GOOD THINGS TO EAT DO GROW IN MICHIGAN — and right up at the top of the list are the many fruits. Apples ... more than 12 million bushels harvested in 1968; cherries, (both red tart and sweets and leading our nation in production); more than 23,000 tons of grapes harvested in 1968; nearly $3 million worth of peaches picked from Michigan trees during the past season. Add to this bountiful fruit harvest, the pear and prune-plum crop. Take into consideration the black and red raspberries, the acres of blueberries, melons and almost 27 million pounds of strawberries ... and figures will prove that it's not only great to live in Michigan, but exceedingly healthy as well.

ELLIS GILSON, RETIRED FRUIT GROWER ... and Farm Bureau member, Sparta, lived on a centennial farm on Peach Ridge. He has been an annual participant in the Peach Ridge Apple Smorgasbord and this year was more than happy to demonstrate his 100 year old apple corer and peeler to the more than 600 guests that attended the September 9 event. John Bull homesteaded his farm near Bailey where today stands huge apple storage facilities. His sons and grandsons have taken over the many-faceted operation allowing 'Dad' to tend to his personal grape vineyard. Red Tart cherries are among the “number one” products in Michigan. Most orchardists use mechanical harvesters but the sweets are still hand picked as this young man did in an Empire orchard.

Order Your Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting Tickets from YOUR County Farm Bureau Secretary. Deadline—Oct. 31

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A Quiet Revolution

When we look at U.S. agriculture over an extended period, we can see the big picture of the great changes that have taken place.

Using 1937-39 as an index base of 100, output of our farms and ranches has almost doubled between 1939 and 1969... from 6 to 117. This indicates that the great period of agricultural output growth was in the period of years during World War II and after.

In terms of agricultural productivity, (still using 1937-39 as the index base of 100) the increase was not quite so dramatic, from 73 in 1939 to 109 in 1969.

What makes the agricultural output and agricultural productivity indexes so amazing is the fact that these increases were achieved in the face of declining farm numbers and fewer people on the farms of the nation. These facts, of course, have been occurring frequently in recent years, but the amazing changes in agriculture are most apparent by comparing the span of thirty years. The number of farms including ranches) has declined by more than half... from 6,355,000 in 1939 to 3,200,000 in 1969 (approx). Even more dramatic is the decline in the number of people working in agriculture... from 11,075,000 in the 30’s to only 4,903,000 today, a disappearance of two out of three people working there in 1937.

The average size of farms has increased more than doubled in the 30 year period. It was about 163 acres in 1939 and is a little over 360 acres today.

When labor moves out of an industry there obviously has to a replacement to account for continuing output and productivity as is true in agriculture. This is evidenced in an increase of fourfold in the use of tractors in the thirty years... up from 1,657,000 in 1939 to over 5,500,000 in 1969. Irrigation more than doubled in that same period... from 1,829,000 acres in (1940) to over 38,800,000 acres today. There was likewise a similar even more dramatic increase in commercial fertilizer usage, with 1,175,000 tons indicated in 1940 to over 12,000,000 tons today... a tenfold increase.

It might readily be assumed that on the basis of such quiet revolutionary changes in American agriculture over a period of three decades there is not much room left for improvement. The fact is that by 1980 agriculture will have to experiment with all of the changes in production and output to feed a national population projected to be 230 million people. This will be done in the face of a continuing increase in the size of farms and the continuing decline in the number of workers on those farms. It will require more irrigation and use of increasing amounts of commercial fertilizer.

The inescapable conclusion is that with farmers solving their price and marketing problems through the use of their abilities in production and output to feed a national population projected to be 230 million people. This will be done in the face of a continuing increase in the size of farms and the continuing decline in the number of workers on those farms. It will require more irrigation and use of increasing amounts of commercial fertilizer.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1969 would provide for a five-year transition period during which acreage controls, base acreage, marketing quotas, processing taxes, and direct payments on the exception would be phased out. It would also provide government price support loans for wheat, feed grains, soybeans, and cotton. The long-run goal is to achieve an average of no more than 85 percent of the previous three-year-average price beginning with the 1971 crop.

It would prohibit the sale of government stocks of farm products and would establish a 70 percent ceiling on the cost of the remaining stocks of farm commodities at less than 150 percent of the current loan rate plus storage charges, except when sales are offset by equivalent purchases in the open market.

The Farm Bureau proposals would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to offer a special transitional program to any farmer who has had average gross annual sales of farm products of no more than $10,000 per year and has not more than $2,000 per year for husband and wife for the immediate preceding three years. These farmers would be eligible to receive compensation for acreage reductions surrendered to the secretary for permanent cancellation; land retirement payments under the Cropland Adjustment Program, retraining grants; adjustment assistance, and loans under existing credit programs.

I hasten to point out that the transition to the market system would be gradual. Substantial payments would continue for a period of time to help farmers make needed adjustments. The cost of wheat certificates, for example, in 1968, would have been phased out at the same rate as payments to farmers.

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Needed: Farm Program

For as long as I can remember we have had one farm program or another, all designed to try and give the farmer an opportunity to make a better living. Each one has fallen far short of the goal. Each one has added to the list of the greatest obstacles to farmers’ efforts to develop effective production and marketing programs and systems.

