

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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MAY THE SPIRIT OF JULY 4, 1776 — never leave this land! Farm Bureau members are determined that it shall not. They urge that all Americans accept the basic responsibilities of citizenship, including active participation in the political party of their choice. They ask that public policy issues be studied and that candidates for office

be examined, so that intelligent votes may be cast — that through these things the basic philosophy of our American heritage may be furthered in homes, schools, churches and organizations. They remind you that the best protection for your American heritage is your own initiative in the intelligent use of your voting rights . . .

"THE SPIRIT OF '76"

By J. Delbert Wells
Manager, Family Program Division

What would it be like to march back in time to July 4, 1776? Were you living in one of the thirteen original colonies, you would have been busy clearing your land, stocking your plantation, or attempting trade with others of the British Colonies around the globe.

Your local and territorial governments will be appointees of the British Crown, affording you the help and protection offered by the King.

In those early years of American history, England was regarded by American colonists as a benevolent Mother Country and colonists as loyal subjects of the Crown. England arranged land grants, appointed local governors, supplied trading ships and programs and military protection of a sort.

Most of the trade was carried on with England proper, or under English charters. Not all was serene, however. Roads and communications between colonies to allow direct trade was discouraged. But the Yankee was aggressive, and irrepressible in

furthering his own ventures. American traders usually ran their ships in open defiance of England's monopoly on shipping.

They wanted unlimited markets and world-wide products. They were busily building trade

and they rebelled against certain restrictive taxes on documents, paper — and on tea.

They rebelled against orders to house English soldiers — to pay taxes without representation in Parliament. They did not like the ruthless English methods of treating debtors.

Finally they made a choice.

They rejected the security of the English Crown in favor of the freedom of the American wilderness of opportunities.

Spirit of '76

The true spirit of '76 was less anti-British than it was pro-freedom. It was a spirit of active resistance to the security and dominance of Crown Rule, with the alternative right for free men, guided by Divine Intent, to band together and rule themselves.

They were willing, those brave,

strong willed people of that time, to submit the individuality of each separate colony to the purpose of becoming a United States of America.

They were willing to gamble their trading ability, without British sea might, against any nation on the globe. They were willing to submit to internal taxation WITH REPRESENTATION, and to elect from their own people to run their government.

Individually, the spirit was one of dependence on God and confidence in themselves.

Government was designed as a tool, to be used by the people, not against them.

Here and Now

Perhaps now would be a good time to re-evaluate the "spirit" of the contest of the times in which we live.

How badly has our "independence" been eroded by substitution of government "security" for personal self-help?

How far have we moved from

a government which derives its just powers only from the consent of the governed?

How well do we as citizens do in understanding the issues and voting on them intelligently?

How well do we keep in touch with current news and deadline dates that affect our voting rights? In Michigan these dates have changed recently, (see bottom, page 3) — Do you know the new schedule of important election dates?

Surely, how well we answer these questions spells out how much of the "Spirit of '76" still prevails!

"Nobody Votes..."

Jackson Prison Inmate, #87776, writes feelingly from behind bars of patriotic privileges he has lost, in a story of those who "do time" in the Big Town that is Southern Michigan Prison. Read it and think. Page 3.

Editorial**"Politicians Coming, Quick—Look Poor!"**

Who, in his right mind, could be FOR poverty?

A crushing, grinding force, poverty leaves no middle ground.

It is either intensely personal (only people are poor) — or equally intensely impersonal, as in the pitiful mass starvations the world has known.

But right now, in prosperous America, poverty is good politics . . . and the question must be raised if it is so potent that the professionals intend to perpetuate poverty to their own ends.

After all, if one is to be a champion of down-trodden masses, there must first be down-trodden masses . . . and most times in prosperous America . . . they are hard to find.

One Michigan farm couple who checked the statistics found that they were in the current poverty-stricken classification. "It puzzles us how we have managed to stay alive and pay taxes," they jokingly wrote. In short, a lot of so-called poor people are really rich because they don't know they are supposed to be poor.

But back to politics, where an income of \$3,000 or less has been declared the poverty high-water mark.

One Washington wit has said (with an eye at President Johnson's personal fortunes), "He is the first man in history who has both prosperity and poverty going for him at the same time."

Actually the war on poverty has been launched at a time when the American people are enjoying the highest per-capita income of any people in history. Suddenly this basic fact has been clouded by a flurry of figures to prove how poor we are.

It depends upon who is talking to whom.

If "averages" are to be used — it is apparent that 49% of the total population at any one time must have less than average incomes.

The Michigan AFL-CIO News carries a report that there are close to 36 million men, women and children living in abject poverty in this affluent land of ours. Thirty-six million is an impressive sounding figure, representing something like one-fifth of the total population.

Our own government figures show that the percent of total families in the United States with money income less than \$3,000 (based on 1962 prices) have decreased from 32% of the population in 1950, to 20% of the population in 1962.

But figures don't seem to mean much anymore.

The United States Department of Agriculture is much committed to gathering statistics, a chore which has bloomed into a major government function. About \$113-million plus of tax dollars that could have been retained by citizens to help prevent their own personal poverty, now go each year toward collecting statistics.

Involved in this big business are 13,373 employees who engage in collecting, compiling, processing and publishing "facts" and figures.

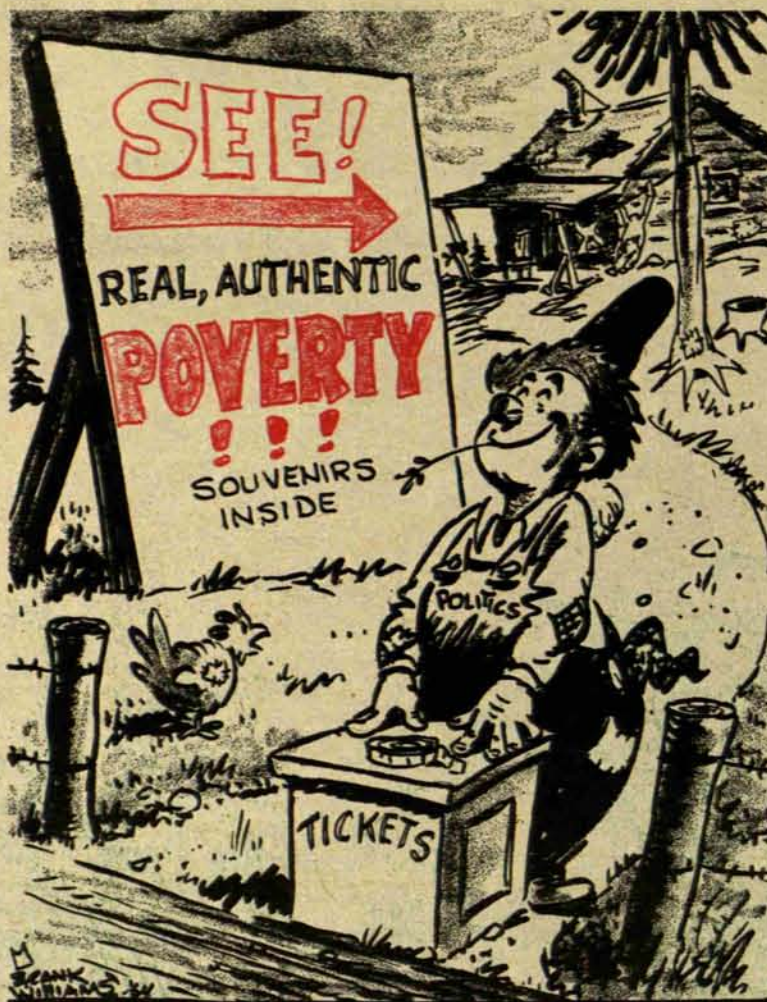
Assuming that each is paid about \$10,000 yearly (a good, round, meaningless figure) — that's \$133,730,000 dollars gone that could have been spent in licking poverty.

Our attitude on this is prompted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture throwing its full statistical forces into the poverty pitch by reporting that 16 million of the 35-million poverty stricken (a new figure there) live in rural areas and ONE THIRD OF THESE ARE FARMERS!

While playing with figures, one-third of 16 million is 5 million, 333 thousand. THIS JUST HAPPENS TO BE 1,852,000 MORE POOR FARMERS THAN THERE ARE ACTUAL FARMS, according to the Department's own figures!

A suggestion: Why not fire most of the statisticians and leave that \$133,730,000 in taxpayers' hands where they, using their own initiative, can combat poverty in the only way possible?

M.W.

Appalachia-Land

Cartoon reprinted courtesy of Frank Williams and the Detroit Free Press

Farm Safety... Full-Time Job

The modern farm is a comparatively safe place to live. But it remains a dangerous place to work.

There were 8,700 farm residents killed in accidents in 1962, about the same as the year before. But there were 3 per cent fewer farmers.

Death rates increased in all accident classes but work, just as they did nationally, according to the National Safety Council. The farm work rate had a small decrease while the national rate was unchanged.

Farming continues to rank as the third most hazardous occupation. Only mining, including quarrying and petroleum drilling, and construction have higher accidental death rates.

Motor vehicle, home and public accidents affect farm residents about as severely as other Americans. But work accidents, the smallest classification nationally, on the farm remain second only to motor vehicle accidents.

Supervision of employees is much more difficult on the farm than in a factory. The worker often works alone and an unsafe act may go unnoticed and uncorrected.

Frequently the farm employee is temporary help—an itinerant worker or a student working during the summer. Too often he lacks the proper training and knowledge to work safely.

The farm employer should make an extra effort to be sure that his workers understand their duties and the proper, safe way to operate equipment and handle the materials they use. It cannot be assumed that a high school student can operate a tractor properly because he has a driver's license—no matter how safe a driver he may be.

