NEW LABOR LAWS require detailed record-keeping, Legislative Counsel Dale Sherwin tells Mr. and Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola County Farm Bureau leaders. Mrs. Carpenter, vice-chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women, also carries the title of farm bookkeeper.

SERVICE-TO-MEMBER program to assist in keeping complete farm labor records is explained to the Carpenters at their farm home near Cass City. Sherwin shows them the specially-designed record-keeping book available to members through their County Farm Bureaus.

**FARMERS READY FOR LABOR RECORD NEEDS**

**New Record Book Eases Problems**

Extensive record keeping required by new labor laws on both state and federal levels has resulted in a new service-to-member program being initiated by Michigan Farm Bureau, according to Dale Sherwin, Legislative Counsel. "Farmers are now confronted with many regulations which require extensive, explicit form labor records necessary in determining compliance with Federal Minimum Wage, Michigan Minimum Wage, Workmen's Compensation and Social Security," Sherwin said. "Michigan Farm Bureau has developed a record book designed specifically to assist members in keeping adequate records of all hired farm labor."

The books will be available to members through their county Farm Bureau or local Farm Bureau Insurance agents. Two sizes will be offered—a 52 page $3.75 value, and a smaller 26 page $2.35 value. Each page will handle weekly entries for up to ten employees. Both sizes contain all necessary forms for complete record-keeping. Farmers are now, for the first time, subject to the Federal Minimum Wage of $1 per hour. The Michigan Minimum Wage, effective for agriculture May 1, 1967, requires $1.25 per hour except when paid on a piece rate basis at the designated rates to comply with the $1.25 requirement. Because of the complications regarding which minimum wage law applies to any specific situation, it becomes necessary to have adequate records.

The Michigan Act requires providing each employee with a statement of hours worked, wages paid and deductions made each pay period. The farm labor book has perforated sheets so that a copy can be given to the worker without having to make more than one entry.

The Federal Minimum Wage Act applies to all farmers hiring 500 man days or more of labor during any calendar quarter—"man days" defined as any time any one hires a person for one hour on any given day. Even though a farmer does not come under this provision—he still must prove that he did not hire 500 man days of labor in a calendar quarter—again requiring complete record-keeping.

Workmen's Compensation is a new requirement for agricultural labor in Michigan beginning July 1, 1967. The Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums are determined on a payroll basis by audit of records which must include all monetary remunerations plus addition to wages such as housing, food and other perquisites furnished. The record book has "additions to wages" columns so that a determination may be made as to their value.

To comply with the necessary Social Security requirements, a column is provided for deductions—and a table is included for determining the amount to be deducted as the employers' share.

The farmer also must keep employee records with name, date of birth, social security number, address, etc. Forms for this purpose will also be available to members at a nominal cost.
President's Column

YOUR STRENGTH!

Many members make the mistake of thinking that Farm Bureau is located in Lansing. This is not true. All we have in Lansing is a building which reflects the edge and depth of the many local Farm Bureau programs and activities which take place all over the state.

If the Michigan Farm Bureau were truly localized—all of it were located in Lansing—most of the respect and strength gained over the years. Whatever ability our Farm Bureau Central Staff has in its ability to provide leg, information, in marketing, in public education and information, stems directly from membership—power generated in Farm Bureau communities and counties and transmitted through the resolutions process.

Now—right now, you as a Farm Bureau member should be helping turn that power to Richmond, you should be involved in helping decide which issues are most important to you and should become part of Farm Bureau's program of work for next year.

Now, in your Community Groups and at county Farm Bureau Policy-Development meetings, you should speak up, you should make your opinions known and help those Farm Bureau members selected to serve on the county policy committees.

Members of county Policy-Development Committees will have the benefit of a state-wide conference in Lansing, August 24, dealing with probable issues and problems to be faced by farmers in months to come.

Working with them will be members of the Lansing legislative staff, and it is there, in such circumstances, that you can help those members bringing their "organizational strength" to Lansing and extending it there through the work of a hired staff.