We, in Farm Bureau, vigorously opposed the original enactment of the major provisions of the 1965 Act. We are even more convinced today that the programs authorized by this Act will lead to the kind of farm program that Farm Bureau’s recommendations concerning the cost and ineffectiveness of farm program.

Farm Bureau’s proposal calls for enactment by Congress of a broad-based program to help individual farmers make needed adjustments, increase prices, expand markets, cut costs and thereby provide the basis for increased net farm income.

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Michigan Farm Bureau Members Celebrate Double

Michigan Farm Bureau's 50th Annual Meeting November 10-12 at Michigan State University will carry the theme "Looking Forward to Another 50 Years." Michigan Farm Bureau can point with pride to the many outstanding achievements over the past 50 years and will bear of plans and ideas that are on the drawing board and on and into the next 50 years.

The Golden Anniversary theme will be featured during the 3 day session. At the opening session on Monday (November 10), Governor Milliken will greet the assembled delegates. Other activities scheduled for the opening day will be the Commodity Conference; the Farm Bureau Women's', the Young Farmers program and banquet and the President's banquet. Tuesday will also be the first session of the Policy Development (Resolutions) committee.

Governor William Milliken will open the Tuesday morning session at 8:30. The Resolutions Committee will report their report and the annual banquet will climax the full day at the Lansing Civic Center.

All of the banquet festivities will take place in an "Outer Space" setting, acknowledging the fact that Farm Bureau members, like all other Americans, are looking toward the future and still, remembering the past.

Wednesday's session will conclude the 3 day meeting with the Resolutions committee continuing their report to the delegate body.

MFB Board of Directors Annual Meeting is scheduled to be held by David Morris. Other members are Mayor Toppliff, Richard Weedon and Clayton Ford.

Staff Annual Meeting committee members are Charles Burkett, chairperson, Richard Simon, Noel Stuckman and Carl Kentner.

Further details regarding the Annual Meeting will be in the November Farm News.

Governor William Milliken has accepted an invitation to address the Michigan Farm Bureau's opening session November 10 at Kellogg Center.

Governor Milliken, a native of Traverse City, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1964, was re-elected in 1968, after having served four years in the State Senate. He became Michigan's governor January 22, 1969, upon the resignation of Governor Romney.

The Governor is a graduate of Yale University and has received honorary Doctor of Law degrees from the University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan University, Central Michigan University and from the Detroit Institute of Technology. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Cranbrook School, Northbrook, Illinois, and served for three terms as a trustee of Northwestern Michigan College in Traverse City.

Governor Milliken was a gunner in World War II and holds the Purple Heart, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters and the European Ribbon with 3 battle stars.

Governor Milliken is a past president of Scenic Trails Council, Boy Scouts of America and past president of the Farm Bureau; a Commerce is a member of the Board of Directors, Greater Michigan, Inc., and was chairman of the Grand Traverse County Republican Committee for six years. He was appointed to the Michigan Waterways Commission by former Governor Kim Sigler and served on this commission from 1947 to 1955. He is also a member of the Rotary club.

The Millikens (Mrs. Milliken is the former Helen Wallbank of Coleman) have two children, Bill, Jr., and Elaine.
property owners' assessments were presently the only comprehen-put on at the last minute elim-
mored of the property valuations appeal. The bill had a lot of op-
the Board of Review meeting, so
given to the property owner of
H. 2210, requires that notice be
taxation processes districts. Nothing passed the
bills. Expansion of Vocational
Legislature on education isrues
Education Reform Commission's
recommendations will be consid-
other purposes. The Farm Bureau is involved in at least two
projects supported by the
Commission on Agricultural La-
This is a consequence of the low-fat milk; another
redefines low-fat cottage cheese,
and sealing ballot boxes. Another
provides specific methods of process-
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no Amendment was placed
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Revenue Department. Farm
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this case be lost, Farm Bureau still
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CABINETS
were passed, which was
merely a rewrite and clarification
of this law is to make it possible
for fishing, snowmobiling and pri-
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pertaining to the financing of meat
Two meat inspection bills per-
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count in elections where results
provide for an automatic re-
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and would have placed undue
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Considerable work was done by
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proposition.
Several amendments were made to the
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Horton Tresspass Act was shaped extending its provisions
to fishing, snowmobiling and pri-
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Golden Spotlight on Farm Bureau Women

The Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Annual meeting in November promises to have many highlights . . . maybe a few more than in previous years . . . when the golden spotlight hits this active group of women who observe Michigan Farm Bureau's 50th Anniversary.

According to Helen Atwood, Coordinator Women's Activities, Senator N. Lorraine Beebe, Michigan State Legislature, will be the keynote speaker. Plans for the luncheon to be held in the Big Ten Room at Kellogg Center November 10. In addition to this high-light, a State Chairman and Vice-Chairman of five other phases of the 50th Anniversary has been one of the main topics of interest at all Farm Bureau Women's meetings this year. The same subject is sure to come up at their district meetings, along with many other topics on their agenda.

