June is Dairy Month
Michigan Farm Bureau joins the American Dairy Association in its 44th annual salute to the dairy industry.

In June, the ADA of Michigan recognizes the 15,000 dairymen in the state and their continuous effort to promote one of Michigan's leading industries. For the Michigan dairy farmer, in 1969 his products were worth more than $225 million, the largest single source of farm income in the state. About 450,000 dairy cows each contributed nearly 9700 pounds of milk.

Six major breeds of dairy cattle are the favorites of the American dairyman: the Holstein-Friesian (about 56% of the nation's total, 12.7 million), the milking Shorthorn, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire.

Jack Dendel, president of the ADA of Michigan, and Don Cardlon, manager of the Land-Use organization, recently announced their organization's participation in the newly formed DRINC (Dairy Research, Inc.). They stated that ADAM became a charter member by pledging $100,000 to be used in the non-profit research and market development organization to develop new and increased uses for milk and dairy products.

Mr. Dendel and Herman Koon, Chelsea, a director of ADAM, were named to the DRINC board of directors.

Proving that milk cows and milk production is big business, records show that the nation's milk cows produced 116.2 billion pounds of milk in 1969. It is expected that 1970 will show a move in dairy farming toward larger, highly organized dairy operations.

Michigan dairymen are joining with dairymen from all across the country. They state that "Milk-K" spells bargain. It is one of your best food buys. There isn't another food that costs so little and is so good for you. Milk is still the top "convenience" food.

"Remember, milk is one of the basic foods that everyone in every family needs everyday. Rarely does anything that is so good for you, taste so good. Milk is delicious and the best way to serve it is the easiest; ice cold and unsalted."

A toast of ice-cold milk to 1970's dairy month as well as to all future dairy months!
Cherries for Sale!

Plans are being organized by Farm Bureau Women to market Michigan red tart cherries in several of the counties in July. Orders will be coordinated by the women for 20-pound containers of partially frozen (pitted and sweetened) cherries which are ready for the purchaser to repackage into smaller containers for her freezer. Delivery of cherries will be made at harvest time.

Any Farm Bureau member who is interested in purchasing high quality fresh frozen cherries at the right price can contact their County Farm Bureau office or County Women’s Committee Chairman.

U.P. Women’s Dist. Meeting

Two district meetings for Farm Bureau women are scheduled for late June in the Upper Peninsula. The first will be held on Tuesday, June 23 at the Crystal Falls Township Hall, and the following day, June 24, the meeting will be at Walloon’s Restaurant in Harvey (near Marquette).

The meeting at Crystal Falls will start with coffee and registration at 9:30 a.m., with Iron County Farm Bureau women as hostesses. The meeting starts at 10 o'clock. "New Trends in School Curriculum" is the subject to be presented by Bob Sternberg and Don Beaton, both of the Michigan Department of Education. A question and answer period will follow this presentation.

In the afternoon Flower arranging will be discussed and demonstrated by a local florist.

Luncheon reservations should be made by June 16 by contacting Mrs. Donald Kaski, 108 Briar Hill, Crystal Falls 49920. The cost will be $2.00 per person.

Bob Sternberg has been a Vocational Agriculture teacher and a Junior-Senior High Principal. He received his Master’s Degree and completed all course work for an Education Degree at Michigan State University. Presently he is a consultant in Curriculum and staff development for the Michigan Department of Education. Donald Beaton has had sixteen years’ experience in public and business schools as teacher, administrator, and secondary principal. He is a graduate of Ferris State College and Michigan State University. He has five years tenure with the Department of Education as Administrative Assistant. State Coordinator, Michigan Migrant Program; Education Consultant for Exemplary and Innovative Programs, all with the Michigan Department of Education.

All Farm Bureau women and their friends are invited to these district meetings. We invite you to mark these dates on your calendar and participate in a day of hearing something new, meeting new people and enjoying the day.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Three young college students, all members of Farm Bureau families, have been selected as recipients of the second annual Marge Karker Farm Bureau scholarships, a project sponsored by Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

Miss Caroll F. Grisboll, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Grisboll, Engadine, Mackinac County, is a Home Economics major at Michigan State University. Carroll attended Interlochen State College and received several honors while at the Engadine Consolidated High School.

Michigan State University junior Paul G. Powell, majoring in Ag Economics, of Williamston (Ingham County) is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Powell, Rt. 2, Williamston. Paul plans on returning to the farm following graduation. He was active in FFA while at Williamston High School and was a member of the National Honor Society.

Pre-Veterinarian student James R. Main, Six Lakes, Montcalm County, is the third college student to share in the scholarship. James is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Main. He graduated from Lakeview Consolidated School and is a sophomore at Michigan State University. James was a member of the FFA, student council and participated in football, basketball and track.

