1968 is a crucial political year — one in which the highest offices of our nation will be subject to the will of the people who will make their decisions within our two-party system.

Farm Bureau believes in the two-party system and urges its members to actively participate in the party of their choice. Farm Bureau does not endorse candidates, but does support certain policies and principles of legislation and has a widespread interest in sparking a state and nationwide discussion of public policy issues useful in judging candidates for high offices.

The Michigan Farm Bureau encourages the appointment of county P.E.P. committees to lead in conducting political education programs involving members who have knowledge of political realities and who are interested and willing to work.

These P.E.P. committees are to help develop understanding of Farm Bureau policies and their relation to important public policy issues; publish voting or performance records; plan and conduct voter registration campaigns and explain political party structure, organization, and election laws.
The March Winds Blow...

The March winds are here again — let's see what they bring our way. When they blow from the south, we seem to hear the Ohio Farm Bureau folks say: "We're going to beat Michigan — we're going to beat Michigan . . ."

Recently I went with the state Farm Bureau board to a multi-state board meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. For me, this was a learning experience and very interesting. Ohio and Pennsylvania were the other two states involved.

If you think for one minute that Ohio has forgotten our membership contest, you are wrong. They are working very hard and are confident that they will win. They are ahead of us now in total membership. There was a lot of good natured ribbing between board members of the two states at the meeting, and beneath it we could detect that in spite of the fun, the Ohio folks are deadly serious about their membership work.

At the same time, Farm Bureau contends that the use of pesticides is essential to modern agriculture. Farm leaders ask that full examination be made of the entire pesticide problem, confident that home gardeners, week-end lawn hobbyists, and industrial and household wastes provide more of the problem than realized.

Meanwhile, pressures continue for farmers to increase world food supplies and to do so under the burden of such pests as the Japanese Beetle to also fight for the right to check the pests with chemical weapons. Farm Bureau, which alone among Michigan farm groups appeared in support of the beetle-spraying program, also asks for more pesticide research and warns against misuse of farm chemicals.

The President's Science Advisory Committee reports that "large increases in the use of pesticides necessary to control insects and weeds will be required in the years ahead." At the present time, only 120,000 metric tons are used in the developing world, excluding Mainland China. If food production is to be doubled (as appears necessary) 700,000 metric tons will be required . . ."

Another significant report showing that increased use of pesticides has not been made by the Food and Drug Administration. In a recent FDA publication is stated: "The evidence points to no protection for the consumer. There is every reason to believe the American food supply is free from harmful pesticide residues and has been for some time."

A total of 49,000 food samples taken over a three-year period were used as the basis for this reassuring evidence.

A major difference between U.S. farm plenty and foreign starvation can be traced directly to insect and rodent control — or its lack. Oddly, this is a fact most often ignored by naturalists and humanitarians who plead for a permanent cease-fire in the chemical warfare against insects and disease.

Farmers take seriously their job as caretakers of the land and as animal producers. Their professional in approach to chemical usage, farmers are not at all opposed to baby salmon dying. Farmers are opposed to lice, mites, blood-sucking ticks and disease-carrying flies and mosquitoes.

They are unalterably opposed to mange, ringworm, fruit-rot, potato scab, worms eating the hearts out of cabbage and the intestines out of chickens.

Farmers are opposed to lice, mites, blood-sucking ticks and disease-carrying flies and mosquitoes.

All of this, they are opposed to starvation for people.
NOW, FOR NOVEMBER

Most of us do a whole lot of preparation before we put any crop seed into the ground, but we often fail to help in the preparation necessary for our political system to function. Right now there are preparations starting all over Michigan for the various conventions and meetings which are a part of the election processes.

For instance the Republican county conventions are scheduled for March 27 and the Democratic county conventions for May 17.

If we as farmers expect to have any influence in the Legislature and other offices, it’s obvious to me that we have to be in on the selection of these officers. And I don’t mean just voting.

We as an organization cannot afford to endorse a candidate or party, in my opinion, but we as individuals have an obligation to be active. We have to be active in every phase of the election process from candidate selection to the final tally and report of the votes.

To be successful every candidate has to have three or four things—convention support, money, local contacts and friendly voters in the voting booths.

I think it’s pretty obvious that if we are to get the kind of honest, diligent officials we expect, some or us have to take off time to help nominate them. It may be that we even have to look around to find a suitable candidate, and sometimes advise him that he should run.

At the convention we need our kind of people there to make sure the man we support gets nominated. Sometimes we are critical of the nominees who are managed by the “professional politicians,” but I wonder if we have the right to be critical if we didn’t bother to go. The professionals usually “manage” things best when we amateurs fail to show up.

Once the candidates are nominated by the convention they need money if they are to have a successful campaign. We often think that the rich people pay the costs for political campaigns, but this just isn’t the case. In the first place there are too few of these monied people around, and then costs of campaigning are shot up to the point that they are almost prohibitive. If we are to keep competent people running for office we just have to help raise the money for their campaigns.

Then there’s the matter of local contacts—they are essential for election. This is an area where our wives and families could be very effective. We often read of teas and other cultural matters. All too often the policy of a party does not represent the thinking of the farmers. They probably understand the farmers’ problems better.

bers of Congress and the Legislature need to understand the farmers’ problems better. They probably understand the problems of those who supported them a lot better than most others.

