MICHIGAN'S MOST OUTSTANDING YOUNG FARMERS — Mr. and Mrs. William Mayers, St. Johns — pause on the steps of the Washington Cathedral, which when finished will be 6th largest in the world. Buried within is former U.S. President, Woodrow Wilson and other famed historic figures. Begun in 1907, the structure is three-quarters completed, with $20,000,000 and 20 year's work remaining.

CLINTON COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEMBERS — Mr. and Mrs. Mayers were selected by Michigan State Jaycees as the state's top farmers. They were invited to join the Washington Legislative Tour, sponsored by Farm Bureau Women, and which this year brought 91 persons to the nation's capital for sessions with their Congressmen. Later, the group toured historic sites such as the Cathedral, and White House.

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Editorial

ABOUT PLAYING THE NAME GAME

In a recent edition of Saturday Review — there is a list of imposing sounding organizations officially recognized and in business. Among them are the Organization Record Service, the American Guppy Association, the National Refuse Sack Council and the National Bureau of Farm Efficiency.

To this listing of organizations, one should hasten to add the International Cigar Band, the Cattog Acoustical Society (as they say along Madison Avenue "how does one keep the group together, it is time to start...""). The Viola de Gamba Society of America and the Society of Pragmatic Mysticism.

Somewhere around the bottom of the list is the Sphagnum Peat Moss Association, The International Mustard Association and the Frozen Pea Council. It is based on these last three FARM organizations that we hinge our point, for we have grown weary of late in recent months hearing of the need for all farm groups, no matter what their origin or purpose, no matter what their membership, to work together equally, in one large, happy family. Further, that once this is done, this "federation" will somehow turn on the big-time power for all agriculture.

We have finally decided that some folks are deliberately trying to confuse the Name with the Game. Pushing hardest for this curious amalgamation are those agri-fringes of agriculture, the near-voiceless and hopeful new farm organizations with microscopic membership, with varying degrees of publicity. All of which is understandable, for agri-business firms usually wish to be friendly with everybody, with production and profit of much more interest than the role of the farm culture, a place in the sun.

Little farm groups with big plans have every right to compete as best they can for membership, dues money, an expression of their ideas and a place in the sun. Those who publish periodicals aimed at agriculture, have a most natural desire to get as close as they can to where they think their readers' interests lie, and who can blame them if in their anxiety to be identified with the farming community they confuse the role of record with that of leader.

But farmers must remember that agri-business groups are mostly out for business; that little farm groups hold their membership size while seeking to cash in on the kind of clout that will allow them to become big, and that farm publications are not farm organizations.

And when it comes to organizations, farmers must agree with the saying that a farmer's name does not always mean what it seems — as witness the National Aromatic Bed Cedar Closet Liner Manufacturer's Association, complete with convention and annual meeting — but with only four members.

Or the three NATIONAL farm organizations, with far less than nation-wide membership, or with "a secret membership for secret strength."

And no matter how solidly they federate, the Frozen Pea Council, the Sphagnum Peat Moss Association, and the International Mustard may never even whip up a replacement for a truly nation-wide, general farm organization.

That's why Farm Bureau with 1,700,000 families must have the leadership and the name that goes with it and stands for what it says about that figure FEDERATED in 69 states and territories — not an organization of these farmers who might be able to form themselves, big enough to make a film of those who urge a giveaway of this right of representation.

And that's why every once in a while, Farm Bureau reminds people who may not know this, that since well over a majority of all farmers are now within Farm Bureau, those who remain outside Farm Bureau may be a part of an American National Farmer's Society, or whatever, have at least temporarily lost the most effective farm voice that exists.

U.S. FARMERS

President's Column

SENATE BILL 109

They tell me that what I'm going to talk about in this column may become a discussion topic next month. So much the better! If I set the stage properly maybe more folks will discuss it and decide that it is their affair.

The Agricultural Producers Marketing bill — or what we call the Farm Bureau(Senate) Bill — is creating quite a flurry in Congress. The bill was brought out in 1966 as Senate Bill 109. It is back this year under the same Senate number and right now, the House has sponsored identical bills.

But some of the things that show up in the hearings yet my dander up — and ought to ours, too.

To start with, this marketing rights bill is just plain, reasonable legislation. There is nothing tough nor is it anything that is new to the buyers or processors of farm products. It doesn't even try to force them to sit down with farmers to bargain about prices.

All the bill tries to do is to protect the rights of a farmer to belong to a marketing association organized by farmers. It says that buyers and processors can't do anything to force a farmer who belongs to an association — that it can't intimidate him, cut, or threaten to cut, his contract acreage, shut him out on contracts and bring in others in his place — that kind of thing. The processors and and processors can't "pay off" a farmer to quit an association or to refuse to join.

In this bill, farmers are only asking for a fair break — to be able to obtain agreements to bargain for conditions of sale — without interference. The deck has been stacked against farmers by dint of one-sided power. It is only reasonable to allow farmers to try to match that power.

Some farmers have already met such attitudes with an inclusion of violent incidents. A sign that processors are inclined to be reasonable could help to cultivate better buyer-producer relations. Though it seems, he doesn't like the idea.

So, it is hard to understand why the processors interests rise in opposition to this marketing rights bill. Their opposition is not aimed to arouse support for legislation having more drastic effects for them.

Numerous farmers testified at the hearings and covered a field of wide aspects — both for and against — taken against them by processing contractors to compel the producer to stop his work with a given processor. The processors vigorously denied that they were doing anything of the things to which the growers testified.

If they were not doing them, why the need for new bill? Why not simply do what they are doing? The processors provided no defense, the bill contains no threat to them. Why, then, were they spending time and lobbying fees to defeat the bill? Perhaps the reason is that they want nothing to happen to undermine their power to control the conditions of purchase of farm products.

Perhaps the real "cat got out of the bag" in the reply of one giant processor who rejected the request of the American Marketing Association to negotiate for prices on vegetables. This big processor declared that it did not want anyone standing between the corporation and "its producers." (To that might be added, "no interference by anyone, organization of the producers, themselves.")

That's where my haggles begin to rise. They insist on maintaining their classical power position and they maneuver to take away any pressures from the cost-price squeeze. You would think that the processors would recognize that we have all seen the light of a big explosion by growers.

They should recognize that farmers are caught in a bind — with the parity ratio dropping, both the prices we get below last year and the pressure from the cost-price squeeze. You would think that the processors would recognize that we have all seen the light of a big explosion by growers.

The surprising thing is that — in the long run — the processors' business is just dependent on a healthy and growing farming industry that the farmers, themselves. And to make sure our members ought to hold loud on this one to be heard in Washington.

Elton Smith
Evidence that picking Michigan's four most outstanding young farmers is no easy task, can be seen by the fact that the judges this year picked five candidates to fill the top four spots, with a tie announced for the 4th place position.

