



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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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 by 5 per cent from a year ago — more than \$50.

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 or to the people who produce the food supply. Often those who produce this seemingly endless abundance of milk, meat, bread, potatoes and fruits are treated in an offhand manner — or as second-class citizens.

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

But the simple 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 learn 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 public officials lead inevitably to soaring food prices, and that no amount of government price-fixing can stem the tide.

Right now farmers are struggling to keep their financial heads above water and to keep production at the same high level that has allowed America's vast bounty. At the same time they are faced by ever-increasing legalistic roadblocks, by rules, restrictions and regulations that threaten to cause a collapse of a system that has become the envy of the world.

Resulting scarcities can mean not only higher food prices, but growing hunger of multitudes, food riots, and more inflation.

There is no great margin in farming these days as some seem to think.

Any "adjusting" of the farmer's burden through the power of government — through manipulating the labor supply, through added government program costs, through new farm rules, regulations and restrictions, can only mean impairment of production ability.

This impairment must be felt immediately in the market place.

Legislators who fought to have farmers included in Workmen's Compensation coverage and similar measures, must now brace themselves for the inevitable results of such adjustments in the form of higher food costs.

Michigan remains the highest labor-cost state in the United States. The cost of labor rides at more than the 50 per cent mark for most farm production — and is substantially over that mark for such crops as fruits and vegetables.

Anything that affects the labor cost must be reflected immediately in higher costs of the finished products. These costs will jump next spring if the Workmen's Compensation Act coverage of agriculture is allowed to go into effect at presently suggested high rates.

This is just one example of what is happening, and consumers must be told these facts. Farmers must do the job for no one else will do it for them.

We can best begin by stopping the senseless talk about what a great bargain food is.

And as food prices soar, we have the duty to tell the public why.

M.W.



WHERE IT HURTS MOST —

a bull market...

Shaping up is a bull market in agriculture.

The so-called bull market, however, does not refer to the livestock situation. It is an across-the-board recognition that this year's drought situation, coupled with the various land retirement programs and increased foreign aid shipments, has drained our government-owned food and feed reserves. Whether 1966 will actually end as just a small crop year or as a minor crop failure is yet to be determined.

Drought throughout our own state, and throughout other parts of the nation, is very spotty but is having a major effect in cutting production. Grain production, including soybeans, is below our requirements and supplies of these commodities underlie our food production.

It is expected that some 30 million acres will be taken out of the cropland reserve and put into production next year. Also, cuts in foreign aid shipments are expected.

To calm the demand of consumers (now at high pitch) farmers can expect larger imports of food commodities. However, the alternatives offered farmers are still good in industrial employment, and as workers obtain wage and fringe increases through strike or negotiation, the opportunity for off-the-farm employment becomes even better.

All this means that, at least for the year ahead, food prices generally can be expected to be higher. Farm costs? Undoubtedly higher too. But, generally, an improved relationship.

The government may have second thoughts on the so-called "greenspan" program, under which federal money is provided urban communities for the purchase of farm lands to be used for parks and open space. Through a proper tax program, much of this land might stay in acceptable types of agriculture even though surrounded by urban development. It could thus supply open space and a supply of fresh available farm products, such as truck crops, fruits, etc., almost at the consumer's doorstep.

After a long period of being treated as a stepchild, can farmers now look forward to being invited to sit at the first table with the other members of the nation's economic family?

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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President's Column

ACTION-TEAM

Michigan Farm Bureau won't have any "hitch in its git-along." The board of directors is confident that things will move ahead in positive directions.

The board has selected Dan Reed as Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Dan will be in charge of administrative operations. In another move toward strength, the board appointed Larry Ewing to head the Field Services Division.

It takes a heap of working with farm people right in the field to make an organization like Farm Bureau go. These men know how to work with farm people. They have been part of our leadership action team during the peak years of Farm Bureau program building. A working staff team is what the board of directors thinks is needed to build a dynamic Farm Bureau in Michigan.

Dan Reed and Larry Ewing are the men for such a staff working operation. The board feels that they already have the confidence of their fellow staff members which assures full cooperation and total effort.

Dan Reed's qualifications for his new position are well known to many Farm Bureau members and leaders. Almost anyone, farmers, legislators, congressmen, leaders from other civic organizations, hold Dan in the highest confidence and respect. The board knows that it has picked a good man for the anchor post in the operations at the Farm Bureau Center.

Dan Reed and Larry Ewing are well prepared for the job that needs doing. Both are soundly grounded in Farm Bureau work. They know Farm Bureau as it is right where the member lives. They know its challenges in the public arena and have helped to meet these challenges over a period of years.

Dan came to his work in Farm Bureau directly from his farm in Oceana County in 1942. He began as a field representative for the organization in District 7, his home district. Being a farmer, he knew farm problems and farmer viewpoints well.

The membership in District 7 felt considerable loss when, in 1951, Dan moved to a position in the Public Affairs Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau and work as Assistant Legislative Counsel under Stanley Powell.

There, Reed won the same brand of confidence among those with whom he worked for the depth and solidity of his leadership and for the contributions which he made to their understanding of public issues. Many legislators and congressmen looked to Dan for guidance. They did not always agree with him, but they always respected him.

Under his leadership as Legislative Counsel during the past two years, after the retirement of Stanley Powell, the legislative affairs have moved ahead despite dwindling farm representation in the Michigan Legislature. Farmers and Farm Bureau members owe much to the skill and diligence of Dan Reed during sessions of the Legislature. He brought farm problems into focus for members of both parties when they otherwise would have been disregarded.

Dan is a Farm Bureau man from start to finish. When the board of directors sought new administrative leadership, they had at hand a man who had established himself in their esteem.

Larry Ewing also had established his qualifications through his personal performance over a period of years. Since 1958, when he became a regional representative in the Central and Southeast regions Larry has been a top man when it comes to working with farmer members. These qualifications have been extended in his work as a member of the Market Development Division since 1962.

As president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, I am fully confident that our choices are good ones. I urge the membership to give our new staff leaders their fullest support and cooperation. Together we can build the strongest Farm Bureau that Michigan has known in its forty-seven years of accomplishment.

E. S.

MAJOR REORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED!

Managers Named, Division Heads Appointed -

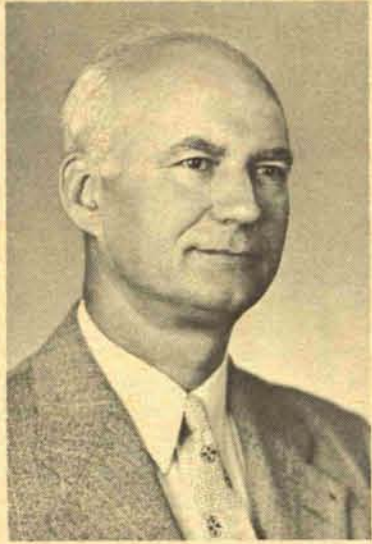
The Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau has effected a major reorganization through a series of actions which climaxed in early September with the naming of a new Secretary-Manager and manager of the Field Services Division.

In other action, a joint announcement by Elton Smith, acting as President of Farm Bureau Services, and Carl Heisler, President of Farmer's Petroleum Cooperative, revealed that a protracted search for combined management 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.

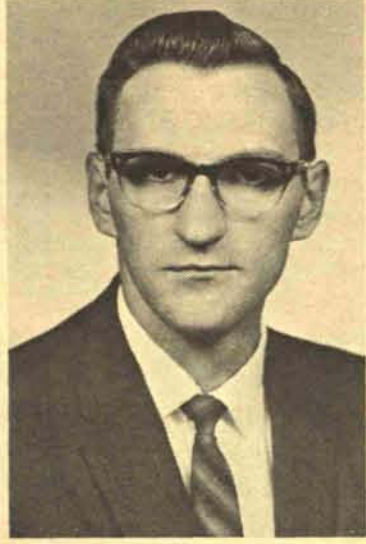
Named Executive Vice President and General Manager for both Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, is William N. Guthrie, Seabrook, New Jersey. He comes to the top management post of the Farm Bureau cooperatives from a posi-



DAN E. REED



WILLIAM GUTHRIE



LARRY EWING



NOEL STUCKMAN

tion as Vice President of Operations, Seabrook Farms, nationally-known producers of frozen foods.

A native of Illinois, Guthrie is a graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston.

The new Manager of the important Field Services Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Larry Ewing, is a former regional representative, and most recently served as a market specialist within the Market Development department.

His new responsibilities include the broad areas of county programming and membership development through the operation of a 10-man staff of Regional Representatives; liaison between the Michigan Farm Bureau and County Farm Bureaus; Farm Bureau Women, Community Group and Young Farmer activities.

Both Reed and Ewing are considered 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 livestock 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 Manager.

Stuckman had served as a marketing specialist within the

division prior to the grouping and as "Chairman" of the department since. With the advent of Ewing's move into Field Services management, a vacancy currently exists within the marketing operation.

Reed also announced the appointment 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 Information Division for the Oklahoma Farm Bureau where he has been employed for the past 11 years in a variety of information-education activities including work in broadcasting and legislative fields.

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



STEVE VAN SLYKE

Other assignments include improved liaison between Michigan farmers and radio-television broadcasters.

MILK joins the SNACK SET!

Here's Why: Market research results show that over 25% of all food consumed 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 advertising promotion ever scheduled in Michigan media for a 4-week period, starting the 12th of September.

TELEVISION

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

RADIO

Fifty-four Michigan stations will talk, talk, talk, "Milk with Snacks," 10 times weekly, to teens and adults. Plus, "Football Flashes," following M.S.U. games.

NEWSPAPERS

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



Milk-with-Snacks



american dairy association
of Michigan



capitol report

UNFAIR PRACTICES CITED BY SHUMAN

"We believe that farmers should not be denied the right to market their products because of voluntary membership in their associations," AFBF President Charles B. Shuman told a subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee considering S. 109. The measure was introduced by Senators Aiken (R-Vermont), Lausche (D-Ohio), McCarthy (D-Minnesota) and Young (D-North Dakota).