The Michigan Farm Bureau is a big step closer to being a winner in the state-wide membership drive, but with “a ways yet to go” at 95 per cent of goal and 51,300 members according to Larry Ewing, Manager of the Field Services Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Michigan-Ohio race is becoming more exciting, with Ohio moving into a slight lead over Michigan in terms of new members. The Michigan Farm Bureau remains ahead in total members, but the gap is closing. Ohio’s new-member “offensive” must be countered and their lead overcome if Michigan is to win, and avoid receiving the “Tail-End” Trophy, Ewing contends.

How well this is being done in a significant number of counties has been demonstrated by the sixteen which have reached goal to give Michigan a solid growth-boost in the past month.

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LEGISLATIVE SEMINAR GUESTS — exchange notes. Left to right, they are: Rep. Jack Gingrass, (D) Iron Mountain, Dick Van Meerten, the Netherlands, Mrs. Kenneth Corey, Menominee county and U.P. Regional Representative, Hugo Evi, Van Meerten was an exchange student guest of the U.P. delegation.

MICHIGAN'S PROPOSED BUDGET — of nearly 1.3 billion dollars, is discussed by Rep. Arnell Engstrom, (R) Traverse City. — Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "The big problem continues to be fitting our state expenditures to our state income" he told the Seminar group.

Dial direct and let the savings roll in.

If you'd like to save some money, you'll be interested in Direct Distance Dialing. It's a more economical way to call Long Distance because direct dialled calls are all Station-to-Station instead of Person-to-Person. It's easy, too. Just dial "1", then the Area Code, it's different from your own, and the number you want. For an idea of how much you can save, here's an example. A 3-minute Person-to-Person call between Detroit and Chicago costs $1.30 at the day rate. Dial direct and the cost is only 85c.

So whenever you're reasonably sure the party you're calling will be there, dial direct and let the savings roll in!

The Third House

As is true in most capital cities, Lansing is the headquarters for lobbying activities of a large number of state organizations, including the Michigan Farm Bureau. The work of the professional lobbyist is largely misunderstood, a fact examined by prominent Lansing news director (WLS-radio) Robert Runyon, in one of his recent perceptive radio editorials.

In 1965, Runyon was honored by the Michigan Farm Bureau as a recipient of the "Distinguished Service to Agriculture" award, based upon his long-time support for law and order, his common-sense approach to explain complex programs and understandable by the public.

His editorial follows:

It is a profound pity that through the years the term "lobbyist" has taken on such an unhappy (and largely untrue) meaning. It has come to mean something almost world — something undeserved.

In most cases this definition is totally unjustified.

To be sure, any group of individuals with similar aims and methods of practice is bound to contain some few who are careless — this is inevitable.

But in the main the lobbyists, or "legislative agents" as some of them prefer to be identified, are honest, hard working men, dedicated to good, representative, democratic government.

Critical comment is often heard that these men are representatives solely of big money interests and they, unethical (if not illegally) influence legislative decisions to the detriment of the common citizen of the state.

This is an evident fallacy since the majority of the most effective lobbies are supported by labor unions, farm and agriculturally oriented groups, schools, townships, county and city governments. As a matter of fact — you

1968 — Year Of Controversy

One area of agreement by Legislators attending this year's Farm Bureau Legislative Seminars is that the 74th Legislature probably has the most controversial issues ever to come before the people of Michigan.

In 1968, it will be the court reorganization bill, "open, or fair" housing, anti-crime legislation, and the bombshell of the year — state aid to parochial schools.

These and other emotional issues are such that, as one House member put it, "Regardless of how I vote, I am bound to have everyone in my district mad at me for one reason or another."

Open housing and aid to parochial schools are probably the most controversial, according to Robert Smith, Legislative Counsel. In the case of the schools, stakes are very high, $21 million or more. Some sponsors concede it is "stretching pretty close to the (constitutional) line" — meaning separation of church and state.

Farm Bureau does not have a position on this issue, but such controversial measures do have an effect on other legislation. Important legislation is often ignored or is difficult to pass because tempers are aroused.

From bills carried over and the 1500 or more that will be introduced this year, Farm Bureau's legislative program will be completely covered. This includes agricultural bills, marketing, education, taxation and many others. Labor bills affecting farmers are again prevalent, including a complete rewrite of the Minimum Wage Law.
A pioneering era in Michigan Farm Bureau's history came to an end with the death of Einar E. Ungren, 71, February 15. One of the earliest staff members of the youthful Farm Bureau, Ungren was editor of the Michigan Farm News from 1923 until his retirement in November, 1961.

Born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1884, Ungren graduated from high school there. He came to Michigan for his higher education, and received a bachelor of science degree from Michigan State University in 1910.

Less than two years later, Feb-

uary 1, 1913, he joined the staff of the Michigan Farm News, working closely with Clark Brady, first secretary-manager, and others instrumental in the early growth of the state-wide organization.

Establishment of the Michigan Farm News in January, 1923, provided Ungren with the unique opportunity to stimulate members' interest in the Farm Bureau organization.

There were many campaigns through the years on various pub-

lic issues, and introduction of numerous, money-saving, home-grown members. Under the leadership of Mr. Ungren, the Information Division, a position he held until the end, was developed in the development of these issues and accomplishments.

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aging the expansion of the Information Division, a position he held until retirement.

At the 1992 annual meeting he was honored with the Michigan Farm Bureau Distinguished Serv-

ice to Agriculture award.

Surviving are his wife, Ethel, of Grand Rapids; a son, Richard, of Lansing; a daughter, Mrs. Lois E. Loetz, Grand Rapids; and two stepsons, Lt. Commander James C. Crum-

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A goal of the Michigan Agri-

culture Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) is that every Michigan cherry grower knows about and under-

stands the marketing program offered through the new Red Tart Cherry program.