A FARMER’S WIFE

The following is written by Mrs. Roger Hueber, secretary of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau Women’s Committee in Illinois. She is the wife of a livestock and grain farmer. Here is a description of a farmer’s wife, and as she says, "Yes, I’m a farmer’s wife and love it!"

Her day begins with the first peak of dawn and ends when the moon is high in the sky. She's much more comfortable in jeans. They’re easier to get over the fence in.

She can help sort pigs and cattle, pitch silage, unload bales, feed chickens, drive tractors, and mow grass. But she’ll never be an expert at backing up a four-wheeler, either. She can plow, disk drag, or crim. She can spread manure, shred stalks, fill a silo, and haul in grain.

She can drive every vehicle at a woman’s notice during harvest and still find time to dash to town for those needed repairs.

She’s a wife and mother, mid-wife and errand girl. She’s a homemaker and farmer and bookkeeper and, last but not least, a spelling bee contestant. She’s a spur-of-the-moment vet, bookkeeper, and secretary. She’s a Sunday School teacher, FFA officer, extension member, 4-H leader, and a member of the local Catholic Daughters of the Americas.

She waves goodbye as the school bus disappears down the road, then mounts the tractor and heads for the field. No one else can remove all those things from her husband’s pockets for the wash and still overlook two nails, a ballpoint pen, and that important receipt.

She likes the aroma of fresh-baked bread, a bouquet of fresh flowers, and the clean smell after a quiet rain.

A summer vacation has gone right for him because she knows he’ll smile when he gets a piece of his favorite pie.

She grows farm magazines so she’ll know about the newest in herbicides, insecticides, and farm equipment. She’s always there with a listening ear, but leaves the decision-making to him. She trusts his judgment.

She’s America’s greatest career girl. But she’s considered an unemployed housewife.

I agree with Mrs. Hueber’s thoughts of a farmer’s wife and thought other Michigan Farm Bureau folks would enjoy this also. It reminds us to be proud of being a farmer’s wife.

—Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Topliff

FORCED INTO CHAVEZ’ UNION WITHOUT ELECTION

"Outright distortions and mistakes," said Representative David N. Henderson (D-North Carolina) in reacting to a recent article in Reader’s Digest — "Time to Say No to Big Farm Subsidies." Henderson has asked for space in the magazine to reply to the article. While waiting for a reply to his request he points out that Reader’s Digest got a $9.4 million subsidy in reduced mail rates in 1968.

Congressman Henderson believes that publications which receive mail rate subsidies should tell the truth about farm subsidies. He asks, "If the taxpayers are going to help pay for the distribution of this information, shouldn’t there be some method of insuring truth and fairness?"

Total mail subsidies to slick-paper commercial magazines totalled more than $431 million, Henderson said.

Sauce For The Goose

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MICHIGAN TAX TRIBUNAL
Rep. James Folks (R-Houghton) has introduced H.B. 4850, which would create a state tax tribunal. "Michigan is like a tribunal. The tribunal would have "general supervision of the administration of the tax laws of the state ... (as well as to ...) gather each year a complete information relative to the assessment of property properly classified ... and to disseminate such information to the assessor."

In the legislation, the governor would be authorized to appeal any tax case, including property taxes or other types of tax. The state would provide the "taxpayer" with a "full notice" of the proposed "taxation" and the "taxpayer" could appear in his or her own behalf to contest the tax assessment in court. "States" have a "right of appeal" in the event that the "taxpayer" does not agree with the "tax assessor." The "taxpayer" would have the "right to appeal" to an "administrative tribune" and the state would provide the "taxpayer" with a "written notice" of the proposed "taxation" and the "taxpayer" could appear in his or her own behalf to contest the tax assessment in court.

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ALTON WENDEZEL, (LEFT) CHAIRMAN, OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF THE MICHIGAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRY, PRESENTED TO SEN. ZOLLAR, SEN. BOWVMA AND M. J. BUSCHENBERGER, OF MICHIGAN ANG. Services Commission, An affiliate of MFB.

POTATO COMMISSION BILL
The Potato Commission bill, introduced by Robert E. Smith, is an 89,000 appropriation for a special research program in cash crops. The program is aimed primarily at research on dry beans, which are being threatened with serious disease and problems.

WHERE THERE’S A NEED . . . THEY’LL FIND A WAY!

Farmers Petroleum tire buyers have found that moving tires from box-cars must be a bit like the old days, but that’s just what they did due to the truck strike. As a result, their warehouse racks were restocked. When Dealers realized that tire and extension rim deliveries had slowed down, plans were made for special 3 day Semi-Truck sales, and again Farmers Petroleum came through with their own plan—they loaded up their own Semi-Truck and sent it out to those dealers!

At the Traverse City Farmers Petroleum Branch, Manager Ken Thompson reported that he had sold more tires in his three day sale—April 22, 23 and 24—than he had during the whole month of April, 1969.