Michigan Farm Bureau Women's State Committee vice-chairman is the wife of Richard Wieland, MFB Board of Director and the mother of four children, two daughters, Kathy and Suzanne and two sons, Douglas and Lind. Doris has served on many local and state Women's Committees. She is active in 4-H, her church and a number of conservation study groups. The Wielands house a 780 acre dairy farm, in partnership with Mr. Wieland's brother.

District Meetings

Michigan Farm Bureau's 50th Anniversary has been one of the main topics of interest at all Farm Bureau Women's meetings this year. The same subject is sure to be further discussed at their district meetings, along with the many other topics on their agenda.

Program of Work

Michigan Farm Bureau Women have developed a full program of work for 1970. These program recommendations are the results of hours of planning by the State Women's Committee and promise to involve more Farm Bureau Women in County Farm Bureau activities to strengthen Farm Bureau as an organization, and through it, make for a better life morally, socially and economically...

Recommended are activities that will include participation in the membership campaign, community group promotion and developing and activating Farm Bureau in cities.

The Women also hope to become active in "local affairs . . . such as working with local government officials on such matters as taxes, fire and police protection, health and safety projects and to study their state and national programs. The promotion of Michigan's agricultural commodities, if it is hoped, will also be a F. B. Women's project and the promotion of rural-urban activities was included in this con-}

Plan are also being completed for the Washington Legislative Seminar, sponsored annually by Michigan Farm Bureau Women. It is scheduled for March 16-19, 1970.
October is Cooperative Month

Farm Bureau On The Air
Accent Agriculture

Listeners in the Traverse City area can catch an abbreviated version of ACCENT AGRICULTURE on WCCW’s ‘Community Comment’ program. As we get the story from Jerry Meyers, WCCW’s early morning man, the double A shortie is heard on Fridays at 5:35 a.m., 8:35 a.m., 1:35 p.m., and 5:35 p.m. on 1150 AM.

The story of Jerry Meyers, the voice and talent behind the program, will be of particular interest to anyone who follows the work of their farm editor, Gil Thomas, and the Farm Bureau radio show is one more feature their audience appreciates.

Adrian; Dial 1490
Albion; Dial 1390
Almont; Dial 1590
Ann Arbor; Dial 1090
Battle Creek; Dial 1400
Battle Creek; Dial 1300
Beaver Dam; Dial 1250
Benton Harbor; Dial 1090
Big Rapids; Dial 1570
Brownlee; Dial 1460
Cadillac; Dial 990
Canton; Dial 929
Caro; Dial 1390
Charlotte; Dial 1390
Cherry Hill; Dial 1420
Chicago, Illinois; Dial 790
Coldwater; Dial 1390
Covington; Dial 1590
Dowagiac; Dial 1430
Elkhart; Dial 1390
Flint; Dial 910
Gaylord; Dial 900
Grand Rapids; Dial 1570
Grand Rapids; Dial 1410
Hamtramck; Dial 940
Hillsdale; Dial 1340
Holland; Dial 1450
Houghton Lake; Dial 1390
Ionia; Dial 1430
Iron River; Dial 1230
Ishpeming; Dial 1340
Jackson; Dial 1470
Kalamazoo; Dial 1420
Kapero; Dial 1380
Kemper; Dial 1480
Laporte; Dial 1380
Layton; Dial 1450
Marquette; Dial 1490
Marquette, Wisconsin; Dial 570
Mequon; Dial 1340
Michigan City; Dial 1440
Munising; Dial 1490
Niles; Dial 1290
Northville; Dial 1390
Owosso; Dial 1380
Port Huron; Dial 510
Rogers City; Dial 960
Roscommon; Dial 1210
Sandusky; Dial 1590
Sault Ste. Marie; Dial 1260
Southfield; Dial 1270
Sturgis; Dial 1320
Traverse City; Dial 1310
WCFY Gary Randall

Farm Bureau’s weekly radio show ACCENT AGRICULTURE, now on 55 stations throughout the state, has an October that should make interesting listening for everyone. One show is titled ‘The World Of The Supermarket’ and highlights shopper attitudes, the question ‘When are groceries, groceries?,’ the ups and downs of food pricing, inflation at the restaurant, and a look inside the market basket. Other shows in October will feature Mary Beck, one-time candidate for mayor of Detroit, discussing law and order; a Cuban telling about life under Castro; an interesting way to keep unwanted flyers off your land; and WRJ personality Bud Castro on the subject of pot-bellied stoves. For an interesting October, tune in to ACCENT AGRICULTURE.

at a crossroads and cannot avoid a decision. Grower leaders believe there is a solution that will be acceptable and in the best long-run interests of the industry.

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association Red Tart Cherry Division has taken the initiative to develop a program acceptable to the total cherry industry. Chairman Rodney Bull of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association Red Tart Cherry committee appointed a sub-committee of growers and fruit industry leaders headed by Pete Morrison to develop a possible solution of stabilizing the supply of cherries to the market as opposed to eliminating the aid of the producer and processors.

The development of a program is intended to improve the industry position by ordering an immediately marketing program in place of the present haphazard effort.

Understanding and participation by all members of the cherry industry will surely help in solving the complex problems which face cherry people today.

Cherries - What Will the Industry Decide?