County Farm Bureau cherry committees are carrying the brunt of the initiative in their areas, according to Robert Braden, MACMA Secretary-Manager.

"Selling" the new program to small- group members, in some cases with a number of members, means coming to a member's home for a morning cup of coffee and a review and discussion of the Red Tart Cherry program.

In other instances, teams of membership workers are actively canvassing the neighborhoods.

Too, a number of important horti-

cultural meetings are held during the winter months to inform growers how to harvest, price, and process this year's crop of cherries— thereby stimulating the value of the entire Michigan cherry crop.

The initial phase of the new cherry program, which goes in effect in 1968, is one of market research. A large company, according to Robert Braden, MACMA Secretary-Manager, will be reflected in an announcement representing the "full market value" of the red tart cherry crop.

"All members will be informed through a series of newsletters timed for greatest effectiveness for personal decision making," Braden says.

Activing for the members' crop will not be a "one-time" function of the new program; however, in years to follow, when a strong membership is es-

sential to the marketing program, the involvement of key members and the "test" in the "second phase" of the program which would make MACMA executives feel reasonably certain of the "barkers' cherries—with full bargain-

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Braden explained that the serv-

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To summarize the benefits of this committee system, Braden ex-

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"An interim committee was ap-

pointed until a solid membership base has been built, with an elec-

tion of a permanent committee in March, 1969. The election will be on a district basis to ensure a broad, state-wide representation to elect a second member to the marketing committee when sign-

ificant action has "stalled," as it is now," according to Braden.

"Although Michigan is the larg-

er cherry producer in the world, we cannot operate a truly effective marketing program alone—

the early growth of the state-wide organization.

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COWS and CALORIES

America's housewives may soon be called upon to referee the Battle of the Cow versus the Calories. In the front-row audience as the contest progresses will be the nation's dairymen. Sales of milk products have declined nearly 25% in recent years, with much of the blame attributed to the increased weight-consciousness of the country's housewives. The problem was recognized by Elton E. Smith, president of Michigan Farm Bureau, in an address before members of the American Dairy Association of Michigan at their recent annual meeting.

Mr. Smith recommended an expanded program of research to develop new dairy-processed products which would increase consumer use. As an example, he pointed to the dwindling consumption of fresh potatoes, which in recent years has been offset by gains resulting from the sale of processed potatoes—french fries, instant mashed, and convenience combinations.

Tasty, economical milk packaged in a dispenser carton and needing no refrigeration, is expected to be on the market within two years, Smith said.

When the battle ends and the smoke clears, America's cooks may find available on their grocers' shelves such pre-packaged dairy-related products as measured melted butter packets, instant omelet, souffles, and cheese fondue.

DONALDSON HONORED

Farmers' Week Date Changed

New dates for the 1969 Farmers' Week at Michigan State University are Charles E. Donladson, Jr., Dugott, as “Michigan Dairyman of the Year,” have been announced by MSU officials.

Beginning next year, Farmers' Week will be held annually in mid-March, during the University's spring recess. Dates for the 1969 Farmers' Week are March 17-21, according to Thomas K. Cowden, dean of MSU's College of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

"The change will help us accommodate the expanded education program presented during the week," Dean Cowden commented. New dates will permit the University to devote more attention and resources to the event.

Donaldson, 51, was honored during the All-Breeds Dairy luncheon. He is a member of the Michigan Agricultural Com- mission, a member of the Farm Bureau Policy Development Committee, president of the Menominee County Michigan Milk Producers Association, vice chairman of the Marquette Milked Pool Committee, and a member of MSU's Dairy Advisory Council.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM FARMERS' WEEK!

Among the many programs of special interest to Farm Bureau members during the recent Farmers' Week at Michigan State University, was a presentation titled "Problems and Prospects of Farm Organization". Morrison was presented by University sociologists, Christopher Sower, and Denton Morrison, with farm organization "reaction" to the Robert Prohling, of the National Research Institute, and Dan E. Reed, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

In his opening remarks, Morrison said that by focusing on farm bargaining organizations, he would emphasize that, in his opinion, they become the most important farm organizations of the future.

A bit later, he added, "I do not necessarily mean that I think farm bargaining will be generally successful. I say merely that farm organizations of the future will be bargaining organizations, and they will probably involve a strong bargaining component."

Elsewhere in his talk, Morrison said, "I have been in any bargaining attempt the terms of the sellers must not be too severe. "We have some recent instances in the newspaper business where the 'buyers' (in this case, the 'product' was labor—ed. note)—have simply walked folded up and gone out of business."

"He said that agricultural economists and retailers also have their buyers, the consumers, and they face the same kind of appetites for consumption of most farm products, including less demand for milk when the price increases.

"This may mean that the buyer cannot guarantee a price, and the sellers will not gain, even if they have the supply and the control over it. This points out another important thing about farm bargaining, namely that it is not just farmers bargaining with processors, but, to some extent farm organizations bargaining against each other.

"Morrison, who is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Michigan State University, said that farmers most often see themselves in the role of businessmen. Many also regard high growth and high prices as a threat not to the family or the neighborhood, but primarily to the buyer, and sometimes threaten the family and neighborhood itself," Morrison said.

In his presentation, Christopher Sower, who heads an Organization Research Unit within the Department of Sociology, Michigan State University said that, "There is nothing quite so unsettling as getting a product which no longer needs to be purchased.