National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25, is a time when we examine the progress we are making.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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OFFICERS: Michigan Farm Bureau; President, Walter Wightman, Fennville, R-2; Vice President, Elton R. Smith, Caledonia, R-1; Secretary-Manager, Clarence E. Prentice, Okemos.

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DIRECTORS: District 1, Max K. Hood, Paw Paw, R-1; District 2, Wilbur H. Smith, Burlington, R-1; District 3, Donald L. Ruhlig, Dexter; District 4, Elton R. Smith, Caledonia, R-1; District 5, David Morris, Grand Ledge, R-3; District 6, Ward G. Hodge, Snover, R-1; District 7, Guy C. Freeborn, Hart, R-1; District 8, Lloyd Shankel, Wheeler, R-1; District 9, Eugene Roberts, Lake City, R-1; District 10, Edgar Diamond, Alpena, R-2; District 11, Edmund Sager, Stephenson.

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President's Column**Changing the Rules In Mid-Game**

A recent article in the Michigan Elevator Exchange bulletin was so good, and so to the point, that I wish to give it space in my column this month. As you know, Stan Sherman is General Manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services, and his excellent thinking deserves to be brought to the attention of even more people. Stan's words follow:

Walter Wightman

"When I was a boy on the farm — and this would be many years ago — there was a neighbor boy, who was a little older and considerably larger than I, with whom I played and visited back and forth. This boy was always inventing new games and he had the unhappy faculty for making up the rules as he went along.

"It was obvious that the rules were made up to benefit his particular predicament. Since I was smaller, I found it was best to accept the new rules, even though they were to my obvious disadvantage.

"All this is preliminary to what I would like to say has been happening to us that are in the farming business while the new wheat bill was debated.

"There was an amendment submitted to the Senate Bill requiring CCC to sell at not less than 115% of support instead of 105% as the act is now written.

"This amendment was defeated by the cotton, rice and peanut senators and others from the urban centers. The farmers might as well get used to the fact that the city senators and representatives have a primary interest in securing cheap food for the constituents.

"But one of the things that hurt us most was reportedly considerable lobbying by the USDA, who systematically went the rounds telling members of Congress that 115% wasn't important — CCC sales just followed the market, after all.

"Senators heard this story over and over again and the 115% was defeated in the Senate. Yet these same senators must have been puzzled when they read the paragraph on page 60 of the USDA 'Wheat Situation' for February.

"That paragraph explains that the prices of most classes of wheat have climbed well above loan rates. Then, it says that the CCC sales, however, have tempered the price rise—in fact CCC resale price has practically established the market price.

"No wonder many of the people are puzzled — especially the farmer who could stand to lose 10¢ to 15¢ per bushel because of this maneuver. It is a practical fact that the price at which CCC will offer wheat establishes an effective ceiling.

"Yet the policy establishing this small leeway keeps the selling price so near to support price that the farmer cannot afford to redeem the wheat. You see, he doesn't even have the 5% after he pays the interest on the loan.

"All this has tended to bypass the farmer co-operatives and prevented farmers from using their own businesses, which they set up with so much cost and effort, while at the same time the government's grain empire grows ever larger and more powerful.

"While we are asking the government to get out of our business — because I firmly believe that we can't both be in it — we might ask them to establish a firm official policy on national wheat reserves, so the farmer will know where he stands. We have a real job to do.

"If you don't like the way your senators and representatives voted, write them. In fact it would be a good idea to write them anyway, because the representative, who voted as you liked him to, would like to hear from you."

Nobody Votes In My Town



INMATE #87776, — serving a 12 to 14 year sentence for fraudulent checks, faces the camera from what he terms "the busiest private office in my town." A prolific author, #87776 has been encouraged through the inmate writing program.

By #87776

It was November 27, 1963. Half of my town's 4,700 population jammed the theater. The newsreel showed the assassination of the President of the United States. Many of my townspeople applauded the scene.

Russia? Cuba? Red China?

No. My town is in mid-America. Most of its inhabitants are chronic misfits. The name of my town is Southern Michigan Prison.

"He shoulda never been elected," remarked the middle-aged burglar next to me. I knew him well; he was serving his fifth term here.

"I take it you voted for Nixon," I said.

"You kiddin'? I never voted in my life. I got sense enough to know no matter who's elected, the best John Q. Public's gonna get is the worst of it. The hell with votin'!"

That's seditious philosophy, isn't it? "The hell with votin'!" means down with democracy, your country, your government and, therefore, every home (where government really begins) in the land.

Yet, I've voiced such sedition myself. Only it came out something like this: "Couldn't make it to the polls; had other things to do on election day."

The reflection lured me into deep concern and held me down with this hard and heavy fact: I was stripped of my voting priv-

ileges for many elections to come. What I felt left no room for self-esteem.

As the feature movie ran, I wondered how my fellow inmates felt about not being allowed to vote. Later, I questioned nearly 300 of them. Almost 90% indi-



"JACKTOWN" — SOUTHERN MICHIGAN PRISON, — the world's largest walled prison, Jackson, Michigan, is "home" for 4,700 inmates. Recreation facilities include a large theater, library, exercise court and ball diamond.

cated that they couldn't care less. 80 individuals admitted that they'd never voted! (Could the deeds that landed us here be germane to such disregard for democracy?)

Consider these responses to the question: Did you vote regularly when you were free?

Gambling syndicate underling (age 33, serving 5-10 years): "The organization always saw to

it that I voted; even told me who to vote for."

Habitual drunk (doing 1-2 for non-support): "They'd let us off work in time to make it to the polls, all right. But I'd stop at a buddy's house to talk the election over. There'd be a bottle or two around. And somehow, before we considered all the issues and candidates and decided who'd get our vote, it was either too late or I was too drunk to care any more."

Vote fraud fall-guy (age 72, serving 1½-2): "Election days was gravy days for me. I always voted. Got five bucks a ballot. Sometimes I made fifty-five, sixty dollars."

As for me — well, it's occasionally difficult to face one's mirror of patriotism and like what you see. I'd often sold my vote as irrevocably as the vote fraud fall-guy had.

My sell-out inducement was a hunting or fishing trip, a lady friend who liked attention, pressing business of assorted kinds.

Indeed, I've leaped on every lame and selfish excuse in the American voters' book. But someday I'll have a chance to prove my determination never again to waste an opportunity to vote. Till then . . .

What about you?

Like many other sheer blessings in America's full-fashioned freedom, the privilege of voting is never completely appreciated until it is lost. I know.

Therefore, I agree with the immigrant who said, "Americans don't adequately appreciate their system of government because they don't understand what it ain't."

However, our Star Spangled Banner waves best when every thread is intact. Similarly, the government it represents needs every vote.

But nobody votes in my town. Nobody may.

What could be worse, patriotically?

Only your town, where everybody may vote . . . and you don't.

No Vote, but...

Although without vote while imprisoned, Convict Number 87776 and thousands like him in Michigan State Prisons are "represented" through a quirk in Michigan law. This representation, really a census nose-count of all "residents" in the Legislative or Congressional District, was a bone of contention in the recent new Constitution debates and in the apportionment battles that followed.

Important Election Dates to Remember

These dates have been released as authentic by the Division of Elections of the Michigan Department of State:

If you are not registered and want to vote in the primary election which will be held on Sept. 1, you must register between now and the evening of August 3.

If you want to be a candidate to your County Party Convention and must file to get your name on the primary ballot, you must do this by July 14.

If you choose to run for public office, it now looks like July 21 is the closing date for filing petitions or other needed forms.

Unchallenged is the primary election date which will be September 1 and the general election date of November 3.

Michigan statutes have been generally unchanged concerning election preliminaries.

Such periods as the duration of time in which you may register, the closing date for registration, when absentee ballots can be distributed and when they must be in, are all set by statute.

These are measured as being so many days prior to a certain election.

The key question is — what is election day? Since the primary has been set at September 1, and the general election falls on November 3 (first Tuesday in November), the other dates are calculated from these dates.

Your County Clerk or Township Supervisor should be able to give you current election dates

and offices for your area.

Now is the time to check on registration. Good questions to ask include: "Who may become 21 since last election?" "Has she changed her name?" "Have they moved to a new voting area?" "Is he a newly naturalized citizen?" "Have YOU voted within the last two years?"

Failure to check any one of these questions could cost someone the right to vote.

It is time to check on what your party is doing. Contact your Precinct or Township Chairman of your party. Find out what is going on — become a part of your party. Fulfill your responsibilities to help run government. Don't assume your right to vote.

Help select people to run for local office. Encourage respected

citizens to hold public office. Circulate their petitions. Help them get elected.

Get yourself into party leadership roles. Get your name on the ballot as a delegate to your party county convention. Help select your county committee. Help run your party affairs. Be a responsible citizen. Petitions for this must be filed by July 14. Check with your County Clerk to see how to get your name on the ballot.

Finally, determine not to be one of the "blind voters." Know your candidates. Know the issues. Know the mechanics of political action. Some of the most important "dates" in your lives may be just a month or two ahead.

Court Kills District Plans

Obituary: 1964

The U. S. Supreme Court has stretched the Equal Protection Clause of the federal Constitution to kill Michigan's new legislative districting plans. In a 6 to 3 history-making decision, the Court ruled that population alone is the valid basis for legislative districting.

The decision leaves the Michigan Supreme Court in a position to redraw legislative districts and order election rules. The action may result in an unprecedented January election.

Governor Names Two Study Groups

Recent action by Governor Romney has established two important state study groups to work on problems which have long been of concern to Michigan Farm Bureau.