Farm Bureau had urged the preparation and introduction of the bill, which carries out policies approved by the delegates at the 1965 convention — "We support legislation to prohibit unfair trade practices designed to discourage farmer participation in voluntary marketing programs through marketing and bargaining associations. Farmers should not be denied the right to market their product because of voluntary membership in such associations."

Michigan Farm Bureau had urged such action in a strong statement approved at the annual convention held at East Lansing November 9-11, 1965. The statement concludes: "We urge the enactment of legislation which prevents a processor from discriminating against the farmer because he belongs to a cooperative marketing association."

In an exchange of telegrams between President Shuman and the President of Campbell Soup Company, Campbell asserted that they would not recognize anyone who stands "between them and their growers." Shuman pointed out that the Farm Bureau bargaining association does not stand "between growers and processors but actually constitutes the growers acting through their own organization."

Shuman cited the Campbell telegram "as an example of the kind of coercion which is not direct but implied and strikes fear into the hearts of many farmers . . . We do not seek and will not support legislation to force processors to negotiate with marketing associations," said Shuman. "We seek only legislation which sets forth rules of fair play on the part of processors and others in their business relationships with farmers and ranchers. S. 109 will prohibit unfair practices designed to discourage voluntary farmer participation in marketing associations," Shuman said.

The three-day hearing in Washington resulted in a 173-page report of testimony on the measure. Prominent in opposition to the bill was the National Tax Equality Association (NEA), an organization devoted to limiting activities of farmer cooperatives.

Other processors and associations testifying against the bill included spokesmen for the H. J. Heinz Company; Arkansas Poultry Federation; National Independent Meat Packers; Lubbock, Texas Cotton Exchange; Texas Independent Ginners Association of Lubbock, Texas; National Association of Wholesalers; Independent Cotton Industries Association, Dallas, Texas; National Canners Association; Independent Livestock Association of Columbus, Ohio.

Supporting the AFBF in its drive for the anti-discrimination legislation were many large and well-known associations of producers, including the National Milk Producers Federation, headed by Glenn Lake, President of Michigan Milk Producers Association; National Council of Farmers Cooperatives; Great Lakes Cherry Producers Marketing Cooperative; California Canning Peach Association; Cooperative League of the

U.S.A.; Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association; California Freestone Peach Association, as well as general farm organizations, including Farmers Union and the Grange.

A California supporter noted the similarity between S. 109 and a law passed in California in 1961 and said the measure is, in effect, "a bill of rights for cooperative bargaining associations."

The National Milk Producers Federation points out that the purpose of S. 109 is "not to require any processor to purchase products from organized producers but, rather, to prevent such a processor from interfering with attempts of farmers to organize and develop cooperative marketing associations."

In a prepared statement, the Independent Livestock Marketing Association of Columbus, Ohio accused farmers, through their associations, of attempting to secure "legislative shelter within which to operate this colossal food combine."

Strong statements in support of the legislation were presented by John Handy, President and Berkeley Freeman, Secretary of the Great Lakes Cherry Producers Marketing Cooperative. President Handy, long a leader in Michigan Farm Bureau affairs, testified that in 1965 "several processors who have signed contracts with Great Lakes Cherry Producers in previous years informed their growers that they would not buy cherries from any member of Great Lakes Cherry Producers. In every case this caused a high percentage of these growers to resign from the Association."

In support of his own bill, Senator Aiken said simply — "S. 109 is nothing more or less than a fair play bill. It would simply amend the act authorizing the association of producers of farm products by outlawing activities to restrict, coerce, intimidate or boycott any farmer in the exercise of his right to join a cooperative or belong to any other kind of association of agricultural producers."

"It would prevent monopolistic abuses," said Aiken "and give 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 grant special privileges to farmers, to farmer cooperatives or to agricultural associations of any kind."

A number of farmers appeared, testifying as to their own personal experiences in regard to discrimination by processors resulting from their joining in bargaining associations. The bill has a long legislative road to travel, and may get caught in an election year logjam.



1966 MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE — met at Farm Bureau Center in early August for its organizational meeting. Members of the committee are: (left to right) Eugene Roberts, at large; Mrs. Wm. Lockhart, F.B. Women; Dean Pridgeon, at large; Ray Launstein, Young People; Robert Zeeb, at large; W. Arthur Rowley, Dist. 3; Ralph Letson, Dist. 5; Louis Hayward, Committee Chairman, Dist. 9; Nicholas Smith, Dist. 2; Alfred Goodell, Dist. 6; Lawrence Robison, Dist. 7; Harmon Williams, Dist. 8; Edwin Estelle, Dist. 10; Charles Donaldson, Jr., Dist. 11; Mrs. Andrew Jackson and Mrs. LaVerne Kramer, F.B. Women. The committee has the responsibility of compiling county resolutions into a tentative policy platform and program of work to be presented to the delegates at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting November 9-10-11.

That WOOL Referendum!

FARMERS ASKED TO CHECK RESULTS

Elton R. 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 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Producers may cast their ballots by mailing or delivering them in person to 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 go up to 1½ cents a pound on shorn wool and 7½ cents a hundredweight on unshorn lambs as compared with 1 cent and 5 cents in the past.

The higher deductions would increase the funds available to the Sheep Producers Council to \$3.6 million a year, a boost of more than \$1 million over the current program.

"In view of the increased deductions being asked of producers, a review of past accomplishments of the program appears to be in order," Smith said.

"One of the objectives of the

National Wool Act (as originally enacted in 1954) was to encourage the production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool.

"Authority for a promotion program to be financed by a check-off from payments due producers was included in the program for the purpose of helping producers market the expected increase in lamb and wool production.

"However, the expected increase in production has not materialized. On the contrary, the production of both wool and lamb has declined," he reported.

On the consumption side, Smith pointed out that the U. S. per capita mill consumption of apparel wool averaged 1.41 pounds in 1965 in comparison with 1.66 pounds in 1954, the year immediately preceding the operation of the Wool Act.

However, per capita consumption of imported wool and wool products increased from 1.11 pounds in 1954 to 1.42 pounds in 1965. Thus the share of the market supplied by imports has increased substantially since 1954.

As a result of the drop in production and an increase in the number of consumers, President Smith said, the per capita consumption of lamb and mutton has declined appreciably despite the promotion program.

"The question that lamb and wool manufacturers must decide in the September referendum is whether they wish to continue a compulsory government check-off program in the light of the limited results thus far achieved. It would appear that no amount of promotion will increase the consumption of a product when the supply available for consumption is declining, but the decision is one for the producer to make," Smith said.

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 return 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 set. All meetings will be held at the YWCA, Lansing.

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

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

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

Feb. 28 — WEST (Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent, Montcalm, Muskegon, Ottawa)

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

March 9 — SAG. VALLEY (Arenac, Bay, Gladwin, Gratiot, Midland, Saginaw)

March 21 — CENTRAL (Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Shiawassee, Oakland)

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

NORTHWEST (Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, NWM, Wexford) U.P. (Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Houghton, Iron, Mac. Luce, Marquette-Alger, Menominee)



STATE SENATOR GARY BROWN (R-Schoolcraft), shown here with Dan Reed— newly appointed MFB Secretary-Manager, is another in a long list of state officials and legislators of both parties recently visiting F.B. Center. Senator Brown will be absent in next year's legislature, in that he is a candidate for Congress in the 3rd district, comprised of the counties of Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Barry, Eaton, and most of Clinton. He lives on the same farm home in Kalamazoo County that has been occupied by his family for 129 years, and which is eligible for the "Centennial" designation. The present farm is 337 acres but the original 177 acres was known as the "Island Farms" from the name "Big Island" given the area by the Indians. "Big Island" was referred to as "wooded area in a sea of waving prairie grass."

COUNTY "HOME-RULE"

A TOPIC OF DEBATE

County home rule has been a subject for discussion and debate since the Constitutional Convention in 1961-62. That document did for counties what the 1908 Constitution did for cities—namely permitted adoption of a "home rule" type of county government. This provision is subject to implementation by the Legislature. The 1965 session of the Legislature began to wrestle with the problems. The home rule bill, S. 112, was passed in final form June 24, 1966 and presented to the Governor on July 7, 1966.

County home rule, S. 112, is not mandatory upon the counties, but is only available as a tool to meet the changing local government needs of any county that decides to use it.

S. 112 (now P.A. 293) permits any county to adopt a home rule charter, which gives that county authority to determine many of its own governmental operations independently from other county governments insofar as they are not prohibited by law.

The provisions of the act can be initiated by a majority vote of the Board of Supervisors or by petition of five per cent of the county's registered voters. A resolution providing for the election of a Charter Commission to frame a county home rule proposal must be submitted to a vote of the people.

After election, the Charter Commission has the duty to write a charter for the county within the framework of the law. Some provisions of the charter shall be:

(a) a salaried county executive to be elected at large on a partisan basis;

(b) the election of a legislative body to be known as the "County Commissioners," whose term of office shall be concurrent with that of state representatives;

(c) the partisan election of a Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, County Clerk, Treasurer and Register of Deeds and for the election or appointment of a Drain Commissioner and Board of County Road Commissioners;

(d) the continuation of all existing county offices, boards, commissions, etc. or for the performance of their duties by other county offices, boards, etc. or for their discontinuance thereof. However, the powers of the Board of County Road Commissioners cannot be changed in any way;

(e) a debt limit not to exceed ten per cent of the state equalized valuation;

(f) the levy and collection of taxes; property taxes are not to exceed ten mills, at least one-half of which shall come from within the 15 to 18 mill limitation;

The foregoing are required and the charter MAY ALSO provide for:

(a) the offices of Corporation Counsel, Public Defender, Auditor General and other offices, boards, departments, commissions, etc.;

(b) mutually agreed transfers of service from other governmental units to the county, if not prohibited by law and if the service is offered on a countywide basis;

(c) authority to perform in county any function or service not prohibited by law, such as police and fire protection, planning and zoning, health, recreation, transportation, etc., etc. However, the county may not exercise a charter-granted power in a local unit which exercises a like power without the consent of the local legislative body;

(d) establishment and maintenance of all necessary facilities, such as roads, cemeteries, airports, jails, water, sewage, etc., etc.;

(e) authority to levy taxes, fees, rents, tolls, excises, etc. as authorized by law—"A tax on income MAY NOT be levied unless authorized by law";

(b) All districts shall be contiguous.