Selected as the state's "Most Outstanding" young farmer for 1967, was William C. Mayers, 24-year old Clinton county dairyman who represents Michigan at the national program in Harrisonburg, Virginia, in mid-April.

This exciting, state-wide contest, sponsored yearly by the Michigan state Junior Chamber of Commerce ("Jaycees") brought 18 candidates nominated by local Jaycee chapters under the close scrutiny of a panel of judges led by Milton Cathedral, executive manager of the state Farm Bureau.

Other judges were Elton Hill, retired professor of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University and Herbert Van Allen, Eaton Rapids farmer and former president of the Eaton County Farm Bureau.

As has been frequent in the past, top winners were dairymen, with Edwin Coy of Dexter, 23-year old Jackson county dairyman, named to second place. Both Mayers and Coy are active Farm Bureau members. Mayers has served as chairman of his Farm Bureau Community Group and as legislative Minuteman. Coy has been active in Farm Bureau's Young Farmer movement.

Runners-up in third and fourth position were a vegetable grower, another dairyman and a "general" farmer with a beef herd. They are: 31-year old Robert Buist, in 3rd, position. Buist produces celery, asparagus and celery-cabbage on his acres near Allendale. He is a member of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau, 29-year old Lavern Smith, dairy farmer from Battle Creek, a member of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau, whose father, Lloyd Smith, has served as President, and 27-year old Lawrence Fisher, livestock farmer from Palmyra, Lenawee county. Smith and Fisher tied for 4th position.

The Michigan Farm Bureau provided top winners Mr. and Mrs. James Buist, of Gratiot County, Charlie's interest in agriculture began early in life. He became an employee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1952 and has since increased his dairy herd from 12 Holsteins to 40 milking cows. He is a member of the Holstein Friesian Association and of the Clinton Soil Conservation District.

Older brother, Raymond Mayers, has served as president of the Clinton County Farm Bureau.

EDWIN COY

Coy has been farming seven years, buying his farm after working with his father in partnership. He also has 40 dairy cows on his 160 acres. He is a member of the JacksonREAD Association and the Dexter Jaycees who nominated him.

ROBERT BUIST

A celery "sting" machine has been invented and patented by Robert Buist, who has 50 acres in vegetables. The Buists have three children.

LAVERN SMITH

Smith started building capital and livestock through FFA projects and entered into partnership with his father in 1965. His operation includes 103 dairy cows, 122 hogs and calves on 742 acres of land.

In studying the farming patterns of these top young men, it becomes apparent how most young farmers get started — usually thru a partnership arrangement.

LAWRENCE FISHER

Livestock are important on the Fisher farm, with 245 steers, 55 sows and 200 fattening pigs as part of the operation. Larry started with 4-H projects and entered into partnership with his father and two brothers.

Tied for 4th place

LAVERN SMITH

Region Changes

Charles Neblock, Northwest regional representative for the past seven years, will be serving the Southwest region beginning April 1. He will replace Marly Drew, who was recently promoted to the "Coordinator of County Office Operations" position for the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Neblock has had many years' experience in Farm Bureau. He served as county president of the Macomb Farm Bureau as well as on various committees. The Neblocks now reside in Lake City and will be locating in the South- west region in the near future.

Replacing Neblock in the Northwest region is John Willisie, Freeland. A 1963 graduate of Michigan State University, Will- isie holds a Bachelor of Science degree. Upon completion of his college training, he managed a farm in New York state.

Willisie, his wife, Connie, and two children, plan to move to the Northwest Michigan area.
Our allies in the metropolitan area campaigned to Legislators. Many Farm Bureau members, in addition to letter writing campaigns to Legislators, helped organize an Ad-Hoc Committee, along with two or three other organizations representing other segments of the economy, both state and national. Meetings with the Attorney General were held. The Governor and Legislators, aware of the problem, including a major religious group, several steps were taken very early, before most people were aware of the problem, including meetings with the Attorney General, the Governor, and Legislators, both state and national.

Plans were carefully laid for what was known would be a rough campaign. These included a petition campaign led by Farm Bureau in the rural areas and by our allies in the metropolitan areas. Farm Bureau collected an estimated 30,000 names on petitions, in addition to letter writing campaigns to Legislators. Many Farm Bureau members appeared at hearings, both in the Upper Peninsula and the Lower Peninsula. The opposition pulled out all the stops and also conducted a fast and effective campaign. Part of that campaign was directed from New York City by the major television networks. Farm Bureau Center had various telephone calls from New York City asking for information. One of these came from the New York Times newspaper.

The bill passed the Senate on February 23 by a vote of 24-11 — two short of the necessary two-thirds vote to give the bill immediate effect. The real battle was in the House of Representatives, but when the bill finally reached the floor and the vote taken, it was 64-43, which passed the bill but did not give the necessary two-thirds vote. Then the drive was on for the magic 74 votes. When the vote came, 73 "Yes" lights showed on the big electric board — one vote short. The Legislature leading the fight looked around and was able to collect one more vote.

The battle was not over because the next day opponents used every parliamentary maneuver possible to get reconsideration and perhaps still defeat the measure. The bill then went back to the Senate for the essential two-thirds vote. At this point, the pressures from New York on Legislators began to rise and for a time it looked as if the measure would be lost. In this case 26 votes were needed. When the vote came, 25 were voted — one short. Then three more fell into line, making a total of 28. At that point, the "time" was won.

Governor Romney's signature on the bill is assured because he had requested the Legislature in his State of the State Address in January to take action exempting Michigan from the mandatory requirements of the federal legislation.

The issue may not be really solved yet, as other action may need to be taken in Washington. Farm Bureau is already working with Michigan congressmen to amend the Uniform Time Law in a manner that will help solve Michigan's unique problem of being a split state.

In any event, Farm Bureau members can be proud of the way their organization operated on this issue and especially the extra effort put forth by many individual members.

LEGISLATIVE MERRY-GO-ROUND — continues to whirl, Robert Smith, Farm Bureau Legislative Counsel, reports to those attending a commodity Advisory Committee session in Lansing. Six committees, representing major commodity interest areas, advise the Michigan Farm Bureau board.

Legislation plays an important role in the overall marketing program of Michigan Farm Bureau. Often, before any meaningful progress can be made in marketing a particular agricultural product, some statute may need to be amended or a new one passed.

Legislative Counsel Bob Smith pointed out these facts to the Farm Bureau Commodity Advisory Committees and listed some of the marketing legislation supported by Farm Bureau this year. These included bills on:

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION This state legislation is similar to the federal legislation supported by Farm Bureau in Congress and would make it illegal for a processor to discriminate in any way against an agricultural producer because of his membership in a cooperative marketing association (such as MACMA).

