Citizenship Seminar set for Escanaba — June 11-12.

CHIPPEWA — organizes six new Community Groups.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED — by Farm Bureau Women.

Substantial sign-up continues in new "MACMA" Cherry-Marketing Program.

Michigan dairy farmers consider new "Dairymen's Market Program".

ASPARAGUS — first field-crop harvest of the year. 1968 Marketing program now underway.

WHEAT MARKETING PROGRAM — continues for 1968 crop.

Ground-Breaking for new Farm Bureau Services Feed Mill — near Battle Creek.

MICHIGAN WEEK — MAY 19 - 25
TWO  
MAY 1, 1968  
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

**Dwight D. Eisenhower Said...**

"People who value 'their privileges' above their principles soon lose both."

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**Tractors are Humming...**

Skin cancer is the most common of all cancers, and many cases of this disease are preventable. An estimated 105,000 Americans will develop skin cancer this year alone, and most of these will get left because their skin has been exposed too many of the sun's ultraviolet rays, for too long a period of time.

Skin cancer is also the most curable of all cancers. Yet, 5,000 Americans will die of this disease in 1968. Why? Because their disease was not treated in time.

Let's add this to our list of safety precautions. We have many do's and don'ts for safety protection on our machinery. Isn't it only good sense to add some for the operator of those same machines? Let's add this to our list of safety precautions.

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**Michigan Farm News**

A PERSONAL WORD FROM THE WOMEN:

May flowers! Aren't the roadsides bright with the many colors mother nature uses to dress her early flowers? No wonder the colors we humans like at this time of year are so bright, everything comes to life in spring.

Tractors are humming their working tunes as farmers and farmers' families are all busy outside preparing the land for planting. It's a tiring time, but also a happy time on the farm. New little lambs, baby pigs, and calves all enjoy the warmth of the sun, along with the protection of their attentive mothers to keep them from harm.

The sun is a good friend to us all. We know that without the sun, our newly planted fields would fail to show signs of life or growth. We must also remember that too much sun can burn humans, so as we get used to being outdoors in the sunlight early in the year, we should remember to use good sense.

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**Editorial**

**Law and Order**

"Human relations are more important than the power of the atom," said Allen B. Klime, versatile former President of the American Farm Bureau Federation made that statement in Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently.

"More than the question of law and order, if not the top issue in this country at the present time, is very close to the top," he said.

Who really knows the cost of the wave of violence which has swept our nation.

Within the past year, 22,000 people were injured, 280 seriously, in 45,000 civil disturbances, and 825 persons were killed. The property damage was $64 million and in Detroit alone.

Looting is shown as the greatest single cause of loss, with fires second and vandalism third. Miles of windowless houses along one Chicago thoroughfare in the riot area stand as mute testimony to the vandalism involved. One of the burned buildings was a church, where fire damage is now estimated at nearly $200,000.

Property can be replaced and buildings rebuilt, but what of the damages to people—to their respect for law and order—to their self-respect?

What strange new morality grips America—when "society" is blamed for the acts of individuals, when more concern appears to be shown for the criminal than for the victim, when "rights" are trampled in the name of seeking them—when wrong is declared right by mob rule.

What has happened to respect for law, when individuals choose which laws they will publicly defy, and are allowed to get away with it? Who can explain away the "peace marchers" who tried to storm the Chicago Avenue armory as national guard troops sought desperately to restore order?

And what campaigns may be conducted behind banners of non-violence, public defiance of the law can only lead to violence, and in the wake of the men of Memphis marches, to the worst sort of violence—to murder.

Murder used as a nation-wide excuse for more defiance of law, for more violence—more death.

"If there is reason to be proud in a Nation where armed men patrol the streets and turn around come couples against a wave of violence—murder used as a nation-wide excuse for more defiance of law, for more violence—more death.

America is founded upon the principle of government by law, instead of government by men. When men pick and choose which laws they will obey, they place themselves outside the law.

Farmers believe that "economic progress and human relations are more important than the power of the atom," said Allen B. Klime, versatile former President of the American Farm Bureau Federation made that statement in Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently.

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America is founded upon the principle of government by law, instead of government by men. When men pick and choose which laws they will obey, they place themselves outside the law.

Farmers believe that "economic progress and cultural advancement flourish best where men are free, responsible individuals."

Our Farm Bureau resolutions state: "We condemn the acts of those who incite or participate in riots, defile the flag, or burn draft cards. We recognize the right of citizens to dissent, but protests and demonstrations should not interfere with the rights of others and must not be used to deteriorate into civil disorder and anarchism."

"Each individual should be held liable for his share in or inciting, or inciting, any such disorders..."

Perhaps Allen Klime summed it up best when he said: "Obviously you cannot solve incarceration with federal troops. It must be obtained within the minds of the involved people..."
Plan Now

Now that Spring has come, most of us will be pretty busy for the next several weeks try- ing to start ahead of the weather. While we are making preparations for a big crop harvest next fall, we need to do a little thinking about our Farm Bureau harvest—the policies for another year.

I realize it's a long time until the first county annual meeting in Michigan, and in the meetings of Michigan Farm Bureau and American Farm Bureau Federation, but we need to be looking toward all of them.

Now is the time to make a good start to plan for involving all our members in the process of policy development. Policies which we make in the annual meetings or through discussions can certainly come back to haunt us later.

It would be helpful if our counties could start selecting delegates to the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau now. This would give us a chance to spend a little more time finding out what county Farm Bureau members want. It also would make it easier for our county delegates to make an extra effort to attend the resolutions session of the county annual meeting.

The job of delegate to the annual meeting is one of the most important in the Farm Bu- reau, because it's here that the direction is set for the coming year. And the delegates are many and some are very involved, so we just can't afford to make hasty or ill-informed decisions.

Any time a delegate goes to an annual meet- ing with only sketchy knowledge of an issue and the functioning of the Michigan Farm Bureau, our policy process is in danger of failing. The only way a delegate can have a full understand- ing of his county's position is to be at the county meeting of the AFBF. It helps that we also have advice and guidance for the annual meeting of Michigan Farm Bureau.

One of the things we need advice and guid- ance on most is new services for members. We have an alert, competent staff but we must have enough to come down from you if it is to be successful. We need your best thinking in policy develop- ment because policies finally become programs.

I've heard that some researchers found out that only 1% of the members make most of the decisions in any organization. They say other 8% make these decisions and another 25% help with the work of execution of the decision, while the other 65% just go along for the ride.

Now, I'm sure that we have more than any 10% of us in the policy process in Farm Bureau but we must work to get still more mem- bers involved.

The best way to get a person involved in Farm Bureau is to send him to the annual meet- ing of the Farm Bureau. We also would like to have a good group of county presidents attend the American Farm Bureau meeting in Kansas City, December 9-12.

At the last annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau we had a plenary load of county membership chairs attending. Without ex- ception, those I have talked with since their return have been most complimentary of the programs they attended.

I don't doubt that part of our success in membership this year has been a result of the inspiration these membership chairs got at Chicago in December.

At AFBF meetings, a person feels proud that he is a part of a mighty big organization and he usually comes home all peppe up and encouraged to do a better job in his own county.

We just can't get too much of this sort of thing, and in my opinion, the more people we get to this Kansas City meeting, the stronger organi- zation we will have in Michigan.

Elton Smith
"At the present time we know of no subtle effects on humans from the use of pesticides..."

Expert's Speak

Capitol Report

Reed Answers Controversial Pesticide Control Proposal

The Michigan Farm Bureau has played a prominent role in recent testimony in opposition to a proposal to set up a powerful state "committee" to deal with registration and control of pesticide materials. The proposal, House Bill 3911 - would also transfer much of the present authority in this area from the state Department of Agriculture to the Conservation Commission. Currently, the bill would greatly handicap farmers in their effort to control pests, and it has been carefully analyzed by representatives of our Department of Agriculture and the timely and proper use of pesticides.

There are many different problems, many different conditions, and often alternate treatments that may be desirable. Different soils, slopes and drainage situations must be met. For example, in some heavily localized problem areas, where there is no runoff, treatment is needed to control grubs to permit forest plantings to establish themselves. Banning of certain pesticides is not warranted in these conditions and is a real handicap to good conservation practices.

There is a great deal of difference between applying chemical to stable soils with no run-off and their application to ponds, roofs, pavements, and dumping directly into storm sewers.

Much of the current attack on the use of chemicals centers on DDT. I have an article here referring to DDT applications as "agricultural pesticides." Little, if any, DDT is used in our barns, and it hasn't been for some years. For instance, DDT recommendations were cancelled for use on dairy cattle nearly 20 years ago. Certainly, any continuing build-up of DDT in Great Lakes waters is not due to agriculture.