What are some of these issues? The list is a long one, for example, what about the whole issue of double-duty working time? Should farmers begin early this year to make Michigan the "fast time" zone, where the advances to "fast time" would only place us where we were before the time-changers began playing around with our clocks?

Your help is needed to bring about true tax reform, to remove the excessive tax burden from farmers and place it back where it belongs. What more can we do to clear up the whole business of assessment of farm land for agricultural purposes when used as such? Assessing practices are much changed and public confidence is needed. The whole tax area needs your help and attention.

What about the areas of marketing? And so far, we have failed to get a state "anti-discrimination" bill through the legislature to protect farmers who join in cooperative marketing and bargaining from being pressured by processors.

Are we on our toes as much as we should be in anticipating federal farm programs, rules and regulations? And Farm Bureau's Wheat and Feed Grains program, which would return us closer to the free market system, needs the best thinking and action of every Farm Bureau member.

There are many more jobs equally as big, and most of them are found closer at home. But you, as a member, must tackle them first. When you do, you'll find that you have the tremendous strength of Farm Bureau working with you as a unit.

What organized group has more strength and know-how, more ability to get important jobs done, than Farm Bureau?

What organized group in Clinton, Delta, Shiawassee, Huron, Van Buren, Ottawa or Montcalm county—has more influence in probate court matters than Farm Bureau itself?

Who in Tuscola, Chippewa, Washtenaw, Bay, Saginaw or any other county, has more personal prestige and access to more problem solving membership strength, than does the county Farm Bureau President, his board and the members of his committee?

And who furnishes that strength? YOU do!
WHEAT MARKETING
SIGN-UP "VERY GOOD"

Farm bureau members who are participating in the new Wheat Marketing Program anticipate a good net return on their sales this year, according to Noel Stickman, manager of Michigan Farm Bureau's Market Development Division. "We are pleased with the response of growers and the interest of cooperative elevators in this new program," Stickman said as he reported a "good sign-up" by the June 15th deadline.

Participating producers will receive an advance of about $1 per bushel following delivery, with the final payment made when all program wheat has been sold. Sales are being conducted by the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Program wheat will be delivered to participating elevators of the producer's choice at harvest time. A total of 61 elevators in 42 Michigan counties have agreed to participate in the program. A list of these elevators was published in the June issue of the Michigan Farm News. Others which have been added since that time include:

ALLEGAN: Moline Co-op Milling Co.
BARRY: Nashville Co-op Elevator Assn.
CLINTON: Fowler Farmers Co-op Elevator Co.
GRATIOT: Breckenridge-Wel ler Elevator Co.
"HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION" REGULATIONS PROPOSED

Farm Bureau Testifies at Hearing

Questions Labor Department Rules

At a time when many experts agree that one of the greatest causes of juvenile delinquency in the United States is lack of something constructive to do, new proposals from the U.S. Department of Labor would place some farm boys in much the same position as their city cousins.

At issue is a provision to the 1965 amendments of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Labor to regulate the employment of any worker under 16 on a farm in an occupation which is determined to be particularly hazardous.

The determination of which farm occupations come under the hazardous classification and the wide disagreement between farmers themselves as to what constitutes employment of those under 16 will appear to be mixed emotions.

At a Washington hearing called by the Department of Labor and attended by Michigan Farm Bureau Secretary-Manager, Dan E. Reed, it was pointed out that in many cases farm boys have received formal instruction in tractor driving and occasional training, in 4-H programs and vocational education, and that the experience, and the individual himself, should be taken into account.

Besides listing tractor driving among those farm operations too hazardous for "employed children under the age of 16" — under the proposed rules the under-age farmer is limited to such work as loading the pulpwood, "we agree that the Farm Bureau said.

In the Farm Bureau testimony it was pointed out that there were a number of difficult-to-answer questions were raised. "What is a new born calf, pig or cow? Is it a day old, a week old, or what?" the Farm Bureau leaders asked the Washington Department official.