(c) All districts shall be as compact and as nearly square in shape as practicable.

(d) No township or part thereof shall be combined with a city or part thereof or a single district unless absolutely necessary in order to meet population requirements.

(e) Townships, villages and cities shall be divided only if necessary to meet population standards.

(f) Precincts shall be divided only if necessary to meet population standards.

(g) Residents of state institutions who cannot by law register in the county as voters shall be excluded from any consideration of representation.

(h) Districts shall not be drawn to effect partisan political advantage.

The apportionment plan as approved by the Commissions becomes effective upon filing in the office of the County Clerk. Any registered voter, within 30 days after the filing, may petition the Court of Appeals to review the plan to determine if it meets all legal requirements. Appeals may be made to the Supreme Court.

While this bill requiring redistricting of County Boards of Supervisors has been signed into law, there are still serious constitutional questions that must be resolved.

The complicating factor in this issue is that earlier this year the State Supreme Court failed to give any clear-cut decision in the two cases that were before it. The court, in effect, ruled that Kent County must reapportion on the One Man-One Vote principle, but in another decision ruled, in effect, that Muskegon County would not be required to reapportion. Thus, there appears to be a deadlock. In any event, P.A. 261, requiring county redistricting, could become locked in the courts unless the U.S. Supreme Court hands down a decision on county apportionment issues now pending before it.

Several similarities between the County Home Rule Law and the County Reapportionment Law will be noted, especially in the apportionment sections. They are, otherwise, two separate laws with different purposes. However, neither of these laws will eliminate township government. Each township will continue to have an elected Township Supervisor and other officers to perform the regular township duties.

It is unclear, at this time, whether a Township Supervisor will also be eligible to serve as an elected member of the county board.

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.

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 actively debated in favor of repeal on the floor of the Senate. And 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 made the victim of collective bargaining that is not free. Too often powerful labor groups impose gun-at-head settlements on our economy and the public through the use of threats and strikes designed to force settlement at high political levels.

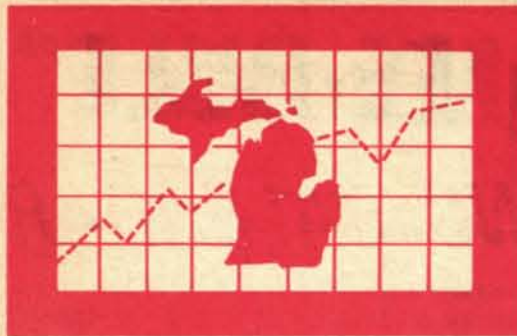
Through such tactics, the collective bargaining process has become a farce.

Northern Michigan Feeder Cattle - 14,000 Head

Sold at Auction on following dates.

| | | |
|---------|------------------------|----------------|
| Oct. 6 | 1000 Yrlgs | Gaylord |
| Oct. 10 | 1100 Calves — 100 yrlg | Bruce Crossing |
| Oct. 11 | 1550 Calves — 300 yrlg | Escanaba |
| Oct. 13 | 3000 Calves | Gaylord |
| Oct. 14 | 1100 Calves — 300 yrlg | Baldwin |
| Oct. 15 | 600 Calves | Gladwin |
| Oct. 19 | 1600 Calves — 150 yrlg | Alpena |
| Oct. 20 | 3000 Calves — 150 yrlg | West Branch |

For Brochure write
MICHIGAN FEEDER CATTLE PRODUCERS COUNCIL
Gaylord, Michigan



MARKET DEVELOPMENT

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 said that, as a result of 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. On the basis of this study, along with suggestions from the membership and other interested parties, the board authorized a special committee to draft contract terms.

This committee 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.

Important contract features include:

1. The contract unit will be 27,500 pounds of Choice Grade (or better) live steers, except that the load of 24 head may contain up to six head that are in the top half of the Good Grade at a discount of 2¢ per pound.

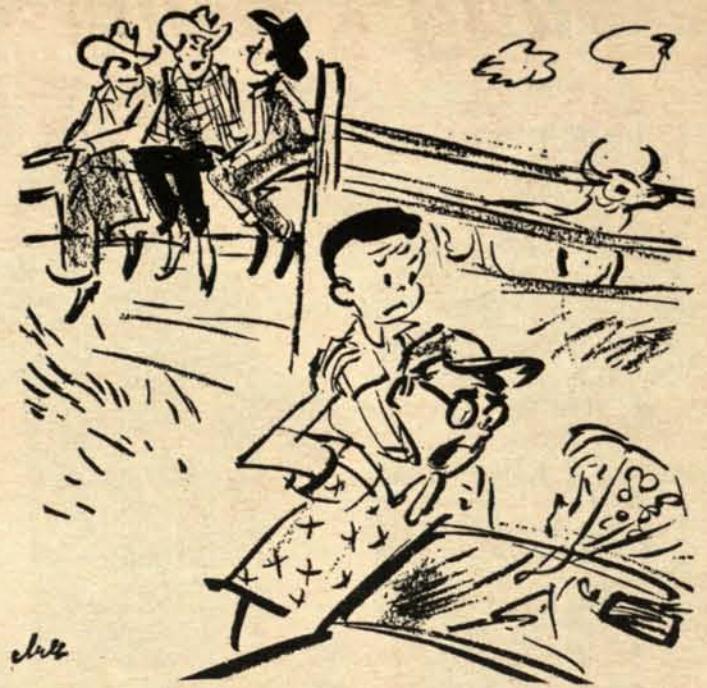
2. The load consisting of 24 head must average between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds with no animal varying more than 100 pounds from the average of the load. Minimum weight of the entire load shall be 26,400 pounds and the maximum, 28,800 pounds.

There has been some question about the allowable deliverable weight ranges. While the range might appear heavy on the basis of cattle on feed, it does reflect the realities of the Chicago market, which is basically a shipping market to the east. Sources at the Chicago Stockyards have indicated to the committee approximately 20% of their cattle should be deliverable.

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

THE NEIGHBORS

By George Clark



"Bobby wanted to listen in. Know what they're talking about? Today's Wall Street reports!"

Copyright: Chicago-Tribune New York News Syndicate

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 ¼¢ per pound for each ½ 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 5¢ per hundredweight and with a maximum daily trading limits of \$1.50 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 75,500 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. 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 storage space for our service equipment, too."

The Leslie Cooperative has lively contacts with area farmers. Bulk feed deliveries, bulk and liquid fertilizer spreading, field application of weed killers and a Co-op-to-farm supply delivery service means efficient help for busy farmers. Says John Williamson, "That's the way it ought to be!"

The Leslie Cooperative employs ten 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.

"If we had all the business from farmers within eight miles," says John, "we couldn't handle it all with our present crew. We don't expect it all. But we plan to give the kind of service that will bring in our share."

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 Spike Honing, 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 patron-owners have been willing to reinvest the earnings of the business to develop needed services. This meant expansion of facilities and equipment.

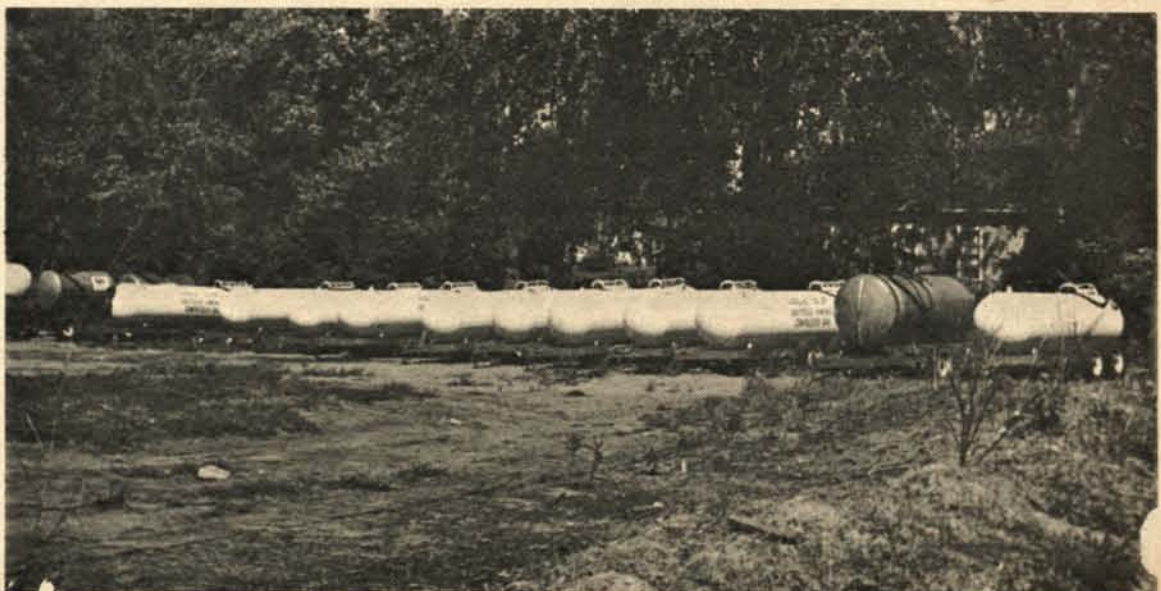
In 1966, the capital value of the cooperative has advanced to \$536,000. Much of this gain comes from business earnings. There are now 600 farmer stockholders sharing ownership in the business. The original investment stock was paid off in 1965.

John Williamson has been at the management helm for the past six years. John says that this young co-op will continue to grow and improve its services for some years to come. He says that farmer co-ops have to keep pace with the increasing service needs of modern farmers. Co-ops have to lead, rather than follow the parade in developing such services.

Recently-added services include the installation of three gas-fired grain dryers with a capacity of 750 bushels per hour. Numerous units for field application of anhydrous ammonia and liquid nitrogen have been put into service. Equipment for cleaning and treating seeds has been installed.



"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, mill 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.



ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING operations of the Leslie Cooperative is the on-the-farm field application of liquid nitrogen and anhydrous ammonia fertilizers. A battery of such spreaders is ranked beside the cooperative ready to answer the call of many farmers in the cooperative's service area.