On May 26, the appointment of the Governor's Task Force on Water Rights, Use and Pollution Control was announced, and on June 4 news of the establishment of a Governor's Commission on Migrant Labor was released.

The 22 members of the Water Rights Task Force were given a seven-point charge by the Governor, involving:

1. Water needs of Michigan and the adequacy of our resources.

2. The extent of present knowledge about Michigan's water resources and the need for additional research, information and monitoring.

3. Evaluation of the adequacy of our present water resource management, conservation and pollution control programs.

4. Present provisions for financing and carrying out water management projects.

5. Evaluation of present law and needed new legislation.

6. Determining proper roles of state, local and federal governments in water policy.

7. Submitting a report of findings and recommendations for state water policy and specific proposals for legislation to implement that policy.

Farm Bureau is represented on the Task Force by Dan E. Reed, Legislative Counsel.

Meeting in Lansing following

its appointment, the Commission on Migrant Labor was charged by Governor Romney with responsibility for recommending voluntary administrative and legislative action.

"Both on humanitarian and economic grounds," Governor Romney said, "the problems of migrant workers and their employers challenge our consciences and our ingenuity."

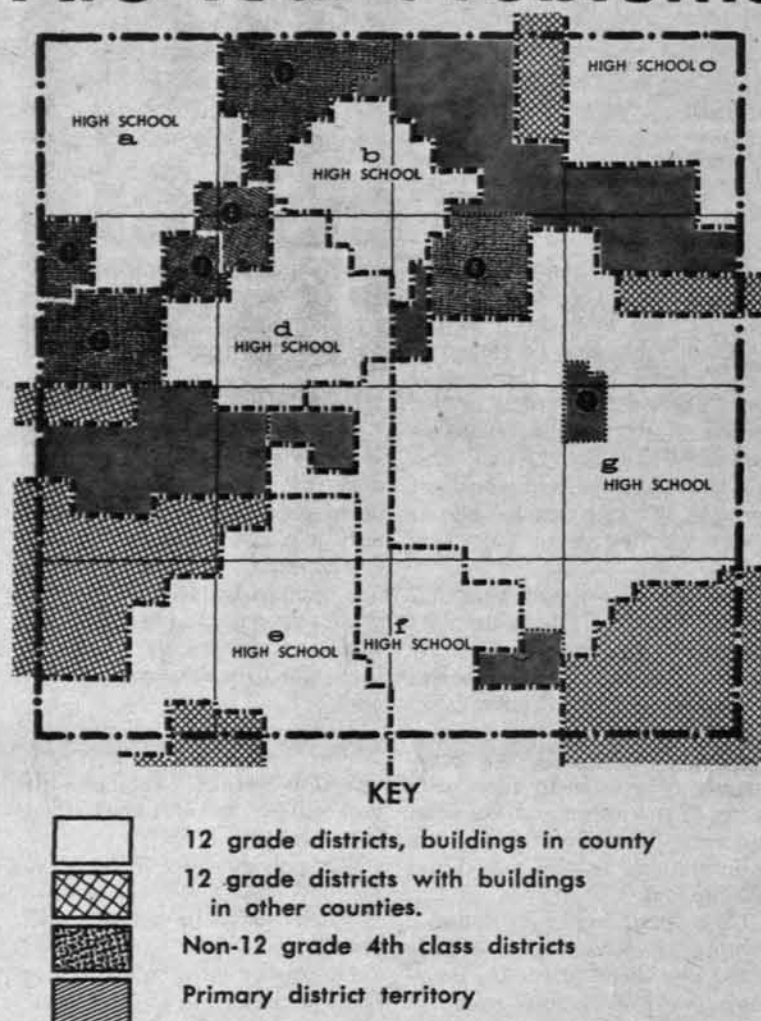
The Governor announced that Mrs. Seth Tompkins, of Old Mission, a Farm Bureau member and fruit grower of Grand Traverse County, would act as chairman, and that Herbert Rubinstein, Associate Director of the Michigan Welfare League, would serve as staff coordinator of the Commission.

Governor Romney applauded the interest and activity of the Michigan Citizen's Council on Agricultural Labor, the Welfare League and grower organizations such as the Farm Labor Management Committee.

capitol report



School District Problems Are Your Problems Too!



The map represents a composite Michigan county of 16 townships and attempts to illustrate some of the existing school organization problems.

The northwest quarter of the county is heavily populated. High school district "a" is a large city school system and has a policy of refusing to annex surrounding school districts unless they also annex politically to the city. It is still accepting tuition students but indicates it will refuse such pupils in the near future.

Non-12 grade districts 1, 3 and 4 want to annex to the city school system but resent being forced to become part of the city. District 5 is extremely poor with high taxes and a sub-standard school.

Much of its problem is due to the annexation by the city of highly valuable industrial property. District 5 would be glad to go anywhere, but no one wants it.

Districts 2 and 6 each resulted from the consolidation of primary districts for the purpose of building good elementary schools. They are not large enough to have a high school and are facing the prospect, as are all the primary districts, of having no place for their high school students.

The citizens of "b" have gone "all out" for excellent high school facilities, taxes are very high, but most of the residents also have higher than average incomes. However, farmers in the district are seriously hurt.

Some years ago high school "g" adopted a policy of refusing to take tuition students and now includes all the surrounding districts except primary district 7, which due to industrial and resort property is extremely wealthy (approximately \$100,000 per pupil).

District 7 does not qualify for state aid, has low taxes and transports its tuition pupils over 30 miles to a high school even

though "g" high school is only 3 miles away. Taxes in "g" are double those in 7. (In some cases schools such as 7 send their pupils out of the state.)

Both "e" and "f" have had "on again, off again" policies of excluding tuition students resulting in the annexation of some primary districts, while losing others which normally would have come their way. Instead, they joined out-of-county high school districts.

Both "e" and "f" are small high schools and cannot offer complete programs. Their valuations are between \$5,000 and \$7,000 per pupil.

Both have lost property by transfer to other districts due to parents trying to get into districts offering better educational opportunities.

District "f" has lost its college accreditation due to an inadequate curriculum and has the added problem of being an odd shaped district which results in increased transportation costs.

Since "e" and "f" high schools are less than 5 miles apart and are both considering a building program, some local leaders propose to merge the districts, build a new high school in a central location and use the present high school buildings as elementary schools.

Most of the remaining primary districts in the county are getting along pretty well as long as some high school district will take their tuition students.

In some cases pupils are sent to a different district each year. These districts could be faced with building facilities for a sudden increase in school children (housing development, trailer court, etc.).

These are some of the problems. The purpose of local studies is for the people to determine the kind of districting that will assure every child the best education possible and at the same time treat every taxpayer in a fair and equitable manner.

School Reorganization

One of the last acts of the 1964 Legislature was the passage of the School Reorganization bill (S. 1080). Sixteen major amendments, proposed by Farm Bureau, were adopted earlier by the Senate. Eight more amendments were added in the House.

Contrary to some misinformation that has been circulated, the legislation will not create a "statewide" or even a "county-wide" school district. Whatever is done will be done by local intermediate (generally county) committees and approved or rejected by the voters.

The legislation (effective September 1964) provides for:

1. Appointment by the Governor of a seven member committee, representing all parts of the state to carry out the intent of the law. The Department of Public Instruction will have little authority in reorganization matters as the state committee reports directly to the Legislature.

2. An 18 member intermediate (county) study committee. Five elected by the high school districts, five elected by non-high school districts, five appointed by the Judge of Probate, and three from the Intermediate school board.

3. A study by the local committee of the area school districts (including public hearings) and recommendation of a school districting plan to be submitted to the voters for final approval or rejection, after which the committee will be dissolved. If rejected, no further action is required.

4. Not less than 500 high school districts (presently 548).

5. A final report to the legislature by the state committee on or before September 1, 1968, at which time the law expires.

The state committee will prepare a manual of procedure and approve plans submitted by the local committee.

The local committee can submit the approved plan to the voters in one of two ways.

1. The intermediate district as a whole would vote, or

2. The plan would be broken down into a vote by proposed districts. A second vote is possible only if method #1 is used first.

In the event the local committee's plan is not approved by the state committee, then two plans (the local plan and a state plan) will be submitted to the voters to decide which plan will be voted on by proposed districts at a later date.

In no case would there be more than two votes. The voters' decision is final, the committee is dissolved, and no further action is required.

The success and usefulness of this legislation will depend on local people sitting down and taking an objective look at their present school system and then deciding on a program that will lead to the best educational opportunities possible in that area.

THE HEART-BEET OF MICHIGAN

During 1963 Michigan farmers harvested and delivered over one million tons of beets to the state's five sugar factories for processing. This crop produced over 279,000,000 pounds of pure sparkling sugar for sale exclusively in Michigan during the current marketing year.

In an average year, the beet sugar industry of Michigan will derive from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 from the sugarbeet crop. From this crop Michigan sugarbeet growers will receive approximately \$15,000,000 in company and conditional payments.

These dollars which the sugarbeet growers and processors of this state receive for sugar produced in Michigan affect economic units all around their own horizons and far beyond Michigan's 17 county beet producing area. Remember, every time a sugar beet grows—so does Michigan.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY OF MICHIGAN



The Story of a Man's Dream

THE WAY OF THE CROSS

(This is the 5th in a series of articles by Wm. A. Burnette, Farm Bureau member who recently fulfilled a life-time dream of a trip around the world.)

In Jerusalem, just three weeks before Good Friday, we followed the way of the Cross. A score of Catholic priests reinacted the drama from Pilate's court to the place of execution on the hill of Golgotha.

To accentuate the humiliation and pain, the sensitive Jesus had been commanded to carry his own Cross the long distance between these two historic places. There were fourteen stations marked along this way to help make the original scene come alive.