"This statement early in his remarks underscored his opinion that, considering the rapid changes in technology and "in the larger society," an organization which does not sponsor regular evaluation and updating kinds of research will accumulate "considerable amounts of obsolescence within five years..."

He suggested the use of "balance sheets" to indicate when an organization's outputs no longer justify their inputs (When, for example, membership benefits are no longer equal to the value of annual dues).

"Symptoms of growth or decline can be observed before the actual condition of decline becomes evident in an organization. These would include: a public image as a 'vying' and effective organization, and ability to attract and hold capable members, especially young people, and the amount of energy which goes into such things as membership maintenance, versus that which is given toward achieving work-goals."

Sowers made it plain that farm organizations can be kept updated to meet changing conditions through recognition that there have been drastic changes in business and industrial organizations during the last decade.

Lending a humorous twist to a serious problem, he said "we do have middle-aged men like young women, but old organizations?"

He suggested that organizations should consider that if farm organizations of the future will be bargaining, they will remain to put into play what they can rule in design and test, "instead of driv- ing them out as is so customary."

Waters passed out an "Evalua- tion Guide" for rating the growth or decline of any organization... with prime questions dealing with goals and "concessions of agreement just the justification of the goals". The guide asks to what extent the organization is committed to goals which can be interpreted as being in the public good, and not primarily in the selfish interests of the members.

Striking at member-involve- ment, Christopher Sower asks: "to what extent are members personally committed to achieve- ing this organization?"

In commenting on the two presentations, Dan E. Reed, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau asked a number of ques- tions.

Referring to Mr. Morrison's statements concerning the unity and militancy needed among farmers if they are to be successful, Reed asked how it is possible for a truly voluntary farm organization to impose controls upon its membership in enforcing bargaining demands.

He observed that farmer in- comes have been greatly affected by higher farm labor costs, and that for a variety of such economic reasons, many farmers have been driven from the land.

"Basically, our problem is to adjust," said Reed, who noted that although the average age of a farmer in Michigan is 50 years, the Farm Bureau has been attracting increasing numbers of younger- aged farmers.
A Year of Success...

Record sales of $1,285,000 in 1967 were reported by the Lapeer County Cooperatives, Inc., with sales volume up 25% over the previous year. A $67,000 expansion program was announced by Joseph O’Henley, manager for the last three years. The Coop is operated under a management contract arrangement with Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and has 1,310 stockholder members.

Plans call for construction of a new grain storage facility at Lapeer with a 30,000 additional bushel capacity, and addition to the feed mill for bagged storage, a new grain dryer, installation of a fork lift tractor, and other new equipment. Purchase of the Dryden Elevator, with 50,000 bushel capacity, will provide for additional grain storage. The Dryden plant will be open only for grain harvest. The Coop has main offices in Lapeer and a branch operation in Imlay City.

A 30-year record net margin of $58,375 will be returned in result of sales in 1967. A $25,000 capital expenditure program was announced by Joseph O’Henley, manager for the last three years. The Coop is operated under a management contract arrangement with Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and has 1,310 stockholder members.

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All Farm Bureau women in Michigan (and men, too) are invited to attend the American Farm Bureau Federation. New developments in livestock, dairying, and crop production will be reported by the Information Division, and county Women's leaders of successful (and unusual) activities will tell of their work. Special friends are invited to attend - and to bring a special friend. The new dessert is one of several new dairy products.

Six Michigan Women Delegates to ACWW

Michigan Farm Bureau Women will be represented by six delegates at the ACWW triennial meeting in September at Michigan State University.

Named as voting delegates by the State Women's Committee are: Mrs. Maxine Scramlin, Mrs. Maxine Topliff, Mrs. Florence Carpenter, Mrs. Ann Campan, Mrs. Jeanette Babbit and Mrs. Margaret Kartes. Alternate delegates selected are Mrs. Maril Swindlehurst, Mrs. Hattie Lockhart, and Mrs. Dorothy Kramer. All other members of the State Women's Committee will be considered as alternate voting delegates as necessary.

A Happy Holiday

"Holiday Camp," sponsored annually by Farm Bureau Women of Districts 1 and 2, is scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, March 27 and 28. The two-day session will be held at Wesley Woods, Dowling, located on Clear Lake between Hastings and Battle Creek. All Farm Bureau women in Michigan (and men, too) are invited to attend.

An interesting and varied program will include Bill Eashnan, former staff member of the Michigan Farm Bureau, now with the American Farm Bureau Federation. New developments will be reported by the Information Division, and county Women's leaders of successful (and unusual) activities will tell of their work.

Cost is just $7.50, including meals, lodging and registration fee. Campers are asked to bring their own bedding, and to dress comfortably.

Reservations should be mailed by March 22.

HOLIDAY CAMP — MARCH 27 and 28, 1968

Please make reservations for:

Name: 
Address: 
County: 
Telephone: 

Clip and Mail to: Miss Helen Atwood, Coordinator, Women's Activities Michigan Farm Bureau, Box 900, Lansing, Michigan 48904

FARM BUREAU WOMEN

working, not waiting . . .

come — and bring a special friend!

A series of Springtime district meetings - beginning April 2, will serve to focus the attention of Farm Bureau Women upon political education, political forces, and the part farm people can play in a crucial election year.

All Farm Bureau Women and their friends are invited to attend these meetings.

Morning programs will reflect the state-wide emphasis on P.E.P.- Political Education and Participation, and the work Farm Bureau Women can do to publish voting and performance records, plan and conduct voter-registra-tion campaigns, and explain important policy issues, political party structure, and election procedures.