Young Farmers Plan Exciting Events!

STATE-WIDE COMPETITION



John Deppong

One of the highlights of the 1966 Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting, scheduled for November 9-10-11, is sure to be the exciting "Queen's Contest." As in last year's program, crowning of the 1966 Farm Bureau 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 50 county entries by the November 1st deadline. Application forms and contest rules have been mailed to county Farm Bureaus. The winner will be awarded an expense-paid trip to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Las Vegas, December 4-8.

Contestants may be either married or single, at least 18 years of age (before November 10) and not have passed her 31st birthday on that date. All entries will be presented on stage at the banquet and introduced by name and county.

Judging will take place the afternoon of November 10 at Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, but announcement of the winner and runner-ups will not be made until the evening. Contestants will be judged on natural-

ness and poise, health and vitality, natural beauty, charm and personality, participation in community activities and public speaking ability. Each will be required to present a three-minute talk during the judging on some general Farm Bureau topic.

"TALENT FIND"

Deppong also announces the annual "Talent Find" for young people between the ages of 17 and 30. Each county Farm Bureau may enter two selections at the state contest this year. Deadline for these entries is also November 1st.

Talent Find contestants must be Farm Bureau members or members of Farm Bureau families. Acts may be composed of one or

more participants and must not exceed ten minutes in length.

State winner of the Talent Find contest will also be awarded an expense paid trip to Las Vegas where the act will be entered in the AFBF Talent Find, representing the Michigan Farm Bureau.

"DISCUSSION MEET"

In like manner, the 1966 "Discussion Meet" will be held during the annual meeting, with the winner also taken to Las Vegas to participate in the AFBF Meet.

The contest, involving a moderator and 4 to 8 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 a flexible position, making him free to say what he believes and change his mind whenever new information and ideas make this a reasonable thing to do.

Discussion Meet entries must be submitted by November 1. Contestants between the ages of 17 and 30 are eligible. Topic for 1966 is "What is the future in agriculture for a young person today?"

Purpose of the discussion meet is explained by Deppong as "an opportunity for greater participation on the part of young, active farmers to help them develop a greater command of basic discussion skills."

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 elect 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 the 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 and responsibilities 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.

| District | Date |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 | October 4 |
| 2 | September 19 |
| 3 | October 1 |
| 4 | September 27 |
| 5 | September 22 |
| 6 | September 21 |
| 7 | September 26 |
| 8 | September 20 |
| 9 | September 28 |
| 10 | September 29 |

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

It's time for Farm Bureau members to enter important upcoming events in their datebooks. Clip and save this calendar listing for handy reference in the months ahead.

Included are a series of public relations-information meetings where county Farm Bureau officers will host their local newspaper, radio and television representatives to a dinner, and acquaint them with Farm Bureau policies and programs.

The problem of biased or uninformed agricultural reporting has become more acute as national political figures attempt to get consumer votes by making food prices an issue in the coming election. It is the objective of these press relations meetings to help solve this serious problem.

Special guest at the first series of meetings in early September will be Herb Harris, legislative counsel for the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Warren Collins, AFBF Commodity Division, for the second series in late September.

DATES TO REMEMBER

| | |
|--------------|--|
| September 7 | Press Relations Meeting, Calhoun host to Barry, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale |
| September 8 | Press Relations Meeting, Genesee host to Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Lapeer, Livingston |
| September 9 | Press Relations Meeting, Wayne host to Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Monroe |
| September 21 | Press Relations Meeting, Northwest Michigan host to Benzie, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix |
| September 22 | Press Relations Meeting, Alpena host to Presque Isle, Montmorency, Alcona, Iosco |
| September 23 | Press Relations Meeting, Eaton host to Clinton, Ingham, Jackson, Ionia |
| Sept. 27-28 | Dist. 6 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 4 | Dist. 9 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 5 | Dist. 7 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 6 | Dist. 4 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 11 | Dist. 2 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 12 | Dist. 8 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 13 | Dist. 3 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 17 | Dist. 5 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| October 18 | Dist. 10E Farm Bureau Women's Fall Mtg. |
| October 19 | Dist. 10W Farm Bureau Women's Fall Mtg. |
| October 25 | Dist. 1 Farm Bureau Women's Fall Meet. |
| Nov. 9-10-11 | Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting. |
| Dec. 4-8 | American Farm Bureau Annual Meeting. |

COUNTY ANNUAL MEETINGS

This tentative schedule is printed early to help members and officers plan toward their attendance at the single most important Farm Bureau meeting to be held in their county in the calendar year.

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 their 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.

Missing dates and other details for this listing of county annual meetings will be added as available.

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| Alcona | October 10 |
| Allegan | October 13 |
| Alpena | October 13 |
| Antrim | October 5 |
| Arenac | Not reported |
| Baraga | October 5 |
| Barry | October 10 |
| Bay | Not reported |
| Benzie | October 19 |
| Berrien | October 13 |
| Branch | October 11 |
| Calhoun | October 12 |
| Cass | October 15 |
| Charlevoix | October 3 |
| Cheboygan | October 5 |
| Chippewa | October 4 |
| Clare | October 13 |
| Clinton | October 11 |
| Delta | October 1 |
| Eaton | October 13 |
| Emmet | October 17 |
| Genesee | Not reported |
| Gladwin | Not reported |
| Gratiot | Not reported |

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Hillsdale | October 5 |
| Houghton | October 6 |
| Huron | October 5 |
| Ingham | October 12 |
| Ionia | October 3 |
| Iosco | October 12 |
| Iron | October 8 |
| Isabella | Not reported |
| Jackson | Not reported |
| Kalamazoo | October 13 |
| Kalkaska | October 15 |
| Kent | October 17 |
| Lapeer | October 13 |
| Lenawee | October 11 |
| Livingston | October 6 |
| Mackinac-Luce | October 3 |
| Macomb | October 6 |
| Manistee | October 13 |
| Marquette-Alger | October 7 |
| Mason | October 11 |
| Mecosta | October 8 |
| Menominee | October 11 |
| Midland | Not reported |
| Missaukee | October 10 |
| Monroe | October 13 |
| Montcalm | October 6 |
| Montmorency | October 11 |
| Muskegon | October 11 |
| Newaygo | October 18 |
| N. W. Mich. | October 11 |
| Oakland | October 5 |
| Oceana | October 12 |
| Ogemaw | October 4 |
| Osceola | October 20 |
| Otsego | October 18 |
| Ottawa | October 18 |
| Presque Isle | October 13 |
| Saginaw | Not reported |
| Sanilac | October 10 |
| Shiawassee | October 10 |
| St. Clair | October 11 |
| St. Joseph | October 10 |
| Tuscola | October 18 |
| Van Buren | October 22 |
| Washtenaw | October 12 |
| Wayne | October 7 |
| Wexford | October 4 |

"WE POINT WITH PRIDE"

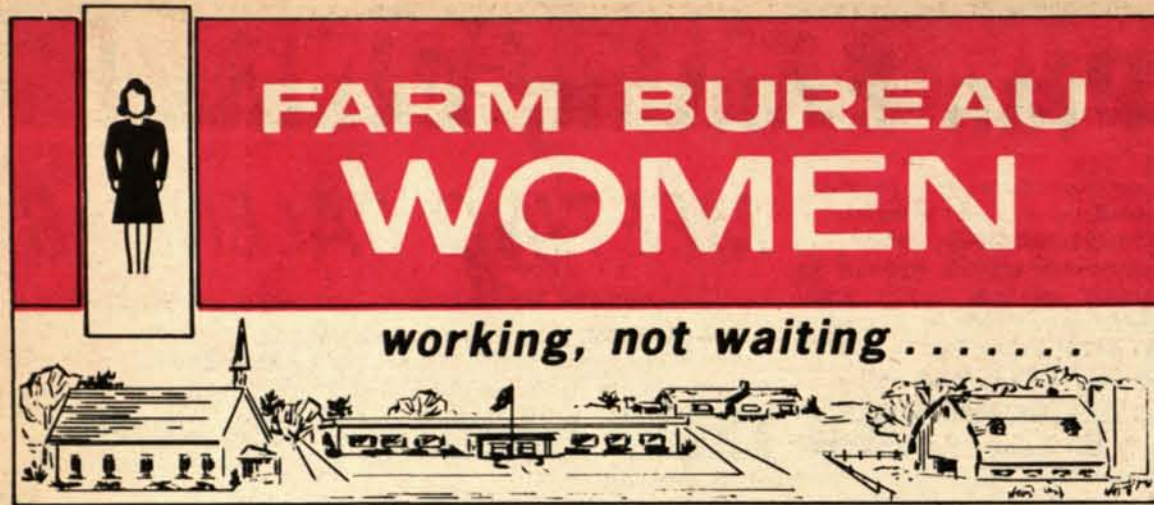
Shiawassee County points with pride to three outstanding young farmers, all of whom are sons of long-time Farm Bureau members, according to Mrs. Gerald Butcher, county news reporter.

James VanDyne II, himself a Farm Bureau member, was chosen "American Farmer" at last fall's National FFA convention in Kansas City. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Oliver VanDyne, who have been very active in the Farm Bureau program on the community and county committees.

DeLane Ruess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ruess, received a "gold award" at the State FFA convention at MSU this spring and was named "Michigan Star Farmer." DeLane has been active in FFA in Owosso High School and the past year served as treasurer. He was elected Sentinel of the State FFA at the convention. Mr. Ruess served as vice president of the county board of directors.

David Butcher also received a "gold award" at the State FFA convention. He was secretary of the FFA in Corunna the past year and graduated from there in June. His parents are the Gerald Butchers, who have been Farm Bureau members since 1945. Gerald served as president four years and vice-president two years on the county board.

James is in partnership with his father in a large dairy, beef and cash crop project. DeLane has done outstanding work with his father on their dairy and chicken farm in addition to his grandfather's farm. David has owned his own 40-acre farm for two years and has a big project as well as helping his father on his dairy and cash crop farm. All three boys have been active 4-H members too.