That forenoon, our group had visited the Mount of Olives where Jesus had left his disciples to watch while He prayed. The olive trees, where the disciples fell asleep and the rock upon which Jesus threw Himself and sweat drops of blood in great agony, are still there.

Seeing these reminders of Jesus and his suffering stirred our emotions and prepared us for participation in the procession.

Of the great mass of people gathered to follow the footsteps of Jesus on the way of the Cross, I teamed up with a sensitive young woman from the staff of Stevens College.

I thought I might assist her, but she turned out to be the leader. While she was an intellectual, a graduate from Vassar, she was acting on her emotions rather than her intellect, on this memorable day.

Instead of reacting with cold rationality alone, she put her feel-

ings into this personal participation.

At the station where the unknown woman is said to have stepped out of the crowd and with her kerchief wiped the sweat and blood from Jesus' brow, I saw in my companion's face, an expression of sympathy and pity that made this scene come alive.

When the procession stopped to commemorate the scene where Jesus fell under the weight of the Cross, I saw her hold back tears that were welling up in her eyes.

In our unrestrained imagination, we saw Jesus walk up the hill and His mother, Martha, Mary and Mary Magdalene weeping on the sidelines. We saw Him nailed to the Cross between the two thieves, and His side pierced with a spear. And we heard Him say, "It is finished."

We proceeded to the tomb where He had been lovingly wrapped in white cloths and laid away by a kindly friend. But the tomb was empty. The stone had been rolled away, and Jesus had risen to live in our hearts forever.

He said He would draw all men unto Himself and that promise is being fulfilled today. As we studied the re-interpretations and modifications of the other great religions around the world, we observed that people in every nation are being influenced by the principles of Christianity.

The untouchables in India are being freed under Hinduism as a result of the Light of the World lifted up on the Cross.

Through the enlightenment of Christianity, the veils are being removed from the faces of women under Mohammedanism. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man are being recognized more and more by all the prevailing religions and cultures throughout the world.

In the drama of the crucifixion, we had refreshed and renewed our lives by walking the way of the Cross and communing with Jesus.

Our emotions and life energies had been stirred like the warmth of the sun stirs the budding and bloom of nature in the springtime.

(Continued next month)

State Farm Tour In Branch County

Michigan's annual State Farm Management Tour will pay a return visit to Branch county where the event originated 16 years ago.

The full-day tour and program will be held Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Rural people attending the first statewide tour sponsored by the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service in 1949, saw farming operations in Lenawee, Hillsdale and Branch counties during a two-day whirlwind trip.

One of the two farms on this year's tour was also a Branch county farm featured during the 1949 event. This was the farm of Glen Pridgeon, located in the southeastern corner of the county. But it is now operated by his son, Dean.

Named the "Most Outstanding Young Farmer" in the 1957 statewide competition conducted by the Junior Chamber of Com-

merce, Dean has served as a director on the Michigan Farm Bureau Board since 1961. He also serves as a director on both Farm Bureau Services and Farmer's Petroleum Cooperative boards.

Many changes have taken place on the Pridgeon farm during the past 16 years including a switch from milk to pork production. This farm will be the morning stop on the one-day tour.

The afternoon stop, following a noon luncheon and program at the Quincy High School, will be the Leo Sanderson dairy farm near Quincy. Sanderson completely rebuilt and mechanized his dairy operation following a fire two years ago. Five year production records for his 61-cow Jersey herd show an average production of 425 pounds of butterfat and 8,154 pounds of milk.

Red-Tart Cherry Day Announced

On July 16—Michigan's famed red-tart cherries will be spotlighted in a special day devoted to honoring the fruit that brings Michigan top ranking among cherry producing states of the nation.

The first state-wide "Red-Tart Cherry Day" has been scheduled for Eau Claire, (Berrien county) featuring orchard tours on the farms of two Farm Bureau members, John Steimle and Herbert Teichman, both of the Eau Claire area.

The full-day program will include demonstrations of mechanical harvesting equipment and other recent developments in harvesting and processing. Demonstrations will be in charge of members of Michigan State University's Department of Horticulture.

A lunch will be catered in the orchard, where speakers will explain current research, new harvesting and processing methods, and predict the future of

Michigan's cherry industry. Speakers include Lou Walton, president of the Michigan Canners and Processors Association and Dr. H. B. Tukey, retired chairman of the MSU Department of Horticulture.

Afternoon tours will include a choice of processing plants and display of new equipment in use. Stops will be made at the Burnett Packing Co., Keeler; Sodus Fruit Exchange and the Michigan Fruit Canners at Fennville.

In announcing the Red-Tart Cherry Day, Everett Wiles, Bangor cherry grower and Cherry Day committee chairman, explained that the event is open to the general public; with growers, processors and suppliers offered a special invitation.

Sponsors include the Grower-Processor Conference Committee of the Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, the Michigan Farm Bureau and the MSU Cooperative Extension Service.

American Institute of Cooperation

Billed as the "nation's largest farm business meeting" — the American Institute of Cooperation will be held August 9-12 on the campus of Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Upwards of 3,000 persons are expected to attend the huge conference, according to L. A. Cheney, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, which will serve this year as host.

The three-day meeting opens with a keynote address by Dr. C. Brice Ratchford, Dean of the Extension Service of the University of Missouri. One of the general sessions during the meeting will explore cooperative mergers — examining "how and why we did it."

Besides the general sessions, a host of sectional meetings for special interest areas will be held. Petroleum marketing, credit, electric cooperatives, farm supplies, and commodity marketing, are some of the areas of work.

About 1,000 youth delegates are expected to attend the big meeting. They will take part in the general sessions and also hold meetings of their own to discuss such things as career opportunities for youth in the cooperative business field.

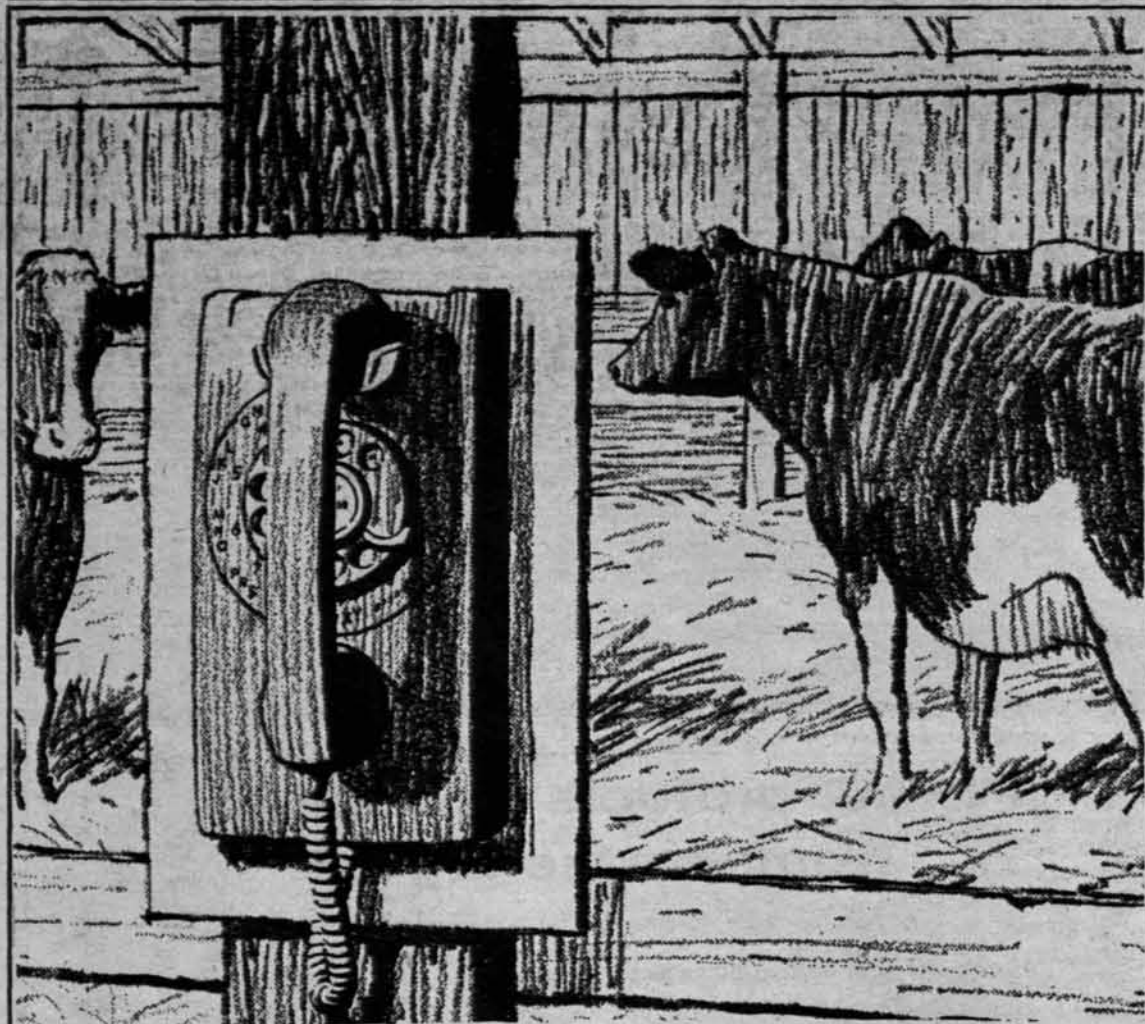
Les Bollwahn, Coordinator of Young People's Activities for the Michigan Farm Bureau, and 20 selected Michigan cooperative managers, will serve as adult con-

sultants to the youth discussion groups.