The bill on which this hearing is being held involves a serious matter, affecting the entire economy of this state. Answers must be based on sound and considered judgment. Unnecessarily restrictive and punitive action on the use of chemicals in Michigan is not the answer. Michigan is already far ahead of most states in the control and study of these chemicals. The Pesticide Center at Michigan State University is doing outstanding work in this area. It should be noted that Michigan is only one of the Great Lakes States, and unilateral control will not accomplish the result of clearing up contamination in the Great Lakes watershed.

We believe that the special legislative committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 146 can be very helpful in providing sound, reasonable and workable answers. Any study should include the total use of these chemicals, whether by agriculture, municipalities, public agencies, business, industry, or individual homeowners.

We urge that the House allow H. B. 3911 to remain on the table, and permit this committee to carry out its assignment.

A Helping Hand...

AMERICA HOPE
FOR A HUNGRY WORLD!

Public opinion polls generally place such things as the Vietnam War, the cost of living, and racial strife at the head of the list of great issues that concern people the most.

But one growing problem over-riding all others is that of worldwide population growth. A U. S. Senator, speaking on this problem, called it, "the most challenging crisis for the rest of this century," and he speaks with good reason. World population in the year 1887 was 1.3 billion persons. By 1957, just 70 years later, it doubled to 2.6 billion. By the year 2000, careful projections indicate a world population of 6 billion people must be provided with a minimum diet in order to exist.

In the matter of food production, the United States has become the shining hope of the world for the simple reason that it has demonstrated what modern technology can do to increase the productivity of the land. Free enterprise agriculture, coupled with revolutionary advances in the development and use of machinery, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, has produced dramatic results. Take but a few typical crops.

Corn production in the 1925-29 period approximated 26 bushels per acre. In 1965, it was estimated at 72 bushels. Wheat yield per acre went from about 14 bushels to 27. Cotton production has tripled in the last 30 years. For instance, DDT recommendations were cancelled for use on dairy cattle nearly 20 years ago. Certainly, any continuing build-up of DDT in Great Lakes waters is not due to agriculture.

The challenge of playing a decisive leadership role in helping feed two-thirds of the world's people is one of the major contributions we can make to the economic system of free markets and private enterprise. This system provides the incentives to create and apply the constant flow of technological developments on which we and the rest of the world's people depend for survival.
FARM BUREAU SECRETARY — Dan E. Reed, appeared on behalf of Michigan farmers at the public hearing in the House Chambers in early April. He said "Farmers are experienced in their use of pesticides and use only those products approved by research scientists to do the jobs that must be done."

AG-COMMISSION CHAIRMAN — Mrs. Rebecca Tompkins, filled a dual role in her appearance before the Pesticide hearing recently in Lansing. Active in the operation of a fruit farm north of Traverse City, she spoke as both a concerned grower and as a representative of the State Department of Agriculture.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION BRANDED AS "UNWARRANTED-UNECESSARY"

By: Margaret G. McCall

More than 50 persons appeared before the Conservation and Recreation committee of the Michigan House of Representatives at a public hearing to testify in regard to proposed pesticide control legislation. Witnesses included many nationally recognized scientists and researchers.

The hearing, called by Chairman Raymond Baker, Oakland county Republican, was held Saturday, April 6, in the House chambers. A crowd estimated at 250 filled the gallery. Beginning at 9:30 a.m., the hearing continued throughout the day, and several people were still waiting to testify when it adjourned.

Two bills had been introduced in the legislature this year under the sponsorship of the Department of Conservation which would have set up a committee with complete control over use of pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and rodenticides.

The proposed committee would have comprised nine members, including the Director of Conservation (designated as chairman), the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Public Health, the Director of the Pesticide Research Center of MSU, Dean of the School of Natural Resources at University of Michigan, and four members of the general public to be appointed by the governor, subject to Senate approval.

Committee Structure

Of the appointed members, one would have been from a recognized state-wide conservation organization, one from a recognized state-wide agricultural organization, one a medical doctor knowledgeable concerning pesticides, and one an ecologist from a state university or college.

Makeup of the proposed committee, as indicated, would have included not more than three having any connection with agriculture, one who would have been a director of agriculture, and the director of MSU's Pesticide Research Center.

Broad Powers

Broad powers would have been given to the committee to study and recommend to or approve or disapprove any program by a public agency to eradicate or control pests, to approve or disapprove all state agency rules pertaining to registration of pesticides, with power to modify or withdraw existing registrations; and monitoring of pesticide levels and residues in air, water, soil, wildlife and man.

One bill, S. 894, died in the Senate Committee of Conference.

However, an identical bill introduced in the House, H. 3011, was finally reported out of committee and laid on the table.

Though pressure by various groups opposing use of pesticides and other chemicals, a public search in the field, declared: "I suggest the Michigan Farm Bureau and other organizations and individuals then organize and be prepared before the committee, to truly reflect agriculture's views on the subject.

Farm Bureau Appearances

Among the numerous witnesses were farm leaders representing every commodity grown in Michigan. Test of the statement presented by Dan Reed, Secretary-Manager of Michigan Farm Bureau, appears on page 4 of this issue of Michigan Farm News.

Expert witnesses testifying before the committee included Mil- chell R. Zovon, M.D., associate professor of industrial medicine, the Kettering Institute, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati.

"D.D.T. most valuable"

Dr. Zovon, who has devoted the last 18 years to scientific research in the field, declared: "I consider DDT the single most valuable development of this century. It has done more good than any other development in our time."

He pointed out that the great risk of encephalitis in the United States has been virtually eliminated through the use of "so-called" DDT, and millions of lives have been saved throughout the world. "There is no margin of safety for food or health protection," Dr. Zovon explained. "At the present time we know of no subtle effects on humans from the use of pesti- cides, and it would be unwise to base legislation on such unknown future effects."

Unnecessary Legislation

Witnesses repeatedly emphasized that pesticides and other chemicals are highly controlled under present federal and state regulations, and declared that the proposed legislation was both unnecessary and unwarranted. They urged that "emotional and hysterical" action be avoided.

J. Dale Ball, director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, outlined present strict controls which govern use of pesticide control products. "They can not be met on the market in Michigan," he said, "it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the Michigan State Board of Agriculture Laboratory division. If it is used in food production, it cannot be used by U. S. Public Health Service Food and Drug Administration."

Ball pointed out that the Michigan Agriculture department relies heavily on research data from the Experiment Station and the Pesticide Research Center at MSU, which is considered one of the top research centers in the world. The director also noted that the Michigan Department of Agriculture had not used DDT since 1962. He traced the changing use of pesticides through the years, demonstrating that so-called "soft" pesticides have been replacing the "hard" pesticides as rapidly as scientific development permits.

Ball emphasized that "probably less than 50%" of the pesticides used are used by farmers. However, effective, safe pesticides may not be available to food processors and others, if we are to continue to have adequate, high-quality food available to consumers at reasonable cost."

Review Urged

The Agriculture department director urged a "complete review" of the pesticide issue as provided for in Concurrent Resolution No. 146. This resolution establishes a 10-member legislative committee representing both houses to study the effects of pesticide use by agriculture, municipalities, public agencies, industry and individual homeowners. Michigan Farm Bureau supports this resolution.

Experts witness emphasized again and again that further research and monitoring will enable the public to better protect our food and drugs. The industry in no way has been unfair. The public improperly understands to believe that certain pesticides are absolutely safe for human consumption. We don't believe that. We have been here in the past to help them understand just what it is they are consuming when they buy food that has been treated with pesticides."

One of many farmers who appeared, Dr. Wayne H. Hayes, director, Pesticide Registration Division, USDA, Washington, Dr. Donald Spencer, consultant, The Ford Foundation, New York; George C. Rohwer, Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington; Douglas E. Hanson, regional assistant commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Ms. James Butler, Dept. of Entomology, MSU.

Mrs. Rebecca Tompkins, chairman of the Michigan Commission of Agriculture, and wife of a Michigan fruit grower, also spoke against the proposed bill.

One of many farmers who appeared, Drane Balbich, a vegetable grower from Stockbridge and president of the Michigan Agricultural conference, said use of pesticides on vegetables, especially beet leaves, is absolutely essential in order to grow it, however, the Food and Drug Administration tests the lettuce as it is shipped, but before it is washed. He said that, in eight years of such testing, head lettuce producers had not had one single complaint due to chemical residues. He expressed surprise at hearing that the Department of Conservation has just recently stopped using DDT, and said, "This chemical is used extensively as far as agriculture is concerned."

Continuing public interest in the use of pesticides, development of new and safer chemicals, and the methods of control is expected. The study committee has been instructed to review all aspects of the problem and to report its findings and recommendations to the 1969 session of the Michigan legislature.

At that time, interested individuals and organizations will have another opportunity to weigh the merits of the committee's findings. In the interim, the recent hearing may have served a valuable purpose in exposing the issue to public scrutiny, giving people a chance to "peak their piece," and perhaps increasing public knowledge of the subject.
Livestock Management Tool

FARMERS USE FUTURES MARKET

More than 100,000 dairy cattle have vanished from Michigan farms in the past two years as high labor costs and the special demands of dairy farming have caused increasing numbers of farmers to move toward feeder cattle.