Afternoon program topics will vary from district to district, depending upon special interests of each group.

In the uneven-numbered districts, chairman will be elected to serve for the coming year. Each district Chairman serves on the State Women's committee.

Dates and places include:

District 1 — will meet April 2 at the Orange Hall, White Pigeon; District 2 — April 3, in the 4-H Clubhouse, Hillsdale county fairgrounds; District 3 — April 18, South Lyon Methodist Church; District 4 — April 17, Caledonia Methodist Church, 250 Vine Street.

District 5 — April 15, Potterville Methodist Church, District 6 — April 16, Croswell Methodist Church, District 7 — April 4, Ferris State College, Big Rapids; District 8 — April 10, Delta College University Center (near Bay City).

District 9 — April 19, Camp Kett, District 10-E — April 25, Rush Township hall, District 10-W — April 26, Chamber of Commerce hall, Advance, District 11-W — June 5, (with location to be announced); District 11-E — June 12, (location to be announced).

All Farm Bureau Women are meted to attend — and to bring a special friend.

Wittwer to Appear

Sylvan Wittwer, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State University, will be guest speaker when Farm Bureau women of Isabella County meet March 26. The public is invited to attend.

Mrs. Edmund Wonsey, county Women's Committee chairman, has named the following committee members to assist her in completing plans for the special event:

Mrs. Edmund O'Brien, also of Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. Elleanor Acker and Mrs. Eugene Lattimer, Coleman, and Mrs. Doris Larsen and Mrs. Johanna Fisch, Blanchard.

A 6 p.m. smorgasbord dinner in West Intermediate School, Mt. Pleasant, will precede the evening program.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
FOR THE FARM NEWS

The naming of Mrs. Margaret G. McCall as Associate Editor of the Michigan Farm Bureau News and creative writer within the Information Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, is one of a recent series of related Division changes, according to Melvin L. Woell, Manager. Included was the announced resignation of Steve Van Slyke, Director of Education and Research, and the naming of Charles Bailey to the vacancy. Van Slyke has joined the Chicago staff of the American Farm Bureau Information Division as Assistant Editor.

Bailey, who since December of 1964 has filled the post of Public Relations and Communications Director within the Michigan Farm Bureau Information Division, will now be in charge of preparing County Group Discussions, the Pack County Farm Bureau Publications. His new position is Communications, with special emphasis on educational materials for county Farm Bureau publications and general research work.

Promoted to the Public Relations Communications position is Carl Kentner, long-time member of the Farm Bureau staff and most recently Director of Office Services, Printing and Mailing. Kentner joined the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1951, as a Regional representative for the Alabama Farm Bureau, and fought for 16 years with Mrs. McCall as Associate Editor of the Michigan Farm News and creative writer within the Information Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Earlier, he was southwest regional representative for the Alabama Farm Bureau, after some years as a farmer and Farm Bureau leader. He spent the war years as an artillery officer in New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan. He served one year with a combat division in the Far East, and taught artillery at the Infantry School for a period of time.

Bailey remained active in the Army Reserve program, teaching courses in leadership and Command Operations. He retired from the Army and Active Reserve in 1959 with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Carl Kentner was born and raised in an Indiana Farm, moving with his family to California as a young man. Both parents served in a number of capacities within the Cass County Farm Bureau. Kentner was appointed Organization Director for the Sycamore Indiana Farm Bureau in 1951. This was followed shortly by several moves, including to Regional Representative for the Michigan Farm Bureau in Region 8, locating in Bay City.

A move to Mr. Pleasant as manager of the Farm Bureau Services branch and elevator west, near the Great Western Reserve, Kentner has been Regional Representative in the Thumb area.

The McCall's have five children. A speech and English major in college, Mrs. McCall has worked in all phases of Farm Bureau Information, with special emphasis on county office services. Carl Van Slyke came to the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1964, from radio, television and public relations work with the Information Division of the Alabama Farm Bureau.

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Premium rates for married men, age 23 and 24, are being cut by 30%, for example. Young drivers under 21,15 years old and 16 years old, can now qualify for insurance at the same rate paid by older adults.

Women, age 21 and over, can also obtain coverage at adult rates.

The new rating program will be offered in conjunction with other covers designed to meet the total insurance needs of young adults. Home, apartment, mobile home, travel and life insurance will be marketed along with the Family Automobile policy.

Listed are car insurance rate reductions for specific age groups of married men, ages 23 and 24 — Rates reduced approximately 30% from previous levels. Premium costs are now comparable to those established for older age groups.

Married men, ages 19 and 20 — Rates reduced approximately 20% from previous levels.

Young women, ages 21-24 — Rates reduced as much as 15% from previous levels. All low rate premium costs are now comparable to those set for older adults.

FROM: Chicago Daily News
By John M. Johnston

A book published in 1965 was titled "How to Argue with a Conservative." It was written by Neil Stablger, former Michigan congressman, and Douglas Ross, University of Michigan professor of political science. The book was written to memory and could demolish any conservative he encounters — provided of course, that the conservative sticks to the lines he has been given.

In a moving climax, Liberal addresses Conservative thus: "You know, it's curious. You accuse the liberals of being impractical, but it is the conservatives who so often advocate the oversimplific solution, the answer based on a single doctrinaire point of view. It is conservatives who so frequently oppose new ideas just because they seem to go counter to a rule or principle, without really examining their effect. That is why liberals are inclined to regard conservatives as the dogmatic theorists of this world — not the realists, after all. We invite you to join us on the growing grounds of the new ideas, the new solutions."