Dealers participating in the Special 3 Day Semi-Truck Tire sale were, in addition to Traverse City, Farmers’ Petroleum, St. Johns, April 29, 30 and May 1; Branch Co. Farm Bureau Oil Co., May 7, 8, 9; Berries Co. Farm Bureau Oil, May 14-15; Farmers’ Petroleum, Emmett, May 21, 22, 23 and Farmers’ Petroleum, Linwood, May 27, 28, 29; Cheeming Farmers’ Coop, June 4, 5, 6; Eaton Farm Bureau Coop, June 11, 12, 13 and Lenawee Farm Bureau Oil, Co., June 30 and July 1.

QUICK, EFFICIENT SERVICE ... was the order of the day at the May 7, 8, 9, Tire sale at the Branch County Farm Bureau Oil Company in Batavia. Manager Clarence King reported rapid sales—with help-on-hand to install the car tires on the purchasers’ car.

Michigan Minutemen Awards

ELTON B. SMITH, MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT ... accepted his Michigan Minutemen award from Governor William G. Milliken on the capitol steps in Lansing. The Governor presented awards to 25 citizens who have “taken a minute” to talk up Michigan in a May 19 Michigan Week ceremony. Mr. Smith’s award was for “advancing the reputation of Michigan and Michigan agricultural products in his national and international contacts.”

Czechoslovakian Visitor

A CZECHOSLAVAKIAN VISITOR, PROF. FELO HUNTKNIK ... (second from left) spent several hours at Farm Bureau Center recently, learning about agri-business, farmers’ organizations and their functions in determining agricultural policy. Prof. Hutnik is one of several recipients of Fellowships in Development of Agro-Industry Complex, awarded under the United Nations Development Program in Czechoslovakia. Prof. Hutnik is Chief of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Bratislava. In the above picture are Dan E. Reed, Prof. Hutnik, Larry Ewing, Robert Smith and MSU’s David Cole, Assistant Prof., Dept. of Ag-Economics.

Farm Bureau Center Progress

THE NEW FARM BUREAU CENTER ... building located west of Lansing, begins to take shape as the structural steel is erected. The new structure will provide offices for the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliate companies. The new structure will provide offices for the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliate companies.
A Farm Policy
For
The 1970's

THE CHALLENGE . . .
If farmers are to meet the challenges and
changes of the seventies, they will need a farm
policy that looks to the future and not to the past.
• Controls designed for the thirties do not work
today.
• The economic climate has changed and agri-
culture has changed.
• We have fewer farms and a larger output.
• Farming has become more technical, more spe-
cialized and more dependent on nonfarm inputs
such as chemical fertilizer, pesticides, weed
killers, seed inoculants, antibiotics, and high cost
farm machinery.
• It takes a lot of money to operate a farm; profit
margins are slim and farmers need to be free to
make the best use of their resources.
• Market demand for farm products has become
more specific with regard to such factors as quality
and uniformity.
• Farmers have become more dependent on ex-
port markets.
• The competition of man-made substitutes for
farm products has increased and is continuing to
increase.

All of these changes in the economy and agri-
culture have to be considered in the type of govern-
ment farm policy that will be needed to serve the
interests of farmers in the 1970's.

The problem of low net farm income, shrinking
markets and limited opportunities, which have
characterized the sixties, will grow in the decade ahead unless a completely new approach is adopted.

Here are some reasons why current farm pro-
grams have failed to meet the needs of farmers:

— Controls Do Not Work
1. Farm production controls do not work and
result in inefficient operations. Most controls are
in the form of acreage limitations and acreage is
only one factor of production.
2. Fertilizer and oil substitutes thwart acreage
controls. Record crop outputs, year after
year, show how controls have failed.
3. Acreage restrictions also increase unit produc-
tion costs by interfering with efficient use of land,
labor and equipment on individual farms and by
restricting shifts between farms and production areas. As a result, high cost producers are kept in
business while low cost producers are penalized.

— Current Programs for Feed Grains, Wheat and Cotton Are Not the Answer
1. Acreage controls are costly, inefficient and
ineffective.
2. Acreage of government stocks at cut-rate prices depresses the prices farmers get for
current production.
3. Payments make farm income dependent on Congressional appropriations.
4. Payments indirectly subsidize exports and this makes it difficult for the U.S. to bar-
gain effectively for greater access to for-
Eign markets.
5. Continuation of the payment approach will lead to limitations based on welfare stand-
ards.