It was pointed out that the answers for those specialized cases, come even close to solving such problems.

In the Farm Bureau testimony it was pointed out that the Department of Labor is working with the safety experts that more practical farm experience. But they question whether the proposed regulations in many cases, come even close to solving such problems.

The official premiere of the film was held before a joint session of the Michigan Legislature May 22, and there was a trailer attached to the film listing your organization and the other contributors that made the film possible.

The official premiere of the film was held before a joint session of the Michigan Legislature May 22, and there was a trailer attached to the film listing your organization and the other contributors that made the film possible.

The film completed and exceeds the expectations of all of us connected with its production. It is in color and is titled "The People of the State of Michigan Enact . . . ."

I want you to know how much the members of my steering committee and Greater Michigan Foundation, Inc., appreciate your public spirited contribution which helped make this fine film possible.

The House rejected the Senate version and made an attempt to pass its own package, which includes a 14% property tax relief and appears to be the best plan as far as property tax relief is concerned.

Farm Bureau's policy maintains that any tax cut on property should be on only twenty and school taxes, as these are the only two property taxes that every property owner pays. To make additional cuts on urban taxes would be an invitation to those areas to add more and more services to the property tax and let the rest of the state help pay the cost.

Farm Bureau members need to be concerned about some proposals that are again circulating in the Legislature. Some propose to eliminate the exemptions on the sales tax, including both the industrial exemption and the agricultural exemption.

The Senate Department, in a reply to a Legislator, said that the industrial exemption amounts to $65 million and the agricultural exemption $45 million. The $45 million figure appears high, but, nonetheless, it shows that some Legislators can see where a great deal of money can be found in a hurry. It would be disastrous to farmers to suddenly have to pay 4% sales tax on all their supplies, machinery and equipment.
By Robert E. Smith
Legislative Counsel

One of Farm Bureau's major tax reform goals was achieved last year when the Legislature voted to exempt farm personal property from taxation. However, many problems were created by the interpretation of the law by the Michigan Tax Commission.

While Farm Bureau was successful in working with the Commission and changing some of the proposed regulations, there were other regulations that they refused to modify. These included the requirement that farmers must list all their personal property on a reporting form, the same as had been required in previous years.

The Supervisor was also required to continue to figure the amount of the tax and enter it on the books and tax statement, even though the farmer was exempt from paying it. Another point that needed clarification was whether farmers who were incorporated should have equal exemption with other farmers. Many family-size farms are incorporated for inheritance purposes.

S. 140 was introduced and was strongly supported by Farm Bureau. It has now passed the Senate and is now before the House. It would eliminate the requirement that farmers make out a personal property tax form and also eliminate the requirement that the amount of the tax exempted be placed on the tax statement.

In addition to this, the Attorney General has ruled that incorporated farmers' personal property is entitled to the same tax exemption as that of an individual farmer or those who may be operating as partnerships, etc. However, after the Attorney General's ruling, the House Taxation Committee amended S. 140, placing a ceiling of $50,000 actual value or $2,500 State equalized Value on the farm personal property tax exemption.

The Joint Administrative Rules Committee, made up of both Senators and Representatives, has also called the Tax Commission representatives in to question them as to why their so-called "Guidelines" aren't, in reality, regulations and, therefore, subject to the committee's scrutiny, the same at all other state departments.

Legislation has been prepared to require the Tax Commission to submit their interpretations to the committees. Such legislation will be introduced unless it is found that it is not needed. The Joint Administrative Rules Committee has the authority to investigate such rules and regulations in order to determine if the various state departments are carrying out the intentions of the Legislature. This is a very new concept that was created by the new Constitution and provides a legislative check on the rule-making authority of the administrative agencies.

The exemption of the farm personal property tax is a good example of the fact that the more passage of a bill does not always complete the action needed to achieve the desired results.