"WE'RE GLAD TO HAVE YOU BACK, MARY EDITH" — Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, state chairman, speaks for women throughout the state as she welcomes Mary Edith Anderson, Fowlerville, back into active "Farm Bureau life" at a recent Scholarship Committee meeting. This was the first meeting attended by Mary Edith following months of hospitalization for injuries sustained in an auto accident — months made easier, she reports, through the many acts of kindness shown her by Farm Bureau friends. Women's Coordinator, Helen Atwood (standing), and Mrs. Tom Wieland, Charlevoix, add their welcome.

UNDERSTANDING...

Build understanding for agriculture and its contributions to the economic growth of this country, gain public understanding and appreciation of the basic principles of Farm Bureau, discover common objectives between Farm Bureau and other groups — and gain good will and support of city people. These were the objectives of the American Farm Bureau Women's recommendation to state committees to work with other women's organizations.

Following through on this recommendation, the Michigan Farm Bureau Women invited members of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs executive committee to Camp Kett recently for an information exchange session between the two groups.

The 18 guests were hosted by members of the U and I (Understanding and Information) Committee: Mrs. Richard Wieland, Mrs. B. H. Baker, Mrs. Clare Carpenter and Mrs. Francis Campau; State MFB Women's chairman Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, and Helen Atwood, Women's Activities Coordinator. Spokesman for the Federation of Women's Clubs was their president, Mrs. Charles Rose.

Guests and hostesses alike were interested in what Elton Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau president, had to say about the feminine gender of the state's largest farm organization. And both groups were pleased with his statement: "Someone has said, 'Behind every good man, you may find a good woman.' I may question the point that the woman would be behind, for, in truth, she often leads."

President Smith explained to the Federation of Women's Clubs representatives that the Farm Bureau Women of Michigan have been "generators of action" throughout the 47 years of the organization's history, as they pushed for their objective to make the rural community a better place in which to live.

"If I could create one change in modern America," said President Smith, "it would be to cause people in the cities and on the farms to lay aside their narrow prejudices and distorted images of one another. We are citizens of a great nation — citizens in common — each contributing in kind to the advancement and prosperity of our country. In such a society, no man — no woman — is an island."

"In the economy of our nation, no fences actually exist. What fences there are exist only in our minds. We may carelessly build them or allow them to be built for us. Or we may neglect to tear them down when they profit us nothing," he said.

"We farmers are the producers of your food supply. You are our customers. You are the producers of the goods and services without which farmers cannot produce nor live abundant lives. Problems that arise within this social-economic world affect us all in common, for better or for worse, whether they are farm problems or upheavals in the urban productive system. Farm Bureau would seek that cooperation between rural and urban people which means better living for all of us."

"Unquestionably, this calls for mutual understanding and a willingness to work together. In this interest, we both should be rolling up our sleeves to tear down the barriers that have marked these

relationships in past years."

President Smith suggested that farmers must "look beyond their own line fences," and that city people learn that an important part of the world lies beyond their city limits, their supermarket, the office or the City Club.

He explained that problems which exist between rural and urban people can be solved by fair and considerate arbitration but that the relationship must be a "two-way street." Pointing out that actual differences and contrasts between farm and city people are disappearing, he told the guests that many farm wives are graduates of colleges and universities.

"They are business women, often calculating and maintaining records for farm businesses involving investments of \$100,000 or more. They must be acquainted with book balances, profit and loss, taxes, debt retirement and management of farm estates. The days of the simple farm wife who spends all day cooking and baking, washing dishes or brooming the floor — such days are gone," he said.

"The modern farm home shows little difference from the home of the city housewife — and it is not less adequately equipped for labor-saving systems. The farm wife plays a new role as a member of her family, a partner on the farm and a part of her community."

With this statement, he expressed appreciation that in spite of the many responsibilities of a farm wife, she has found time to concern herself in the activities of the organization, and listed areas where Farm Bureau Women have been active.

One of the areas mentioned was the strengthening of rural-urban relations — and all parties present at the Camp Kett meeting agreed that this particular event was a fine example of that.

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 drive." 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.

Representing the Farm Bureau Women at the conference were: Mrs. Lewis Babbitt, Eagle; Mrs. Samuel Berry, Marshall; Mrs. Don Root, Ithaca; 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. DeMatio, Miss Atwood and Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, state chairman, served on the conference planning committee. Other organizations represented included the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Extension Homemakers Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Catholic Women and many others. A familiar personality was Mrs. Marjorie Karker, former Farm Bureau Women's Coordinator, who represented the Michigan State Medical Society Auxiliary.

Objectives of the conference were to encourage Michigan women to seek opportunities for self-improvement in their daily driving, and to consider specific goals toward which women's organizations can work to bring current and future traffic problems to 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. Listing 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 perhaps crippling injury, and an economic loss. They cry out for,

and they demand, concern. They demand action," he said.

"It is my whole-hearted belief that action designed to mount an effective attack upon our traffic problems must be cooperative action — action that represents a partnership enlisting the total resources of this nation — private as well as governmental — toward the common goal of traffic accident prevention."

He challenged the women as individuals and as leaders in the organizations they represent — to make a meaningful and effective war on traffic accidents, injuries and deaths by joining the partnership of all levels of government, officials, industry, voluntary associations and individuals — the team dedicated to the prevention of traffic accidents.

"I challenge you to work actively and with dedication to stamp out this senseless and needless human waste that cries out for meaningful and massive action, . . . to practice and live the life-saving principles 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 or County Sheriff.

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 past records, it is certain that they also will accept the challenge of Governor Romney to "take action" back in their home communities to make it a safer place in which to live.



DISTRICT 5 FARM BUREAU WOMEN — from Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Ingham and Shiawassee met at Farm Bureau Center recently for their district council meeting. One topic of discussion was the "County Kitchen Cookbook" which they helped author. Through the pages of this unusual cookbook, the Farm Bureau Women have promoted Michigan agriculture and its importance to the economy of our nation. Clinton County, for example, is proud of its production of spearmint and peppermint and contributed some unique recipes featuring mint.

RASPBERRY MINT CRUSH

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ cup fresh mint leaves | 2 cups cold water |
| 1 pt. fresh raspberries, crushed and sweetened with ½ cup sugar | 1 cup boiling water |
| | 1 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 into pitcher half full of crushed ice, add cold water, stir. Garnish with fresh mint leaves. Serves 8.

REPORT FROM THE CONGO:

Michigan Churchman Tells of Relief Work

(Editor's Note: For some weeks Russell M. Hartzler, Michigan Director of the Christian Rural Overseas Program — CROP, has been visiting in several countries of Africa. Through his letters he shares a number of experiences of interest to farmers and Farm Bureau members, many of whom are long-time supporters of the Christian Rural Overseas Program activities.)

Kikwit, Congo

CONGOLESE: REFUGEES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY

A Rebel Movement, which all the missionaries I have talked with agree was Communist inspired, was launched in January, 1964. The leader, a native of Kikwit, had been trained in Communist methods in China. But because the rebels never gained control of the army they made little progress in most cities and larger towns.

But in the rural areas they plundered, killed, and destroyed.

Many of the homes in the villages are made of bamboo and mud bricks with grass roofs but are really quite substantial and cool. But a number of villages I saw, once had several streets of very permanently constructed buildings that had housed thriving businesses and small industries. All were destroyed as though hit by a tornado. But even worse, chickens, ducks, goats and cattle — every animal — was killed and eaten or destroyed by the rebels.

In some cases the villagers were in hiding close enough to their villages that they could go back at night and dig some of the manioc, a root crop, staple in their diet. But never could they plant and a new crop requires 18 months to mature.

As the military pushes the rebels farther into the bush and villages are again made reasonably safe, the people are gradually returning. New huts are going up and garden spots are being prepared for planting when the rainy season starts in September or October. But that puts harvest time 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 magnificent job of getting it to them. The bulk of it is U.S. Public Law 480 food and some from the Christian Rural Overseas Program. Problems and obstacles are simply stupendous. The people need seeds, chicks, goats and cattle so that they can become self-supporting again.

Some progress is being made in this respect. The plane that carried me from Leopoldville to Kikwit also brought 2,000 Rhode Island Red baby chicks from Heifer Project Inc. in the U.S.A. Mortality was low and they are growing well under provisions made by Rev. Archie Graber. Arrangements have been made for purchase of 12 heifers and three bulls from a Belgian farmer southwest of Kikwit who has developed a good strain of beef cattle for this area.

He has also discovered that a certain mineral is lacking in the soil and that by adding it to the salt the cattle do very well. It is the plan of CPRA to put four heifers and a bull into each of three villages. I promised Mr. Graber that Michigan would pay for the cattle for one village — \$600. I trust that I'll be backed up on this.

A new innovation by the Congo Protestant Relief Agency is the purchase of a tractor and disc plow for doing the plowing for a number of villages. Normal procedure is to "plow" the land by hand using a heavy short-handled hoe. (Incidentally, most farmers lost even this simple tool to the rebels. CPRA is providing 7,000 new ones.)

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

Most material that comes to Kikwit comes by boat from Leopoldville. From the warehouse here it must be taken by truck to villages as far as 165 miles away. That may seem relatively simple to a Michigander who hasn't seen what they use for roads here. Try to visualize with me the trip we took one day to destroyed Iwungu-Matendi mission and the newly rebuilt village of Athene about 80 miles from here.

At 8 a.m. six of us left in the Landrover loaded with some food the villagers needed and that WE needed as "ballast". It took us till 8:45 to get across the river by ferry. Ours was a skilled driver and he pushed the Landrover as fast as prudence permitted. The roads were always sandy, or rutty, or hilly, or full of chuckholes, or combinations of these, besides being sideling and crooked and narrow.

Only a few of the bridges looked safe. "Shall we go back and see if it was safe?" is a common joke. (A few weeks ago a loaded CPRA truck and two other trucks did break through a bridge in a bizarre series of accidents that only Hollywood could have dreamed up — here it's just one of those things. One driver was killed. Our driver got out without a scratch, the materials were mostly recovered and the truck driven away on its own power.)