PRICE POSTING Presently, some producers of fruits and vegetables deliver their products without any knowledge of what to expect by way of price. The proposed legislation would require the posting of a price by the processors at the time of delivery.

PAYMENT OF PRODUCE Processors under this proposal would be required to pay for fruit and vegetables within 30 days after delivery unless there is a written agreement between the producers and the processor stating other conditions of payment. In some areas, producers have waited well over a year for payment for their produce.

GRAPE PRICES Farm Bureau has had legislation introduced in an effort to help in the marketing of grapes for wine purposes and also for the increase of the price per ton. Presently, the price for wine grapes and the wine are controlled, due in a large part to laws governing alcoholic beverages. Processors are required to pay a minimum of $80 per ton for wine grapes in order to be eligible for a reduction in the wine tax. The price of wine is also controlled by the price of grapes. Legislation has been introduced to increase the per ton price to $100. If passed, this will begin a chain of events that is designed to help with the marketing and price of all grapes. While somewhat complex, this effort is a typical example of the difficulties of marketing. After a study of the problems affecting grape growers, this appears to be one of the first steps that must be taken to solve a much larger problem.

GRAIN TAX Quite by chance, Farm Bureau discovered a bill slated for introduction that would in effect cut the price of grain by several cents per bushel. The bill states that it is a repeal of a specific tax on stored grain; however, it also would make that specific tax on stored grain; however, it also would make that

TIME JUGGLING — is an exercise in foolishness, Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Howell farm wife, told Representative Thomas Sharpe, Chairman of the State Affairs Committee of the Legislature. Mrs. Jackson delivered lists containing nearly 25,000 names of voters supporting a bill which would leave Michigan time unchanged. Legislative Counsel, Dale Sherwin (left), assisted Mrs. Jackson in delivering the stack of petitions.

FOUR April 1, 1967 MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
HOUSEWIFE SPEAKS OUT

( Editor's note: The following article was written by Farm Bureau member, Mrs. Ray Anderson, wife of a Manistee county fruit grower, and sent to all news media outlets in her area.)

Recently passed and presently proposed legislation is about to put the Michigan strawberry grower out of business with 18% higher piece-rate equivalents, proposed workers' compensation at 8X-hundred, fantastic upgrading of housing, plus minor increases along the way, coupled with a decrease in prices received combining to do it.

Those increased costs come out of the grower's net income—they can't be passed along as in industry.

Many of our state's and Mexico.

Two counties—Cheboygan and Delta—joined the exclusive list of those paying the first 100 cents per pound with Cheboygan at 100.4 per cent of goal and Delta at 100 per cent as of the first of March. Membership workers in Delta went over 300% of goal and stayed there up from 320% of the state standing to a tie for 4th!

Another county which has made impressive gains during the last month is Montcalm, which came from 56th place to 18th!

It takes the new signatories of the Takers to "believe in, invest in and patronize" the cooperatives, ... be qualified to make decisions in the overall interest of the organization, ... and be progressive in developing new ideas that will continue to make us a real race.

How many of you can provide summer homes for 10-12 families when your net income is $4,000-6,000 per year—if you're lucky?

The gambler is a piker when it comes to the chances a fruit grower takes and the decisions he must make daily. Are there many among you who want to give up 40 hours at a predetermined hourly rate, substantial fringe benefits and vacation with pay for a NO vacation, NO benefits, at times a MINUS hourly rate and 70-80 hour work week and around-the-clock frost watching and seasonal work crush with your wife working beside you for free? Government supports, you know, don't accrue to fruit growers except as they help to cheapen the price of food by making greater production possible.

Aren't you being cruel in giving Michigan strawberries a slow death? Why not outlaw agriculture in general and say that agriculture with its agribusiness, which is presently second or third in product value in the state, means nothing?

Have all food shipped in from other countries and you'll eat cheaper for awhile. Even in this country you have buying Mexican berries because with labor in any country, you'll find the strawberries cheaper than we can provide.

We have all seen stories with me that the world hasn't proved yet itself capable of feeding us and let's remember that this country has the lion's share of fertile soil, temperate climate and agricultural know-how so if the fruit grower and the farmer can't make a substantial income now— is he going to stay around to put food on your table tomorrow? WOULD YOU?

I challenge each and everyone of you — ONLY YOU—can save Michigan, strawberry growers by insisting on a practical application of worker's compensation and minimum wage to agriculture not the arbitrary and immediate application of industrial standards which do not apply in the first place and were gradually crassened by industry over a period of many, many years.

Ask and get results for more research where labor stage be mechanized and development of fruit species more tolerant to mechanization, government assistance in building those migrant homes of your choice to workers to use during this interim, earn-you-learn educational programs for retraining both migrant and farmer or retiring them.

PHONE, WRITE BUT CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATORS OR THOSE WHO WILL LISTEN TO YOU FOR REASONABLE FOR PRODUCTION IN agriculture must receive a reasonable income or this nation will inevitably become involved with very serious food problems.

Florence A. Anderson (Mrs. Ray A. Anderson) Chief, Michigan 49694

The Workmen's Compensation Act as it applies to farmers will become effective May 1, 1967. This legislation is passed with immediate effect (passed by two-thirds vote in each house) to change the present act. Efforts in this direction are "up in the air" at present and the outlook for effective changes to help farmers is rather bleak.

The farm leader was recognized by the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1957 when he received the Distinguished Service to Agriculture award.

The Arthur Ingold Memorial scholarship fund, which includes Michigan Farm Bureau President, Elton Smith, and L. A. Cheney, executive-secretary of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, urges individual and the cooperative organization contributions to fund.

Those interested in donations are asked to send checks (payable to Michigan State University) to Dr. Harlan D. Ritchie, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

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MEMORIAL FUND NEW BROCHURE

A memorial scholarship fund, sponsored by the Michigan Livestock Exchange, has been set up by the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, for worthy M.S.U. Animal Husbandry students.

Ingold, who died December 29, 1965, was well-known for his many contributions to the livestock industry, and for his service as president of Michigan Livestock Exchange and Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives.

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The world's greatest show will come to Montreal the last of this month to play a limited engagement. Between April 28 and October 27, nearly six million Americans are expected to pour over the U.S.-Canadian border to take part in helping celebrate the 100th anniversary of Canada as a confederation.

Earlier, Russia had bid for the International Exposition, and her bid had been accepted over a number of other nations Canada among them. Russia wanted the Exposition as a showcase for the observation of her 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. But in the inextricable ways of Moscow, after having won the bid, Russia decided otherwise and deferred to the Canadians.

Where she ignored the New York World's Fair, Russia is doing anything but ignore the Expo, and her pavilion will be one of the larger and most costly, topping the American exhibit in expenditure by more than 85 million.