ONE OF THOSE simple doctrines to which conservatives are attached is a belief in the efficiency of a free market in adjudicating supply to demand through price changes. But for 35 years now the "new idea" has prevailed that governmental tinkering with supply and prices of farm products was a superior system.

The "new solution" has failed miserably in every respect save one. That lone triumph has been the success of the liberals in persuading the Congress to try again and again with a few more billions and a new name.

This situation was summed up at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago this week by Charles Shuman, its president: "We are completing the handing over of the largest crop in history, and the net effect has been to produce at the highest cost on record, and selling at the lowest prices in a decade."

THE PARITY ratio, the price comparison between farm products and other goods that is the index of farm prosperity, has fallen to 73 percent. In the depths of the depression in 1934, it was 71 percent. Net farm income for 1967 is $2 billion below that for 1966. Shuman would not call himself a liberal, but he seconds the Stabbelger-Ross motion that the "new solutions" be examined. Finding the results thoroughly bad, he urges, for the unprecedented time, a prompt end to government price-and-supply-control programs.

The tinkering clings to the myth that a price drop stimulates production because farmers strive thereby to maintain their incomes. This is another way of arguing that only high prices will prevent over-production.

THE FACT is that under supply-management, guaranteed-price programs, output has soared, and only reserve giveaways have disposed of the surpluses.

Shuman's free-market plea has the backing of a presidential commission, which hedged, however, to the extent of suggesting direct payments to farmers to ease the transition period between subsidies and a free market.

Congressional nostalgia for the "ideal life" of the family farm has played a great role in the subsidy programs. The net effect has been to keep people on the farms who should long ago have sought other occupations.

Today's high employment opportunities make the time ideal for an admission that after 35 years of testing, the "new idea" of a "planned" agriculture is a failure.
Volume Discount Sale

Save Up To

$18 per gallon

On All Oils

The More You Order... ...The More You Save!

Take advantage of this Volume Discount Sale on all motor oils, hydraulic oils and gear and transmission oils at your local participating Farmers Petroleum dealers and agents. Order now for big savings and take delivery anytime before May 1, 1968.

BIG DISCOUNTS ON GREASES, TOO!

We’re offering bargain prices now on our complete line of greases. This is the time to get everything ready for the first sign of spring.

* Ask your local Farmers Petroleum man about our farm tire sale!

FARMERS PETROLEUM

4000 N. GRAND RIVER

LANSING, MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
March 1, 1968
ELEVEN

DAIRY FARMERS FACE FUTURE OF CHANGE!

By: Al Almy

Market Development Division

The American Dairy Association of Michigan is respected as a dedicated representative of the dairy industry in the marketplace. This reputation has been earned over a period of years, during which the ADA — of Michigan has reached many crossroads. Fortunately it has been guided by sound leadership and the strong support of member-farmers.

Now, the ADA of Michigan has reached still another crossroad. Since 1964, milk production has declined and ADA income in Michigan has declined accordingly. Less money has been available for the Dairy Association to conduct dairy promotion activities.

 Naturally, ADA-M has been greatly concerned about this declining income and the need for new and improved products. It has been concerned about this problem in the light of the advent of various artificial substitutes, and the possibility of an increased dairy product promotional program for a variety of reasons.

Chief among these are changes in marketing which affect Michigan dairymen. Large grocery chains have bought or built their own milk processing plants and by-passed that milk formerly processed by private or cooperative dairy organizations.

These dairies have diversified into other food products, including such relatively recent "new" foods as imitation milk. Some of these substitute dairy foods have been created in large food stores because of their large profit margin potential.

It is not surprising that the question all dairymen must consider — who will promote the sale of their products as these trends continue? The ADA-M has determined that it must invest adequate money — dairy promotion programs will be ineffective and, accordingly, a vast new promotion program has been proposed.

Known as the "Michigan Dairymen's Market Program", it would be brought about through a state wide-marketing order under Michigan enabling legislation.

The program would be mandatory on all Grade-A producers.

During 1967, domestic sales of milk in all dairy products continued to fall nearly 5 billion pounds of fluid milk — an equivalent below 1966 sales. For the first 7 months of 1967, fluid whole milk sales were down 3% from a year earlier, cream and cream mixtures were down 5%, and domestic butter sales are expected to be down nearly 10% from a year earlier. Per capita consumption of milk in all products is expected to be about 584 pounds, down from 3% from the 600 pounds in 1960.

In view of the declining sales and consumption of dairy products coupled with the recent introduction of new imitation dairy products, dairymen need to actively promote their products to assure themselves of a future market. The acceptance and use of promotion and research programs of the American Dairy Association by the dairy industry in Michigan and throughout the nation is an example of what producers can do to extend the use of their products.

Historically, Michigan Farm Bureau has urged producers to voluntarily support commodity research and promotion programs. New regulations have been proposed of the federal government. These factors need careful consideration by all dairymen. The decisions they make in coming months will have lasting effects on the total industry...
FOOD PRICES — and their impact, was the topic on Cadillac’s Channel 9 — television recently. Noel Stuckman (left) Manager of Farm Bureau’s Market Development Division presented the farmers viewpoint. Tom Quinn (center) represented Spartan Stores — moderator is Howard Brown.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — goes this Holstein heifer, a Michigan gift through the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP) of Church World Service. Helping are FFA members John Powell (left) and Randy Bedell, both of Williamston. Checking in, is Michigan CROP director, Russel Hartzler.