Actual driving time we averaged less than 20 miles per hour, frequently having to use 4-wheel drive. The big trucks average less than half that speed and often get stuck. They are getting a new 4-wheel drive, 5-ton truck soon. That will help greatly. Believe me, I understand better than I ever did before the need for missions (by this I mean service, schools, agricultural assistance, "the works" as well as religious teaching) and why they are costly.



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 "over-drive".

The more I get around and talk with people in the Congo the more I hear of Rev. Archie Graber and his unusual accomplishments in unusual, tough situations. The Grabers had served 36 years in the Congo and returned less than a year ago to their native Ohio. Isn't that enough of one'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 CPRA urged 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 with vigor and agility of a man of many less years.

Labourg, Congo.

CONGOLESE MENTALITY

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 called 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 with my wife (Mrs. Burkes is her sister). That was to give us a good week of visiting and traveling in northeast Nigeria — "vacation time" for me.

But I hadn't reckoned with what is often referred to here as "The Congolese Mentality." My reservation had not been forwarded to

Kikwit from Leopoldville. The plane was full and many others clamouring 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 Lulabourg, 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 Congolese irresponsibility. In any event this is the kind of thing our missionaries work with all of the time. I've had it only one week. Besides, I have a good room, good food, safety. I just can't be where I want to be, doing the things I want to do.

But I am meeting a lot of very fine people here at the Presbyterian hostel. Mr. and Mrs. De Vreed, a young couple from Holland, manage it. It's a stop-over for all mission people passing through. I've met Methodist, Presbyterian and Disciples and some whose affiliation I don't know. I've been told that there is good cooperation between Catholic and Protestant here also.

Fortunately, most of the mission people I've met are living reasonably well. But they also live with 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 "Congolese 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 ages-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 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 in a single generation what 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 also?

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 Hartzler



YOUTHFUL "LEGISLATORS"

Farm Youth Work at Practical Politics

By Robert E. Smith

Throughout government, from Washington, D.C. down to state capitols, 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. This will be possible as more qualified young people are attracted to government.

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. For example, 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 grant and the other 50% paid by the state. During the past Michigan legislative session, there have been eight legislative interns working with various legislative committees and offices.

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 come from other states as well as Michigan. For instance, one is from Northwestern University in Illinois, 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 this year in the Michigan legislature, one has accepted a teaching position on a community college staff, others are returning to school and at least one is a practicing attorney. All of them intend to become more active in politics, either as candidates for elective offices or as highly informed citizens active in government and political affairs.

A second program that has given opportunities for legislative and governmental experience to college students has been operated by Michigan State University. During the past legislative session, a total of 66 students have served in this capacity. The course is called "Field Work in Political Science." Students who are accepted for this program serve for one school term, or ten weeks. They receive no pay, either from the university or the state, but do receive college credits toward their degree. They, too, are assigned to various legislative committees and assist those committee chairmen with research and other duties.

Legislative leaders have been generous in their praise of these young men, especially their enthusiasm, exceptional abilities and their fresh approach to the problems of government.

On the other hand, the attitude of the interns can be summed up in one quotation: "I have learned more about government and the legislative process in ten weeks than I learned in all my college classes on the subject."

RONALD KIVI

Ronald Kivi is one of the 66 M.S.U. students given the opportunity to serve as Legislative Assistants during the 1966 session. Ron also 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 M.S.U., another scholarship from Escanaba High School and the third was a special one-year memorial scholarship. Ron now has his B.A. degree from M.S.U. in social science, political science and economics and, the draft permitting, will continue his education at Central Michigan University next year for his Masters 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 attorney and lives with his parents on their 440 acre farm in Eaton county. Both Dale and his parents are Farm Bureau members. As a farm boy, he spent nine years in 4-H and was active in F.F.A.

He has an impressive educational background, beginning with his graduation from Eaton Rapids High School as valedictorian. He received the M.S.U. Alumni Distinguished Scholarship Award and went on to graduate with "very high honor" from M.S.U.

Dale worked with three important House legislative committees: Taxation, Education, and State Affairs. He also played a very important part in helping to pass S. 710, which totally exempts farmers from the burdensome personal property tax. Dale was given a special assignment by the Chairman of the House Taxation Committee, George Montgomery (D-Detroit), to make a study and report to the committee the effect of the personal property tax on farmers. A summary of that study is printed in this issue.

Dale's immediate plans include the candidacy for the Legislature from the 56th District and a continuation of his law practice.



CHECKING SIGNALS with Appropriations Committee secretary, Leila Berg, is legislative assistant, Ronald Kivi, son of F.B. regional representative, Hugo Kivi.



HARD AT WORK — is Legislative Intern, Dale Warner, Eaton county Farm Bureau member, as he prepares a farm tax study.

INTERN'S TAX STUDY. . .

In February, 1966, Representative George Montgomery, Chairman of the powerful House Taxation 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 ultimate tax reform.

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 an examination of their tax and assessment rolls for 1965. He studied only those properties that were within the boundaries of two different rural mid-Michigan school districts. 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 were judged to be typical of other outstate school districts. For purposes of the study, it was determined as nearly as possible that the average tax rate for townships containing farm personal property was 25 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 dropoff 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 valuations amounted to only two and one-half per cent of all personal property and only a little over one-half of one per cent of all property valuations! 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 assessments. 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 \$666, but the effective tax base was \$1,865 or overassessed by \$365. In a third case, the sample tractor would have been locally assessed at \$1,000, but the effective tax base was \$2,200 — \$700 over-assessed!

The study pointed out that almost every supervisor, in some way, revealed a desire to protect farmers from deleterious economic effects stemming from high millage rates. Many times, however, the supervisor only succeeded in ultimately and actually over-assessment agricultural property when such property is considered relative to other classes of property."

Warner said that "as was true during the 1930's, a reappraisal of the property tax 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 governmental services is economic folly."

HO! HUM!

ANY OLD FENCE POST WILL DO ?

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LANSING, MICHIGAN

Reservations Urged Earlier Than Usual

Uncertainties in public transportation, coupled with demands from common-carriers for earlier reservations for those planning to travel have complicated the jobs of travel agencies and tour-conductors.

One railroad to be used by Michigan Farm Bureau members and friends planning to take the Nov. 27-Dec. 7 train tour to California and Las Vegas to the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has requested reservations be made "by name" at least 30 days in advance.

In spite of the airline strike there seems to be no real problem or signs of instability in air-transport, except again — the need for earlier reservations than usual.

Although late November-early-December seems relatively far away and the Las Vegas tour distant in time for busy Michigan farmers, officials of the Michigan Farm Bureau urge those planning the trip to get their names in — "right now!"

The actual dates of the American Farm Bureau annual meeting are December 5-8 in Las Vegas.

A day-by-day itinerary, including costs of both rail and air methods of travel will be mailed anyone writing to the Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau.

Through an arrangement with Hoosier Travel Service of Indianapolis, Michigan Farm Bureau members and their friends are offered an array of guided trips and tours to all parts of the United States and foreign countries such as Canada and Mexico.

Best part of these tours is the friendly "Farm Bureau" atmosphere and travel with other rural folks with similar tastes and interests.

Current tours include:
 European Farm Study Tour, using Dutch KLM Airlines, leaving September 5 and returning September 26.

SEPTEMBER 10

Colorado. An excellent one-week tour to the southern Colorado Rockies.

OCTOBER 2

Northwest Color Tour. Green and White Mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire, Boston.

OCTOBER 8

Mexico. Choice of one or two-week tour.

OCTOBER 21

Hawaii Calls! This is the famed 5-island tour.

"FARM BUREAU AT WORK"

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.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Adrian; Dial 1490 WABJ Saturday 12:15 p.m. | Dowagiac; Dial 1440 WDWJ Saturday 12:15 p.m. | Lapeer; Dial 1230 WMPC Monday 6:00 p.m. |
| Albion; Dial 1260 WALM Thursday 6:15 a.m. | East Lansing; Dial 870 WKAR Saturday 10:30 a.m. | Lapeer; Dial 1530 WTHM Wednesday 2:45 p.m. |
| Alma; Dial 1280 WFYC Saturday 6:45 a.m. | Gaylord; Dial 900 WATC Thursday 12:45 p.m. | Ludington; Dial 1450 WKLA Saturday 5:00 p.m. |
| Alpena; Dial 1450 WATZ Monday 6:30 a.m. | Grand Rapids; WFUR Dial 1570-AM — 102.9-FM Saturday 6:15 a.m. | Marine City; Dial 1590 WSMA Saturday 12:15 p.m. |
| Ann Arbor; Dial 1050 WPAG Thursday 7:20 a.m. | Grand Rapids; WGRD Dial 1410 Saturday 6:30 a.m. | Marinette, Wis.; WMAM Dial 570, Tuesday 6:40 a.m. |
| Battle Creek; Dial 930 WBCK Farm Bureau Featurettes Monday thru Friday 12:50-1:00 | Greenville; Dial 1380 WPLB Saturday 12:45 p.m. | Menominee; Dial 1340 WAGN Saturday 6:15 a.m. |
| Battle Creek; Dial 1400 WKFR Sunday 6:45 a.m. | Hancock; Dial 920 WMPL Monday 6:55 a.m. | Midland; Dial 1490 WMDN Saturday 6:45 a.m. |
| Bay City; Dial 1440 WBCM Saturday 5:40 a.m. | Hastings; Dial 1220 WBCH Wednesday 12:45 p.m. | Munising; Dial 1400 WGON Saturday 6:45 a.m. |
| Benton Harbor; WHFB Dial 1060 Tuesday and Thursday 12:45 p.m. Saturday 12:20 p.m. | Hillsdale; Dial 1340 WCSR Saturday 12:10 p.m. | Owosso; Dial 1080 WOAP Monday 12:45 p.m. |
| Big Rapids; WBRN Dial 1460-AM — 100.9-FM Tuesday 12:30 p.m. | Houghton Lake; WHGR Dial 1290 Wednesday 12:30 p.m. | Rockford; Dial 810 WJPW Friday 12:45 p.m. |
| Caro; Dial 1360 WKYO Saturday 6:15 a.m. | Ionia; Dial 1430 WION Saturday 6:10 a.m. | Rogers City; Dial 960 WHAK Friday 12:00 noon |
| Charlotte; Dial 1390 WCER Saturday 6:00 a.m. | Iron River; Dial 1230 WIKB Monday 8:30 a.m. | Saginaw; Dial 1210 WKNX Saturday 12:40 p.m. |
| Cheboygan; Dial 1240 WCBY Friday 1:05 p.m. | Jackson; WJCO Dial 1510, Announced Locally | Saginaw; Dial 102.5 WNEM-FM Tuesday 7:15 a.m. |
| Clare; Dial 990 WCRM Saturday 12:30 p.m. | Kalamazoo; Dial 1420 WKPR Friday 5:45 a.m. | Sault Ste. Marie; Dial 1230 WSOO Saturday 11:45 a.m. |
| Coldwater; Dial 1590 WTVB Saturday 6:45 a.m. Dial 98.5 WANG-FM Saturday 12:45 p.m. | Kalamazoo; F. B. Featurettes Dial 1360-AM — 106.5-FM Monday thru Friday 5:45 a.m. | St. Johns; Dial 1580 WJUD Saturday 11:15 a.m. |
| | | Sturgis; Dial 1230 WSTR Wednesday 12:30 p.m. |
| | | Three Rivers Dial 1510 WLKM Saturday 1:30 p.m. |

\$8.00 Per Hour!