The 1969 cherry season is now history! It was, to say the least, a frustrating year. The pack figures reflected only 12 million pounds above last year. Yet the grower price reflected only a small portion of last year’s income.

This would point up the need to take a careful look at the problems of the cherry industry to see what might be the solution to improve the situation for the future.

The major concern or problem seems to be in the wide fluctuation of market supply. For example, from 500 million pounds in 1964 to less than 150 million pounds in 1967 shows a fluctuation of 300%—300%.

The fluctuating supply is caused by several factors of which weather seems to be the main point. Spring freezes, winter kill, pollination, wind and disease all contribute to an uneven supply, plus, most of the tart cherry production is located in the lake state area which usually has the same weather conditions.

The fluctuating supply reflects an impact on the cherry industry because it (1) hampers development and introduction of new products on a national scale; (2) reduces the number of cherry products for sale; (3) causes consumer and institutional buyers to get out of the buying habit for cherry products; (4) restricts promotional activities by retailers, restaurants, etc.; (5) reduces budget of promotional organizations; (6) limits retail shelf space; (7) limits incentive for sufficient processing facilities; (8) hampers development of foreign markets; and (9) leads to high overhead in short years. These are only a few of the problems caused by fluctuating supply of marketable fruit.

Since fluctuating supply seems to be the problem, what are the alternatives to reduce the uneven supply? (1) Frost protection with orchard heaters, wind machines, etc. (2) Development of new varieties or strains that are more resistant to frost or that bloom and ripen over an extended period. (3) Reduce frost damage with protective sprays, growth regulators, nutrition, etc. (4) Restrict shipment of cherries from large crops to small crop years by (a) individual processors, growers, or others; (b) by industry wide co-ops or corporations; (c) distribute to secondary uses or non-harvest in large crop years.

The objectives of the alternatives would be to (1) raise income of growers and processors; (2) assure reasonable return to impact labor and management; (3) facilitate future growth of the industry; (4) improve the efficiency of processing and marketing; (5) maintain a high degree of individual decision making for growers and processors; and (6) reduce short run risk by eliminating the wide fluctuation of market supply.

The alternatives can be grouped into two main categories.

A. Action to stabilize or manage supply available

B. Action to stabilize or manage supply available

The question is — What is the future of the industry? Which alternative will growers and processors accept? The industry is faced with a crossroad.

GOV. MILLENNIUM Signed . . . a Proclamation Sept. 23 naming October Michigan Cooperative Month. "Looking on were (l. to r.) Alfred Robert Stoner, Michigan Director of Extension; MFB President Elton Smith; MACF Chr. Eugene Erskine and L. A. Cheney, Exec. Sec. MACF.

October is Cooperative Month

The National Tax Equality Association was engineered by the foes of Congress."
MORE THAN 35 TONS — of red tart, semi-frozen cherries in 30 # tins, were sold in 7 counties in July as part of a sales promotion by MFB. The sale supported the theory that cherries can be sold at the right price.

OVERSEES FARM PROGRAMS — The newly-appointed executive director of the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service Programs in Michigan, Dorn Diehl, (left) briefs U. S. Senator Robert P. Griffin on farm problems in the state. Diehl said inflation and steadily rising farming costs hurt farm families the most.

"YOU KNOW . . . I'VE NEVER BEEN ON A FARM —" said J. P. McCarthy (left) when he talked with Jim Sayre, (right) Wayne County farmer and new Michigan Farm Bureau Board member, on WJR's FOCUS show recently. J. P. found that Jim is a true 20th Century farmer and top-caliber business man . . . as any farmer needs to be in this era.

JOHN K BULL (center), 87 years young — begins his 51st year as a Farm Bureau member in Muskegon county. He gave his check for dues to his son, Kenneth Bull (right) MFB Board of Directors member. Looking on is Ken's son, Tim, a senior horticulture student at MSU.

ONE OF THE BILLS SIGNED — by Gov. William Milliken was of importance to Michigan wineries and to Farm Bureau grape growers. The bill extends the time that wineries have to apply for tax refunds on wine grapes. Looking on are MFB legislative counsels, Bob Smith, Dale Sherwin and Leo Bolen, Pres. Mich. Wine Institute and Frank Koval, Exec. Sec. Mich. Wine Inst.

A COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE — was installed near the east entrance of the Chicago LaSalle hotel September 10, recognizing the founding of the American Farm Bureau Federation. AFBF President Charles Shuman (left) and Michigan Farm Bureau President Elton Smith attended the event.

THE PEACH RIDGE FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION — comprised of more than 200 members and their wives were hosts to almost 600 guests at the 20th Apple Smorgasbord September 9. Dozens of dishes . . . all featuring apples in some form . . . were served from gay red and white checkered tablecloths in the storage facility and on the lawn of the Franklin Reister and Sons Farms in Ottawa county.
THE DEPRESSION

By 1933 the depression had taken its toll in every American city and town, and in nearly every home. No day lacked its own nightmares of unemployment and hunger. It would be argued later that some who, still dressed like corporation presidents, architects, advertising executives, or reporters, had been exhausted, and only after things had turned up.