Besides 4-H and FFA members, more than a dozen other youth groups will be represented at the meeting. Selected as co-chairmen of the youth section are Nels Ackerman, national FFA president and Joan Skinner, representing the 4-H Clubs of America.

Each Michigan cooperative is encouraged to sponsor attendance of their manager, board members and an official youth delegate to the nationwide meeting.

Special invitations are extended to County Extension Directors, 4-H Agents and teachers of Vocational Agriculture.



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You'll probably order a new extension phone right then and there.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Farm Labor Union Take-Over?

High Cost Of Poverty

It takes a practical farmer to explain the facts of farm life to others, and as a lifetime farmer, Walter Wightman was well qualified for his recent appearance before the U.S. Senate subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

Besides serving as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Wightman and son Albert ("Bud") farm 500 acres in Allegan county, mostly in orchards which require great amounts of seasonal hand labor.

His appearance before the Senate labor subcommittee was in representing the American Farm Bureau in opposition to Senate Bills 528 and 529.

These measures are among a list of proposals dealing with farm labor which would subject farmers to the whims and dictates of labor union officials.

Specifically, Senate Bill 529 deals with collective bargaining for farm workers. It would amend the Labor Management Relations Act by including agriculture in its provisions. This would include legalizing a "hiring hall" arrangement, in which the union becomes the exclusive source of farm workers.

Senate Bill 528, dealing with minimum wages, exempts those farmers who do not employ a specific number of man-days of hired labor, but as Wightman pointed out in his testimony,

"most regulatory statutes start with minimum coverage and trend toward universal coverage as time passes.

"We think this would be no exception..."

FARM FACTS

Wightman countered in advance a common argument that since farm workers on big farms compete with small farms — a universal minimum wage requirement would help — not hinder the smaller farm.

This, he said, is not true — and for a variety of reasons.

He told members of the subcommittee that as a general rule, the hired labor input per unit of production on small farms engaged in producing a high labor requirement crop, such as fruits or vegetables, will usually be more than on larger farms.

"The reason this is so is that the larger farmer probably has mechanized some portion — and a larger portion of his total operations and has later models and larger equipment.

"Further, if the upward trend in farm wage rates is accelerated, the larger farmer will be the one who can buy labor-saving equipment. The larger farmer usually has a better chance of borrowing money or otherwise acquiring the necessary capital," Wightman said.

A clinching argument in opposition to the Minimum Wage proposal was cited as the effects it would have upon the least competent, poorest farm workers who now can be effectively employed on a piece-work basis.

"Farmers can afford to employ such workers because even if their productivity is low, they can be paid for what they can produce," Wightman said. He pointed out that the minimum wage measure would result in loss of jobs of

many of those who are prime targets in the current "war on poverty."

UNIONIZED FARMS?

In opposing the collective bargaining proposal for farm workers, a comparison was made between farming and the conditions of industry. Especially noted was the vulnerability of farmers to any work stoppage, particularly during harvest season of perishable crops.

Wightman said, "If a strike should occur when a perishable crop is ready (and of course this is when a strike would be called), this would entail much more than a reduction in the farmer's profits for this year. More likely it would involve a loss of income for the year and a loss of money invested in bringing the crop to harvest state, which may run to \$300 and \$400 per acre or more.

"A loss of this size would bankrupt many farmers," Wightman said.

The Administration's "poverty" program is now carried in a new bill — H.R. 11377, known as the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The bill contains seven titles, or major sections: Youth Programs — Community Action Programs — Rural Poverty Program — Employment and Investment Incentives — Work Experience Program — Administration — Authorization.

The original bill was amended by the House Committee on Education and Labor and the new bill was introduced carrying these amendments. It was approved by the Committee on Education and Labor by a party-line vote of 19-12.

It has been reported by members of Congress that the Committee, under chairman Adam Clayton Powell, drafted the final version of the bill behind closed doors and after the minority members had been excluded from the key decision-making sessions.

One of the important features is the authorization for a Job Corps.

Enrollees would be paid at the rate of \$100 per month, with education, housing, food, clothing, medical care and traveling expenses provided. This would apparently be a revision of the old CCC-type program.

Congressman Charles Chamberlain reports — "Many have questioned whether the yearly taxpayer cost of each Job Corps enrollee (estimated to be \$4700) is the most effective approach when equivalent vocational or college training can be obtained for substantially less."

New Wheat Grades Costly To Michigan Growers

Ed Powell, Manager, Grain Merchandising
Michigan Elevator Exchange

New wheat standards went into effect June 1. Wheat shipped after that date has been graded under the new standards approved by the U.S.D.A. despite vigorous protests by the grain industry — particularly cooperatives in the midwest.

The one change which will be most costly to Michigan farmers will probably be the reduction in moisture tolerances — from 14% to 13½%.

This factor alone, in a normal year, could cost Michigan farmers over one million dollars.

Agricultural universities have recommended that farmers harvest their wheat even before it reaches the 14% moisture level — to prevent shattering in the field. This is particularly so in Michigan, since a harvest period rain can cause sprout damage and accompanying higher discounts.

Current guesstimates place the beginning of harvest during the week of July 20th, which is a week to ten days later than normal. Past experience indicates that quite often a late harvest is a wet one. We can only hope that this will not be true this year.

The new standards will take additional bites out of the farmer's wheat check by reducing the amount of F.M., dockage and total defects that are allowed.

This will not only be costly to the farmer, but also to the elevator operator — because more stringent grades will require closer inspection, which will require additional time.

Elevators will be forced to discount the farmers, because handling wheat through an elevator and loading it into boxcars creates additional FM and dockage. There seems to be no way for elevators to absorb any of the discount.

Added to all of this, the farmer faces a much lower market price under the Administration's wheat program passed by Congress.

Naturally there has been much discussion by exporters and millers concerning the expected levels of wheat prices at harvest time so they can protect sales of wheat and flour.

There are a lot of unknowns entering into the wheat price situation this year that we haven't had to consider before.

At this point we don't know how many farmers are eligible for cash payment within Michigan. It is hard to project whether or not the farmer who is eligible for the certificate payment will sell his wheat or use the certificate payment for working capital and give him this much more incentive to store his grain.

The farmer who is not eligible may look at the price support at harvest time and consider the wheat a good feed value on his farm, rather than selling it.

The price to farmers for new crop wheat today would be from \$1.33 to \$1.40, depending on location in the state.

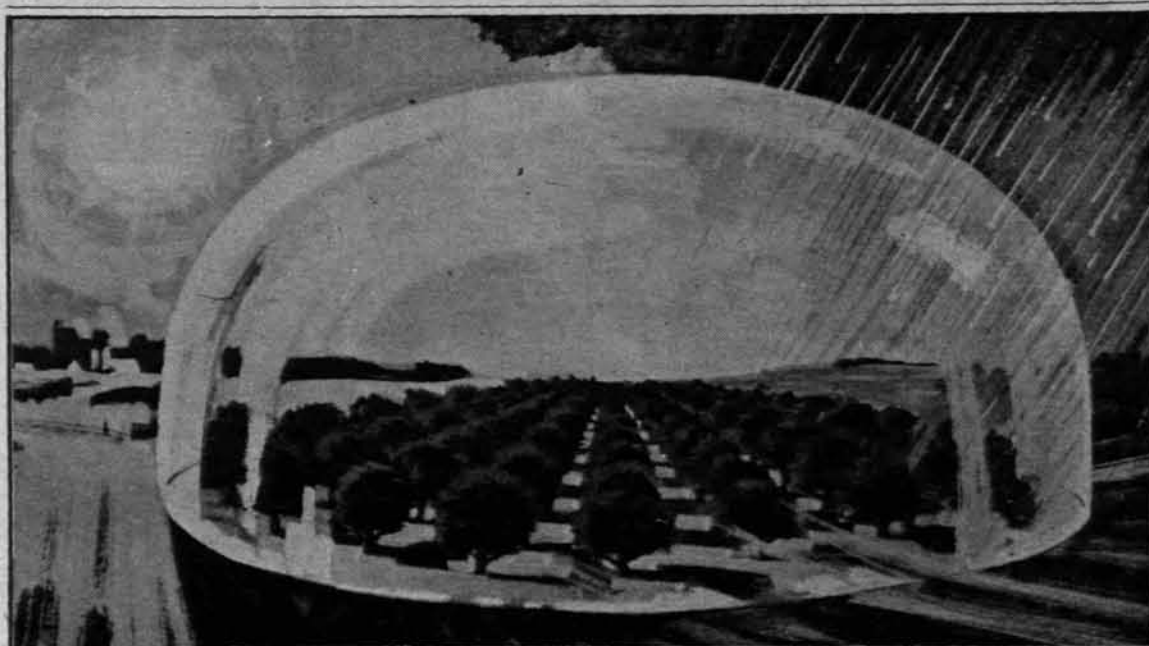
We must remember that in addition to the market price, a miller must pay an additional 70¢ to the government for a certificate on every bushel of wheat that he grinds.

Therefore, if the elevator price is \$1.40, the wheat is actually costing the mill \$2.10. This represents one of the highest harvest-time costs to millers in years.

We believe that there will be a big demand for storage space at harvest time this year and we expect to have storage space available for farmers through their local cooperative elevators.

As harvest approaches we would advise contacting your local co-op for realistic storage rates and conditions.

If you are going to store your wheat off the farm, we would advise storing at a location where you will receive a warehouse receipt. There have been too many cases in the last few years where farmers have lost their complete production by storing in locations where the grain was sold out for working capital and then the firm went out of business and there was no way for the farmer to collect. If you have a warehouse receipt, the elevator must be covered by bond and the state will back up your warehouse receipt.