But as is often the case — many of the old problems evaded by the dairyman have been replaced by new ones, including occasional wild fluctuations in profits which have been common in the feeder business in recent years.

Now — something new, a Michigan Livestock industry first, has been tested and is offered by Farm Bureau Services to make it possible for the feeder to compute his profit and largely lock it in, before he puts the feeders in the lot.

This is done through a new hedging service involving an adaptation of normal futures trading to the livestock industry. Under the arrangement, any qualified livestock producer, with at least 25 head of cattle or 100 hogs for sale at one time, can participate in the futures market, using Michigan Livestock Exchange contracts.

Essentially, the process consists of computing the "finished" cost of the livestock involved by comparing these costs with the futures prices.

If the futures price is higher than the computed cost of the finished animals, the owner "locks in" his profit by selling a contract for a set price.

Under normal futures-trading, there seldom is an actual delivery of goods being traded. A symbolic contract and cash are used instead. Involved is a brokerage contract, a "margin deposit" for each transaction and a buying and a selling commission.

Under the new Farm Bureau Services hedging program, the brokerage contract stands, already made, for the local feeder's use. The considerable paperwork involved is done as a service of the Feed Department. Feedmen have been given special training to allow them to help producers with other mechanics of a modern marketing function which until now has been largely foreign to farmers.

The key to the process is sharp pencil-work, and the ability of the merchantile Exchange to accurately figure the finished costs of the livestock.

Having compared this finished cost with the futures prices, — and assuming the futures offer a favorable profit-margin, the feeder "pledges" a future payment (representing his livestock) by selling a contract at the named futures price and bearing a due date. Usually, the trader (feeder in this case) settles his contract for cash on or before the due date. Meanwhile he has "locked in" (assuming his profit while the livestock are on feed in the interim period. His gains come about in that, under those conditions, profits in the paper futures market tend to make up losses in a declining cash market.

Not to be ignored is the possible reverse effect when gains on a rising cash market are eroded by loss in futures contracts. Every feeder must keep in mind that the use of futures-contracts is to guarantee the computed profit, and in so doing, DOES NOT allow the feeder to speculate on the cash market.

There will be times when the feeder must decide to gamble on the cash market or not, because futures are not always favorable.

At present, the futures markets — through hedging, can guarantee the profit-margin of market cattle or hogs, the cost of western feeder cattle, and the cost of any supplemental grain required.

"We are dealing with a relatively new management tool — a method of marketing that brings Farmers Use Futures Market — through hedging, can guarantee the profit-margin of market cattle or hogs, the cost of western feeder cattle, and the cost of any supplemental grain required.

"We are dealing with a relatively new management tool — a method of marketing that brings many advantages," states Don Shepard, Sales Manager for the Feed Department of Farm Bureau Services.

"Although both the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the Board of Trade developed contracts for trading livestock several years ago, and these contracts are widely traded on both Exchanges, participation has been light on the part of livestock producers.

"We feel that many farmers do not understand the procedures involved in this new marketing concept, and others may not think of themselves as being large enough to take part in futures trading. Through a joint Farm Bureau Services and Michigan Livestock Exchange marketing program, we are out to dispel these fears and misconceptions," Shepard said.

He encourages feeders who want more detail, to contact their nearest Local Farm Bureau Services feed dealer or district Feed Department representative and to "try one or two contracts to determine, for yourself, that it works.

SIX May 1, 1968 MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Cherry Division Grows

STAFF MEMBER NAMED

A fast-growing membership representing impressionable young men, newly elected members to the statewide Processing Red Tart Cherry Marketing Committee and the appointment of a full-time Field Representative for the Cherry Division, are two of the progress items listed in a spring Cherry Division Report.

John Willise, appointed to the Processing Red Tart Cherry division of Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association has reached 265, representing well over 21,000 tons of production.

The report of Royal Call, acting secretary of the division, following election meetings and committee meetings, will comprise the Processing Red Tart Cherry Marketing committee's report and its analysis and price leadership.

Mr. Call said the committee's goal is the establishment of a realistic price for cherries this year.

Each district is entitled to one member on the committee, districts having more than 4,000 tons of production in the previous year are permitted an additional member.

District 1, comprising Antrim, Charlevoix, and other counties north, will elect its representative at a future meeting and its committeemen are:

District 2, Grand Traverse county, N. and S. ports; District 3, Benzie and Manistee counties, James Evans of Frankfort; District 4, Oceana; District 5, Mason and Oceana counties; District 6, Newaygo, Muskegon, Kent, Ottawa, Montcalm, and Ionia counties; Keith Moore of Grant and Rodney Bell of Big Rapids.

District 7, Allegan, Van Buren, and Kalamazoo counties, Vern Nelson of South Haven, District 8, Berrien and Cass counties, John Steinle of Eau Claire.

Swine Group

A new 16-member livestock committee — advisory to the board of directors and dealing specifically with swine — has been appointed by Michigan Farm Bureau President, Elton Smith.

The committee, representing 21 of Michigan's major swine-producing counties, includes:


Martin Burnhart, Hillyard, Mike Burton of Jackson, Harold Calloun of Lenawee, John Dunning of Calhoun and Mike Pringle of Branch, all District 2; Chip Bay of Allegan, Al Stine of Kent, District 4; Bill Biergans of Clinton, Russell Row of Ingham, both District 5; and Gene Oberle of Gratiot, District 8.

According to William Byrum, Livestock Marketing specialist within Farm Bureau's Market-Development division, "Swine producers have shown as much interest in a quality hog marketing program that the Michigan Farm Bureau has responded by asking this group of top producers to provide advisory opinion and research aimed at possible new service-to-member programs of importance to swine producers.
WILL YOUR FARM STAY IN THE FAMILY?

It has taken a lifetime, perhaps longer, to build your farm. It is a major investment of dollars and sweat. But what will happen tomorrow? Will the farm remain in your family? Or will it be split-up to meet immediate financial obligations which arise from a death or disability?

You can guarantee the future for your family and farm - through Farm Bureau Life's Family Financial Planning service. Here is what it can do for you:

1. Your Family Farm - Provide ideas for keeping your farm in the family - and creating an equitable inheritance for children who do not stay on the farm.

2. Estate Transfer - Provide ideas to help you reduce the high cost of transferring your estate to family members, including reduction or elimination of Federal Estate Tax, Michigan Inheritance Tax and Probate and Transfer costs.

3. Social Security - Provide ideas to help you qualify for Social Security benefits when you elect to receive them.

4. Partnership - Provide ideas for partnership continuation agreements - to protect your operation in case of a partner's retirement, death or disability.

Contact your local Farm Bureau Agent. He'll arrange an appointment with one of our Family Financing Planning Consultants, to work with you and your attorney.
"FAIR PRACTICES ACT"  
New Rules of Fair Play Will Protect Farmers and Ranchers

"They said it couldn't be done!" In this fashion, Michigan Farm Bureau Secretary-Manager, Dan E. Reed, announced the successful passage through Congress of the much discussed "Agricultural Fair Practices Act of 1965," which will be a fair share of controversy, since it was first introduced, was strongly backed by Farm Bureau through the many hectic months of its movement, first through the Senate — the bill was defeated by a vote of 99 to 2, on the H.R. 13146 on May 13, 1964. Passed by the Senate last August, the bill faced two more critical hurdles — a favorable House vote, and then — the need for conference action to iron out differences.

Following the favorable House vote March 25 (32 to 90) the Farm Bureau urged the Senate to accept the House version in order to become involved in the risky business of a conference committee.

The Senate accepted the House version in early April and the measure becomes law with the President's signature.

WESTERN UNION
TO: MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU — APRIL 16

PRESIDENT JOHNSON SIGNS INTO LAW TODAY S-109, THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR PRACTICES ACT. CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR FINE WORK. JOHN C. LYNN, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN FARM BUREAU WASHINGTON D. C.

Ten Michigan Congressmen voted for the bill and one, voted against it and four are listed as not voting. Since a Roll-call vote was taken, the name by which is listed is the end of this article.

After passage, the House voted to substitute the number of the bill as originally passed in the Senate as S-109. Originally introduced in Congress in the fall of 1964, it numbered thousands, dozens of proposal amendments and nearly four years of time were involved from beginning to successful conclusion.

Unsuccessful in the 88th Congress in 1963, the bill was reintroduced both in 1965 and 1967. Problems that beset it included provisions requiring Farmers Cooperative amendments proposal and off-again, on-again support from various groups, other than the Farm Bureau.

At various stages of the measure's painful progress, Agricultural Department support appeared to wane and wax. Although the Department was thought to be opposing the bill in its final House vote, last But passage, House Agriculture Committee Chairman, W. R. Poage, reported that with the adoption of the "Sisk amendments" the Department supported the bill. The announcement was of particular language important to several sections of the bill, and were offered by California Representative F. B. Sisko.