Things were as bad on the farm as in the city. A man returned home to live with his parents to learn farm prices had never been so low. A former income of $2,500 was now only one-third of what it had been three years before. Foreclosures were close and the farm foreclosures, the root of all, that he might have over city folk. Resettlement, farmers applied for have their farms' farming equipment and personal possessions, and they would hold the bidding down. They would bid five cents for a hay loader; one cent for a set of chairs, for one farthing for a sick bed. The old rule would be serious weakening if relatives would be even more helpless than deposed the apple was rot-"n out. We were a little bit to be our own salvation, and that was all that mattered. Even so, it was a distressing thing to have a friend come begging for work at any time, but for that promise of work, so he could get his credit extended, or at least farm supplies, hold over until something turned up.

MONEY NEEDED

But the new year bode to be as disastrous as the old. It seemed that the downward turn of business would never stop. Gifford Patch and I went to Chicago to see Paul Kelly, manager of the seed department of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which had been established by the Department of Agriculture to provide farmers with a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. We had a market (farmers were selling their crops in sacks) if we could get hold of some seed. The National Grain Corporation had sent us four seed lots. We arranged for the Bureau to be a sales outlet and purchasing office. The Farm Bureau would be advised $100,000, with which it might meet emergencies of the Bureau earned commissions from insurance. sales of seed would be turned to the farmers. Mutual was enough impressed by the deposits in the Farm Bureau Building, for the redemption of which we were being pressed. The Farm Bureau would have to pay the money to the banks that had been lost to us, at the end of 1932 the net worth of the Farm Bureau was still standing at $324,000.

The pleasure felt at having given this valuable aid to the farmers was in proportion to the size of their problems and the benefits received. Not was he without hu-man, I would judge in his late forties. One word would de-

In the Service of the Farmer

SYNOPSIS

CLARK L. BRODY was the first Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Over a wide span of years he has been a leader in the political and financial crisis, and from a fledgling organization into a state Farm Bureau. His book, "In the Service of the Farmer" is still a warm recounting of the turbulent times when the Bureau was still trying to find itself—to determine members' needs and practical means of meeting those needs. In long months' chapters, Brody tells his good fortune and between short term gains which could later become "bad long-run economics..." ("In the Service of the Farmer" Copyright 1959 MSU Press, Excerpts reprinted by permission.)
The THE 1935 MFB BOARD OF DIRECTORS... had their problems... mostly about money. Members of the Board were, from left to right: W. W. Billings, Mrs. Edith Wagor and Harry L. McPherson. Second row, left to right, C. S. Long, Irwin Woods, Woodruff, J. T. Bussey, G. S. Coffman and William Bristow. Back row, left to right, H. S. Sanford, Sidney Hodgson, Paul Beigie, T. Leiprandt and Clarence J. Reins.
Battle for the Vineyards

I asked Father Healy to write a series of articles on the grape strike in California because he is so experienced in just this kind of research. -Ross, proponent of civil rights and sympathetic to the grape picker and the grower. We consider Father Healy's articles the best I have ever read on the subject. His perspective is that of a layman familiar with the course of Catholic teaching as applied to the grape strike in California and the futile and ill-conceived boycott.

-Daniel Lyons, S.J. - Editor, Twin Circle

The National Catholic Review

OUTSIDE INFLUENCES

When one reflects on the result of the California grape pickers to join the union of Cesar Chavez, and, on the other hand, the outcome of their conflict with the grape grower, it is clear that the unions are a formidable force. We are inclined to suspect a subversive influence in the Delano operation, but the evidence is not conclusive. In summary, it would seem that the Delano movement is an ordinary union whose ability to invent, fabricate, and deceive has made it very powerful.

The Committee "did not say" that the Communist Party in California made the Delano operation. It merely said that it was directed by Communists. It may simply be that the Communist Party made the policy, the degree of influence, the Committee left unaffiliated.

The Communist concern in the Chavez movement has certainly been considerable. The Delano operation, 1960, Issue of The Worker noted that the Communist Party officially sustained the strike by directing over $400 for Chavez. More money was requested. The Committee "reported that the "Farm Workers" who had "chosen to pursue" the strike, excepted, not in repairing our society, but in destroying it.

In any case, we believe that the direction of the committee to the question of subversive or Communist influence in the Delano movement is a fruitful one.

The significance of the Communists on the Delano (or any other) scene lies, not in their numbers, but in their professional skill. In the psychological battlefields, where political power is the prize, ordinary Americans compare with the Communists like spaghetti with Ph.D.'s. The Communists' skill consists precisely in their ability to take advantage of the differences between the lines, without destroying them. These agents are professionals who can manipulate the normal American without destroying his normal Americanism. They have thought this through, and they are making a consciencious effort to carry their message to the lower orders of American society.

The evidence of Communist concern and influence in the Chavez movement is strong, and abundant. In summarizing his study, the California Senate Factfinding Committee on Un-American Activities had to be sufficiently freedom to gain the unity of the workers may be a matter of the day. Chavez's conduct to betray an Alinsky influence.

Whether or not Chavez has diagnosed the disease of this so-called "socialism" as the Marxist is not clear. Apparently the Communists think that he is, but I have no evidence of their judgment. This is an area where the problem of the Communist is to maintain their hold on the workers who insist on remaining in the same arena are not always as acute as they are for the Ph.D.'s. They did in Cuba, and in Czechoslovakia.