Canada, as befits the host country, will spend more than either, with $30 million invested in a pavilion which will dominate the 1,000 acre, canal-laced exhibition site. Shaped as an unusual pyramid, rising nearly 200 feet, the structure will project a dramatic image of Canada's contributions to international culture and commerce.

The late Walt Disney's impact will be felt at Expo. Disney was a major consultant throughout the planning stages, and his workmen have filmed an unusual sampling of the excitement in Canadian sports and natural beauty to be shown in a completely circular theatre, with visitors surrounded by the fast-moving action.

As is the case with most "world fairs"—few of the buildings erected will be of a permanent nature. Among those to stand as a lasting tribute to Expo will be a new broadcasting center, housing Canada's first all-color networks; "Habitat '67"—an unusual grouping of 135 colorful apartments stacked like building blocks and to be a permanent feature of Montreal after Expo—and a new $1,500,000 art gallery.

"We had the advantage of being able to study the New York World's Fair—its successes and its problems—and we have attempted to avoid mistakes made there," one Expo official explains.

Among the problems obvious to those visiting New York was the grouping of major attractions in one area, leaving "blank spots" largely unvisited by fairgoers. Another was the sprawling attempt to cover it.

Although Expo '67 covers 1,000 acres, officials have arranged to solve both problems first by scattering the major pavilions, then by linking them together with transportation systems.

We of the Provider is too vast a subject to be found within the limits of agriculture alone. In the effort to intelligenty about the food situation, the story of agriculture in the world today—the production of food and its movement to people, will be a major story told at the "Expo". Within nearly 30 acres devoted to agriculture, (the largest single exhibit area) will be parts of a huge clock showing a population increase of about 2 persons per second, in a world where populations is growing at twice the rate of current food production increases.

Under the broad theme "Terra des Hommes" (Man and his environment), the man who prepared guide- lines for the $3.5-million agricultural exhibit, the exploration of man's relationship to agriculture, (the largest single exhibit area) will be parts of a huge clock showing a population increase of about 2 persons per second, in a world where populations is growing at twice the rate of current food production increases.

The farm exhibits will be housed in 10 buildings, each partially submerged in the earth, enclosed will be a complete dairy, and an automated "poultry factory". Architects working closely with the exhibit designers have evolved a layout which is particularly fitting for agriculture, mingling the buildings into 30 foot high earth-mounds which not only enclose the 9 main exhibit areas but also serve as growing ramps for outdoor demonstrations.

Among promised exhibits are: man-size organisms infecting giant man-size organisms infecting giant high earth-mounds which not only enclose the 9 main exhibit areas but also serve as growing ramps for outdoor demonstrations.

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THE RUSSIAN PAVILION — costing $15 million dollars and helping celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, features a cantilevered roof and a room where visitors will feel weightlessness just as astronauts do. Included will be many of the country's scientific achievements, plus appearances of the Bolshoi Ballet, the Red Army Chorus, the Moscow Circus and other famed Russian groups. "Cosmos Walk" across a narrow channel connects the USA and the USSR exhibit areas.

"Man and his world" title for international display

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BOTH COMMUNIST AND FREE WORLD

"To be a man is to feel that through one's own contributions, one builds the world."

That statement by famed author Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, helped set the theme for Expo '67 which will portray "Man and His World" throughout all pavilions and special events. Unlike the New York World's Fair — Expo has attracted the communist world as well as the free world, and visitors will get to see how mankind has fared within the "worlds" of these two systems.

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A cube will be represented, as will Czechoslovakia, Russia and Yugoslavia. Although the U.S. pavilion will be tallied on the grounds, the Soviets have gone all-out to impress visitors. Besides space exhibits, a Russian restaurant will feature Soviet foods.

Similarly, the Czech pavilion will feature a national-foods restaurant. The Czech's food service at the Brussels Exposition was special honors at that event.

In keeping with the world-wide theme, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Israel, the African nations — all will be housed in elaborate pavilions.

At "Africa Place" 22 nations from the Dark Continent will join together within interconnected smaller buildings, each of which gives the impression of a modernistic African thatched hut.

The five Scandinavian countries are also joining hands in a pavilion — again featuring a fine restaurant. Nations of the Arab League are sponsoring a cooperative pavilion and the Latin American nations will jointly host the "Plaza de las Americas."

Canadians are especially pleased by their new, specially-constructed 25,000 seat "Expo Stadium" which will provide the setting for a 1700-man Canadian Searchlight Tattoo — conducted in the stadium after nightfall and accompanied by appropriate pageantry.

Other events scheduled for the big amphitheater include a Wild West rodeo — an Indian lacrosse tournament and an international soccer tournament. La Scala opera of Milan and the Philadelphia Orchestra of New York will be among other attractions.

All major pavilions will be linked together by a number of transportation systems. The first, called "Expo Express," is a free, mass transportation system of small, air-conditioned electric cars which circle the groups within about 10 minutes, stopping four times along the way. Supplementing this system is the "Minirail" — individual cars which take you over, under, through and within the foot of any pavilion. Still a third transportation system is one using boats in the canals and waterways of the island area.

"Expo passports" (tickets) which include free use of the "Minirail" cost $2.25; Canadian funds $2.10 in U.S. money. This is for an adult ticket, for one day. Children through age 12 are charged $1.10 Canadian, $1.05 U.S. money.

"Passports" are also available for a week — or for an entire season — for those fortunate enough to stay that long.

A permanent amusement park called "La Ronde" will be the center of attraction for many at Expo. Billed as a combination of Disneyland and Copenhagen's Trold Gardems, it includes a two-story aquarium, a sky-ride, and the "Gyrotron"... a new ride created especially for the exposition. Thrill-seekers will travel inside a 215-foot-high pyramid covered with aluminum webbing, in four-ceater cabins.

These will spiral upward around a towering central core, past satellites, planets and comets on a simulated trip through outer space before plunging into a "volcano" and final gulping into the maw of a realistic mechanical monster.

Such an exciting ride seems a fitting climax for such a huge, original, colorful and awe-inspiring international show which is Expo '67!

"HABITAT '67" — an unusual concept in multiple city dwellings is an attractive feature of Expo 67. Each of the 158 apartments in this 7-story complex has its own garden on the roof of the unit below. Interconnected walks allow easy access and a community social life. Units were pre-cast and lifted into position. 36 furnished homes will be open to exposition visitors.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

April 1, 1967

SEVEN

EXPO IS NEARBY...

Montreal is so close to Michigan (about 500 to 550 miles from most of our eastern border) that many people — farmers among them — will want to visit the exciting International Exposition soon to open there.

Matters of cost will be foremost in many minds, along with questions concerning food, lodging, customs inspection at the border and length of time necessary to see the big exposition.