— Payments Are Not the Answer
3. Direct payments to farmers make farmers dependent on government appropriations for
their net income. Big payments to some individual farm-
ers invite limitations based on welfare standards. With pressure on Congress to slash government spending farmers must worry from year to year on how much their payments and income will be cut. Direct payments also put the U.S. in a poor posi-
tion to bargain for greater access to foreign markets. In effect, a payment program on an ex-
port crop is a disguised export subsidy, even though the payments are supposedly confined to the
domestic portion of the crop. Foreign competitors
recognize this as a form of export dumping.
4. Current farm programs do little to help the farmer whose problems need help. Commodity
payment programs cannot solve the problems of farmers who have little to sell.

AGRICULTURE AT THE CROSSROADS
American agriculture is at the crossroads. Gov-
ernment farm programs for cotton, feed grains and
wheat expire with the 1970 crops, and a future
course must be determined.
A decision must be made on whether producers
of these commodities will have a market-based farm
program geared to long-run needs and profits or will be saddled with short-term, stopgap
measures that merely postpone the day of reckon-
ing.
Will farmers have to go year after year with hat
in hand, along with relief clients, to beg an urban-
dominated Congress for money to stay in business, or will they have rights and needs as an im-
portant operating segment of the American eco-

domestic markets. In effect, a payment program on an ex-
port crop is a disguised export subsidy, even though the payments are supposedly confined to domest-

crop programs cannot solve the problems of farmers who have little to sell.

NEED POSITIVE PROGRAM
The direction of farm policy cannot be changed overnight; and farmers should not have to bear the burden of the transition. Farm programs must be made for a transition period to cushion the ef-
fects of needed adjustments in farm operations.
Price support loans related to market prices must be a permanent feature of future long-term
policy, and markets must be protected against cut-rate government sales of surplus commodities.
Positive, realistic farm program legislation, based on these principles, with the overall goal of im-
proved net farm income, has been introduced in
Congress by Republican and Democrat members of the U.S. Senate and House.

The legislation is aimed at giving farmers a chance to manage their own farms in a competitive
system with less government interference.

AEEE OF 1969
The legislation is known as the Agricultural Ad-
j ustment Act of 1969 and has these major pro-
visions:
1. Beginning with the 1971 crops, loan rates for
wheat, cotton, feed grains and soybeans would be
set at not more than 85 percent of the previous
three-year market average price. Such commodity
loans would be made a perma-
nent part of the program. Producers thus would
be made financially responsible at harvest time; and orderly marketing would be en-
couraged.
2. Beginning in 1971, direct government pay-
ments would be made each year equal to the total
amount used for this purpose for 1969 crops of
feed grains, cotton and wheat, 20 percent per year for five years.

— Ban Government Dumping
3. Effective in 1971, the government would be prohibited from selling its stocks of feed grain, Secreta-
ry service cotton, wheat and soybeans at less than 150 per-
cent of the current loan rate plus carrying charges.
For example, under current conditions if loan
rates were set at 85 percent of the latest three-year
average market prices, government holdings could
not be sold at less than $1.82 per bushel for wheat; $1.43 per bushel for crude oil for soy-
bear; and 29 cents for cotton.
This would protect the market against govern-
ment dumping and permit market prices to rise above the support level.
Price support loan rates would not become ceil-
ings as they do now.
4. The cost of wheat certificates to processors
would be reduced to 85 percent of the 1969 level in

FARM BUREAU POLICY IS . . .
...\ A gradual transition to a market-oriented program, during which payments would be
made at a declining rate.
... A permanent program of price support
loans based on market prices in a recent
past.
... A government sales policy that will protect
market prices against cut-rate sales of
government-owned surplus commodities.
... The retirement of at least 50 million acres
of cropland under five-to-ten year contrac-
tacts, with grazing prohibited, and limita-
tions on the acreage that can be retired in
any one community.
... A special transitional program, including
retraining and reemployment assistance for
low-income farmers.

Wheat sales have declined in part because of the
wheat certificate cost processors have to pay, and
the inverse subsidy or export tax, which ran as high as 46 cents per bushel before the Inter-
national Wheat Trade Convention broke down.

— Cropland Adjustment
5. Effective with the 1975 crops of feed grains,
cotton and wheat, all acreage allotments, base
acreages, marketing quotas, and direct payments
would be discontinued.
Farmers would be paid for taking land out of production under 5- and 10-year contracts.

6. The current cropland adjustment program
would be modified to require emphasis on the
retirement of whole farms and the use of com-
petitive bids to determine how land to be retired.
The Secretary of Agriculture would be directed to retire at least 10 million acres per year for five
years, 1971-1975, under this program.

Acreage would be selected on a part-time basis
by producers who would plan to retire land to
protect livestock producers, and the Secretary of
Agriculture would be authorized to limit the total
acreage that may be retired in any county or local
community to avoid adverse effects on local

economies.

In contrast to the present programs of diverting a
portion of the cropland on a maximum number of
special crops, the new program would be based on an
actual basis, the proposed expansion of the Cropland
Adjustment Program, with emphasis on whole
farmers, who would be more effective in achieving needed
adjustments.