INVASION FROM THE LEFT

The California Senate Factfinding Committee (whose members of the Communist Party had shown an "exceptional interest" in the operations of Chavez) found that the primary objective of the Chavez operation was to paralyze the state's agricultural economy. This was done by means of a national boycott and the organization of a "community service group" to call for the table-grape industry to be destroyed. Chavez's movement is not popular with the growers, but it is a powerful force in the agricultural sector.

The Committee "did not say" that the Delano movement was directed by Communists, but a little evidence against the Communist Party made the judgment that "asserting support of the Chavez cause." It is very

The reason the movement must be eternal is that the objective is so

The activities are professionals who thrive on the emotions that make men want to "feel" that they are doing something important. Their enthusiasm for Chavez is manifest evidence that they expect to gain the sympathy of the long run, to be beneficial to Soviet interests. It is not in our interest to confuse our efforts.

Other Leftists, though less dangerous, also deserve our attention. They are those who are participating in programs very different from the "responsible left" - that portion of American youth which values very highly. In treating this subject, I will merely high-light the evidence that we have gathered and indicate some of the published evidence against them.

In analyzing the evidence it is important to realize that there are two kinds of evidence. One is the evidence which can be disposed of with the evidence which is, apparently, very strong. One is the evidence which is, apparently, very weak. The subversive efficiency will descend from time to time to the Chavez forces. The subversive efficiency will descend from time to time to the Chavez forces.

The Chavez forces are a great force in the agricultural sector. They have thought this through, and they are making a conscious effort to carry their message to the lower orders of American society.

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Twenty dedicated Farm Bureau members are serving on the 1969 Michigan Farm Bureau Policy Development committee. Members-at-large include Dean Prigdon, Rt. 1, Montgomery, Branch county, who serves as chairman; Franklin Schmidt, Cooperville, Ottawa county, vice chairman; Leslie Dowd, Lawrence, Van Buren, Allen Brooks, Oteda, Laneswe, Glenn Hanson, Howell, Livingston and Henry Jennings, Swartz Creek, Genesee.

Other members are Kenneth Wadsworth, Deckerville, Sanilac; Robert Engle, Tustin, Ingham; Donald Engle, Donald; Nagen, Franklin, Benzie; Donald C., Cordes, Hillman, Montmorency and Otto Flott, Engadine, Mackinac. Representing the Young Farmers are Lawrence Foster, Payne; June嫀, David Dield, Dansville, Ingham and Williams Middleton, Oakland county. Farm Bureau Women are represented by Mrs. Charles Leipprant, Pigeon, Huron; Mrs. Robert Segunda, Saginaw, Saginaw and Mrs. Rock Ebers, Sparta, Kent county. Other members-at-large are Eugene Roberts, Lake City, Missaukee county and Richard Wieland, Ellsworth, Alger county.

**R. Reinbold**

Effective August 18, Gregory J. Sheffield joined Farm Bureau as Manager of Marketing Services. In this position he has the responsibility for marketing research, public relations, advertising and company communications. Greg comes to Farm Bureau from the Sander Allen Advertising Company, Chicago, where he held the position of Vice-President and Creative Director. Prior to that he was with Allied Chemical Corporation, Celg Agricultural Chemicals and Allied Chemical Company in advertising and promotion assignments. He has his B.S. and Masters degrees in Agriculture from the University of Florida and worked as a professional Entomologist for both the University and the State of Florida after graduation. He also operates and still owns a farm in New York state. Mr. Sheffield's appointment was made by W. N. Guthrie, Services' Executive Vice President.

Larry Ewing is Manager of the Program Development Division. This includes Farm Bureau Women's activities; Young Farmer activities; Community Farm Bureau program and special programs and activities. He will be responsible for developing promotion programs, MFB Institute meetings; educational activities; staff improvement conferences, etc.

Clack Burkert is Manager of the Field Operations Division, including the activities of the Regional Representatives and the Coordinator of County Farm Bureau offices. He will also be supervising building management at Farm Bureau center and is Chairman of the MFB 1969 Staff Committee for the Annual Meeting November 10-12 at Michigan State University.