In summary, Farm Bureau is strongly supporting Farm Bureau's major tax reform goals. However, many problems were created by the interpretation of the law by the Michigan Tax Commission. While Farm Bureau was successful in working with the Commission and changing some of the proposed regulations, there were other regulations that they refused to modify. These included the requirement that farmers must list all their personal property on a reporting form, the same as had been required in previous years.

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WORLD LEADER IN MICHIGAN

By Donna Wilber

Mrs. Aroti Dutt of Calcutta, India, came to Michigan in June. She didn't stay long — only a few days — but during that short time, she captured the hearts of all who had the pleasantly stimulating experience of meeting her.

To describe the president of the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) as charming is inadequate. When she appears in her axis of brilliant colors and speaks with ease about politics, economics, education — in precise English, people listen to what she has to say.

But it is when she speaks about her India, her family, the ACWW, and asks questions about your family, your country, and your ideas, that she really strikes the chord of empathy between herself and the women she represents.

She came to Michigan to discuss with Farm Bureau Women, Extension women, and the Farm and Garden Club women, the ACWW triennial meeting scheduled for Michigan State University in November. While there, she appeared before the Farm Bureau Women's state officers' training workshop held in Mount Pleasant, June 20-21.

RICHARD DeVOS

Farm Bureau Women are reminded that this is an election year for state chairman and vice-chairman. Deadline for nomination forms is September 1. Nomination forms should be sent to Miss Helen Atwood, Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 N. Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

According to the operating rules of the Farm Bureau Women, no woman may hold a state office unless she is a member, actively engaged in farming, and is, or has been, a county women's committee chairperson. Any candidate for state office must first be sponsored by her own county Farm Bureau Women's Committee and approved by her own county Farm Bureau board of directors.

Mrs. Aroti Dutt

Her address before the group was, of course, on the ACWW. Part of it was during the question and answer periods that the women got to know the ACWW traveler, and her resounding answer gave them some insight into why she is such an effective leader of six million country women and homemakers of 80 countries on five continents.

"You have traveled throughout the world. If you could choose one place for you and your family to live, which country would you pick?"

"India. These are my people."

SUCCESSFUL WORKSHOP

Nearly 100 Farm Bureau Women attended the two-day officers' workshop designed to strengthen organizational activities. Mayor Mary E. Reed, secretary-manager of Michigan Farm Bureau, told the group that "without the strong support of the Farm Bureau Women's committees and the Farm Bureau young farmers, the total program of Michigan's largest farm organization could not reach its full potential."

The women discussed program, legislative issues such as Double Daylight Savings Time, and legislative issues. They didn't stay long — only a few days — but during that short time, she captured the hearts of all who had the pleasantly stimulating experience of meeting her.

FARM BUREAU WOMEN

"Selling America"

"I am vitally concerned that many people who are enjoying the fruits of free enterprise are not aware that these benefits come because of the efforts of millions of Americans and not because of one group or another or because of laws passed in Washington.

"America is what it is today because it gives individuals an opportunity to work in a free society where each individual can advance based on his personal effort.

There are the words of Richard DeVos, dynamic president of the fast-growing Amway Corporation, Ada, Michigan, who will be the keynote speaker at the Farm Bureau Women's annual meeting in November. In an address titled "Selling America," DeVos will tell the women what is right about America and challenge them to show the young people of today that the highest standard of living in the world has resulted from the personal enterprise system.

DeVos is well-known as a speaker and authority before hundreds of groups from coast to coast. His "Selling America" talk has been awarded an Alexander Hamilton award for economic education from the Freedom Foundation.

"BEAN DAY AT THE CAPITAL" — an annual commodity promotion sponsored by Michigan bean growers — found the Gratiot County Farm Bureau Women again displaying their famous bean dishes and baked goods. Governor George Romney was one of their enthusiastic "customers."
FIRST OF A SERIES:

KLINE—ON FREEDOM

Allan B. Kline was president of the American Farm Bureau Federation from 1947 until his decision to retire from the presidency in 1954. Since that time he has contributed much toward public understanding of such complex problems as farm economics and national freedom.