Much of the land now being diverted under the
current one-year retirement programs is not top
most productive. Also, current one-year programs
that divert cropland on a part-time basis encourage the heavy
use of fertilizer and other “land substitutes” and thus guarantee increased per-acre yields.

— Aid To Low Income Farmers
7. The legislation provides for a special program of
grants, loans and retraining assistance for small,
low-income farmers during the 1971-75
period.

This program would be open to any farmer who
has had average gross annual sales of farm prod-
ucts of not more than $5,000 and off-farm income
of not more than $2,000 per year for husband and
wife for the immediately preceding three years.
Such farmers would be eligible to receive one
or more of the following:

A. A compensation for acreage allotments and
base acreages of individuals and farms of programs
that divert cropland on a part-time basis encourage the heavy
use of fertilizer and other “land substitutes” and thus guarantee increased per-acre yields.

B. Retraining grants to not exceed $1,000.
C. Adjustment assistance of not to exceed
$2,500 per year for two years.
D. Loans under existing credit programs to fur-
ther facilitate the transition of eligible farmers
to more gainful employment.

The proposed legislation represents a pro-
gressive program built to operate in a growing
American economy as contrasted to the restrictive, back-
ward-looking current program which is based on the philosophy of the depression thirties.
Notes From All Over ...  

Two Farm Bureau members — William Bolthouse and Robert Van Klompenberg, both of Kent County, were honored recently by the Michigan Muck Farmers Association. 

Bolthouse, a resident of Comstock Park, received the Master Farmer award on the basis of the superior yields and quality of vegetables produced on his farm, his managerial ability and his participation in local and state farm organizations. Bolthouse has 1,500 acres of carrots and onions near Grand and 500 acres near Sheridan. He also developed special equipment for tilling and harvesting of his crops.

Van Klompenberg received an Associate Master award for his outstanding service to the muck farming industry. Van Klompenberg, a resident of Belding, Groveland Township, has participated in demonstrations that showed the feasibility of using growing media and杀虫剂 treatments to control nematodes and pest plagues on muck fields.

Ben Westrate, executive director of the 4-H Foundation program at Camp Kett for the past 13 years, has resigned his position to accept a 4-H position in Alaska, effective June 1. 

Before joining the foundation, Westrate was a 4-H agent for four years in California, and was an assistant state 4-H leader for the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He is now stationed at the Youth office at MSU and will continue as headquarters for the Foundation.

John A. Carmichael, manager of the Coopersville Co-op Elevator for the past five years, is the new Director of Purchasing for the Farm Supply Division, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., effective June 15. Duane Kirvan will assume the Assistant Director of Purchasing position.

A Charlotte (Michigan) ice cream parlor keeps their menus and place mats in tune with the times. The menu was inspired by the 1970 'Earth Day' Teach-Ins. The menu 'tells it like it is in all tones of global urgency..." Air and Water Polluter's Special for $25 billion — or how about a Water Pollution soda for $27 billion? There is a Bomb Pool Bomb soda to sell for a Pesticide Parfait at a mere $3 billion. On the other side of the menu are the 'choice items': A Fresh Air Float for 55c; a Conservation Club Sundae at 55¢; a yummy Earth Day Delight for 9¢ and a real favorite, a Survival Soda for 9¢. "Your last chance to help heal our land and make peace with the planet." All makes interesting reading and keeps the customers and clerk 'up on environmental issues.'

The day of the rustler is still with us. Not too long ago, three Michigan men with a retail trail (having a Georgia license plate) (having a Georgia license plate) were photographed via television lens, in the act of stripping the weathered hemlock siding from isolated-area barns. Much of the lumber (which sells at a premium price to interior decorators) has disappeared from barns in Antrim, Charlevoix and Otsego counties.

Farmers should be aware that weathered hemlock siding (which is the chief covering on most barns in Northern Michigan) and what once sold for $10 per thousand board feet now brings as much as $475 per thousand feet in the rustler's black market.
RURAL POPULATION

Farm population continues to decrease and is projected to continue decreasing at a rate that will result in more farms and fewer farmers. Rural migration to the cities will continue, eventually the American farm will lose its rural character to the cities.

Poverty means more than being unable to earn what is considered an adequate standard of living. The studies identify poverty to include:

- a lack of access to respectably paid employment
- a lack of power to do anything about it
- insecurity and unstable housing
- an existence that ends to persist from one generation to another

The results of these elements bred a culture of poverty. The poor, it is said, think differently. There is a different set of values. One difference is their views on education. Education is usually seen as an obstacle, not a means to success. Entrenched in this view regarding what a better life down the road becomes blunted.

The poor tend to be lazy, so according to them, they believe there is no motivation.

A large proportion of the poor are because of situations beyond their control. Such situations are necessarily of their own making. For example, there are few on the outside who are willing to hire the unemployed. The poor are those who have failed to modernize, or who are not doing what the majority is doing.