Representative J. Irvine Whalley, (R), Pennsylvania, has become the 43rd member of Congress to introduce the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1969. His bill is H.R. 13550. Whalley, who represents 9 counties in Pennsylvania, is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The 1969 AAA provides for the type of government farm programs for wheat feed grains and cotton recommended by Farm Bureau.
**COUNTY ANNUAL MEETINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arenac</td>
<td>Oct. 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allegan</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Grib-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lapeer</td>
<td>Oct. 2</td>
<td>Court House, Standish, potluck dinner,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baraga</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Cog-</td>
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<td>Benzie</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Amor-</td>
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<td>Cass</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Gres-</td>
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<td>Charlevoix</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 7 p.m.</td>
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<td>Cheboygan</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Chippewa</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 8 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>Clubs, potluck, lunch, potluck, lunch,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
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<td>Emmet</td>
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<td>Genesee</td>
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<td>Gladwin</td>
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<td>Gogebic</td>
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<td>Houghton</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Hillsdale</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 6:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Ionia</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Isabella</td>
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<td>Jackson</td>
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<td>Kalamazoo</td>
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<td>Kent</td>
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<td>Lake</td>
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<td>Livingston</td>
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<td>Mackinac-Luce</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 6 p.m.</td>
<td>Gar-</td>
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<td>Manistee</td>
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<td>Marquette</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
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<td>Manistee</td>
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<td>Fair-</td>
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<td>Marquette-Alger</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 7 p.m.</td>
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<td>Marquette-Washington</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 7 p.m.</td>
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<td>Mason</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Amber</td>
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<td>Midland</td>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
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<td>Missaukee</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Fal-</td>
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<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Heart</td>
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<td>Montmorency</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>Central</td>
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<td>Montrose</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 7 a.m.</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
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<td>Newaygo</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Fremont,</td>
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<td>N.威.</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 9 p.m.</td>
<td>Farm Bureau, Sandusky, dinner,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oceana</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Congregational Church, Hart, pot-</td>
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<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 5 p.m.</td>
<td>Allen-</td>
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<td>Presque Isle</td>
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<td>Saginaw</td>
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<td>Sanilac</td>
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<td>Shiawassee</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Good-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscola</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Mill-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Buren</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 7 p.m.</td>
<td>Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washita</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Farm Bureau office, dinner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>4-H</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westfield</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 8 p.m.</td>
<td>Cadillac</td>
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**1970 MEMBERSHIP GOAL SET**

County leaders participating in a series of meetings during August and September have set a membership target of 55,560 Farm Bureau members for 1970.

**GOOD NEWS FROM THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU**

- **1969 Membership**
  - **660 members**
  - **10% growth**
  - **55,560 members**
  - **Goal met**

**1970 Membership**
- **685 members**
- **15% growth**
- **55,560 members**
- **Goal met**

**California Farm Bureau**
- **680 members**
- **20% growth**
- **55,560 members**
- **Goal met**

**Blue Cross Drug Program Explained**

Recently Blue Shield Insurance announced a prepaid prescription drug program starting October 1, 1969. Please Note: This program is not being offered at the present time to subscribers in the Michigan Farm Bureau Group.

A study will be made by the Michigan Farm Bureau on the advisability of offering this program to Farm Bureau subscribers. When this program is made available, prepaid health care protection, keep your Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage in force.

RENEW YOUR FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP NOW!
Booking your feed according to plan makes good business sense. Plan your profits, take advantage of our prices, get your jacket. Assured booking gets you the best in service and livestock nutrition.

The jacket? That's an extra to keep you warm and comfortable this winter... even in cold weather. It's water repellant, 100% cotton poplin with acrylic fiber insulation and sturdy zipper... rugged enough to wear anywhere. Order yours in small, medium, large or extra large sizes.

The more feed you book, the less you pay for the jacket. Get the details from your Farm Bureau Services dealer right away. It's a hot deal for cold weather.
Michigan farmers probably know as much or more about the tax workings of state and local governments because of their long relationship with the land and the property tax programs. 

**School Tax Laws**

By Gary A. Kleinheinz

Director, Education and Research

Michigan farmers probably know as much or more about the tax workings of state and local governments because of their long relationship with the land and the property tax programs. Tax reform is a long, tedious process and major changes will not come overnight. 

Farm Bureau policy on tax reform can be found in the 1969 Policy Booklet, pages 6, 7, and 8. Other tax reform policies were published in the June Discussion Topic column of the Michigan Farm News.

**REVENUE FROM LOCAL SOURCES**

Local financial support for public elementary and secondary school systems is obtained primarily from a single source - property taxation. Property taxation is dependent upon two factors: (1) Value of property and (2) The rate of taxation or millage.

A maximum of 15 mills can be levied for county, township and school purposes without voter approval. A one mill tax rate is equal to one dollar of taxes for each $1,000 of assessed property valuation.

State Equalized Valuation for the purpose of property tax is not more than 50 per cent of the actual value of your property from which the assessed valuation is determined.

Unfortunately the 15 mill levy is not enough to adequately support county and township government and public schools combined. Thus the local school district must turn to the voters of their district for any additional millage exceeding the counties 15 mill limit.

More than 90 per cent of Michigan school districts in 1965-69 were levying voted-operation millages in addition to the original millage allocated to them under the 15 mill limitation.

The distribution of millage to school districts with in a county is the decision of the County Allocation Board. Each board is a representative body of groups which receive allocated money. The sole purpose of this board is to determine the distribution of the 15 mill levy among their local school districts. 

**STATE AND COUNTY RELATIONSHIP**

The state Tax Commission is basically responsible to oversee that uniform assessment is accomplished among all 83 counties of the state in a manner similar to the County Equalization Board which determines the State Equalization Valuation (S.E.V.) within each county.

**STATE AID**

The state's financial help to school districts, ($722 million 1967-68) nearly half of the total budget for elementary and secondary public education, isfunneled directly to school districts. State financial assistance comes from the School Aid Fund as provided for by the 1963 state constitution.

All but money needs may not be met from the general fund. Special programs may not be backed by the 15 mill limit. Local school districts are forced to borrow money and may later attempt to raise local millage to make up for the deficit.