BY: ALLAN B. KLINE

If you believe in freedom and are interested in it, you live at the right time because in America our institutions of freedom have been operating quite awhile. There isn't any question in my mind but that, if the institutions of freedom do survive, they are going to survive here.

Farmers have always been, and are now, interested in freedom. Some intellectuals think farmers are too dumb to understand, but some other people may be slightly dumb, too. As a matter of fact, freedom is not the usual order of mankind. It can be achieved through most of history under some sort of absolute power—a monarchy, an emperor—some sort of governmental authority which denied freedom. Practically everybody dead didn't have it. Most of the people alive don't have it.

Look around. There's a lot of talk about the natural rights of man. I can't think of anything more unnatural than the so-called "natural" rights of man. Man has lived, not always, but generally under dominance of some kind which denied the rights of individuals.

We have been richly endowed in this country. We are the one place in the world where there is the strength to defend it. We eagerly seek allies to join with us, but, as it now stands, without the U.S. there would be no one to join.

There are those who think that we have come to a situation where, with the United Nations, we can relax a bit, that some of the defense of the institutions of freedom will be passed over to this great international agency. Well, it isn't true.

The UN is not set up so that it could possibly maintain peace in our terms with consideration for the rights of man. If you ask people for the purpose of the United Nations, they would say it is to keep the peace. What is the institution in the UN whose job it is to keep the peace?

Some will tell you that it is the Security Council. But how is the Security Council set up? The fact is that it can't do anything that the Russian government is against—and they aren't for what we're for. They have used the veto over a hundred times.

The General Assembly is totally stymied without a "yes" vote from the government of Russia. You can't keep the peace that way.

What about the General Assembly? How is that set up? One nation: one vote. Most of the nations with a vote have not been able to take care of their own internal affairs, yet, when they get into the Assembly, they seem to think that they can take care of the affairs of the world.

Then there is the Secretary General—but I don't think that many people want one man making the decisions for the world. The UN can do a lot of things. It is a great forum. But do not think that the American people can escape any responsibility for the survival of freedom by wishing it off on the UN. It just isn't set up to do that job.

For the first few thousand years of recorded history of the West—there was no freedom at all. The Pharaohs in Egypt were God, and you couldn't argue with him. The few people close to the Pharaohs had some rights, but only at the instance of the "divine" ruler.

The Euphrates Valley had a long civilization and notable achievements, but no liberty for the people. The king was a direct representative of God. He had authority, but the people no liberty. The people had myth, custom, and authority. There were numerous ways of "divining" what the supreme authority was for or against.

There is no contribution to liberty as we know it in the history of man until you get to Greece. And this is a people and think of it. One estimate is that Athens had 50,000 free men. But the machinery of Athens was slaves—and the women weren't citizens.

If you were going to be born a woman, you would have been born today in the United States! The number of free people in Athens would make up a small-sized city in America today. But those free men achieved greatness in philosophy, sculpture and government.

The Greeks started THINKING. It was the product of an emphasis on the individual. Man could explore his world without being told what to think. In 383 B.C. a man forecast an eclipse of the sun in a few minutes. Anaxagoras was not an 'enlightened' philosopher of modern mathematics. He had just been looking at the stars and the sun and the moon and figured it out.

In 385 B.C. one man said that the earth was round and that it was a certain thickness at its center. He missed it by 50 miles. These Athenians could not have been great if they had not been free. They were men whose minds had broken the bonds of slavery. They were not held in check by authority.
By Don Kinsey

There was a popular song of the 1930's called "I Found a Million Dollar Baby!" That song might have been written for the farmers of Berrien County.

It was in the 1930's — 1934, in fact — that the farmers in the southwest corner of Michigan organized the Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Company. And their cooperative has returned nearly a million dollars to its farmer-owners over the years.

There are a few people left around Farm Bureau who remember when the petroleum distribution was carried on by a department of Farm Bureau Services. The petroleum plant at Eau Claire, in Berrien County, was a creation of Farm Bureau Services. The first tankwagon that rolled to the farms of Farm Bureau members bore the name of Farm Bureau Services.