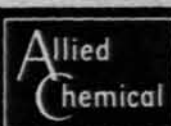
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GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

511 E. Patterson Street,
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Tale of Twine—A Fabulous Fiber



GIANT SISAL "PINEAPPLES" in the background have lower leaves removed in sisal harvest. Leaves are cut when they lower from center to more than a 45 degree angle. About 200 leaves are produced in the life of a plant. Although about 90% of the leaf is pulp and juice, each leaf contains around 50 long fibers.

"Give us this day our daily bread"—much of mankind prays.

Over the world, a chief concern of many families is that this prayer may become reality. Daily bread, except in America, is not something to be taken lightly.

The cultivation and harvest of grains for food date back to earliest records of man. Carved on the tombs of ancient Thebes are harvest scenes showing reapers with curved sickles, followed by workers gathering single handfuls of grain.

Ancient threshing machines were hooves of oxen or the feet of slaves, and later, hand flails. The first "twine" was the grain's own straw, deftly twisted and tied around itself.

Through countless centuries, little progress was made in the old methods of hand sowing and reaping. Swing, stoop, carry, endlessly throughout the hot harvest days, is the way it went.

In the 16th Century, the scythe allowed the reaper to stand erect for the first time. In the 18th Century, the cradle-scythe helped gather the grain into "sweeps." Then, in 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick brought out his mechanical reaper, triggering the mechanical age of farming.

Still, grain was bound by hand just as in the days of King Tut, for surely, no machine could be taught to knot! And if so—with what?

When the first mechanical knotters were considered, there was no reliable string available in the strength or length needed. The use of wires sounded good, but wires clogged and snapped. Small bits of metal worked into the feed and killed cows and other livestock.

Finally, in 1881—fifty years after McCormick's binder—came twine.

Twine, once discovered, stood the test of time.

Michigan farmers buy more than \$2,000,000 worth of twine each year. All of it is imported from across our borders, from nearby Canada or Mexico, from Belgium and Holland.

Some of the best of it is spun into balls of twine, tested for rigid farmer specifications, and reaching Michigan bearing the "Unico Premium" baler or binder twine label.

To check for themselves the rigid standards of strength and uniformity required of Unico twines, members of the Board of Directors of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., visited the factory of the Brantford Cordage Company at Brantford, Ontario, early this year.

There, they followed the flow of "sliver" from combing machines to others that twisted and tested the continuous flow of finished twine into 19-pound balls for bal-

ing machines and eight-pound balls for binders.

Much of the twine used on Michigan farms is produced at Brantford, where in 1890 a group of Ontario farmers founded the cordage company to provide farmers "with twine at a reasonable price" following the invention of the successful knoter. After some years of struggle, the young cooperative failed and sold its machinery and know-how to the present owners.

The Farm Bureau Services Board members learned that "hot" countries produce the hard sisal fibers used in the best twines, while mostly the "cold" countries process the raw materials into ropes and "string."

Agave sisalina, the basic twine plant, grows in a hot, dry climate to produce fibers in leaves which reach a length of about four feet.

Cuba, Mexico, Africa, Madagascar and Brazil are sisal growing areas of the world.

Unfortunately, unstable political climates in many of these countries have caused wide fluctuations in production, and corresponding increases in cost of raw fiber.

In some countries such as Tanganyika, recent sisal production has climbed greatly, not because of new plantings coming into bearing, but rather because sisal farmers fear for the future and are cutting their present plants closely—possibly to the future damage of all production.

Botanically speaking, sisal belongs to the dafodil family. A fully grown plant will weigh about 300 pounds, with the fiber-producing leaves making up about half the total weight. The plants are also related to the common household "snake plant"—or *sansevieria* (Mother-in-law's tongue) which itself is used for bowstring hemp by Africans.

The life cycle of the plant varies depending upon where in the world it is grown. An East African plant will live from 10 to 14 years. At the end of its life, the sisal plant sends up a stem as high as 15 feet, on which there may be growing as many as 2,000 young plants. The best of these are planted in nurseries for a year, and then set out in fields. True seed is very rare.

Three major processes through which sisal fiber goes before it emerges as a finished ball of twine, were examined by the farm leaders who toured the Brantford facilities.

First, there was the preparation of the raw fiber for spinning, followed by the spinning and twisting process and final spinning into the "balls" with which we are familiar.

Since sisal fibers are hard, they are first treated with oil to make them more pliable. Repellants are added to protect the finished twine from rot, rodents and insects.

Next, the fibers are fed into the first of a series of eight combing machines where the "sliver"—as the fibers at this stage are called—is combed and paralleled. From the first machine to the last, the sliver is reduced in bulk from about 1½ feet per



FLOSSY FIBER—flows into spinning position, watched by (from left) Stanley Sherman, Manager, Michigan Elevator Exchange Division; Maynard Brownlee, Manager, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and board member Dean Pridgeon.



HARD HANDWORK—controls the flow of "sliver" into the first in a row of eight combing machines at the Brantford, Ontario, Cordage Company. Here the raw fiber is tossed onto a tray-like belt containing hundreds of spiked "combs."



TONS OF UNICO PREMIUM TWINE—ready for shipment from Canadian warehouses to Michigan farmers, are inspected by Farm Bureau Services board members. They are (from left) Elton Smith, president of Farm Bureau Services, Board members Eugene Roberts and James Heuvelhorst.

pound to about 50 feet per pound.

By this time, the sliver is shiny and golden colored and resembles a ribbon of taffy candy.

Next the spinning machines reduce the diameter of the sliver still further. When they have finished, a foot of sliver will have been turned into 10 feet of twine. To give it further strength and "body," the twine is twisted. Binder twine receives about 14 twists per foot and baler twine about 12. Too much twist causes kinks, and gives the twine a tendency to buckle when fed through machines.

As it comes from the spinning machines, the twine is automatically wound onto bobbins or spools. The balls of twine are wound from these filled bobbins, passing through mechanical inspectors.

These devices detect any thick or thin spots and automatically stop the baling machine should twine fail to meet high standards. All Unico Premium twine is continuous within each ball. There are no splices or knots for the entire ball length.

Those on tour of the Brantford plant saw much evidence of the rigid standards of strength, length and uniformity required of any twine that bears the Unico label.

They discovered that a modern twine factory still depends largely upon hand labor—more so than in many factories where the human element has been replaced by automation.

They learned that although baling wire has cut into the twine market, only about one-third of the hay crop is baled in this fashion, leaving the other two-thirds of the tying to twine machines.

United Cooperatives—owners of the "Unico" label—have handled twine for over twenty years and the demand continues high.

Farmers have discovered that loose hay storage requires about four times the amount of space needed for baled hay. With modern machinery, farmers can bale hay and straw quickly, easily and economically.

Twine, truly a fabulous fiber, has made this so.



The Eyes of the World . . .



WHEN THE EYES OF THE WORLD are upon the American woman at the New York World's Fair, is this what we want them to see? Fashion-wise farm women can help counteract this kind of impression by looking their best at the fair. When you pack your bags for this event, don't be "practical" to the point of being dowdy, advise the experts, who say women can be pretty and comfortable, too.

Going to the World's Fair?

If so, like thousands of other women, number one on your list of things to do is probably—packing. What to take that will be attractive, comfortable and "right" for this big event and for sightseeing in America's most sophisticated city, New York, is an important decision.

Among the hordes of Fair visitors from all parts of the world will be those who will look upon the American woman with a critical eye to see if she really is quite dull-looking, even dowdy!

This is the unwanted reputation gained for American women by those who travel abroad in their "practical," dark-print, drip-dry shirtdresses, reports a famous fashion expert.

Jane Bown, director of Sears National Fashion Board, suggests that fairgoers wear the same smart, pretty clothes they would wear at home when they want to look their best.

Pastel colors and lots of beige and white in versatile jacket-dresses, jumpers, overblouse and easy-fit natural dresses, are suggested. Each slipped into a plastic bag from your cleaners before packing will insure that the dresses come out of your suitcase as fresh and unwrinkled as when you put them in.

Aching feet from trying to look chic in a pair of spike heels is an unpleasant experience you can avoid. Fashion-wise and comfortable are the mid-high or slightly lower heels which not only feel divinely sensible, but are "in" as far as sophisticated New York is concerned.

Two pair, in addition to those you wear en route, are recommended to give your weary feet a change and provide you with the right shoe look for your different outfits.

Do bring a hat to the fair, perhaps one of those pretty, practical ribbon affairs so easily packed, or the charming bow hats or a veil whimsy, or some soft chiffon scarves that lend color to necklines when not in use for breeze protection.

Be sure to bring at least one cardigan sweater and carry it everywhere. Even on sizzling days, you'll be subjected to chill blasts of air-conditioning every time you step inside, whether in the city or at the fair.

A tote-bag for carrying everything you need for a day at the fair is practical for such things as souvenirs, your rain coat and perhaps even a pair of casual flat-heeled shoes . . . and don't forget those all-important sunglasses.

"Look sharp" when you go to the Fair. You'll have more fun and squash that "dowdy" rumor at the same time.

With the eyes of the world upon you, you can help reaffirm that the signature of the American woman — from big city, village, or farm — is good taste and good fashion.

Farm Bureau Women Name Scholarship Recipients



Margaret Elmleaf



John Konwinski

The Scholarship Committee of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women wishes it had a "money tree" to send all of the many, impressive young people, who made application for the Michigan State University scholarship, toward their goals with blessing and financial aid.

Since this was not possible, the committee—consisting of Mrs. Carl Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Muir and Mrs. William Scramlin—was faced with the difficult task of naming two youths to receive the \$300 scholarship for a junior or senior at M.S.U. offered by the Farm Bureau Women.

A 23-year-old farm boy from a family of 13 children, John Konwinski of Hillman, and a 21-year-old Upper Peninsula girl, Margaret Elmleaf of Iron River, were chosen to be the recipients of the scholarships.