The bill as passed is considered to be strong, and sure to be of considerable benefit to farmers and ranchers — who are pledged to the "Land of Hospitality." The terms of the act are protected by new rules of fair play on the part of processors, distributors and business relations with farmers.

Especially pointed are sections of the act designed to provide farmers with tools to fight the threats of "price rigging," monopolies, and business practices designed to discourage farmers from voluntarily participating in marketing contracts.

These prohibited practices are clearly defined by the act. In this fashion: "It shall be unlawful for any handler knowingly to engage in, or to cause or authorize any handler to engage in the following practices: (a) — to coerce any producer in the exercise of his right to join or not to join a marketing contract with an association of producers or with a producer; (b) — to refuse to deal with any producer because of the exercise of his right to join and benefit from an association of producers to exist. I also should protect the rights of farmers to join associations of producers and the right of associations of producers to exist. I also should protect the rights of farmers to join or not to join, these organizations."

According to Chairman Poage, "I believe that the legislation protected the right of my farmers to join associations of producers and the right of associations of producers to exist. I also should protect the right of farmers to join or not to join, these organizations."

Elsewhere in the discussion, Poage said: "We made the final version of the bill and proposal, which would actually assure anyone to produce the right to belong, or not to belong to a cooperative and a cooperative."

Five Michigan Congressmen — all of them Democrats, voted "Nay" in support of the measure, an action strongly urged by Farm Bureau. They were: Marvin Esch, Gerry Brown, Edward Hutchins, Charles Chamberlain, Donald Riegle, Jr., and James Herdman.

Four Michigan Congressmen — two Republicans and two Democrats, were listed as not voting on the measure. They were: John Conyers, Jr.-D, Charles Dinges, John Fuller, Donald Benedonfield, and Philip Rappe-R.

MICHIGAN WEEK-MAY 19-25

"Land of Hospitality,

Michigan's farm folks are among the eight million citizens of our state who are invited to participate in Michigan Week May 19-25.

Theme this year is "Michigan — Land of Hospitality." There are actually special days intended during the observance, beginning with May 18, Saturday, which is known as Community Pride day and dedicated to final clean-up and preparation for the observance.

Sunday is Spiritual Foundations day; Monday, Our Government day; Tuesday, Heritage day; Wednesday, Lifecellhood day; Thursday, Education Day, Friday, Hospitality day; and Saturday, May 25, Michigan Day.

Win Schuler of Marshall, 1968 general chairman, declared: "Michigan Week is much more than a celebration. It is a time for renewal, rekindling and re-building of pride in our great state and determination on the part of all of us to work together for its advancement."

He said Michigan Week is "...the climax of many year... of preparation, and that with the adoption of the legislation that is making Michigan famous is a year-around effort, too."

Of special interest to Michigan Farm Bureau members will be selection of the Michigan Week and the Agricultural Development-of-the-Year. General chairman's chair is John Calhoun, chief deputy director, Michigan State Department of Agriculture. Chairman Poage, for the agriculture award is Richard Arnold, farm editor of WAKA in East Lansing, while the same position in relation to the product award will be held by: Dr. C.C. South, Northwood Institute in Midland.

Many Farm Bureau members throughout Michigan are participating in related county and state Michigan Week activities.

The Agricultural Development-of-the-Year award, first made in 1963, is designed to focus national and international attention on Michigan as a leading agricultural producer, and a leader in developing new techniques and better agricultural products.

Contests for the agricultural award may be farms, agricultural and horticultural associations, food processors, and all other entities. Regions of Michigan, or of an area that is making Michigan State product award winners may be either an end product manufactured in Michigan, and be related to the industry of Michigan.

Frankly, it may be an end product in itself, or an accessory that is sold to the public. The win-ner may represent an unusual farm product, a totally new invention.

County, regional and state winners will be named on the same schedule as the agricultural award competitors.


Besides the awards programs, and special Michigan Week days, there will be poster displays with the 1958 emphasis, speeches and programs, and thousands of citzens designated as "Minstrels," who will spend a few minutes of their time to talk up Michigan."
I

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

May 1, 1968

NINE

Vote"Yes"

for Milk

About May 15th, the official ballot will be mailed to you for voting on the Michigan Dairymen's Market Program for Grade "A" milk as proposed by ADA of Michigan. This is the official vote. Voting at winter meetings was only advisory. Block voting is not permitted. Unlike ADA voluntary programs, you cannot approve this Program by not voting. You must complete, sign and return your individual ballot within 15 days to have your vote counted. We urge you to vote "yes" for milk.

Questions and Answers about Michigan Dairymen's Market Program as Proposed by ADA of Michigan:

Why is it necessary? (1) Imitation milk is a growing threat. (2) Supermarkets are fast becoming major processors of milk—but only to cut costs. (3) Independent dairy processors are going out of business or diversifying. Dairy farmers, on the other hand, have a bigger and bigger stake in the market for milk. They now own 95% of the dairy business. Can we afford not to develop and promote our product vigorously?

How does the Program work? The Michigan Agricultural Commodities Act provides for the establishment of a program for market development, advertising and research. If the Program is approved by 2/3 of the voting producers (who must vote "yes" on the official ballot as individual producers), the cost is shared by all Grade "A" producers without exception. No "free riders" are permitted. The Program would be administered by a 15-man dairy farmer committee nominated by Co-ops and Michigan D. H. I. A.

What is the rate of set-aside? The familiar "Six Market Test" sets the standard for advertising and promotion at 15¢ per capita. To meet this standard, it is necessary to raise $1,600,000 in Michigan. Therefore, the set-aside rate is 4¢ per hundred on all Grade "A" milk sold.

Who controls the Program? Grade "A" dairy farmers of Michigan—through a 15-man committee nominated by Co-ops and D. H. I. A. The Director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture is a non-voting member of the committee.

How would funds be used? For market development, advertising and research to expand the market for milk produced in Michigan.

Would this Program replace the present ADA voluntary program? Yes. If this Program goes into effect, present ADA deductions from Grade "A" milk checks will be stopped immediately.

Do all Grade "A" producers share the cost? Yes. Unlike voluntary programs, this Program requires all Grade "A" producers to share the cost. Grade "B" producers will remain on a voluntary basis.

What does it take to get this Program started? The Program must be approved by 2/3 of the voting producers. Your vote is vital. The Program could easily fail if too many producers take approval for granted and do not take 30 seconds to mark and mail their ballots. Since individual production is a consideration in the vote, each Grade "A" producer must indicate his "Base" (or April 1968 production) on the ballot, sign and return it within 15 days in order to have his vote counted.

What happens if you do not return your ballot? Unlike ADA voluntary programs, you must vote "yes" on the official ballot in order to be counted. You cannot approve the Program by not voting. It is urgent that every producer mark and return his ballot. Voting at producer meetings this past winter was only advisory.

By resolution at their Annual Meeting, these organizations have endorsed the Michigan Dairymen's Market Program as proposed by ADA of Michigan:

- Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association
- Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club
- Michigan Jersey Cattle Club
- Michigan Brown Swiss Association
- Michigan Ayrshire Breeders Association
- Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Association
- Kalamazoo Milk Producers Cooperative
- Berrien County Milk Producers Cooperative
- Michigan Producers Dairy Company
- Otsego Sanitary Milk Products Company
- Michigan Milk Producers Association
- McDonald Cooperative Dairy Company
- Mackinaw Trail Milk Producers Cooperative
- Constantine Cooperative Creamery
- Copper Country Dairy, Inc.
- Michigan Professional Dairymen
- Producers' Equalization Committee

—Paid Advertisement—A.D.A. of Michigan—
SOUTHWEST AFRICA — its customs, its costumes, were described by women of Ionia county at the meeting. Five of the countries in ACWW were featured by counties in the district, in preparation for the ACWW triennial which will be held at Michigan State University next September.

5000legates Expected

A pictorial history, "People and Fabrics of the World," taken primarily in the United States, will be published next year. It will include many of the fabrics and designs shown by the women in their talks. The first issue will be published in the United States in 1969. The women are proud of the fact that the first edition of the book will be published in the United States.

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TEN  May 1, 1968  MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Scholarship Awarded Kenneth Koenigsknecht

Winner of the 1968 Marge Karker Farm Bureau scholarship, awarded by Michigan Farm Bureau Women, is 20-year-old Ken­neth 1. Koenigsknecht, of Route 2, Parks road, Fowler. The Clinton county youth plans to enter Michigan State University next fall, as an agricultural student. He will specialize in either farm management, agronomy, or animal husbandry, he says, working toward a bachelor of science degree.

Kenneth is the second oldest in a family of six boys and girls, children of Mr. and Mrs. Viola Koenigsknecht, of Fowler. Since their father’s death two years ago, the sons have operated the family farm, with their mother serving as farm manager and bookkeeper.

Present farm operations include a beef cattle herd averaging 120 cows, with six calves, which are bred primar­ily for dairy purposes, and 500 pounds of feed and 500 acres of fields. The farm is 640 acres in size. They farm milking cows and dairy cattle, as well as beef cattle, and they also raise hogs.