Time, or its lack, is a big factor with something as huge as Expo, involving as it does, dozens of industries (steel, forestry, agriculture) and more than 70 countries, 1,000 acres of exhibits and nestled among them 335 acres on newly-created St. Helen's Island for a major amusement part.

Expo officials figure that most visitors will stay six days out of the total 153 which Expo runs between April 26 and October 27 when it closes forever. Other than actual lodging, the exposition site contains every necessity and includes a number of relaxing refinements not usually found at such an event — for example, a large central park and rose gardens, complete with picnic tables for those who care to bring their food.

Food prices will be tightly controlled, officials promise, with a breakfast in the 75c to $1.25 category, lunches from $1.25 to $2.00 and dinners from $2.00 to $3.00, and considerably higher where major entertainment and night club atmosphere is included. Prices will be posted.

Lodging is another matter, with most people (somewhat rightly) concerned about where they will sleep. Expo officials have inspected and classified 20,000 rooms — with a $5 per person, per night, rate set for much of this space.

Although major hotels have been taking bookings for a number of months (50,000 "bednights" were already booked weeks ago), "Logexpo," the official housing agency, continues to feel confident that suitable lodging will be found for all.

Many have solved the problem by camping out, and 15,000 sites for camping and trailers are located within easy driving distance to Expo.

What about last minute barriers? While many Canadians are French-speaking, you will have no trouble finding locals who speak English as their second language. Most menus, time-tables, advertisements and similar instructional materials are printed in both French and English. Almost all waitresses and shop people share both languages.

Besides, should you be overcome with homesickness, it is a simple matter to step into the New York state pavilion, or those of Maine and Vermont, for a touch of pure U.S.A. These three are the only states to place pavilions at the fair, although others, including Michigan, were invited.

The Michigan Farm Bureau is considering sponsorship of a one-week guided tour to Expo, with further planning depending strongly upon interest shown. The tour would include transportation (by plane), lodging, and daily tickets. Advantages include services of an experienced Farm Bureau guide with the group at all times, including aid through customs, and tips based on experience.

WHAT WHY EXPRES YOUR INTEREST

BY FILLING OUT THIS COUPON

Send to: Farm Bureau Travel Service 4000 North Grand River Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48904

I AM INTERESTED IN A TRIP TO EXPO.

KEEP ME POSTED . . . .

NAME:

ADDRESS:

"HABITAT '67" — an unusual concept in multiple city dwellings is an attractive feature of Expo 67. Each of the 158 apartments in this 7-story complex has its own garden on the roof of the unit below. Interconnected walks allow easy access and a community social life. Units were pre-cast and lifted into position. 36 furnished homes will be open to exposition visitors.
WASHINGTON — Michigan farm leaders told their congressmen today that worsening labor shortages threatened important segments of the state's agriculture. As an example they said strawberry production is tending to be a problem for Meridian.

The visiting farmers also protested the "dumping" of dairy products, which they said particularly those in the European low countries, New Zeal and some of the other areas. Michigan's imports of such products had increased as much as 400 per cent in the past two years.

And finally, they urged support for legislation pending in the Senate (S 108) to prevent farmers from applying to producers who take part in farmers' marketing organizations.

The party of 91, organized by the women's section of the Michigan Farm Bureau, included 35 full-time farmers and farmers' wives, and 26 representative individuals in the state interested particularly in studying the work of Congress and contacting lawmakers.

The rest of the group spent much of their time visiting hearings in the Washington area.

The 35 breakfasted with Michigan congressmen; the 26 with the members' private dining room of the Rayburn House Office Building. It was at these sessions that the farmers defined their problems both to Republi cans with rural constituencies and to Democrats from the Detroit area.

Melvin Woell, of the Michigan Farm Bureau's information division, told newsmen the visit was "an opportunity for the women to understand not some sort of test run in Washington."

Dan Reed, the bureau's legislative counsel, said the visiting farmers "want to encourage the minimizing of federal government direction in agriculture."

"I don't say it," he added, "that we are not interested in the elimination of all minimum price support. But we are interested in seeing that the federal government is not again in a position to have stock piles that can be dumped on the market to drive prices down."

As for the "dumping" of dairy products, they said they thought the Johnson administration had sufficient statutory authority to cope with this problem, if the administration does nothing about this in the next year, they predicted, Michigan farmers probably would call for stiffer controls on importations of milk products.

Last August a large amount of Michigan's farm produce was on hand but the farmers said it was not harvested. Somewhere between one and two million bushels of potatoes remained on the ground out of a crop of 16 million bushels. No easy solutions were foreseen. Michigan's farms are being automated but for many crops machines have not yet adapted the lines of the bill introduced by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

Particular concern was expressed over the growing shortage of farm labor in Michigan since the large-scale employment of Mexican migrant workers stopped two years ago.

In that period Mexican production of strawberries has doubled and now is running at more than 11,000 acres, much of it at the expense of the strawberry growers, it is charges. The farmers pointed out that when the crops are grown elsewhere by individuals interested in packaging and processing, they also tend to market them.

Last spring, a large amount of Michigan's farm produce was on the market but unable to get it harvested. Somewhere between one and two million bushels of potatoes remained on the ground out of a crop of 16 million bushels. No easy solutions were foreseen. Michigan's farms are being automated but for many crops machines have not yet adapted the need for pickers.

Leading the party were Elton Smith, Farm Bureau chairman, Governor's Committee. and Mrs. Maurine Scrums, chairman of the Women's Committee.

One Year Later...

She walks a bit slower than she did before — and it takes a bit longer to get where she's going. But when she arrives at her destination, her smile bears the same familiar twinkle in her eyes that gained her so many friends throughout her Farm Bureau career.

It's a long year for Mary Edith Anderson, District 3 Farm Bureau Women's chairman, a year in which much has happened, determination and friends played a major role. Last March, she lay in a hospital with intense injuries suffered in an automobile accident. Her husband, Clayton,Spawn, Hospital in Lansing was her "home" for 4% months — 16 of those long weeks spent flat on her back.

She left the hospital in a wheelchair where she remained until just last week. But Mary Edith said her wheelchair was back in the Farm Bureau swing of things almost before she left the hospital. As vice-chairman of the Christian Rural Overseers Program, for example, she promoted the "share-a-loaf" project with even more vim and vigor than most people on two strong legs.

Graduating from wheeliechair to crutches — and now from crutches to walking cane, Mary Edith does her own driving to Detroit, the place she visited often from her farm in Fowlerville. Son Don, his wife Bonnie, and five-month-old granddaughter, have share her farm home.