But there are also other sides to what is considered poverty. Not all of the poor are members of minority groups. A very large number of the poor people in this country, it is said, have had the same educational and employment opportunities available to them as the non-poor. Hence, the picture is not perfect. Among these poor are the people who simply do not have the skills or abilities to do the work. It is not a lack of ability or opportunity. The choices for themselves in the workaday world are not made an effort to learn a trade which would open the way to well-paying jobs. Also in this group are those poor who will not work to hold a job which they have been hired.

In speaking to broad terms, it is clear that there are at least three elements which help keep people poor.

- lack of ability
- lack of opportunity
- lack of ambition

Proposers of these thoughts declare the best way to fight pov-

erty is by tax incentives. Society cannot eliminate the poverty simply by giving tax incentives to people who refuse to help them.

It is admitted that for this opportunity to come, there must be something done to maintain an adequate standard of living. Training should be made available through federal, state and local educational curriculums as well. Vocational education is one of the keys which must be used to decrease welfare rolls and increase opportunities.

The federal Social Security Act and the Michigan Social Welfare Act authorize aid to dependent children. Aid to dependent children may be given to a child who does not have personal and/or real property to the extent of $20 a month for a child. When neither parent is alive, the grant is based on the child's age.

Michigan estimates welfare expenditures total near a half billion dollars. In addition there are many other types of government-financed programs which many would probably list as welfare programs.

LEGISLATION

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FARM LABOR

For the April Discussion Topic 816 groups reported which included 6,542 participants. Most groups felt they were most unfamiliar with our Workmen's Compensation Laws, 137 groups. All laws (language confusing), 99; Minimum wage law, 82; Child labor law as it relates to agriculture, 45; Liability law, 45; Migrant housing requirements, 42; Record keeping requirements, 34; were the most mentioned. Migrant labor, agree 314 groups. will be here for a good many more years, while 192 groups believe it will be completely replaced by mechanization. An overwhelming number of groups agree that increased income at the marketplace requires organizing for more bargaining power, 245 votes, on the other hand folks said it could not be done except by an act of Congress, 94 votes, while 41 suggested controlled production; many other ideas were scattered.

ASPARAGUS HARVEST ON

The MACMA Asparagus Division members are in the full swing of harvest. The season got off to a slow start due to inclement weather (cold and rainy). Processors have resisted MACMA's initial price and sales recommendations. When definite price offers were made by Michigan processors which did not reflect MACMA's original recommendations, the MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee re-evaluated the market and crop conditions. MACMA members' asparagus was counter-offered to the processors on a quality price incentive basis.

Most Michigan processors have agreed to sign MACMA's sales memorandum on the basis of last year's price of 20¢ per lb. as a base with incentive payments made for quality. The MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee is determined to establish a base price structure which will reflect a reasonable profit in the sales of members' asparagus. The MACMA Asparagus Division membership has been increased by 50 new asparagus growers this year. MACMA members now represent 50-60% of the commercial asparagus production in Michigan. Michigan asparagus production ranks fourth among states in the United States.

1970 Annual Meeting Plans Progressing

Plans are being finalized for the Michigan Farm Bureau's 51st Annual Meeting to be held November 9, 10 and 11, according to David Morris, chairman of the MFB Board of Directors Annual Meeting Committee.

Several major changes should be noted for this year's meeting. First, it is scheduled to be held at the Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium. Our three day event will encompass the annual meetings of Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative. The Farm Bureau Services Product Show will be set up in Exhibition Hall (basement) of the Auditorium, offering the delegates an opportunity to participate in it.

On Monday (November 9), delegates and guests will share in the formal opening of the convening and will hear MFB President Elton Smith's annual address. Following Pres. Smith's address, Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative will open their Annual Meetings which will include program reports and general business.

Farm Bureau Women will meet at noon in the Blue and Silver Room of the Civic Auditorium. Their annual meeting program will follow the luncheon. Further details will be announced later.

Plans are to have the Commodity luncheon also at the Civic Auditorium and those attending this luncheon, will hear the Young Farmers Discussion Meet.

FARM BUREAU CONTEST ENTRY FORMS ARE TO BE ENTERED AT YOUR LOCAL COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE BY AUGUST 10, 1970

1. Contest is open to every Farm Bureau family or individual member. Contest entry will be by official entry blank, or reasonable facsimile, which contains the entrant's name, address and the name of his county Farm Bureau.

2. Each entry should be accompanied by a sales slip marked to show a table grape purchase and may also show the identity of the retail food stores. If no purchase is made, an entry may be submitted showing the name and address of a retail store where such grapes usually buy grapes. No purchase of grapes is required for a contest entry.