MAILING MONEY ... 

LAST DIVIDEND CHECKS — of Farm Bureau Mutual’s second auto dividend, is readied for the mail by N. L. Vermillion, Executive Vice President of the Farm Bureau Insurance Group, as Carl Kammer of the Printing-Mailing department (right) assists. In all, more than $600,000 in dividends went to Farm Bureau members insuring 55,000 cars and trucks.

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LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

TO CHICAGO

STEVE VAN SLYKE — has left the staff of the Michigan Farm Bureau to become Assistant Director of the American Farm Bureau’s Information Division. He served as Director of Education and Research for the Michigan Farm Bureau. See related story — page 9. He will work out of the Chicago office.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL — Dale Sherwin, makes a point in speaking before a group at the annual President’s Conference at Camp Kett. Political education and action was one topic examined.

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IN APPRECIATION ...

TV PANEL}

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GOODIES GALORE — are eagerly accepted by the kiddies of the Raymond Schaub family, guests of the Gratiot county Farm Bureau at the recent new office building Open House in Ithaca. Several hundred persons viewed the new quarters, pausing to share conversation and cookies.
are you prepared?

A falling bale of hay, a foot slipping on an ice patch, a door slamming against fingers, the failure of an emergency brake, an overturned wagon—any of these situations could occur on your farm today. Any of these situations could result in a justified demand for Workmen’s Compensation tomorrow.

Three years ago Workmen’s Compensation was a vague term to most farmers. After all, the term applied only to non-farm jobs because Michigan’s original Workmen’s Compensation Act of 1917 specifically exempted agriculture. So the farmer obviously had no reason to concern himself with the complications inherent in Compensation.

But suddenly it was 1965. The Workmen’s Compensation law was revamped and agriculture lost its exemption. Agricultural Workmen’s Compensation was totally new ground. Many farmers expected to be burdened by additional regulations. So many cases of hay, small, medium, and large farming operations. All three plans are available, including exchange labor, with unlimited medical benefits being provided for the first day of employment. The farmer is provided with $100,000 Employee’s Liability Coverage and full Workmen’s Compensation benefits, if necessary. This additional protection may be the only thing that stands between him and disaster. Agricultural Workmen’s Compensation is an important as it is complicated. Education and understanding are necessary. As part of this awareness, Farm Bureau Insurance organization, Farm Bureau Insurance Group stands ready to help any farmer by providing complete information and professional counsel.

THE EMPLOYER’S MEDI-
CAL PAYMENTS COVER-
AGE CONTAINED IN THIS POLICY WILL NOT COVER EMPLOYERS WHO QUALIFY FOR BEN-
EFITS PRESCRIBED BY THE MICHIGAN WORK-
MEN’S COMPENSATION ACT.

The new law will take effect on January 1, 1968. This law applies only to new employment. For existing employees, Workmen’s Compensation benefits will continue to be provided by your current insurance policy. However, if you continue to provide insurance coverage, you must register with the Bureau. Registration is free and simple.

Q. When can Farm Bureau In-

EARN YOUR GARDEN with plants

DIABETIC "NO SUGAR" RECIPES. Cake, Candy, Pie, Canning, etc. S1.00.

“LETTUCE SEEDS. Please order popular varieties for Chicago climate. 500 seeds, juicily, juicy, juicy. Healthy plants that grow, too.

DIY FARM BLEND! 36 MISC.

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26 Poultry

KLAGEN’S DEKKAL PROFIT PULLET

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Although Michigan is one of the top industrial states with one of the highest per capita incomes, many of its school districts are finding themselves in serious financial trouble. Of the 741 school districts in the state 51 had a deficit in 1967 with 80 on the borderline this year.

Although assessments on property have grown rapidly, they have not grown nearly as fast as costs. A recent study of our school system finances by the Michigan Department of Education—the Thomas study—shows that school costs have risen 52% in the past ten years, with the cost of instruction up 56%. This study did not take into consideration the large salary increases in many districts in the 1967-68 school year.

How will the districts meet the need? There are numerous suggestions but most would require some form of legislation to implement and in some cases would require a local referendum in the affected school district.

The Thomas report suggests that the allocated portion of the school millage might be transferred to the state for collection and distribution to the local districts. This would tend to equalize the support of education between richer and poorer districts, they say.

Another suggestion made would be the transfer of the industrial tax back to state assessment and collection. The resulting tax would be apportioned to all districts on a formula basis in an attempt to equalize educational opportunity between districts. In all fairness it should be pointed out that either of these plans from the Thomas report would have rough sledding in the legislature—it would be a battle between the “haves” and “have-nots.”

Such a plan might also open the door to the levying of an added mill or two in the name of roads, hospitals, old age pensions or other needy projects. Under such a plan the local taxes might be lowered in the high millage districts while they might be raised in those districts presently levying very low millage for education. There are some districts which are reported to have as high as 33.5 mills for operation of schools while others are as low as 8 or 10 mills allocated. Millage for building is in addition.

The Thomas study group suggests that the state-wide tax rate might be about 12 mills, which they think to be about average millage. There is a bill in the legislature to levy a state-wide tax of 23 mills for schools.