Kenneth is a graduate of Fowler high school, Class of 1966, and in June will have completed two years of study at Lansing Community College. He has com­muted daily to classes in order to help with the farm operation. During the summer, he has also worked part-time on the assembly line, and plans to return to his farm later this summer for full-time employment.

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BEAN SMORGASBORD:
BEANS and QUEENS

Pretty girls, delectable bean dishes, and Michigan residents with hearty appetites were all in abundance at the recent Gratiot County Farm Bureau Women's Bean smorgasbord.

A crowd estimated at nearly 600 was served the traditional bean and ham dinner in Van Deusen Commons at Alma College, according to Mrs. Charles Cary, general chairman.

During the evening's program, judges selected Barbara Wilson, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wilson of North Shade township, Carson City, as Gratiot County's 1968 Bean Queen. Along with the honor goes the opportunity to compete for the title of State Bean Queen in Fairgrove during Labor Day weekend.

Second place went to Judy Held, another 17-year-old from Carson City, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Held. Third place was awarded to Linda Thomas, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Thomas of rural Beeke- erville. All three girls are high school seniors.

Larry DeVuyt, Farm Bureau regional representative and a Gratiot County resident, was master of ceremonies.

Harvey Leuenberger, Saginaw, Farm Bureau director from District 5, was present to welcome Dale Stieneman, Gratiot County Farm Bureau President, into the "President's Club" on behalf of President Elton Smith.

Membership in the honorary club is limited to County Farm Bureau presidents in Michigan. Guest speaker was Dr. Myron P. (Mike) Kelby of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University. Dr. Kelby, who recently accompanied Kellogg Young Farmers on a tour of European and Asian countries, discussed world food supplies and related agricultural problems.

Michigan's Outstanding Young Farmer, Robert East of Allen- dale, was one of 47 state nominees who participated in the national selection of America's Four Outstanding Young Farmers.

The program, sponsored by the Journal-American, was held April 9 in Des Moines, Iowa. Its purpose is to honor agricultural leaders of the State and to "foster better urban-rural relations by creat- ing a greater interest in, and understanding of, today's farmers and their problems.

National winners in the 1968 contest were: Richard L. Kerbs of Blackfoot, Idaho, who operates a 2,300-acre potato and row crop farm; Jerome Sickinger of Cato, Wisconsin, dairyman who raises grain on his 800 acres; Charles H. Stone of Huntsville, Alabama, operator of a 1,600 dairy, corn, and soybean farm; and Cecil Zahnow from Ramb, North Dakota, whose farm operations encompass 9,000 acres and a herd of 528 cattle.

Winners were named by a panel of 10 well-known agricultural experts, using progressive soil and water conservation, and contribution to the community as criteria for their selections.

As Michigan's nominee, Buist received an expense-paid trip to the national finals. A Farm Bu- reau member, he and his wife, Nina, were guests of Michigan Farm Bureau on the recent Wash- ington Air Tour.

Give a hoot about savings?

Want to be a wise money saver? Then just dial your Long Distance calls direct instead of placing them Person-to-Person. It's one way to cut your phone bill if you are reasonably sure the party you are calling will be there. And it's easy, too. Just dial "1," then the Area Code, if 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 Cincinnati costs $1.30 at the day rate, Dial direct Station-to-Station and that same call costs only 69¢. You pocket the 64¢ per cent difference.

So be smart. Give a hoot about savings? Dial direct. It's the money-saving way to call Long Distance.

FOUR TOP YOUNG FARMERS NAMED

WHAR. WHY HAVE AWFUL ROADS?

Neglect of rural road maintenance, which results in dangerous traffic hazards, damage to vehicles, impaired fire, police and ambulance service, and excessive maintenance costs to school bus systems, has prompted Oakland county rural residents to organize a protest group. WHAR (Why Have Awful Roads?)

Already operating in most townships of Oakland county, the organization and its leaders hope to stimulate similar action among rural residents throughout Michigan, where county roads have become the "neglected stepchildren of the road system."

Ben East of Holly, nationally known outdoor writer and life-long Michigan resident, is chairman of WHAR. He listed some of the group's immediate goals as:

"To upgrade maintenance of rural roads by more efficient and regular schedules of work and by prompt repair of trouble spots, to work for a construction or re- placement program, adequately financed, aimed at preventing total breakdown of the gravel road system in the next few years; to obtain better planning of, and better supervision over, maintenance programs.

"To insist that classification of rural roads and their selection for major improvements be divorced from all political considerations and based instead on reliable and realistic traffic counts."

Michigan Farm Bureau's policy statement on highways for 1969 includes this information:

"Michigan has a total of 113,380 miles of roads and streets. Michigan's 83 County Road Commissions are responsible for 77%, (67,035 miles) of the total road sys- tem; 25,133 miles of this total are classified as Primary Roads (35% inadequate) and 62,595 miles are classified as Local Roads (47% inadequate).

"Pointing out that most county supervisors, in the more populous counties, are appointed rather than elected, and in turn appoint the County Road Commission, East de- clared:

"We are interested in legislation aimed at returning to the people a needed measure of citizen control over the county road commissions. We believe such control can best be obtained by making the office of commissioner elective rather than appointive.

"It is the function of government to serve all the people," East said, "rural residents are entitled to the same con- sideration as those of cities and villages, and road traffic has as much right to safe passage as traffic on major highways."

He concurred with the Michigan Farm Bureau policy statement that:

"As a result of the rapid growth of the interstate system, counties have the additional costly job of fitting our local roads into that system that increased traffic on our local roads caused by small in- dustry, recreation users, etc., which create added stress on such highways and structures.

"The most desirable recreation areas are, in most cases, accessible only by county and local roads. Proper de- velopment of rural areas, including industrial expansion, is dependent on an adequate road system."
Want More Power?

Farmers Petroleum's NEW Additives

HPA and HPAD for diesels
Delivers Extra Power in Custom DIESEL FUEL and POWER-BALANCED GASOLINES!!

Farmers Petroleum customers get new high octane gasolines blended specifically for top performance all year long ... and the "extra power" of HPA, the new high performance gasoline additive. HPA cleans your fuel system and keeps it clean, free from harmful rust and other foreign material. Convince yourself ... try a tank today for faster starts and longer engine life.

TOMORROW'S FUEL TODAY!!

You can depend on Farmers Petroleum to keep ahead of the rest, to give you Tomorrow's fuel Today. The new diesel high performance additive, HPAD, makes outstanding Power Balanced Custom Diesel Fuel better than ever. Get quicker starts ... more power ... and less smoke from Custom Diesel with HPAD. Increase your tractor life with a tankful today.

Farmers Petroleum reminds you that State law forbids the use of studded snow tires from May 1 to November 1 on State highways.

Farmers Petroleum
FARMERS PETROLEUM
4000 N. GRAND RIVER AVENUE / LANSING, MICHIGAN
FROM CORN FIELD
TO NEW FEED MILL

Ground has been officially broken — and building has begun on Farm Bureau Services impressive new feed mill — located on a 60-acre site one mile east of the Climax exit off I-94 on the next edge of Calhoun county.

If you drive at modest speed, and watch closely, you can see where last year's cornfield has become this year's new industrial site, with about 200 workers expected to be on the job at the height of building activities.

Construction of the plant is being financed by the public sale of six per cent interest-bearing 15-year maturity Farm Bureau Services debentures, with heavy sale of the securities reported, as enthusiasm for the new mill mounts on the part of Michigan farmers. This enthusiasm confirms intensive research conducted some months ago, indicating the need for the mill and pin-pointing the best location.

Fortunately, there were ideal transportation facilities in the exact location checked as being best for the project, and the prospective feed mill will be built on the heart of the open farmland. Nowadays, instead of growing corn on the land, thousands of bushels of corn along with other feed-grains will be "imported" from nearby areas to meet the production capacity of the modern and highly automated plant.

"We are so completely automated that 60 ingredients including 30 drugs, medicants and additives, can be mixed by 'prescription' into large quantities of feed," said Elton Smith, President of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

All of which was hard to visualize on the day of the official groundbreaking ceremony when Smith stuck a spade into the moist soil and tossed it toward cameramen and reporters.

Nearby was a pine-board stake, topped by a red ribbon, upon which someone had written, "M. W. Corner — new mill.

More than 100 persons braved a high wind on an otherwise nice day, to witness the ceremony. Smaller smaller was employed symbolically by members of Farm Bureau Service's 33 man board, at township, railroad, and construction officials and dozens of interested spectators gathered.

When in operation next year, (a hoped-for dedication is planned for sometime next December) — the feed plant will have an automatic batching system with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of both mash and textured feeds.

There will be bins with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels, plus a 3,000-ton mixed ingredients storage capacity and 20 impressive bulk load-out bins.

What will the new mill mean?