Some construction workers are now earning more than eight dollars an hour, with frequent use of overtime running to time-and-one-half and sometimes double time. Eight dollars 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 their fellow workers of equal skill are getting, it simply means that we are becoming a nation of hijackers holding up each other for whatever amount of swag we can extract from the victims.

There will of course be some construction at eight dollars or more per hour, but there will not be nearly as much as there would be if the wage were proportioned to the earnings of other groups of producers.

The way for all of us to have the most is to work for what the public will voluntarily pay. That system keeps everybody working at maximum all the time, and it rewards each one in proportion to his contribution.

Any other system based on force and, in the last analysis, violence or the threat of violence, greatly retards production. It often causes unemployment, except in times of inflationary boom. 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)



"Without my extension phone I'd be in a stew!"

An extension phone helps take the tension and the running out of housework. The cost is little but the convenience great. Call our Business Office. Or ask your Telephone Man.



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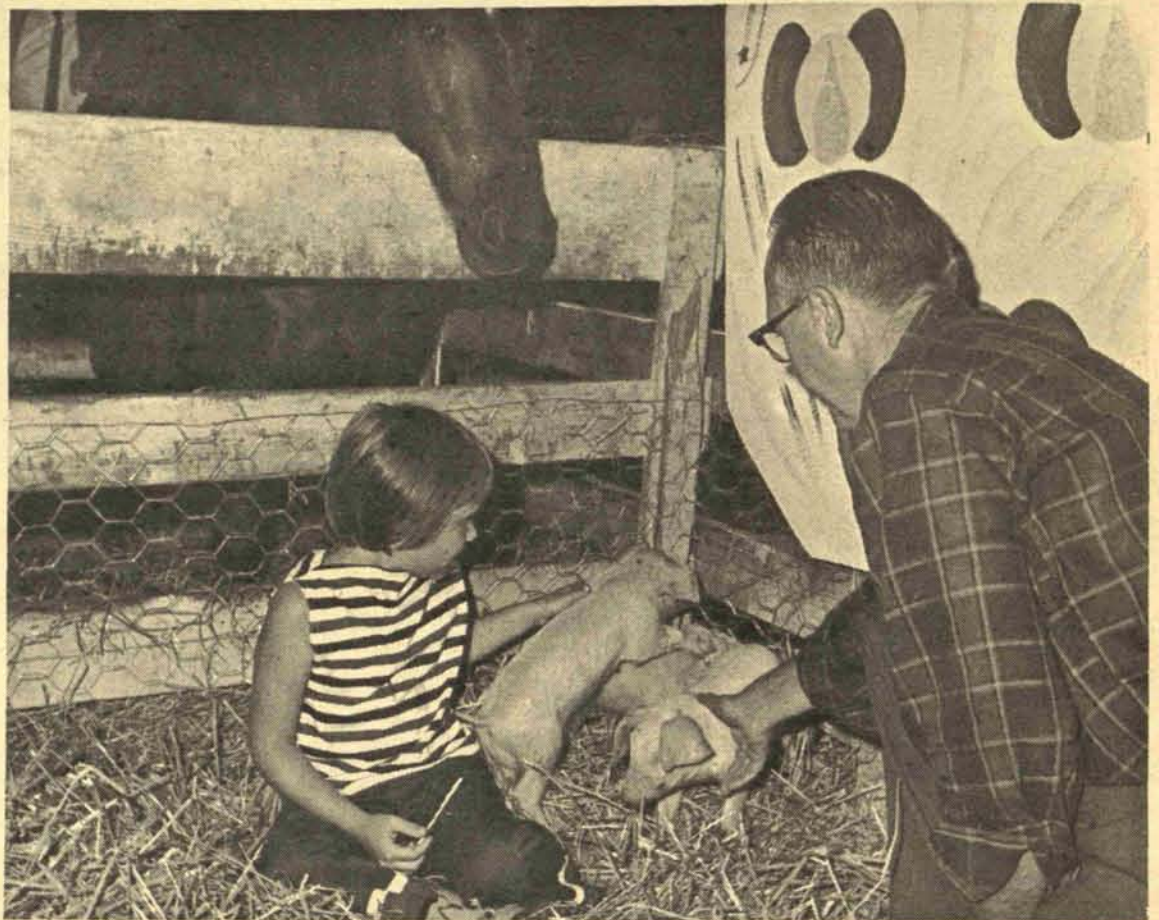
AGRICULTURE IN ACTION AROUND MICHIGAN

CHILDREN'S BARN



NEW IN MICHIGAN—is the Children's Barnyard, erected at the Ionia Fair by the Future Farmer 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.

THREE LITTLE PIGS



CUTE BUT INDEPENDENT—were the "Three Little Pigs" in 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 Bullen, immediate past president of the Michigan Association of Vocational Agricultural Teachers, and the person most responsible for the unusual fair display.

CHEFS SERVE CHIEF



CAFETERIA MANAGER—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.

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.

NEW BUILDING SOON



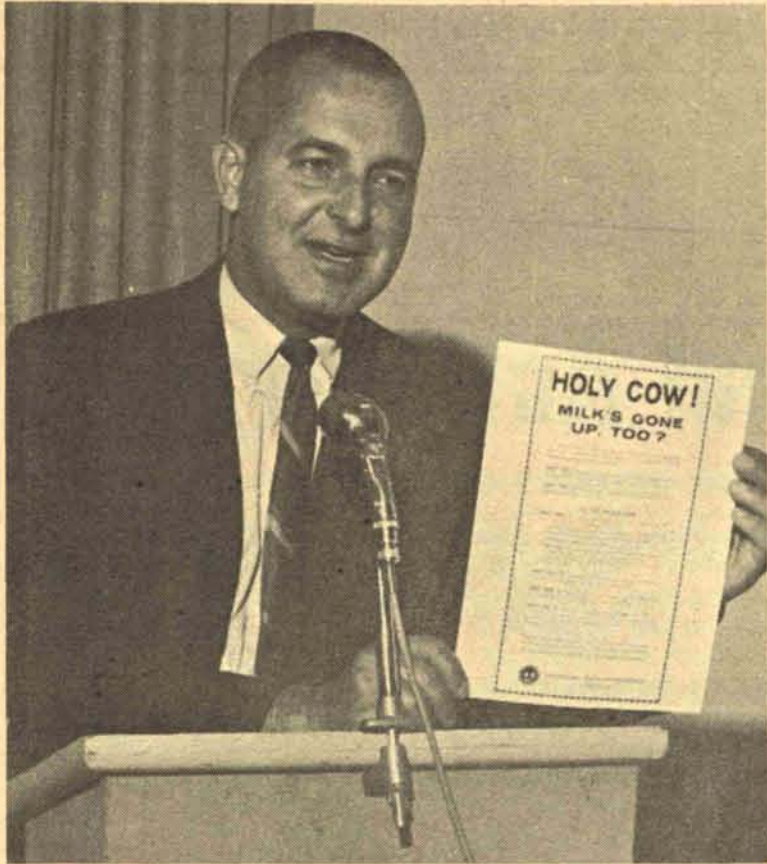
BUILDING SITE—for the new Ionia County Farm Bureau office building is inspected by executive committee members, Dale Haney, Wayne Stuart and Henry Nelson. The 60,000 square feet of land is located south of Ionia. Allegan County Farm Bureau's new office building will be used as a model, the board decided.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

RUSSIAN EXHIBIT



KIEV, RUSSIA—Poultry experts from 70 nations including the United States attended the World Poultry Congress just concluded 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 Merk & Co. exhibit, which featured a film with 4-language sound-track, English, Russian, German and French.

HOLY COW! Milk's Up!



"JUST THE FACTS, 'MAM" — that's all Boyd Rice, Manager of the American Dairy Association of Michigan, has been presenting to the milk consuming public. A.D.A. placed large versions of the adjoining milk fact sheet as advertisements in 27 Michigan daily newspapers. In Rice's words "to show consumers how the price of milk to producers and processors had to increase to assure an adequate supply of milk." Such work is part of a continuing A.D.A. effort of farm-city public relations.

FARMERS TELL ECONOMIC FACTS OF LIFE

In these times of "higher prices for everything," the economic facts of life leave the dairy industry no alternative but to raise the price of dairy products.

FACT NO. 1. A dairy farmer received no more money for his milk at the start of 1966 than he did in 1952.

FACT NO. 2. The price of milk from your dairy or grocer was no higher during 1965 than 1952.

FACT NO. 3. The cost of operation of a dairy farm or your local dairy has risen continually since 1952.

Automotive pay in 1952 was \$4,708.00, in 1965 \$9,701.00. Farmers and dairies must compete for this labor market.

Construction costs have risen 40 per cent since 1952.

Adequate farm machinery and dairy plant equipment costs have almost doubled since 1952. For example, a farmer's 3-plow tractor cost \$2,000 in 1952. He paid \$3,600 for a comparable tractor in 1965!