3. Any Farm Bureau member may enter the state contest as many times as he wishes during the period of the contest from June 1 through July 31, 1970, as long as each entry bears a cover form with the accompanying sales slip or retailer identification.

4. The 1970 GRAPESTAKES contest is limited to families of the 50 State Farm Bureaus and is not open to members of the general public, any Farm Bureau professional staff member, or members of their immediate families.

5. Each State Farm Bureau Contest drawing will be held at the pleasure of the individual organization prior to December 1, 1970. All state contest entries will be eligible to be entered in the American Farm Bureau Federation contest upon certification of each entry by his State Farm Bureau. MONSIGNOR BEHAN serves as St. Andrews Cathedral in Grand Rapids and presents a Mass via television from the Cathedral each Sunday at 11 a.m. He has been active in radio and television for several years and earned his "Fifteen with Father" title through his Sunday afternoon TV show, a program that has been on the air since 1953.

FATHER MICHAEL

Thel Young Reverend Monsignor Hugh Michael Behan, widely known as Father Michael, has accepted an invitation to be the Monday night Annual banquet speaker, according to David Morris, chairman of the MFB Board of Directors Annual Meeting Committee.

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MARKETING AND COMMODITIES

Bacterial Dry Bean Blight Warning Issued

Bacterial blight was a major problem in the production of navy beans in some areas of Michigan in 1969. This disease, which affects both yield and quality, could become a more serious problem this year unless growers take special precautions.

Most important is to plant blight free seed. Michigan State University completed a blight testing program to determine if seed beans were infected with blight. On the basis of testing 1,500 samples of seed, they estimate there will be sufficient seed available, that is blight free, to plant about 400,000 acres.

The tests also showed there would be sufficient seed available with low contamination to plant an additional 300,000 acres. With this amount of seed available, there should be no need for producers to plant seed from lots that have not been tested for internal blight.

Any grower that has difficulty in locating blight tested seed should contact their county Extension office, or the Michigan Bean Promotion in Saginaw, or the Michigan Bean Shipper's Association in Saginaw. They have a complete list of growers and elevators who have for sale seed tested and known to be free of bacterial blight.

Before planting, bean seed should be chemically treated with a bactericide, a fungicide, and an insecticide. Recommendations on which chemicals should be used are available from county Extension agents.

USDA SUPPORTS MACMA MOVE

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA), an affiliate of the Michigan Farm Bureau, recently established a grower-oriented marketing program for processing peaches, pears, and plums. The need for such a program is dramatized in a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to the May 1970 Noncitrus Fruits publication by the Crop Reporting Board, unharvested fruit in Michigan exceeded 22,500 tons in 1969. This 45 million pound quantity of fruit represented a total loss of nearly $2.3 million to Michigan growers.

According to the USDA report, no other state reported 1969 fruit losses as large as those in Michigan. The report does not include fruit losses caused by damaging weather or crop disease. Both weather and crop disease caused heavy losses in 1969, thus adding even greater hardship to the Michigan fruit industry.

The losses included 5,000 tons of red tart cherries valued at $700,000, six thousand tons of pears valued at $400,000, 1,500 tons of plums at $120,000 and 20 million pounds of peaches at $1,000,000. The report also showed that while the production of red tart cherries in Michigan was up 6%, the value of production decreased from $30 million to $16.1 million - a decrease of $13.9 million.

In addition to the supporting evidence provided by the recent USDA release, 18 Farm Bureau community groups reported in May favoring a marketing program for peaches, pears and plums. Norman Veliquette, acting manager for the new MACMA Multi-Fruit Division, believes that the move into marketing of processing peaches, pears and plums was well timed. He adds that the program provides an excellent opportunity for Farm Bureau members producing these fruits to join the MACMA effort. Membership and participation in this grower-oriented program can aid in expanding markets and in making important decisions for future production.

Cherry Marketing Hearings Set

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has scheduled a public hearing for the proposed Federal Marketing Order for red tart cherries. The hearing will begin in Grand Rapids, Michigan on June 2, 3, & 4. It will be continued at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on June 6, in Rochester, New York on June 9, and completed in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on June 11.

The proposed Market Order would involve the producers and processors in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland.

The proposed Market Order drafting and proposed group includes both producer organizations, including the latter part of the: Robert Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Growers; Doug Bentz, be in operation for the 1970 Michigan, Inc.; J. Parnell Dwan, Musselman-Dwan Division, Pet. Inc.; John McWilliams, Bonita Produce, Inc.; W. J. Klotzbach, Duffy-Mott, Inc.; James M. Smeltzer, Orchard Produce, Inc.; & George M. Baker, M. M. Baker, Inc.

The main feature of the proposed Market Order provides for the storage of surplus tart cherries in large production years, to be available and sold to the market in short crop years. The orderly marketing of cherries on a year-to-basis would aid in the expansion of markets and the utilization of cherries, as well as improve the income to both producers and processors.

