, 1966

13TH

ONOMOMI

Mrs. Willoughby

Mrs. Gerald Butcher
MEMBERS ARE THE "SELF" IN SELF-GOVERNMENT

1966—Year of Political Action!

Prepared by the Education and Research Department
Michigan Farm Bureau

He who talks of an off-year election is out of touch with the political facts of life. "There ain't no such animal!" Every election, local, state or national, places important people in office. Such officers have vast influences in the lives of the people — farm people. As for "off track ideas" — what about another? It involves the suggestion that Farm Bureau should stay out of politics.

Folks who voice this really mean that Farm Bureau should not practice PARTISAN politics. They are right. And Farm Bureau doesn't. There is just a lack of understanding of how Farm Bureau operates politically without being partisan. It is impossible for Farm Bureau to operate, leaving political action out. When critical issues arise in legislative halls they must be dealt with where they develop. These issues may mean both dollars to farmers and the living circumstances of farm families. Even such things as tax questions become steeped in inter-party controversy. We must work in this kind of climate.

To view that "Farm Bureau becomes partisan" arises from the blurring of what the members want and what they can get. If the members care about the effects of laws on rural people, it is impossible for Farm Bureau to operate, leaving political action out. "If critical issues arise in legislative halls they must be dealt with where they develop. These issues may mean both dollars to farmers and the living circumstances of farm families. Even such things as tax questions become steeped in inter-party controversy. We must work in this kind of climate.

It is necessary, to put the support where it is deserved. The Michigan Farm Bureau can help with methods, approaches, procedures, program ideas. It can even, in some cases, help "referee" such things as "Measure the Candidate Meetings." Members need to take their political job and responsibility seriously. Farmer interests cannot be well represented if members sit on their hands and let someone else run the whole show. This can mean loss of farmer support in the Legislature, across the board. The County Farm Bureaus can help by sponsoring "Measure the Candidate Meetings" where candidates of both parties can be brought together with the members and questioned on vital issues. Quite a few County Farm Bureaus have held — or are holding — such meetings during these pre-election months. The Michigan Farm Bureau can help with methods, approaches, procedures, program ideas. It can even, in some cases, help "referee" such things as "Measure the Candidate Meetings." Members need to take their political job and responsibility seriously. Farmer interests cannot be well represented if members sit on their hands and let someone else run the whole show. This can mean loss of farmer support in the Legislature, across the board.

The Farm Bureau delegates in November, 1965, laid the matter right in the laps of the members. They said that:

- The opportunities we have in the field of citizenship are limited only by the imagination of our people, and by our willingness to move with determination. Citizenship requires an appreciation and an understanding, a willingness to accept responsibility to perform our personal part in our two-party system of self-government. Members should pay particular attention to voting records of lawmakers at both the state and national level. They should make every effort to support and elect candidates who will support Farm Bureau policies. We should encourage Farm Bureau members to accept leadership roles in party affairs.

The delegates charged Farm Bureau with the order to continue all our work in the field of citizenship — to continue our Citizenship Conferences with young people, our Political Action Seminars and Local Government Seminars, and the member-challenging programs of the Farm Bureau Freedom Conference. Conferences are useful things — IF. But only if the members put to practical use the skills and understanding they gain from them. In political action, little progress can be made without a strong action-tide of support from the members. And political action is similar in character to a lot of other programs. If the opportunity is to go anywhere, "You Gotta Wanna!"

QUESTIONS

1. Of course, the "Self" in self-government means each of you personally. What actions can your group members take in the coming election to help elect men who will be consid-
erate of farmer needs and problems and support Farm Bureau efforts? 2. Should the members urge your County Farm Bureau to sponsor and hold a "Measure the Candidate Meet-
ing? How are such meetings helpful to the voter?
"MUTUAL CONFIDENCE and COOPERATION"

MIGRANT LABOR SCENE CHANGING!

By Donna Wilber

Those who rise in indignation against the sad plight of migrant workers as portrayed in "Harvest of Shame" may be surprised and pleased that in Michigan, at least, the majority of these harvesters of our food supply do not live in a "tar paper jungle."

While heartrending stories bring out the banners charging that uncaring farmer-producers take advantage of the poor migrant and his family — relatively untold is the story of those who year after year choose to return to Michigan and the jobs which provide them with good pay and free, adequate housing.

Almost unknown to the public is the fact that all industries, agriculture alone providing housing for its workers. In Michigan, 15-20 per cent of the housing has been newly-built and equipped with electricity and running water.

Instead, the migrant worker, contrary to popular belief, is not "trapped in the migrant stream," but has freely chosen this as his way of life. He is the type of individual who prefers to move about, change occupations frequently — who rebels against punching a time clock or being tied to a particular given area or type of work; and of course, there are those who will always be possessors of a "gypsy soul."

These are some of the facts which M. J. Buschlen has learned "first-hand" in his travels across the state as manager of the new Farm Bureau labor recruitment and training affiliate, the "Michigan Agricultural Services Association" (MASA).