FACT NO. 4. There are less than half as many dairy farmers and dairy plants in Michigan now than there were in 1959.

FACT NO. 5. Unless the dairy industry can receive a reasonable price for its goods and services, it can't stay in business.

FACT NO. 6. Population expansion plus increased use of dairy products calls for more milk production. An adequate supply of milk and dairy foods can only be supplied by an economically sound dairy business.

People receive 28% of their food nutrients from dairy food, while dairy foods cost only about 18% of their food budgets.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ARE STILL YOUR BEST FOOD BUY!

IN MEMORIAM Mrs. Willoughby

By Mrs. Gerald Butcher

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau members mourn the loss of their secretary, Mrs. Murlin Willoughby, who died July 20. She had served as county secretary for the past six years.

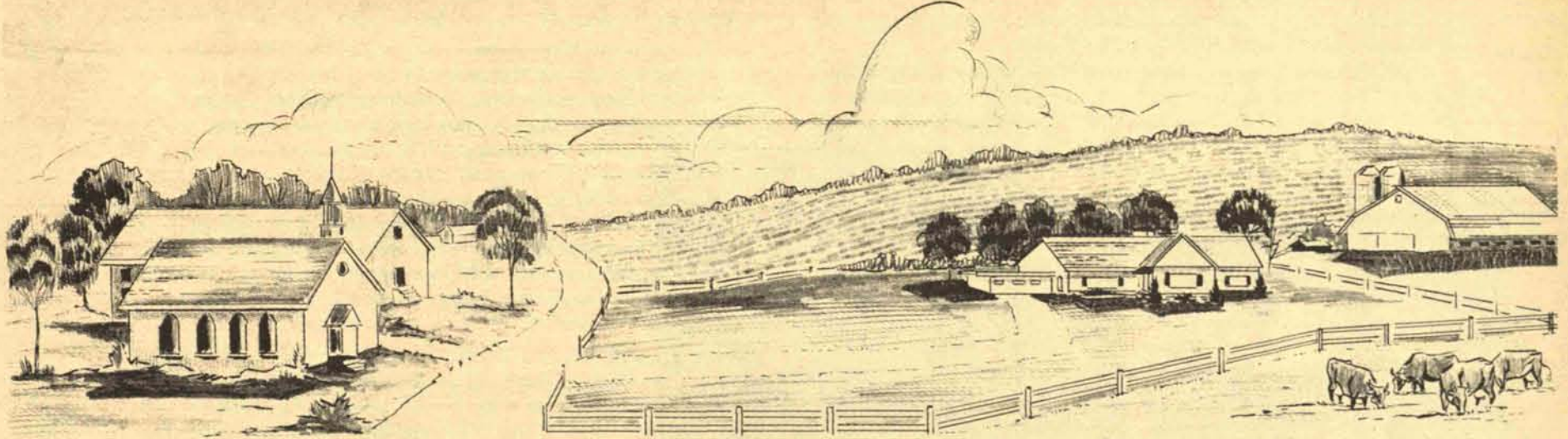
She had been faithful in taking care of the county office, helping members with their problems, and had taken work home that was done late at night as well as weekends. On some occasions, she set up an office in her home on Saturday to meet deadlines. She was a strong believer and promoter of the Farm 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, Muskegon; six grandchildren, a sister, Mrs. James Willoughby of Owosso; a brother, Laville, Owosso, and her mother, Mrs. Kathie Dynes, Owosso.

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 one edition, two or more editions, 10 cents per word. Copy deadline: 20th of the month.



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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 does operate 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.

The view that "Farm Bureau becomes partisan" arises from the blur when we think that because a certain party favors a certain position, anyone who also favors that position is a supporter of that party—or vice versa. Not so. No party "owns" any idea.

Difference in viewpoint is a right of our people. Even the members of a party in office often refuse to support the position of their party on some particular issue. So it is badly "off base" to say that an organization which supports an idea or opposes it identifies itself with a party by so doing.

Farm Bureau delegates have fixed their policy positions by asking, "For what do we stand—and why?" The question is NOT, "With whom shall we line up?" The policy positions are considered and adopted following studies of the situation and "on the merits of the case." It doesn't matter where any party stands on the question. The effect on farmers and agriculture is the thing. Members do not want Farm Bureau to be laced into any political straightjacket.

Farm Bureau policies are determined on a NON-Partisan basis. But when trying to get legislative results to realize a policy goal, Farm Bureau works with *any* lawmaker of ANY party who is willing to support its objectives. In other words, it pursues its goals on a BI-Partisan approach.

Farm Bureau says, "Let's elect or re-elect those men who will support our aims, be they Democrat or Republican." The 1966 session of the Michigan's Legislature is a good example of bi-partisan efforts. Lawmakers on both sides of the political fence worked with Farm Bureau and in sympathy with farm people on tax issues, the Minimum Wage and the Workmen's Compensation issues.

Michigan Farm Bureau president, Elton Smith, says, "Come election time, let's not forget these men. Regardless of party connection, they cared about the effects of laws on rural people. It just makes good sense for our members to forget their party connections and to work in the election for the candidates who worked for them. If they don't do this, we may get legislators who won't give a darn!"

No—Farm Bureau will not and cannot jump on any political bandwagon or endorse individual candidates. During the legislative session, legislators have been cited in the Michigan Farm News and Minuteman letters for their support of agricultural and farmer-related bills. *You should know who they are and whether they are in your district.*

DISCUSSION TOPIC

THE MEMBER'S GOAL

The limitation on Farm Bureau does not apply to individual Farm Bureau members. They can go "all out" to pursue the politics of the polling place. They can form candidate "booster clubs"—"Farmers for Joe So-and-So."

They can contribute financially to the campaigns of the candidates who gave them support in the Legislature. They can circulate political literature in favor of these people, make phone calls to rally votes, hold political rallies and let their neighbors meet the favored candidates and hear them speak.

Members can promote campaigns to get rural voters registered and to insure that they vote on election day. They can urge farm people to split their ballots if necessary, to put the support where it is deserved.

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.

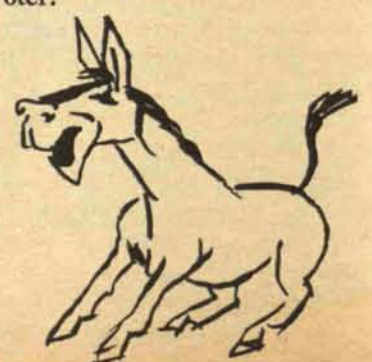
The delegates charged Farm Bureau with the order to continue all our work in the field of citizenship—to continue our Citizenship Conferences with young people, our Political Action Seminars and Local Government Seminars, and the member-challenging programs of the Farm Bureau Freedom Conference.

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 operation 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 considerate 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 Meeting?" 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 of all industries, agriculture alone provides housing for its workers. And in Michigan, 15-20 per cent of the housing has been newly-built and equipped with electricity and running water.

Untold, too, remains the story of the migrant who, 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 be 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).

One of the results of Buschlen's state-wide travels is an impressive portfolio which contains a register of farmers who belong to MASA, with pictures and written description of their facilities and their needs. Typical of those on the listing is 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 the various crops fit together, enabling the migrants to plan moves from one harvest to another even before they leave their homes in the South. The migrant on the MASA rosters will have no worries about wild, rash promises of work, earnings and housing which do not materialize.

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. However, this situation is being changed by producers of late fall fruit and vegetable crops who are providing housing which is insulated and heated — and this will encourage them to stay."

What about schooling for the migrant children? Buschlen reports that most local communities welcome them to their schools and provide free bus service when needed.

"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 man 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.

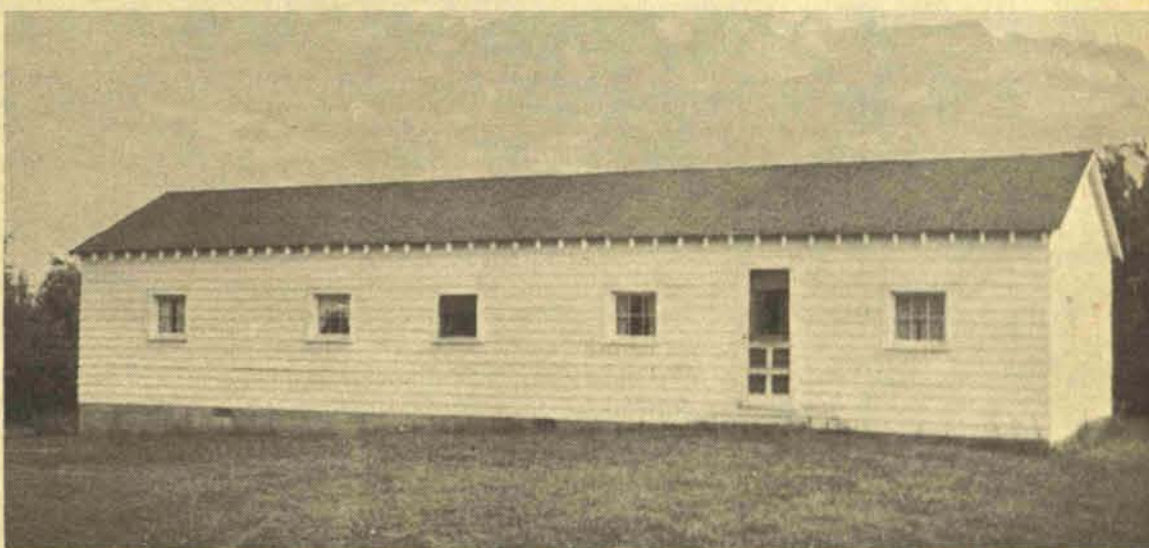
THE FIRST YEAR

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 question and sheds welcome light on the dark image of so-called "tar paper jungles."



M. J. Buschlen is the manager of Farm Bureau's newest affiliate, the Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA), which recruits and trains farm labor.



ERWIN FARMS near South Lyons 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.



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



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, stoves and refrigerators, hot and cold running water. The building is insulated.



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.

FARM BUREAU
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Farm Bureau Mutual - Farm Bureau Life - Community Service, LANSING