Where the local government must depend almost solely on the property tax the state government has greater tax resources to utilize for education through the State Aid Fund and the General Fund of Michigan.

Money for the School Aid Fund is earmarked from one-half of the sales tax, cigarette tax and the liquor excise tax. For the 1967-68 school year this fund provided $367.3 million for elementary and secondary public education.

However, the School Aid Fund does not meet all financial needs of public education paid by the state. In addition to the School Aid Fund, dollars from the state's General Fund are also appropriated by the legislature to help meet the money needs.

**COMPUTATION OF STATE AID**

Money for schools is a partnership with local, state and federal government. For our purposes the local and state government relationship will be discussed.

What the local school districts spend for education purposes is determined by (1) State Equalized Valuation of taxable property, (2) Student population and (3) Rate of taxation or millage in the local school district. With these facts the state's decision as to the amount of money to be distributed to local districts is adapted to a formula to insure the equalization of dollar distribution according to need. Determining a school districts need is judged by the amount of the district's tax base per pupil.

**GRANTS FOR EDUCATION**

State assistance is also given in the form of grants to school districts. The state grants authorize spending of money in specific areas of education for: school districts experiencing financial hardships; underprivileged children programs; to county school districts; and grants for employees retirement — one for Detroit employees and another for greater Michigan public employees.

**DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY FOR AUGUST**

Nearly 4,000 people participated in the 314 community discussion groups held for the August topic: "The Farmer and His Image". Tabulation of returned questionnaires indicate that 187 of the participating groups believe they have a fair to very good image with non-farmers, while 74 believe it to be bad to very bad. All agreed that it needs to be improved through rural-urban meetings, and greater use of the mass media. In general, the most positive reports came from community groups taking active part in community activities such as Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Jaycees and Chambers of Commerce.
Agriculture Important to Michigan - Gov. Milliken

Agriculture is immensely important to Michigan, and what Michigan produces is very important to the rest of our nation. Most of the country thinks of Michigan as the capital of the auto industry. Michigan farmers can be proud of the quantities they produce. We lead the nation in dry, edible beans, cucumbers for pickles, hot-homes, rhubarb, blueberries, and red, tart cherries. And we are second in plums, third in apples and sugar beets for the fresh market.

We believe in: A GOOD HOME FOR GOOD PEOPLE - AT A PRICE THEY CAN AFFORD TO PAY

These are all native cattle sired by Registered Beef cattle. Many of these calves were knife castrated. All calves dehorned. These are all native cattle sired by Registered Beef calves knife castrated. All calves dehorned. Cattle are graded by U.S.D.A. Standards and will be sold Bulls, and out of predominately beef type cows.

The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by major hatcheries in all states and Canada. The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by major hatcheries in all states and Canada. The growin~birds are inspected weekly. Order your start'd pulleth than an'.'

If you keep records, you'll keep your flock's meat. We believe in: A GOOD HOME FOR GOOD PEOPLE - AT A PRICE THEY CAN AFFORD TO PAY

FOOT ROT SALT

Foot Farm Bureau Trace Mineral Salt helps keep your livestock healthy and productive at the lowest cost. Provides all six essential trace minerals in complete salt mix. Feed free choice for self controlled intake, or ask to have it mixed in your feed. Guarantees consumption and improved appetite for top feeding results.

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Allegan, Michigan

BUCHANAN CO-OP

Buchanan, Michigan

FARMERS ELEVATOR

Cassopolis, Michigan

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Cooperville, Michigan

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SALT PRODUCTS PACKAGED BY

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Saginaw, Michigan

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

Sextonville, Michigan

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FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE to FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: 25 words for $2.00 each. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as 12 or $12.50 count as 3 words. See above.

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Northern Michigan Cooperative Feedler Sale 1969

9350 Head -

These are all native cattle sired by Registered Beef Bulls, and out of predominately beef type cows. Most sales guarantee heifer calves open and male calves knifed castrated. All calves dehorned.

Schedule of Sales

Oct. 6 Bruce Crossing Yearlings and Calves 750
Oct. 7 Rapid River Yearlings and Calves 1200
Oct. 9 Gaylord Yearlings and Calves 2500
Oct. 10 Baldwin Yearlings and Calves 1400
Oct. 14 Alpena Yearlings and Calves 1200
Oct. 15 West Branch Yearlings and Calves 2300

Cattle are graded by U.S.D.A. Standards and will be sold in lots of uniform grade, weight, sex and breed. Brochure available with description of cattle in each sale.

MICHIGAN FARMER CATTLE PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE Posen, Michigan 49776

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TAX-FREE RETIREMENT PLANS ARE HERE...

... and two of Michigan's leading agricultural organizations have them. Michigan Milk Producers Association pioneered the first statewide retirement plan for their members last December. On September 6, 1969, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Board approved a similar tax-sheltered membership program.

SPECIALY TAILORED TO YOUR NEEDS.

The Keogh Act has made tax-free retirement plans for the self-employed possible. And Farm Bureau Insurance Group provides them. You can invest in your own retirement fund through your organization or association. Use 10% of your business income up to $2,500 ... then deduct the amount from your income tax as a business expense. Find out how. Call your local Farm Bureau Insurance man today.

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