John has his sights set on being a speech therapist and Margaret plans to be an elementary school teacher.

Both Margaret and John come from Farm Bureau families and are active, hard-working participants in their respective schools, churches, and communities.

With only the "financial stipulations" set by the Women's Committee to be checked by Michigan State University, they each look forward to a year of gainful learning, thanks to the generosity of the Farm Bureau Women.

Two "alternates" were chosen for this scholarship: Louis Willford, Gladwin county, a pre-Law student, and Judith Anderson, of Traverse City, who plans to become a High School math teacher.

Defends School Prayers

In a statement prepared for presentation at a House Judiciary Committee hearing, Mrs. Haven Smith, chairman of the AFBF Women's Committee, recommended adoption of an amendment to the Constitution "guaranteeing the right to offer prayers in our public schools and other public places."

"Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have created a great fear among our people that a trend has developed which aims at abolishing all religion in our schools and public life," she said.

"The vast majority of American farmers and ranchers do not believe that religion should be confined to one day of the week, or to the church, or to the home."

"Nor will they willingly accept an education system that tells their children that the great vistas that education opens up to them

have no real relationship to their religious heritage."

Mrs. Smith told the Congressmen that state statutes, local regulations, or classroom practices which are permissive in regard to prayer should not be considered unconstitutional.

But she emphasized Farm Bureau's belief that "any law at any level of government which requires a person to perform a religious act against his will is contrary to the expressed provisions of the Constitution and should continue to be so."

She pointed out that the Farm Bureau recommendation is based on the organization's long standing policy that "administration and control of our public school system should remain in the states, communities, and local school boards."



FIELDS OF COLOR—Tulips of every color and variety are admired by the Clinton County Farm Bureau Women during their recent excursion to the Holland Festival. This event is enjoyed annually by the Clinton County Women. Thirty-five participated.



WHEN AGE IS AN ADVANTAGE—Mrs. Mae Sanderson, 80-year-old Farm Bureau member, receives the table centerpiece for being the oldest lady present at the rural-urban dinner sponsored by the Sanilac County Farm Bureau Women's Committee. Mrs. Howard Mahaffy, chairman, makes the presentation.

Worth Mentioning...

The importance of using seat belts was discussed at the Lapeer County Farm Bureau Women's May meeting. Warren J. Coon, of the Accident Prevention Unit of the Health Department, was the featured speaker.

He urged the women to participate in the seat belt project to help lessen the fatalities of traffic accidents. Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, state chairman, and the Oakland County Women's Committee were special guests of the Lapeer women.

"City Cousins" were pleased to relieve the Livingston County FB Women of warm, sweet-smelling, "fresh from the oven" loaves of bread and rolls at their recent bake sale, held to raise funds for young people to attend the Citizenship Seminar in July.

Cakes, cookies, pies, fried cakes and fresh farm eggs were also quickly snapped up, reports chairman Mrs. Ellen Hosley — to the tune of \$133.72!

Close to 100 Gladwin County Farm Bureau Women were present at a tea held at the Buckeye Town Hall in May, to welcome new Farm Bureau members. "The Place of Women in our Modern World" was the topic chosen by guest speaker Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, state chairman. The group was also entertained by the well-known singing group, the "Melodaires."

Needs for a county hospital — a topic of vital interest to both farm and city residents — was discussed at a recent "Rural-Urban Day" sponsored by the Sanilac County Farm Bureau Women. The event was attended by 82 members and guests representing churches and women's clubs of the county.

A panel discussion regarding plans for a new county hospital was conducted by Mrs. Betty Tableman, State Department of Health, and Mr. Steven Welsh, chairman of the county hospital committee. Mrs. Marjorie Karker acted as moderator.

With sack lunches and thermos jugs tucked under their arms, 35 Clinton County Farm Bureau Women boarded a chartered bus, May 14, for an excursion to the Tulip Festival at Holland.

A "perfect day" is reported by the group who visited tulip farms and the famous "Dutch Village," and watched the Klompen Dancers and the impressive parades. This trip is an annual event for the Clinton FB Women.

The Antrim County Farm Bureau Women sponsored a "Silver Anniversary" surprise party for their County Agricultural Agent, Walter G. Kirkpatrick, in recognition of his twenty-five years of service.

A program of testimonials for "Kirk," refreshments and fellowship were enjoyed by a large crowd. A commemorative plaque was presented to Kirkpatrick from the Antrim County Farm Bureau.

Mrs. Arthur Muir, Grant, was elected chairman of the District 7 Women at their spring meeting, with Mrs. Elmer Petersen, Big Rapids, named as vice-chairman. About 175 women, a record attendance, were present at the sessions held in Gerber Auditorium at Camp Kett.

John Chisholm, former Muskegon Chronicle newsman, talked on the Amazon Indians of Peru, illustrating his talk with color slides.

Farm accidents killed 8,700 in 1962 — one every hour.

A Visit with Ardie

(This is the fifth in a series of articles to better acquaint Michigan's Farm Bureau Women with their elected chairmen. This month we present Mrs. Tom Wieland, chairman of the District 10-West women.)

"Why don't you stop by too yet a minute for coffee?"

This familiar Dutch invitation — interpreted — means that should you be passing through beautiful Charlevoix county in the vicinity of the Wieland Farms, you are most welcome to drop in for a cup of coffee.

Your hostess would be the personable Ardeth Wieland (known affectionately as "Ardie" to her many friends), her husband Tom and their two children — Tammy, six, and Wendy, just turned four. You might be joined by Mr. and Mrs. John Wieland, Tom's parents from whom the Dutch invitation originated, and his brother Richard's family.

Together the family partnership covers an area of 700 acres where the main operation is dairying. They have a Holstein herd of about 80 cows with 40 more in calves and replacements. A small cherry orchard and raising "cow-feed" completes their farming efforts.

As you sit down at the kitchen table with your steaming cup of coffee (and probably something deliciously warm from the oven), Tammy would proudly tell you that she is going to learn to water ski this summer. Little Wendy would proclaim that she just had a birthday, is now "fau" and that someday she might decide to go to school.

You marvel that "Ardie" has time to make a pot of coffee, let alone sit down to have a cup. Being a farm wife in itself is a full-time job, but here is a woman

who serves as chairman of the District 10-W Farm Bureau Women, chairman of the county community group committee,



FIGHTING THE BATTLE against the weeds in her flower beds is Mrs. Tom Wieland — and it looks as though she will win. Precious is the time she can spare from her busy schedule to indulge in her favorite hobby — gardening. "Ardie" is the chairman of the District 10-W Farm Bureau Women, in addition to being a farm wife and mother of two active young daughters.

Lenawee FB Women Hold Mother-Daughter Event

"Once upon a time, there were three little pigs . . ."

The 309 persons who attended the Lenawee County Farm Bureau Women's annual Mother-Daughter program on June 2nd, heard a version of this fairy tale such as they had never heard before, when guest speaker, Mrs. Marjorie Karker, used this analogy to emphasize the importance of building a strong home.

Listing love, God, honesty, integrity, knowledge, and respect for others as necessary ingredients for a strong home, she explained that if all these are present, no harm can come to it . . . that it is strong enough to withstand the proverbial wolf.

Mrs. Wilson Sawyer, chairman of the Lenawee Women's Committee and head of the annual event, welcomed the women of all ages, including the youngest — a four week old baby . . . and a grandmother who had 13 members of her family present.

Mother and daughter shared the spotlight as Mrs. Lee Spohr gave a clever rhyme in her role as toastmistress, and her daughter presented a moving tribute to grandmothers. Kay Ruesink gave the toast to mothers, and Mrs. Lewis Ruesink the response.

To make the mothers' and daughters' night complete, they were graciously served by mem-

bers of the Board of Directors and by two men from each Community Group, a crew which also fulfilled its obligations in the kitchen.

"A perfect evening" was the consensus of all who enjoyed the hospitality of the Lenawee Farm Bureau on this memorable occasion.

Another Subsidy?

The Mass Transit bill, authorizing Federal subsidies to local transportation systems for a three-year period, is another program asking Uncle Sam to solve a local problem.

Farm Bureau is urging the defeat of the bill — H.R. 3881, which would require all taxpayers to help support selected local transportation systems.

legislative chairman of the Charlevoix PTA and is active in the Community Reformed Church.

She is also a member of the local Extension Club, the Community Chest Board and the Advisory Board of the Charlevoix Library. Occasional substitute teaching is also on her agenda.

If there is a break in the "woman talk," Tom Wieland might tell you how his team stands in the independent softball league . . . and he would be in his glory should the conversation get around to the subject of deer hunting!

Tom is currently vice-chairman of the Charlevoix County A.S.C. Committee and also serves on the area F.H.A. Committee. He is a past member of the county Farm Bureau board of directors.

With coffee cups emptied, Ardie might display the results of her favorite hobby — gardening — and with a little coaxing, she might show you some of what she modestly calls her "time and no talent" oil paintings.

Although she enjoys this hobby, she says her work with a two-inch brush on the milk house is more appreciated.

As a former physical education teacher, she naturally enjoys all outdoor sports including deer hunting and water skiing. Even with her full schedule, she finds time to help Tammy chase down butterflies for her collection or to fly kites with the children.

As you take a reluctant leave of the Wieland household, you can't resist asking this busy woman why she feels it is important to devote so much of her time to Farm Bureau. In her reply lies the answer to Farm Bureau's strength:

"It is a privilege and a most gratifying experience to share in the activities of Farm Bureau. Though the years of meeting and working with the many wonderful and capable people, you come to feel that no matter what new problems today's agriculture presents — there will be Farm Bureau members ready with a united effort to challenge them."