If the property tax has about reached its maximum, where can new income for schools be found? There is presently in the legislature a bill which would increase the tax on cigarettes from 7 to 10 cents per package. This is estimated to produce another $55 million dollars a year—if it is passed. A similar increase in taxes on alcoholic beverages is not likely because our past experience has convinced many legislators that we are already at the point of maximum return on this tax. Another possible source of income which comes up in every session of the legislature is the removal of one or more of the sales tax exemptions presently granted business and agriculture on production equipment and supplies. One possibility is that the ability to provide high quality vocational education programs is a problem in many districts. Schools need to provide opportunities for students to become skilled in some occupational area. Vocational education should be an integral part of modern education. Students need to make wise career choices and achieve maximum “occupational competency.”

One of the big problems of the smaller school district is getting necessary facilities and teachers for a vocational program. The cost of such a program is about twice the cost of an academic program, generally over $1,000 per year per student. The Thomas report shows the average cost of an academic course in Michigan is $536 per student for the state.

One suggested solution to the local districts’ dilemma in vocational training has been to make this a function of the Intermediate School District (ISD). Under the present rulings, the Districts cannot operate such a program although they are authorized to own vocational training facilities.

One way that may be used to overcome this problem is for the district to own the facilities at or near the present campus of a local high school. They would be operated by the local school districts under contract. The adjoining participating school districts within the Intermediate School District would send their students to this vocational center. Students living outside the ISD boundaries could be sent to the vocational center on a tuition basis.

What effects would vocational programs have on the local Vo-ag and homemaking programs which have been so beneficial to our rural areas? Undoubtedly some of their activities would be taken over by the new vocational program. At the same time all of the girls attending courses related to the present homemaking classes might get the theory portion of their courses in the present high schools. They could receive their practical food preparation or nursing in the vocational schools.

The Vo-ag program might concentrate on producing agriculture while instruction for specific related occupations could be received in area vocational centers.

We must also face up to the fact that we are producing 5 or 6 times as many children on farms as there are farm jobs. At the same time, there’s a definite shortage of people with farm background in agricultural-related industries.

The outcome is anybody’s guess, but the fact remains that we are not presently serving the vocational needs of the majority of our high school students.
Here Are Your Row Starter Production Costs

In-Season Delivery — Cash

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield Goal</th>
<th>Fertilizer Per Acre</th>
<th>Bulk Per Acre</th>
<th>Bagged Per Acre</th>
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<tr>
<td>100 bu.</td>
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<td>$5.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 bu.</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
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ORDER EARLY AND SAVE!

Pre-Season Delivery Discounts — Cash

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yield Goal</th>
<th>Fertilizer Per Acre</th>
<th>Bulk Per Acre</th>
<th>Bagged Per Acre</th>
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<tr>
<td>100 bu.</td>
<td>110 lbs.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<td>150 bu.</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>7.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 bu.</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
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The Plan-A-Yield program can help any farmer who wants to get a more profitable yield. It doesn’t matter if you’re a corn grower presently getting 80 bushels or 150 bushels per acre, under ordinary conditions of production our program can help you increase your yield and increase your net income by lowering your cost of production. This plant food program is tailor-made for each farmer, farm, field, crop and yield goal. The Plan-A-Yield program gives you recommendations on rates, methods and time of fertilizer application; specific fertilizer carriers; type of hybrid; plant population and planting patterns; and controls for weeds and soil insects. As the plants develop there will be tissue tests to determine nutrient levels. At harvest time you’ll have total cost per acre, gross and net income, cost per bushel and most important, your income comparison with your present program.

COMPLETE: FROM SOIL TEST TO HARVEST

Our trained specialists assist you in your effort to achieve more profit with less labor. Produced in Saginaw and Kalamazoo, our fertilizer is quality controlled throughout its manufacturing process, to assure you of getting the most from your money. See your local dealer for details or send us a post card and our specialists will show you the whole program.

If you want bulk blend fertilizer at a lower price per ton contact our outlets at Remus, Coldwater and Marcellus.

*Special Corn Starter Fertilizer now has 2% zinc guaranteed.
Agricultural Workmen's Compensation:

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

1. FACT: The only absolute protection for employee injuries is a Workmen's Compensation policy.

2. FACT: According to the Workmen's Compensation Act, employers are liable for unlimited medical payments due employees working five consecutive weeks or longer.

3. FACT: Employers are liable for full compensation and unlimited medical benefits if they employ three or more employees who have worked 13 consecutive weeks.

4. FACT: Only Workmen's Compensation policies provide full protection for an employer who might become subject to the 1967 Workmen's Compensation Act.

5. FACT: Agricultural Employers' Liability policies were designed to protect employers before the 1967 Workmen's Compensation Act. Now, such out-dated policies may not provide adequate protection if the Workmen's Compensation Act employee exemptions are exceeded.

6. FACT: The Michigan Insurance Bureau has ruled that certain Agricultural Employee Coverage policies must contain the following:

WARNING
THE EMPLOYEES' MEDICAL PAYMENTS COVERAGE CONTAINED IN THIS POLICY WILL NOT COVER EMPLOYEES WHO QUALIFY FOR BENEFITS PRESCRIBED BY THE MICHIGAN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

7. FACT: This warning does not appear in any Farm Bureau Insurance policy. As Michigan's largest farm coverage writer... Farm Bureau Insurance could provide incomplete Agricultural Employee Coverage... but we won't!

Why Buy Workmen's Compensation Insurance from Farm Bureau?

Because all employees, including exchange labor, are covered beginning on the first day of employment. Medical benefits are unlimited. Because Farm Bureau covers any obligation for which you are liable under the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Act. Employer's Liability coverage is $100,000.

This complete coverage is available in several different programs, one of which will meet your specific needs... including a new, low-cost plan for small farming operations. For sound insurance protection, see your professional Farm Bureau agent today.