The Market Order would be administered by a group of elected processors and producers.

The proposed Market Order would provide, through the storage program, a greater degree of price stability and market confidence. Both of these factors are important in the expanded utilization and profitability of red tart cherries.

The early June hearing will be followed by an industry referendum sometime in late August or early September of this year. The Market Order will provide, through the storage program, a greater degree of price stability and market confidence. Both of these factors are important in the expanded utilization and profitability of red tart cherries.

The meetings are scheduled to convene at 8:00 p.m.

A SPECIAL MEETING CALLED BY . . . Sen. Oscar E. Bouwman, (R. 33rd Dist.) and chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was attended by area farmers and many public officials interested in the farm labor situation in Michigan. The meeting was held in Ludington and gave the organizers the opportunity to have a free and open discussion as well as to exchange viewpoints on the subject.


M. J. Buschlen, Operations Manager, MACMA, and Sen. Bouwman were encouraged by the interest shown and hope to have an opportunity to conduct additional meetings when ever such an interest is shown.

FB Women To Help Sell Cherries

County Farm Bureau Women's Committees will be given an opportunity to assist in the marketing of quality fresh frozen tart cherries this year to Farm Bureau members. A committee of Farm Bureau Women will be handling the orders and deliveries in each county where there is sufficient interest in the cherry sales project.

Fresh frozen cherries are packed and sweetened for the retailer's convenience and ready to be re-packaged in smaller containers for the home freezer. The cherries will be delivered in thirty-pound containers.

Wheat Meetings Scheduled

Farm Bureau's Wheat Marketing Program will be featured at District Wheat Meetings to be held in June at different locations in Michigan's major wheat producing areas.

Plans for the 1970 Crop Wheat Marketing Program will be announced at the meetings. The 1969 crop Program operation and out-turn will be reviewed. Also included on the agenda will be the wheat production and marketing outlook, and Farm Bureau's proposed Federal Farm Program for Wheat and Feed Grain.

The wheat meetings will be attended by county Farm Bureau wheat committees and participating cooperative elevator managers. Any Farm Bureau member having an interest in wheat is welcome to attend a meeting.

The meetings are scheduled to convene at 8:00 p.m.

Dates and locations are as follows:

District I June 4 Corral Restaurant, Three Rivers
District II June 11 Hilldale County F. B. Office, Hilldale
District III June 3 Washtenaw County F. B. Office, Washtenaw
District IV June 9 Caledonia Farmers Elevator, Caledonia
District V June 2 Farm Bureau Center, Lansing
District VI June 15 Tuscola County F. B. Office, Caro
District VII June 25 Bay County F. B. Office, Bay City

The early June hearing will be followed by an industry referendum sometime in August or early September of this year. The Market Order will provide, through the storage program, a greater degree of price stability and market confidence. Both of these factors are important in the expanded utilization and profitability of red tart cherries.
Another Farm Bureau Services First

Something new will be added this year to the diet for thousands of Michigan beef and dairy cattle.

The new menu item is Pro-Sil, a new corn silage liquid additive developed by Michigan State University research as an improved nitrogen source.

Pro-Sil is the first liquid silage additive designed to make corn silage a complete ration for feedlot cattle, dairy and beef heifers.

Although tested on selected Michigan farms last year, the product will become generally distributed for the first time in 1970 through facilities being developed by Farm Bureau Services, a unit of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Addition of Pro-Sil to the line of Farm Bureau Services represents another "first" for the organization which has long been active in supplying Michigan farm needs, according to Calumet.

As the distribution system is being organized by Donald Shepard, feeds department manager.

Originally Pro-Sil was not scheduled for general farm use until 1971 but great interest in the new additive and its success in tests at the MSU Beef Research Center and on selected feedlots has resulted in speed-up of distribution plans on a statewide basis.

Farm Bureau Service expects to set up 15 to 20 major service outlets in addition to supplying through local farm stores and directly to some large feeders or dairy operations, according to Shepard.

Research with Pro-Sil started at MSU in 1967 and results indicate that animal weight gains and milk production improvement are achieved at favorable cost ratios. The product employs anhydrous ammonia with a molasses base to increase the protein level in corn silage, balance all minerals, and improve silo fermentation.

Pro-Sil is applied to chopped corn fodder during harvesting or ensiling at the rate of 50 pounds per ton of silage for beef cattle or 30 pounds for dairy cattle.

The distribution system is being organized by Donald Shepard, feeds department manager.

Pro-Sil contains sufficient nitrogen and minerals to complement the nitrogen naturally present in corn silage to result in a high quality silage which can be fed as a complete ration.

When applied as recommended, Pro-Sil is 85 per cent crude protein and will provide a ration in combination with corn silage of 13.5 per cent crude protein.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

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