Busy now with plans for the District 3 spring meeting in April which is scheduled for her "home" church, Trinity Methodist, Mary Edith also has other things on her mind. One is a grace that up is the 54th wedding anniversary of her in-laws and the 75th birthday of her mother-in-law. There must be a party to celebrate these occasions, a party with all the family gathered together — about 30 in all. Where? At Mary Edith's, of course.

How's she doing a year later? As well as anyone would expect Mary Edith to be doing — just great!
Visits to Congress
Are Trip Highlight

Apparently the spirit of adventure continues to burn strongly within the people of Michigan agriculture—as evidenced by the 91 persons who took part in the mid-March "Washington Air-Tour" sponsored by Farm Bureau Women. This year's 7th annual tour was the largest ever and required use of two turbo-prop planes.

That spirit of adventure stood out part of the group in good stead when their plane was forced to remain on the ground in Cleveland after a heavy overcast moved in during a scheduled stop and thunderstorm turbulence closed the field and cancelled all flights.

Earlier, at Detroit's Metropolitan Airport, Northwest Airlines personnel appeared surprised at the 100-per-cent showing at the proper check-in time, of everyone listed to fly. "It is unusual not to have several 'no shows' within a group this large," one official was heard to say.

Placed together on one plane were the 35 "Legislative Leaders" and in many cases, their husbands or wives, plus a number of other persons taking the "American Heritage" portion of the Washington Tour. A total of 37 seats were reserved for the Farm Bureau group in this non-stop plane.

Another group of 24, including Michigan Farm Bureau President Elton Smith, boarded a second plane, which left first of the two—but had scheduled stops including the one at Cleveland. There, a storm center which its sister-ship overflew, pinned the big jet to the ground and closed the field to all air traffic for the next 18 hours.

When it became apparent that all flights out of Cleveland was cancelled, airline officials provided food and lodging and Farm Bureau tour guides informed those now in Washington of their problem, even as they made arrangements to be "first in line" when skies cleared.

Apparently the same storm center was having a reverse effect in Washington, where skies were unseasonably clear with temperatures nearly into the 80-degree mark. Some trees were in bloom and many showed some leaf color.

In the morning, the Washington contingent breakfasted together in the venerable Willard Hotel, (where Julia Ward Howe wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic") before walking to the nearby offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation and a legislative briefing before visiting Capital Hill and their Congressman. In early afternoon they were joined by those who had been grounded at Cleveland where clearing skies finally allowed return of normal air traffic.

The late-comers soon made up for lost time, touring the Capitol and getting aching feet in the process of walking such vast exhibit areas as the National Gallery of Art, the Department of Justice, (where they toured F.B.I. headquarters) and the National Archives Building where they viewed the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

A highlight of this year's tour was a special news conference called in a room of the National Press Club, and bringing together Michigan Farm Bureau officials and members of the Washington Press corps serving Michigan news outlets.

Present at the noon-time gathering were representatives of United Press-International, Associated Press, Federated Publications, Booth Newspapers, Michigan League of Home Dailies and Time-Life corporation. A report written by one of these newsmen is printed on the adjoining page, and is typical of the understanding coverage given to the trip and explaining its purpose.

Michigan's "Most Outstanding Young Farmer"—Wm. Mayers of St. Johns, and his charming wife, Jean, took part in the press conference as well as in all other activities of the tour.

A breakfast with Michigan's Republican delegation to Congress—where attendance on the part of these busy people was nearly 100 per cent, was followed by a luncheon with Michigan Democratic Spokesman for the group included Senator Philip Hart and Representative Lucien Nedzi, both of the Detroit area.

Farm labor, restrictions on dairy imports, enactment of Senate bill 109 (dealing with unfair market practices) and similar issues were discussed with the lawmakers.

Their work done, the combined group boarded two large sightseeing buses for a tour of famed landmarks including a first-time visit to "Embassy Row"—where many nations have their embassies, and to the famed Washington Cathedral where former President Woodrow Wilson lies buried.

A trip through the White House, the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, watching money printed at the Bureau of Engraving, a visit to Mount Vernon, the Home of George Washington, all followed in sequence as did the final flight (this time uneventful)—back home.

MICHIGAN IN WASHINGTON—posed on the steps of the Washington Cathedral, the 91 persons taking part in this year's "Legislative Air Tour" paused briefly for this photo before continuing their sightseeing tour during the final day of their stay. On the way to the Cathedral they toured "Embassy Row" where most of the foreign governments have diplomatic offices.

LEWIS CASS STATUE—In Capitol rotunda attracts attention of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mayers.

LEAVING THE TOMB—of the Unknown Soldiers (first and second World Wars, Korea) are a portion of the Michigan group.
"If It Runs...

We Can Service It"

Tractors, trucks, automobiles, wagons and other farm vehicles... outboard motors, lawn mowers and snow blowers... no matter what the horsepower, if it runs, we can supply all the necessary products to keep it running... and that includes fuel oil for the furnace. Gasoline, oils, greases, filters, tires, batteries and 101 other accessories to keep your engines running... and Farmers Petroleum will deliver everything to your farm... when you need it.

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4000 N. GRAND RIVER AVE. LANSING, MICHIGAN
YOUNG FARMER COMMITTEE

At a recent meeting in Lansing, young farm leaders representing districts of the state reviewed an expanded program of work aimed at developing leadership and strengthening the young-farmer voice within Farm Bureau.

Committee members include Ray Launstein, Williamston (Chairman), Roger Steuser, Ithaca, and Wayne Erny, South Haven. District 1; Lynn Smith, Battle Creek, District 2; Paul Googe, South Lyon, and Wm. Middleton, Lake Orton, District 3.

Representing District 4 are Jack Bosgraaf of Hudsonville, and Carl Alverson, Wayland; Jim Van Nugent, District 5; Carl Ravind, Wayland, and James Call, Grawn, and Don Nugent, District 6.

Representing District 7 and Wayne Emy, South Haven, are Lawrence Karsten, Rogers City, and D. A. Snow, Hillman, Dist. 10; Willis Walcher, Stephenson, and William Cood, Bur River, Dist. 11.

STATE YOUNG FARMER COMMITTEE — examines a new brochure telling of their work. The leaflet points out that there are action programs within Farm Bureau for both married and unmarried young farmers.

NEW BROCHURE TELLS YOUNG FARMER STORY.

“ACTION” is key word

by Jack Deppong
Director, Community Programs

Emphasis on “action — through Farm Bureau” and involving Michigan’s young farmers, is strongly stressed in a new, colorful brochure outlining opportunities for youthful farm leaders.

The brochure was unveiled at a recent meeting of the state Farm Bureau Young Farmer’s committee in Lansing, where the group agreed that young adult farmers need Farm Bureau more than ever before. Together, the young leaders reviewed their position within a fast-changing agriculture, and the need for participating in all programs of their organization. They later reversed this idea, pointing out that farm organizations also need them.