For one thing, more jobs for the Climax, Galesburg and Battle Creek areas. It will mean a new landmark for those traveling either by train or auto.

But most of all, it means a new market for home-grown grains, which can be manufactured into feeds and sold at more competitive prices.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF FARM BUREAU SERVICES NEW FEED MANUFACTURING FACILITY NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

STRENGTH THRU... GROUP ACTION!

From all indications — the Community Farm Bureau program is "on the move" in Michigan, with Chippewa county leading the way. Six new Community Groups have been added to the 13 already in operation in that county, making a total of 19 groups.

The new groups and their chairmen include: Riverside, Gordon Andrews; Speedway I, James Kamper; Speedway II, Vern Van Staten; Blairville, Delores Nettleton; Dryburg Drifters, Leslie Mayer; and Cloverland Community Farm Bureau, Kenneth Ross.

In Chippewa county, as in many other parts of the state, the successful organization of new groups has included the "Group Organizer approach". Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Schwiderson of Dafter, in Chippewa county, (he was Michigan's Most Outstanding Young Farmer" in 1961-62) served as group leaders. Edwin DeWitt of Rudyard is President of the Chippewa county Farm Bureau and served on the state Community Group advisory committee in 1967. Robert Wilson of Pickford serves as chairman of the county-wide Community Group committee in Chippewa, where the county currently has the largest one, serving 81.3 per cent of its total membership enrolled in groups.

"With the apparent renewed interest in groups throughout the state, members will have a much better opportunity to be effective in Farm Bureau," according to Jack Deppong, director of the Community Programs department of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

"Chippewa county leaders have shown what can be done to build a strong foundation for local Farm Bureau programs through Community Groups ... and are to be commended for doing their part in this important member participation program ... " Deppong declared.
MMPA annual meeting

The Michigan Milk Producers Association has taken a strong stand in favor of keeping control of agricultural pesticides in the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

The action came at the MMPA Annual Delegate Meet-
ing in Lansing on May 3, 1968, the 7,900-member state's largest dairy farmer cooperative adopted policy guidelines for the future.

Besides last year's vote on pesticides, MMPA Delegates endorsed a proposed new advertising program to be paid for through a mandatory contribution by all Michigan dairy farmers, and strongly backed adequate state financ-
ing of research on cattle problems.

The pesticides matter, now before the Michigan Legis-
lature, may be the most pressing question facing farmers at the annual meeting.

MMPA's policy states: "Under no circumstances should extraordinary governmental regulations or bans be im-
posed on the use of pesticides, but will enable a much more ef-
fective use of pesticides, the MMPA Delegates indicated.

"We oppose any attempt to remove authority for con-
trol of pesticides, the MMPA resolution said. As a matter of Agri-
culture, and we urge that Department to work closely with other agencies of government to assess effects of farm use of pesticides."

"We believe that programs of information and educa-
tion on pesticides should be undertaken by the Agricultu-
re Department, and that such programs should be di-
rected by the Department of Agri-
culture, rather than by the USDA."

The resolution on pesticides also praised the work of the Michigan State University pestcides research center, established last year with backing from MMPA members, and noted that information concerning the "many unan-
swered questions concerning pesticides" can best come from such research centers.

On related matters, MMPA Delegates urged speedy Congressional approval of a proposed law to limit the im-
porting of possibly inferior dairy products from other coun-
tries into the United States, said that Federal farm pro-
gress must be used as intended by Congress to strengthen farmer income; endorsed school milk, school lunch and other programs of the Commodities program established by the Nutrition Act of 1965. The policies as concerns this pro-
gram are set by action at the A.F.B. Board of Directors. The resolution calls for a referendum every five years when voting the same as stated in the resolution.

(6) Funds collected should be administered by a producer board selected by the affected producers.

(7) Provision should be made for an annual certified audit. This will provide producers and the general public with an adequate accounting of expenditures.

The Michigan Farm Bureau's resolution pro-
posed that the Michigan Farm Bureau's Program for the promotion of Michigan agriculture should be considered a "cooperative agreement," and that as a result of the integration of the dairy industry into the marketing program, there shall be deemed to have assented to the marketing program by those voting in a referendum, and these must represent two-thirds or more of the production of the commod-
ities involved.

(The Michigan law, Agricul-
tural Marketing Act of 1965, states that non-member employees shall be deemed to have assented to the proposal if either of the following conditions are met: If 60% or more of those voting representing 51% or more of the affected commodity produced by those voting assent to the proposal. If 51% or more of those voting representing 60% or more of the affected commodity produced by those voting assent to the proposal.

(8) Continuation of the program after each three-year period shall be by two-thirds or more of the eligible pro-
ducers voting in a referendum, and those must represent two-thirds or more of the production of the commodity involved.

Since last August, your Michigan Farm News has reported on the problems facing dairy farmers in marketing. We have seen that the Market Stands at Crossroads (March issue), which would con-
tain a mandatory flat set-aside of 4% per hundredweight of milk produced for such promotion and research.

"We have examined in some detail the proposed Michigan Dairyman's Marketing Program ("A.D.A. of Michigan Stands at Crossroads" — March issue), which would con-
tain a mandatory flat set-aside of 4% per hundredweight of milk produced for such promotion and research.

The program must be approved or amended by two-thirds or more of the eligible producers voting in a referendum, and these must represent two-thirds or more of the production of the commodities involved.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Federation passed a resolution supporting the Michigan Dairy Marketing Plan, calling for a referendum every five years when voting the same as stated in the resolution.

The program as proposed by the A.F.B. Board of Directors should provide for a referendum every five years when voting the same as stated in the resolution.

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tain a mandatory flat set-aside of 4% per hundredweight of milk produced for such promotion and research.

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tain a mandatory flat set-aside of 4% per hundredweight of milk produced for such promotion and research.
Oppose World Wheat Plan

The American Farm Bureau Federation vigorously opposes Senate ratification of the controversial International Wheat Trade Convention.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, Legislative Counsels John Lynn and bamboo N. Harris said that the proposed convention would not liberalize world trade in wheat as some contended, rather it would reduce U.S. wheat exports and bring lower incomes to U.S. wheat farmers.

Not only would it result in lower farm incomes in the market place, it would result in other substantially tighter government "supply-management" or the implementation of an export tax, Lynn said.

"Feasible solutions of U.S. wheat sold in the export market means more wheat thrown back onto the domestic market," he declared.

"This would deprive prices to U.S. farmers. The International Wheat Convention would mean lower, not higher wheat prices to American farmers." Lynn, who serves as Legislative Director for the American Farm Bureau in Washington, D.C., said, "we believe that refusal to ratify would make clear to the world that the United States intends to remain "price.""

Bryan said, "As the world's largest producer and exporter and most efficient producer of farm products, American farmers can play a larger role. We have set our sights on annual agricultural exports of $10 billion. This goal is attainable if we are permitted to price export markets and market efficiently.

"This requires vigorous trade negotiation and the rejection of restrictions on world trade with nations which are prepared to offer reciprocal benefits to U.S. exports. Such negotiations not only must include, they must emphasize trade in agricultural products. At the same time, government supply-management features of domestic programs should be abandoned. The proposed International Wheat Trade Convention is contrary to these objectives.

"Refusal to ratify the Convention should result in a significant benefit to the U.S. farmers since it would indicate clear Congressional intent that significant and important agricultural export commodities should not be placed in a similar "trick jacket." Lynn concluded.

Effective Bean Markets Concern of State Board

By: Noel Stuckman, Manager Market-Development Division

County Farm Bureaus in Michigan's dry bean producing area are being urged to be active in alerting members on how to become more effective in bean marketing.

This action came at the conclusion of a four-month study of the role that Farm Bureau could play in bean marketing. The study was conducted by the Michigan Farm Bureau Dry Edible Bean advisory committee in conjunction with county Farm Bureau bean advisory committees in all major bean producing counties.

Michigan farmers grow about 98% of the total U.S. crop of navy beans. For years, producers have been interested in the possibility of organizing a state-wide growers' association to cooperatively market their beans. To date, all efforts to organize bean growers on a large scale have been relatively unsuccessful.

The study revealed that a substantial number of bean growers are interested in cooperative marketing, but there is a lack of agreement among producers concerning the best approach to organizing. This lack of producer unanimity on the part of the state and county committees resulted in a decision by the Michigan Farm Bureau to not enter into organized bean marketing activities at this time.

The Michigan Bean Growers Marketing Cooperative, which was organized three years ago, has about one-third of the state's navy bean crop currently being grown by its members.

The officers of that organization met several times with Farm Bureau's Dry Edible Bean advisory committee and more recently with the presidents of many of the bean county Farm Bureaus.

Bean producer meetings are being held by most county Farm Bureaus to bring about better understanding of bean marketing, and methods by which producers can have a greater voice in determining the price of beans and possibly lead producers into an accord concerning the type of marketing organization they need — and will support.