In 1943, the Berrien County Farm Bureau rallied local farmers and bought out these facilities and the oil cooperative became a business operation of the Berrien County Farm Bureau and local farmer members. If you have known the leaders of this oil cooperative, you recognize them as leaders of the County Farm Bureau and active supporters of the Farm Bureau during its history.

It is a point of distinction that, considering the inclusion of the depression years in its life history, there has been only one year when red ink showed on the balance sheet of this oil cooperative. Jay Staley, the present manager, has been around a long time — since 1935, to be exact — and Jay is pretty proud of this record.

The operations are a model of efficiency that has been rendered by the cooperative to farmers of the area.

This petroleum co-op is one of the largest distributors of Farmers Petroleum products in Michigan. It delivers over three million gallons of fuels, and with other supplies, the dollar volume of its business totals $700,000 a year. The main plant at Eau Claire is supplemented by substations at Watervliet and Buchanan which distribute 160,000 gallons of fuels per year.

At the time when the cooperative was organized a local breeder of purebred Guernsey cows was active in getting it under way. His name was Russell File. He became a director of the original board of the cooperative and is still active on that board.

Russell File gave his fine leadership to the County Farm Bureau as well as to the oil cooperative. He was once president of the Berrien County Farm Bureau and a leader in membership organization work. He was a key man in the promotion and development of the Farmers Petroleum Cooperative in 1949.

Mr. File recalls that he was one of the early owners of a farm tractor in his area. He describes that tractor as "a pile of iron on four wheels." He declares that on the first day when the Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Company did business, one of the major oil companies lowered gasoline prices locally by 2¢ a gallon.

This oil cooperative now boasts about 1,300 stockholders and employs nine persons to provide the services and the deliveries. When you have driven a tankwagon for 31 years, you have seen a lot of the "growing up" done by the co-op. This is the record of John Froelich.

John recalls that in the 30's it was a good day when you moved $100 worth of fuels and oil. He recalls one day when all he sold on his entire route was four gallons of kerosene. One of the big sellers at that time was "Home Light Plant Oil." He also sold a good deal of axle grease. Most grease was just "axle grease" then.

There was a popular song of the 1930's called "I Found a Million Dollar Baby!" That song might have been written for the farmers of Berrien County.

They Founded a Million-Dollar Oil Company!
Broadcast Number 364 — released in early July — marks the seventh full year that "Farm Bureau at Work" has been featured on local radio stations of Michigan on a network basis. The popularity of the broadcasts continues to grow, with an average of 50 stations using the weekly program year-round.

Station programming of the Farm Bureau variety "show" changes with the seasons, but interest remains as indicated by listener reaction and reports from station management.