“Farm Bureau will continue its successful and influential approach to solving the many problems of farmers only to the degree that its young members are given leadership responsibilities, and are encouraged to contribute their energies and abilities,” they wrote.

In a preface to their program of work they stated: “Basically, the overriding purpose of a Farm Bureau Young Farmer’s program is to provide every young farm member with additional opportunities for becoming active members of the Farm Bureau family...”

Listed in the brochure are opportunities for young farmers to prepare for new and wider friendships — Personal development — Broadened understanding — Active citizenship — Leadership activities which come about as a part of “doing things to improve the Farm Bureau.”

“Doing” and “acting” appear to be a large part of today’s Young Farmer vocabulary, beginning with an appeal for support to these action programs on the part of County Farm Bureau.

“Your goal is an active Young Farmer committee at work in every county of the state,” reports Roy Launstein, state committee chairman. “Right now we have dozens of Young Farmers community groups organized throughout Michigan and these will help provide leadership within their counties.”

It is planned that when a majority of the counties within a district have appointed Young Farmer committees, then the two state representatives from that district (listed above) will meet with the new committees to review the state program and how best to develop local programs of action.

YOUNG FARMER ACTIVITIES

By Jack Deppong
Director, Community Programs

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SOME PROJECTS

Current recommended projects range from working as a member-volunteer, to policy develop-

ment and execution.

Listed are: work in local af-

fairs — on the theory that good government and services of good government begin at home.

Committee, in an action pro-

gram to explain and retain constitu-
tutional government and one two-party political system.

Marketing, coordinating the ac-

tivities of young farmers in this broad, fast-moving field.

Other programs suggested are: leadership development, with young farmers taking more re-

sponsibility for direction and aims of their farm organization of the future; safety — with much thought given to the question of what really causes accidents on the farm and then follow-up action to remove these causes; sports and social activities — the “fun” part of belonging to a group.

Public relations for agriculture is another area of Young Farmer activity as is another natural ad-

njon to all of the projects — an effective program of awards and recogition for work well done.

In listing steps to success in launching such programs, County Farm Bureau Young Farmer com-
nittees were advised to submit a program of work to the county Farm Bureau board of directors for approval and to report progress and achievement periodically to the Board.

Also recommended that Young Farmer Committee chairman serve on county boards in advisory or voting capacity, in recognition that these activities are most valuable when carried out as part of the total county program.

HO! HUM!

ANY OLD FENCE POST WILL DO?

NOT FOR TODAY'S AGRONOMIST

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FIREWOOD

FOR THE MAN IN THE KNOW, IT'S

UNILITE®
AGRICULTURE IN ACTION
— PICTORIAL REPORT

MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION FARMER

WILLIAM MAYERS - poses with his wife, Jean, and "Mam and Dad" Mayers (Mr. and Mrs. Louis) shortly after being named Michigan's Most Outstanding Young Farmer at an awards banquet sponsored by Michigan Jaycees. Mayers farms 235 acres in Clinton county.

SAMPLE SAFETY PLATES

REFLECTIVE LICENSE - shows safety features on car with burned-out headlight, centering car's position for oncoming drivers. A House Bill would require such plates in Michigan.

FARM BUREAU RADIO...

VETERAN NEWSCASTERS - Jack Angell (left) and Don Donnelly (center) are interviewed for Farm Bureau's 50 station network by Melvin Woell. Program producer, Steve Von Slyke, engineers in foreground.

AT U.P. PRESS DINNER

"FARMING IN THE U.P. - is big business", MFB board member Clayton Ford, Cornell, (second from right) tells Mrs. Josephine Burgeon (left) and Mrs. Gene Watson (right) of the Delta Reporter. Listening are Michigan Farm Bureau President, Elton Smith and Iron county President, Arne Pentillia, Crystal Falls. The occasion was a Farm Bureau "Press Dinner".

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS

ADVISORY TO THE BOARD - on poultry problems, is this committee of producers-members. Committee chairman is M. Burdette Carroll, Blissfield. Center in photo is Eugene Roberts, member of the MFB Board of Directors. Staff specialist is Donald Moore (left). The committee is one of six dealing with special commodity problems.

BANQUET "M.C."

LAST YEAR'S WINNER - "Petie" Lutz, concludes his year as Michigan's Most Outstanding Young Farmer by acting as Master of Ceremonies for this year's event, hosted by Manistee Jaycees.

MORE PAPERWORK

THE NEW MINIMUM WAGE LAW - and records required as a result, is of great interest to farmers - especially fruit growers such as (left to right) Myron Dowd, Hartford; Merlin Kraft, Sparta, and Don Nugent, Frankfort. The form they are examining at Farm Bureau Center, Lansing, is one of several now required under Federal wage laws.
THIRTEEN
Michigan businesswomen are watching with interest a new ag-related enterprise dealing in forest products.

The "Lake States Forestry Cooperative" — organized under a grant from the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. has the avowed purpose of "developing a program for the more efficient collection, processing and marketing of timber — in order to bring a greater return to producers of these products."

Involved is the marketing potential for timber and timber products in a three-state area of Michigan-Minnesota-Wisconsin.

The recent purchase of the Kalkaska Lumber Company, which manufactures pallets, marks the opening move of the co-op into the retail lumber business.

POLLED HEREFORDS
THREE STAR PRODUCTION SALE of Polled Herefords, featuring the cattle of the M. H. Rose Farm, Ellis Gardinger and George Southworth. Sale will be held at the Rose Farm at Rockford, Michigan on Saturday, April 29, starting at 1:00 P.M.

For catalog write: George Southworth, Elkin, Michigan 48731.

April 1, 1967
Farm Bureau has been asking for tax reform in Michigan since 1958. The population explosion places a surging demand for increased state and local services. More services require more revenues. At the county and local level, the situation puts heavy pressure on property taxes.

In recent years, property owners have been facing a desperate stand against runaway tax demands on property. There is need to revamp and to rebalance Michigan's tax system so that a move has not been made in a considerable number of years. Property, once regarded as a measure of wealth and ability to pay, no longer identifies the citizen who enjoys the highest income in the economic system. Farmers realize this need for tax reform more keenly than anyone. They have paid a greater percent of their net incomes in property taxes than any other group in the economy — by a considerable margin — and have paid all other taxes equally with other people.

Actually, Michigan's tax problem is double-barreled. 1. More revenues are needed to maintain and expand present programs and to provide new ones. 2. The tax system must be redesigned if the job is to be done.

Michigan's rapidly increasing population creates needs for more schools and colleges. There were 64,000 added school pupils in 1968, and more students want college educations. This is a yearly development. The education bill in 1967 will go up by $10 million.