By working with these two groups in establishing confidence that assurance of labor as needed in the future. All of this takes come totally efficient, H. M. Jones and Sons of Laingsburg: "Excellent housing, equipped with electricity, gas stove and gas heating unit, running water, refrigerator, separate bath and laundry facilities. Needs peach, pear and apple pickers; provides employment for 10-12 workers for a period of 8-9 weeks per year."

To fill the needs of MASA members, Buschlen is compiling a roster of migrant workers who have a record of satisfactory performance in Michigan for follow-up and contact in the future. His roster now totals 800 registered workers.

This system not only enables the farmer-producer to fill his needs with good, efficient labor — but it also provides the migrant an opportunity to "look over" his prospective employer's facilities. So both parties benefit — the farmer gets good help who appreciates adequate housing and will treat it with care — and the migrant worker is assured a decent living for his family.

Another advantage to the migrant laborer affiliated with MASA is that there is no longer the need to traverse the state looking for work. MASA will know where the work is and how to get there. Also, the migrant worker has an opportunity to check around to see how the migrant laborers are treated in the state in which he is working.

According to Buschlen, "We are in a critical period for migrant labor needs at the present time because many people who come from the south prefer to go back home when the evenings become cool in late September and October. How is it doing? What is the future? What are some of the problems faced by the Association in dealing with migrant workers — such as housing? A recent interview with M. J. Buschlen, MASA's manager, answers these questions and sheds welcome light on the dark image of so-called "tar paper jungles."

THE FIRST YEAR

The new Farm Bureau labor recruitment and training affiliate, Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA), is in its first year of operation. How is it doing? What is its future? What are some of the problems faced by the Association in dealing with migrant workers — such as housing? A recent interview with M. J. Buschlen, MASA's manager, answers these questions and sheds welcome light on the dark image of so-called "tar paper jungles."

There is a tremendous change in the attitude of worker-parents in the 20-40 age bracket, he said. "They are making a concerted effort to see that their children get an education so they don't have to follow the footsteps of their parents unless they wish. Many of them, even though they've had substantial schooling, remain by choice in the migrant stream. For instance, I have a main working for us now who completed high school, served four years in the Army, is now back again in the migrant stream operating a crew of people — because this is what he enjoys most."

What of the future of MASA? Buschlen believes that to become totally efficient, MASA should eventually become an organization of 500 to 600 producers with need for migrant labor. He is confident that this membership level can be reached in three or four years.

"Farmers are learning that through cooperation, utilization of labor becomes much more efficient and their problems of securing labor easier. Through MASA they will have better assurance of labor as needed in the future. All of this takes time. This year, our most significant accomplishment has been working with these two groups in establishing confidence that MASA can perform."

"The keynote is mutual confidence and cooperation," Buschlen says.

H. M. JONES AND SONS, fruit growers from Laingsburg, provide migrants with housing equipped with electricity, gas stoves and heating unit, running water, refrigerator, and separate bath and laundry facilities.

RALPH FOREMAN AND SONS, Northville fruit growers, offer migrants excellent living conditions in new housing equipped with electricity, stove and refrigerator, hot and cold running water. The building is insulated.

CHARLES HOUGH, Romeo, has fifteen apartments for his migrant workers. The apartments are equipped with heat, gas stoves and refrigerators, hot and cold running water, and central shower and laundry.

BRUCE SIMMONS, Northville, uses migrant labor for his pear and apple crops. His two-apartment insulated housing provides space heaters, electric stoves, hot and cold water, baths and showers.

EERVIN FARMS near South Lyon offers good living for migrant workers in this apartment building which has both hot and cold running water, a full bath, electric stove and refrigerator — and even a television set.
TAKE A CLOSER LOOK.

Take a closer look at your farm. The way a banker would. Visualize the house, farm buildings and machinery in terms of the investment you've made. It adds up to a lot of money — and a lot of sweat.

Then, sit down and make an honest appraisal. If disaster struck tomorrow, would your present farm insurance cover the costs of repair and replacement? Is your insurance broad enough to protect you from any type of loss? Could you afford to rebuild your entire operation?

More than 12,000 of Michigan’s most successful farmers have made this same appraisal — and changed to the Farm Bureau Insurance Farmowners policy. Here's why:

**BROAD PROTECTION** — Your entire farming operation (House and Contents, Barns and Outbuildings, Farm Personal Property and Legal Liability) is protected from most types of loss by the Farmowners policy.

**CASH SAVINGS** — Many individual coverages are provided in one “package” — at a much lower cost than if purchased individually. And, money-saving deductible plans are available.

**CONVENIENCE** — One company, one policy and one payment provide all the farm insurance you need. And, your local Farm Bureau Agent and Adjuster will cater to all your service needs — including prompt, friendly handling of claims.

After you've taken a closer look at your present farm insurance program, call your local Farm Bureau Agent. Ask him to explain the popular Farmowners policy. You'll find out why Farm Bureau writes more fire insurance for Michigan farmers than any other company.