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
Ann Arbor; Dial 1050  WPRG
Alma; Dial 1280  WFYC
Alton; Dial 1300  WPAC
Battle Creek; Dial 1400  WKFR
Bay City; Dial 930  WBCB
Big Rapids; Dial 1400  WHRD
Charlevoix; Dial 1240  WFCB
Cheboygan; Dial 1240  WCBY
Clare; Dial 990  WCRM
Cleveland; Dial 1390  WCER
Detroit; Dial 880  WABC
Detroit; Dial 1230  WJR
Detroit; Dial 1320  WCE
Detroit; Dial 1420  WBT
Detroit; Dial 1530  WTHM
Greenwood; Dial 1400  WATC
Gaylord; Dial 900  WATC
Grand Rapids; Dial 1570-AM  WGRD
Hancock; Dial 920  WMPL
Hastings; Dial 1220  WBCB
Hillsdale; Dial 1410  WCSR
Ironwood; Dial 1280  WFRB
Kalamazoo; Dial 1420  WFRB
Kalkaska; Dial 1230  WWMK
Kalkaska; Dial 1510  WMEK
Lapeer; Dial 1530  WTHM
Lansing; Dial 870  WKAR
Ludington; Dial 1480  WGL
Marquette; Dial 1280  WMAM
Mason; Dial 1340  WAGN
Marine City; Dial 1590  WSMA
Marine City; Dial 1400  WMMD
Mio; Dial 1280  WMMD
Owosso; Dial 1080  WOAP
Owosso; Dial 1280  WMMD
Port Austin; Dial 1080  WTE
Port Huron; Dial 1230  WJR
Port Huron; Dial 1280  WHAV
Port Huron; Dial 1400  WHAV
Rogers City; Dial 960  WAKA
Rockford; Dial 810  WJBF
Rogers City; Dial 1280  WMMD
Saginaw; Dial 1210  WKNX
Sault Ste. Marie; Dial 1400  WTVB
St. Ignace; Dial 1400  WJBR
St. Ignace; Dial 1330  WRST
Sugar Bayou; Dial 1400  WRST
Suttons Bay; Dial 1390  WKJR
Traverse City; Dial 1090  WJRT
Upham; Dial 1390  WJRT
Whitehall; Dial 920  WMPL
Whitehall; Dial 1220  WBCB
Whitmer; Dial 1400  WHRD
Wyoming; Dial 1400  WJBR
"FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE"

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

JAYCEES

JAYCEES PRESIDENT—Wendell Smith, is interviewed by Farm Bureau broadcaster, Steve Van Slyke, for the "Accent Agriculture" television series. Their topic—the Outstanding Young Farmer program.

QUEEN CHRISTINE

U.P. WINNER

"PRINCESS"

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU QUEEN—Charlotte (Mrs. David) Thuemmler presents "Princess" Kirsten Marie, born May 19.

MARQUETTE-ALGER FARM BUREAU selected their county queen recently—Christine Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Toivo Johnson, Eben. Christine is crowned by Sarah Raja, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waino Raja.

A STETSON HAT— is presented to Iron County Farm Bureau Insurance Agent Eino Kaski, by regional representative Hugo Kivi, for being the top membership worker among Upper Peninsula agents. Kaski signed 10 new members.

PROMOTE MICHIGAN

42ND MEMBER

MICHIGAN'S Congressman Charles Chamberlain is the 42nd member of the House of Reps. to introduce the Agricultural Producers Marketing Rights Bill. Strongly supported by Farm Bureau, the bill is designed to protect producers against unfair practices because of voluntary membership in a marketing ass'n.

LISTEN WEEKDAYS TO THE LEE MURRAY SHOW NOW CO-SPONSORED BY CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY and AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Take a 5 MINUTE BREAK

AGRICULTURAL QUEENS appeared at Expo 67 in Canada to promote Michigan and its farm products. Governor Romney was on hand to bid good wishes to (left to right) Mary Jane Anderson, Michigan Apple Queen; Alice Erskine, Bean Queen, and Mary Jane Nolan, Cherry Queen.
The last minute completion of the "Kennedy Round" negotiations this winter, the closing of some doors and the opening of others, has put foreign trade on front pages all over the world.

Farmers are particularly interested in the possibilities—and problems—opened for them by the Geneva negotiations. With upwards of half of some crops going into foreign commerce, it is obvious that the farmer can no longer be disinterested in parts of the world, as a result of the war in the Middle East, the fact that most crops which are grown in quantity in Michigan, are in trouble if some crops such as cotton, tobacco, and soybeans fail to move into export. Acreage taken from these crops is easily convertible into others such as milk, eggs, livestock, and wheat, on which Michigan depends.

Farm Bureau has played a prominent part in the expansion of foreign trade in recent years. Realizing many years ago that they had to have foreign markets, farmers have worked hard to expand and find new markets for farm products. When the Reciprocal Trade Act, under which the Kennedy Round negotiations were conducted, came up for renewal in 1962, local Farm Bureau leaders worked hard to get passage of the extension. When some segments of the opposition, once these crops are easily convertible into others such as milk, eggs, livestock, and wheat, on which Michigan depends.

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