Crowding communities, expanding industries and modern industrial plants create growing water pollution problems. Highways become crowded. Safety services need expanding. Health and mental health problems multiply.

In spite of these expanding pressures, Michigan has avoided a tax increase and has not floated a general-purpose bond issue for five years. Forty-one other states have added new taxes and a neighboring state has added to its bonded debt. Local and county governments have had to depend, almost entirely, on the property tax. Five years ago, property owners paid 47% of the total state and local operations. The pressure has increased on property in a constant procession. Never an election day without a millage proposal on the ballot.

A sharp pressure on farmers, in a special case, is shown by the fact that in Michigan they have averaged 14% of their net incomes paid for taxes on farms as compared to about 3.5% of incomes for non-farm property owners.

The property tax overload has resulted in a backlash at the polls — a majority of millage proposals being rejected by the voters. This does not answer the problem nor fill the need. It indicates the degree of responsibility and obligation of the Legislature to bring about tax reforms which will lead to the needed revenue.

Since 1963, the Michigan Farm Bureau delegates have supported a tax reform policy aimed at a more equitable spread of the tax burden. These policies call for: 1. More revenues are needed to maintain and expand present programs and to provide new ones. 2. The tax system must be redesigned if the job is to be done.

The repeal of the Business Activities Tax and the Intangibles Tax. The Business Activities Tax has been unfair in that it imposes the tax on a company whether or not a profit has been realized from business operations. It penalizes companies with high payrolls. The result is to discourage new businesses and industries from locating in our state. Business has been paying a larger share of the tax bill in Michigan than in other states. Many farmers pay the Business Activities Tax.

Governor Romney's 1967 proposal would replace the Business Activities Tax with a 5% tax on business incomes. The tax would not be payable unless the business showed earnings. The Governor would also exempt taxpayers from $100 of the Intangibles Tax. The exemption is now only $20.

Farm Bureau's 1967 policy calls for a "significant tax relief on property." Farm Bureau would not approve any new taxes unless some form of relief for property tax pressure is part of the package. Property tax relief might be realized in a number of ways. 1. State collected taxes can be increased with part of the revenues turned over to school districts and to county and local governments.

2. Local and county governments can be granted authority to be the new kinds of taxes, including an income tax. Cities have been adopting the local income tax. In this there lies a danger for other localities. The state government is monopolized by the cities on the local scene. It can leave the county and other local government units without adequate tax resources. Farm Bureau declares that counties should be given this taxing authority, and that cities should not preempt this tax field nor be allowed to tax non-residents of the city. 2. Farm Bureau has recognized the necessity for a broad-based state income tax since 1963. But the limitation is always stated — the revenues must be used in part, to ease the property tax burden.

Governor Romney's proposal includes the immediate levy of a 2 1/2% tax on personal incomes. The Governor warns that, if the legalizing of this tax is delayed, the rate would have to be increased to 3% "Each month of delay," says the Governor, "results in a revenue loss of $21 million and a rising rate of costs for state programs based on inflation and population pressures."

Property tax relief? The Governor would allow a property owner a credit of 10% on his property tax bill. The local treasurer would give the credit to the taxpayer and bill the state for the figure credited. The Governor would also rebate $10 per person from the sales tax — either as a cash rebate or as a deduction from the state income tax return of the taxpayer.

Farm people are asking, "Why only a 10% property tax credit? Ten percent makes a small dent in the farm property tax load considering that Michigan's per-acre farm taxes have risen 242% above the 1950 level. To farmers, the move is in the right direction, but it is a very small move."

Some people will reject the income tax approach. They say, "Increase the sales tax or the nuisance taxes." Governor Romney points out that the sales tax places the heaviest burden on people with low incomes — demands more of a percentage of income — than does the tax of ample income. The tax does not fall where people have the ability to pay with any degree of balance. The Governor is seeking a better balance in the tax approach.

The "Nuisance Tax" angle? The Governor would add 3c per pack to the tax on cigarettes, making the total state tax 10c with 2c of it earmarked for school taxes. But the Governor also points out that the taxable commodities in the "nuisance" field deliver essential revenues to do the job without ridiculous and self-defeating rates being charged.

The Governor's 1967 budget calls for $51 million more than was thought to be needed last July 1st. State expenses have exceeded revenues by $120 million. The State's financial surplus has been melting away. Only $38 million remains — and that was severe cuts in state programs. The Governor would have $51 million more than was thought to be needed last July 1st. State expenses have exceeded revenues by $120 million. The State's financial surplus has been melting away. Only $38 million remains — and that was severe cuts in state programs. The Governor would have $51 million more than was thought to be needed last July 1st. State expenses have exceeded revenues by $120 million. The State's financial surplus has been melting away. Only $38 million remains — and that was severe cuts in state programs. The Governor would have $51 million more than was thought to be needed last July 1st. State expenses have exceeded revenues by $120 million. The State's financial surplus has been melting away. Only $38 million remains — and that was severe cuts in state programs. The Governor would have $51 million more than was thought to be needed last July 1st. State expenses have exceeded revenues by $120 million. The State's financial surplus has been melting away. Only $38 million remains — and that was severe cuts in state programs.

Shall the schools be cut, health and mental health programs? Shall the cuts be across the board? Every attempt to cut would have a citizen's group up in arms... It would be a case of "slap him other fellow, but don't slap my program!"

The Governor says that there is no revenue at waste and inefficiency in the departments of State government. He appointed a Study Committee to examine operations and work practices in those departments. The Committee's report was favorable.

Governor Romney proposes new programs which would call for $34 million. This represents a 3.4% increase in the budget. Included are $5 million in matching funds to help local governments develop plans and equipment for mental health programs, $12 million for medical construction, $12 million for sewage treatment plants, $5 million for welfare programs and other social programs.

Michigan's financial problem being what it is, the Governor has charged the legislature with the need to open the way to more revenues and to tax reform. He declares that he will not sign any spending bills that are not covered with some provision for balanced state revenue legislation.
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Different Children need Different Nutrition
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The dawn of April 12th unveiled a shocking scene of destruction. Several tornadoes had swept through southern and central Michigan the night before — leaving damage, injury and death. The landscape was covered with the debris of homes and farm buildings which had been torn apart by the winds. Machinery was mangled. Silos were toppled. Livestock was dead or injured. The Palm Sunday tornadoes left 47 dead and 788 injured. Approximately 700 homes were totally destroyed. Another 680 received major structural damage. Countless farm buildings were damaged or destroyed. The total financial loss surpassed $23 million.

Unfortunately, many of the tornado victims found themselves underinsured — and were required to bear financial losses in the amount of tens of thousands of dollars.

This year's tornado season is just beginning. Please take a minute to make sure your insurance is adequate. Ask your local Farm Bureau Insurance Agent for an evaluation of the protection on your farm.