The Michigan Farm Bureau board pledged continuing interest in the marketing of beans on the basis that Farm Bureau is committed to the principle of free markets and the concept of a larger role for the state and county Farm Bureaus in the marketing of beans on the basis that Farm Bureau is committed to the principle of free markets and the concept of a larger role for the state and county Farm Bureaus in the marketing of beans.

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The state Dry Edible Bean advisory committee — established to conduct the special study — completed its assignment with the conclusion of the study and its report to the board of directors.

The chairman of the committee was Jack Laurie, District 6 director on the Michigan Farm Bureau board. Others serving on the board of directors were Walter Frahm and Harvey Leonemberg, both bean growers from the Saginaw Valley bean producing area of the state.

Chairmen of county Farm Bureau bean advisory committees also served as members of the state advisory committee. They included Tom Kopaczewski, Arendal; Clarence Frank, Bay; Maurice Goea, Clinton; Allen Canby, Eaton; Henry Jennings, Genesee; George VanderVeun, Gaylord; Howard Ritter, Huron; Dale Haney, Ionia; Harold Holt, Lapeer; Jerry Whitel, Mclllan; Herbert Perkins, Montcalm; Bernard Nellenfeldt, Sanilac; Roy Chrisine, Shiawassee; Roy Creenia, St. Clair; and Lyle Sylvester, Tuscola.

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NEWLY APPOINTED — members of the Michigan Farm Bureau Dairy Advisory committee held their first meeting recently in the Farm Bureau Center. Left to right are: Michael Satchell, Tuscola county; Beverly Veliquette, Antrim; Orlo Sparks, Wexford; Eugene Fleming, Otsego; Robert Zebl, Clinton; Walter Frahm, Saginaw; Howard Lanning, Saginaw; Al Almy, secretary, Lansing; Howard Ehienbloom, Saginaw; Remus Riggs, Branch; Frank Wiesmarr, Kent; Terry Edington, Eaton; Earl Mulder, Ottawa, and Max Graybiel, St. Clair.

June 14 Deadline for Wheat Market Program!

Backed by substantial research evidence showing that orderly wheat marketing can bring more income to growers, the board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau has announced a continuation of the Farm Bureau wheat marketing program on the same basis as in the 1967 crop year.

The recommendation came to the board from the state Soft Wheat advisory committee, which also suggested that Farm Bureau opposition to the International Wheat Convention should be made widely known. Currently subject to ratification by a two-thirds favorable vote of the U.S. Senate, the agreement would place restrictions on U.S. farmers in pursuit of wheat markets throughout the world.

Designed as a continuous program, the original contract-agreements signed by growers in 1967 remain in effect for the new crop year. Producers will soon receive a return sign-up card with their final payment checks, with the card to be used in indicating the extent of their participation in 1968.

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AGRICULTURE IN ACTION
—— PICTORIAL REPORT

GRATIOT QUEEN AND HER COURT

PRETTY YOUNG QUEEN — Barbara Wilson, 17, of Carson City, is chosen as Gratiot county's 1968 Bean Queen. At right is Judy Hall, 17, also of Carson City, first runner-up; Linda Thomas, 18, of rural Breckenridge (at left), was second runner-up.

SMORGASBORD SERVING LINE

FOOD CHAIRMAN — for the Gratiot county Farm Bureau women's bean smorgasbord, Mrs. George Vanderveen (left) surveys the dessert table loaded with eye-popping, mouth-watering cakes, candies, cookies and other delicacies concocted from Michigan navy beans. Dale Stoneman (center), Gratiot county Farm Bureau president, and Mrs. Charles Cary, (right) general chairman, were among the 600 satisfied customers who attended the annual dinner and program. The event was held in Van Dusen Commons at Alma college.

KLINE SPEAKS

FORMER PRESIDENT — of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Allan B. Kline, was keynote speaker at a "Liaison Rally" for Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliate company employees, held at Grand Rapids.

RECOGNITION

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN — Harold Zorman (center) of Hillsdale County receives a recognition award from Alvin Wells (right), county president, while Nicholas Smith, district FB director, waits to offer his congratulations.

TIRELESS TIRE-MEN

UNICO "HI-FLOTATION" TIRES — from Farmers Petroleum Co-op, Lansing, are installed on new Farm Bureau Services fertilizer spreaders in an operation involving almost 800 tires and several types of applicators used in custom work.
A screech of brakes, the jarring crash, then silence followed by wailing sirens and the antiseptic whiteness of a hospital emergency room. These are the ingredients of a serious automobile accident. And as medical costs steadily mount, so do your dangers of serious financial loss... even if you have car insurance.

Medical Benefits Increased
While medical costs have risen sharply, auto insurance medical benefits remained essentially the same. Farm Bureau Insurance Group has changed that. On April 15, all Farm Bureau auto and truck insurance medical benefits were increased by 50 percent... and at no cost to policyholders. Medical benefits formerly set at $500, $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000 have been raised to $750, $1,500, $3,000 and $7,500 respectively. The 50 percent medical benefit increase is another step in a broad program designed to further improve auto coverage and benefits. This continual reassessment reflects the philosophy of Farm Bureau Insurance Group management: The responsibility of an insurance company is to provide the best protection at the least cost within the range of sound financial responsibility.

Increasingly, the improved medical benefits are now being mailed along with premium notices. In this way the policyholder can quickly determine how much his medical benefits have increased.

Two Dividends Declared
But growing policyholder benefits and insurance innovation are nothing new at Farm Bureau. In 1967, Farm BureauMutual's Board of Directors declared two annual dividends totaling over $600,000. Members insuring over $5,000,000 cars and trucks with Farm Bureau reaped these rewards for safe driving.

Young Driver Rates Reduced
Too often young drivers pay more for insurance simply because they are young. In keeping with the development of improved auto coverages and benefits, Farm Bureau has implemented a major rate reduction for young drivers. Married male drivers ages 23 and 24 are eligible for adult driver rates which represent a rate reduction ranging up to 30 percent. In addition, rates for married male drivers ages 19 and 20 have been reduced approximately 20 percent and rates for unmarried women ages 21 to 25 have been reduced 15 percent.

Innovation, development, sound policyholder service, increased benefits... the hallmarks of growing Farm Bureau Insurance Group.

MORE COVERAGE, NO COST — All policyholders insuring cars and trucks with Farm Bureau Insurance Group will now have 50% more coverage under the Medical Benefits section of their policies. The increased protection, provided at no cost, was put into effect to meet rising medical expenses.

Shaver Leads Again
The annual reports have been distributed to Farm Bureau leaders, staff personnel and selected policyholders throughout the State.

Reproductions of the seven portraits are available upon request, at no charge. The reprint sets, produced in black ink on heavy, pastel-colored paper, measure 8 x 11 inches and are suitable for framing. Requests should be forwarded, along with an indication of the number of sets desired, to: Communications Department, Farm Bureau Insurance Group, 4000 N. Grand River, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

FARM OFTEN MARKET PLACE

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

Skills are valuable, off or on the farm

OPPORTUNITIES BECKON

Often as we worry over the exodus of our youngsters from the farm, we overlook two very important facts. First, we are producing far more children on the farms of America than there are farm jobs, some authorities estimate 8 or 10 times as many as we can employ on Michigan farms.

Then too, we should not forget that most of these young people would be in a non-farm agricultural occupation. Opportunities in this area are almost unlimited and range all the way from the mechanic to the scientist studying the intricate life processes of plants and animals. This huge business employs nearly a fourth of all the employed people in the United States, and some estimates are far higher.

As agriculture becomes more and more technical, the services required by farmers will become increasingly complex and numerous. The new techniques will require more workers and they will need to be highly skilled. Many of the skills needed do not presently exist, because the basic processes are still being developed.

As an example, one of the new jobs in government and in the food industry today is the detection of pesticide residues. This is a relatively new profession which has developed within the last 25 years or so.

A recent survey of the starting salaries of the 1966-67 graduates of Michigan State University has some surprises for those parents who are unhappy about "junior's" studying agriculture. The survey showed that holders of bachelor degrees in agriculture averaged nearly $8,200 starting salary. This was second only to the engineering students who averaged $8,700.

At Michigan State University, the College of Agriculture has reorganized its former Short Courses into a new Institute of Agricultural Technology to train technicians for the new scientific agriculture. This program is one of the ways in which the Department of Labor is working to keep more of our youngsters in agriculture.

Some of the county Farm Bureaus have participated in these conferences by sponsoring and also by making sure that local counselors get to the meetings. Through this means, the College of Agriculture is working to keep more of our youngsters where we need them — in agriculture.

Has your Farm Bureau been active in any of these conferences? If they have not, this might be a good project for the county Farm Bureau young farmer or the County Women's Committee.

Of course, MSU is not the only institution in the state offering advanced training in agriculture-related jobs. Several of the local colleges are offering training in such things as dairying, horticulture, and farm mechanics. For example, Andrews University at Berrien Springs, has a dairy farm technicnician course organized through the joint efforts of several groups including the Farm Bureau's Michigan Agricultural Services Association. Their first class is graduating this month.

It is very probable that other courses will be made available in other Community Colleges as local people request them and as students become available. Students for these courses have not been easy to find. Again, this is probably due to a lack of understanding on the part of parents and prospective students.

Many of the high school Vo-Ag departments are presently working with youngsters who want farm experience. Under the supervision of the Vo-Ag instructor the student spends several months working on a local farm. He is enabled to make some money through the program and at the same time he gains valuable experience which will later help in his life's work.

This program is one of the ways in which the provisions of the new Hazardous Occupations rulings of the U.S. Labor Department are being somewhat softened. Boys who are working under the supervision of a qualified instructor do not violate the rules which must be met but most of them involve procedure and the necessary paper work to satisfy the Department of Labor.

One of the restricted jobs listed which would ordinarily be open to a 14- or 15-year-old is driving a tractor of over 20-horsepower. Some of these jobs will still be open to these children if they are enrolled in a training program and are "closely supervised by a qualified instructor." There are some other requirements which must be met but most of them involve procedure and the necessary paper work to satisfy the Department of Labor.

This regulation pretty well stops the use of children in the family on the farm. There is one exception, however. Most of the regulations here have been widely published, but any farmer using youngsters to help on the farm had better study these rules carefully. There is a heavy fine for violation of the order.

Most of these youngsters do not need additional training to make maximum use of their present skills and knowledge. Many communities have training facilities which have not been mobilized to help with the training.

Does your community have a job experience program in effect? Are there opportunities for your community? Are there facilities in your community not presently utilizing the opportunities available to help with the training? Are there facilities in your community not presently operating in an experience program which could be utilized for training?

By: Charles H. Bailey
Director, Education
and Research
Michigan Farm Bureau

MARCH TOPIC SUMMARY

"School Problems"

QUESTIONS: Preferred sources of added school revenues.

GROUNDS REPORTING: 695

382 Increase Tobacco taxes
336 Earnmark racing receipts
195 Add I.D. tax
189 State operated lottery
171 State collect and distribute industrial property taxes
158 Add state income taxes

Other choices were not selected by as many as 100 groups.

There are any number of places where such training is possible in most areas of the state and this may be one way to beat the substantial cost of vocational training facilities. Many communities have expressed the desire to become part of such a training program.

We would be less than realistic if we didn't mention the fact that there are areas which have few if any of these plants available. This presents the problem of locating farms or businesses which can give some sort of meaningful training to interested students.

Another subject which has received much attention lately has been the list of prohibited hazardous occupations for 16-year-olds which was released some weeks ago by the U.S. Labor Department. One magazine estimated that the new rules would remove 800,000 rural youngsters from farm employment. It is hoped that some students will be released from certain farm jobs. Most of the jobs listed in the regulations, however, would normally be classed as work for a man, not a boy.

One of the restricted jobs listed which would otherwise be open to a 14- or 15-year-old is driving a tractor of over 20-horsepower. Some of these jobs will still be open to these neighborhood children PROVIDED they are enrolled in a training program and are "closely supervised by a qualified instructor." There are some other requirements which must be met but most of them involve procedure and the necessary paper work to satisfy the Department of Labor.

This regulation pretty well stops the use of children of tenants or employees to do any of the listed jobs unless they are enrolled in a training program. THEY ARE NOT EXEMPTED UNDER THE RULES, ALTHOUGH CHILDREN IN THE OWN-ER'S FAMILY ARE EXEMPTED, FOR NOW.

We are not reproducing these restrictions here because they have already been widely published, but any farmer using youngsters to help on the farm had better study these rules carefully. There is a heavy fine for violation of the order.

Most of these youngsters do need additional training to make maximum use of their present skills and knowledge. Many communities have training facilities which have not been mobilized to help with the training.

Does your community have a job experience program in effect? Are there programs to give non-farm youth farm experience? Are there facilities in your community not presently operating in an experience program which could be used for training?

By: Charles H. Bailey
Director, Education
and Research
Michigan Farm Bureau

YOUTH LABOR - OPPORTUNITIES AND RESTRICTIONS

BY: Charles H. Bailey
Director, Education
and Research
Michigan Farm Bureau

NEXI MONTH: Zoning Agricultural Lands
Members of the Asparagus Marketing committee, MACMA, met recently at Farm Bureau headquarters in Chicago to discuss the 1968 asparagus market, and help determine competitive prices. Left to right are: Ferris Pierson, Hartford; Alton Wendzel, Watervliet, chairman of the committee; Ward Cooper, AFBF marketing research specialist; Tom Greiner, Hart, committee vice-chairman; Harry Foster, MACMA marketing specialist; Alan Mandigo, Paw Paw; and Max Koka, Hart.

The price sought by growers is based on a slight reduction of acreage and a stronger demand for the crop. It reflects the general upward trend of the national economy with both costs and prices up. Across the nation, asparagus acreage has decreased by about 3,800 acres this year, and in Michigan by about 600.

Unseasonably warm spring weather is expected to result in an early harvest of Michigan's 12,300 acres of asparagus this year, according to Harry Foster, manager of the Processing Vegetable Crops division, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association.

Farmers are hoping to repeat last year's record crop of 4,000,000 boxes, which brought a record price of 18.5 cents per pound. Michigan ranks fourth among the states in asparagus production, led by California, New Jersey, and Washington, in that order.

Foster pointed out that the asparagus harvest receives wide attention from both producers and consumers, since it is the first cash field crop of the season, and the first Michigan fresh vegetable to appear on the family table in spring.

Approximately 35% of Michigan's total asparagus acreage is represented by MACMA, which provides both a cooperative marketing and information service to members. All Farm Bureau members who are growers are urged to join MACMA's asparagus program.

Foster reported that the Asparagus Marketing committee is already at work, compiling market news for growers based upon careful collection and analysis of information from both Michigan and other growing regions.

The information is related to members through frequent newsletters, letters, bulletins and other methods of contact, so that members are fully informed of all market factors.

Nearly all processors have indicated that they will have completely depleted, Foster said. Importance of quality produce is being stressed by processors this year, and will have a major influence on prices, he added.

Members of the Asparagus Marketing committee include: Alton Wendzel of Watervliet, chairman; Tom Greiner of Hart, vice-chairman, Ferris Pierson, Hartford; Paul Wells, Dowagiac; Alan Mandigo, Paw Paw; Dan Schultz, Buchanon, Roy Blumart and Ernest Froehlich. Decatur, William Bummeister and Donald Halsey, Shelly, and Mathew Koka of Hart.

Farm Bureau Services

Does Farm Bureau Services Really Work? YES!

says: Norris Young

Buchanan, Michigan

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. HYBRID CORN DEMONSTRATION PLOT Norris Young's Farm, Buchanan, Michigan

According to Soil Test we needed: 60# P2O5, 180# K2O.

FERTILIZER PROGRAM:

223.0 0 - 0 - 40 Bulb ( ) 5.51 Per Acre
500.0 33% - 0 - 0 Bulk ( ) 17.05 Per Acre
223.0 Special Corn Starter ( ) $10.69 Per Acre

Total 764 - 67 - 171 Total Cost $33.25 Per Acre

RESULTS:

NORTHWEST KING POPULATION 1951% RY
KE 479 18.000 36.3 100.0
FX 566 18.000 29.8 175.0
FX 44 22.600 27.3 164.0
PX 350 24.000 27.7 180.0

GREAT LAKES HYBRIDS

4022x 30.400 58.8 160.0
4202x 30.400 38.4 152.0
500 17.600 58.7 161.0
502x 22.500 86.8 195.0

Planted: May 18, 1967 Harvest: October 12, 1967

COMPLETE: FROM SOIL TEST TO HARVEST

Our trained specialists make you in your effort to achieve more profit with less labor. Produced in Bogert and Kalamazoo, our fertilizer is carefully controlled throughout its manufacturing and storage. It is ready at work, compounding your mixture, mix, test or sell fertilizer at a lower price per ton than our outlet at Kalamazoo, Calumet and Harborville.

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YOUR MEDICAL BENEFITS have just been INCREASED...

For Free!

NOW YOUR AUTO/TRUCK INSURANCE PROVIDES 50% MORE MEDICAL BENEFITS...IF YOU'RE A FARM BUREAU POLICYPHOLDER

Your Protection Is Our Concern.
Medical costs have been steadily mounting...and so have your dangers of serious financial loss. To compensate for these rising costs and dangers, Farm Bureau Insurance Group has increased auto and truck Medical Benefits coverage 50%. This new protection costs you nothing...after all, it's our job to protect you.

Continuing Innovation Is Your Benefit.
Over $600,000 in auto dividends were declared last year. Auto rates were reduced as much as 30% for many young drivers. Now, medical benefits have been increased. These are tangible Farm Bureau auto policyholder benefits. Constant research, new ideas, full protection, top policyholder service...hallmarks of modern, sound Farm Bureau protection with...

EVERYTHING YOU NEED