Charlevoix FB Calls for Rural-Urban Understanding

More than 350 farm and city people gathered at the East Jordan high school for a Farm Bureau-sponsored rural-urban dinner during Michigan Week. The successful event was a "first" for the Charlevoix Farm Bureau.

Guest speaker Dan E. Reed, legislative counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau, outlined agriculture's role, not only in Michigan, but in the nation's economy.

He urged a greater understanding of farmers and farm problems, and explained that better communications between rural and urban peoples were necessary to make this understanding a reality.

Thomas Schweigert of the 29th Senatorial District and Don Gordon, representative of the Charlevoix district, were present at the event and each spoke briefly.

William Korthase, president of the Charlevoix County Farm Bureau, welcomed the guests, and regional representative, Dawson Way, acted as toastmaster.

Special guests included the winners of the "American Heritage" essay contest, Edward Wojan and Ted Weidman. These young people will represent the county at the Citizenship Seminar at Camp Kett in July.

In keeping with the Michigan Week theme, Clarence Way read an original poem called "North Michigan" — and state-grown foods were featured at the dinner.

Aspirin, perhaps the most common home remedy, is responsible for more child poisonings than any other substance. It accounts for a fifth of the cases and a third of the fatalities.

Farming is one of the few industries where accidents to non-workers, such as small children, must be included in work statistics. On the farm, safety is truly a family affair.

Red, white and blue nest egg

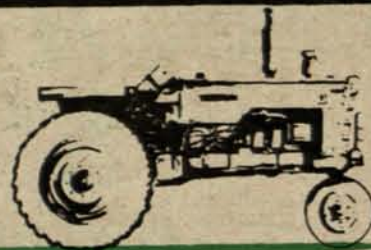
If you're like most Americans, you probably intend to use your Savings Bonds as a down payment on a house, to help send a child to college or otherwise upgrade your standard of living. You don't need to feel one whit less patriotic because of this. The fact that you and tens of millions of other Americans buy and hold U.S. Savings Bonds helps Uncle Sam manage his financial affairs better and puts him in a position to be a stronger voice and a stronger power in the free world. And the fact that you and these other millions of Americans have accumulated the savings you have — 46 billions in E and H Savings Bonds alone — is one of the reasons why Americans are financially strong and reliant. And their individual

strength is the strength of the nation. When the communists make one of their favorite statements — that they're going to "bury us" economically — your savings and your support of your country are mighty powerful answers. Keep building both with U.S. Savings Bonds.

Quick facts about U.S. Savings Bonds

- You get \$4 for every \$3 at maturity • You can get your money anytime • Your Bonds are replaced free if lost, destroyed, or stolen • You can save automatically on Payroll Savings.

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Farmers Petroleum's new precision diesel fuel for modern high output tractors is especially blended with MPA-D* to guarantee maximum performance with minimum maintenance. Cut fuel consumption in your farm operations and increase tractor life by using this **NEW** Power-Balanced *Custom* Diesel Fuel. It's a money-saver because it provides protection for diesel equipment never before offered.

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LANSING, MICHIGAN

Sugar Outlook Could Be Lumpy and Not Too Sweet

By Larry R. Ewing
Market Development Division

The sugar situation in the future looks lumpy, and not too sweet.

A growing world population and increasing per capita consumption has created a strong demand. When coupled with a short world supply this can only mean rising sugar prices.

The short supply is due to poor crops in the free world and a total failure of Communism in Cuba — long a major supplier. Cuba has recently purchased sugar on the world market to allow Castro to meet commitments to other Communist countries.

When relations were cut with Castro, the United States lost its major source of sugar. The Sugar Act was then amended in 1962 to divide the Cuban supply among other suppliers, both domestic and foreign, and a "global quota" was created.

The global quota is currently about 1½ million tons placed in reserve which would allow Cuba to market sugar in this country, should it return to the free world.

Until that happens, other countries are able to submit bids for portions of that quota.

When the Act was amended in 1962, the world supply was in abundance. To stimulate domestic production, new areas of production were protected by the government in order to fill the gap left by Cuba.

With government protected markets, interest in new areas grew strong, and allotments for new processing facilities were granted for California, Texas, the Red River Valley and Maine. Even farmers in Pennsylvania have voiced a desire to grow beets.

Early in 1963, conditions began changing rapidly. World supply began to dwindle, and prices jumped from 4.8 cents per pound in 1962, to 12.6 cents in May 1963.

The Secretary of Agriculture then announced that acreage allotments would not be imposed on sugar beets for 1963-64-65. Strangely enough, marketing quotas were not changed.

The purpose of the announcement was to stimulate domestic production — which it did! Large sums of money were spent to create new processing facilities as well as expand older ones.

The beet industry then went on to produce 450,000 tons more sugar than it was able to sell under existing legislation. It now has sugar on hand that cannot be sold, even with a short world supply!

Two alternatives are apparent. One is to place acreage allotments on sugar producers, and the other is to amend the Sugar Act.

Since it was government requests that enticed sugar producers into this dilemma, the government now has the real and moral obligation to take steps to relieve the problem.

The Sugar Act must be changed in 1964!

The Michigan Farm Bureau has asked Michigan congressmen and senators to support legislation that would increase marketing quotas for domestic beet producers. This could be done by reducing the global quotas, and that amount divided among domestic producers.

While this change would not injure foreign suppliers (they would still have their base quotas), it would help domestic producers.

Such a policy would benefit consumers as they would have a dependable source of sugar; it would strengthen our balance of payment due to less foreign spending; and the welfare of our nation would be strengthened because a strong sugar industry is needed in time of emergency.

Michigan would benefit by such a change in the Sugar Act. Our farmers grossed over 16 million dollars from the sale of beets in 1963, and over 6,000 persons are employed in the sugar industry in this state. *Curtailment of this industry would be a blow to Michigan.*

The Sugar Act has been referred to as a successful government program. In view of the situation today, it makes the observer wonder if there is a successful government program.

Surely, it needs to be modified this year. But what about the future? Perhaps a whole new sugar policy is needed!

Tours Continue Popular

"Last Call" is being issued for participants in Farm Bureau's World's Fair Tour, scheduled to depart by train from Detroit for New York, Friday, July 24.

Although a substantial group of reservations are listed, tour officials state that there still are openings, and that additional reservations can yet be made.

The six-day trip allows for a full day of conducted sight-seeing in and around New York City, including a trip by boat completely around Manhattan Island. The famed New York skyline, the Statue of Liberty, and passing ships are all part of this exciting boat ride.

Two full days are scheduled for the Fair, with a third day "open" for either fair visiting, shopping or other personal plans.

The beautiful Belmont Plaza Hotel, located in the heart of New York will be "home" for those taking the Michigan Farm Bureau tour to the World's Fair.

Dates: July 24 through 29.

Northern Trips

Mid-summer is best for northern travel and August is near-perfect for such trips as the *Northwestern Caravan* (August 17-31) or the *Eastern Canada and Saguenay River Cruise* (August 20-28).

The *Northwestern Caravan* will visit the Glacier National Park, the farming and fruit areas of Washington state, and such cities as Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, — along with the gorgeous scenery of Banff, Lake Louise and the Columbia Icefields.

Those who have traveled the Saguenay River, say that the Cruise, taken aboard ships of the Canadian Steamship lines, is a trip unsurpassed for scenic beauty and restful surroundings.

All cabins on the ship are "outside" views, — shipboard food is excellent, and much of the shoreline scenery along the way is reminiscent of agricultural Europe.

Reservations are still available for either the Northwestern Caravan, or the Saguenay River Cruise.

Something New

A new tour has been announced by Farm Bureau, to South America, departing by air from Detroit August 26, — returning September 20.

The first "foreign" stop will be Lima, Peru, and a visit to a nearby coffee plant. Although the 26-day tour is arranged at a leisurely pace, before it concludes the group will have visited the countries of Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

This tour has been designed with farm folks and their friends in mind. It is not a fast trip. There is considerable time available for shopping and sight-seeing. There are many built-in "extras" such as personal visits in private homes, meetings with government officials and similar events.

A filled-out coupon showing your interest in any of these tours will bring a detailed folder and day-by-day itinerary, by return mail.

Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau
4000 North Grand River, Lansing 4, Michigan

SEND DETAILS OF TOURS AS CHECKED

July 24-29	WORLD'S FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/>
August 12-Sept. 29	GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE	<input type="checkbox"/>
August 17-31	NORTHWESTERN CARAVAN	<input type="checkbox"/>
August 20-28	EASTERN CANADA & SAGUENAY RIVER CRUISE	<input type="checkbox"/>
August 26-Sept. 20	SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name _____

Address _____

County _____

F.F.A. Conservation Winners

"Gold"—"Silver" and "Bronze" winners have been named in the 11th annual Soil and Water Conservation awards program for Michigan Chapters of the Future Farmers of America.

The event, co-sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau in cooperation with the Future Farmers and the Michigan Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America, involved an estimated 2,600 F.F.A. members.

Top awards, the "Gold" plaque winners, were the Chapters of Reed City, Montague, Ravenna, Leslie and Unionville.

The Silver awards went to *Pewama-Westphalia and Hartland* Chapters. Bronze Awards were given to the *Sault Ste. Marie, Marshall, Saranac, Chesaning and Reese* Chapters.

Honorable-Mentions were cited

for the *Pickford, Hastings, Holton, Portland, Bath, Ovid, Cedar Springs, Bellevue, Sparta, Dundee, Sandusky and Lakeville* Chapters.

A total of 43 Chapters entered the competition, with 24 actually finishing.

All of the Gold, Silver and Bronze award winning Chapters were invited to take part in an awards program and tour June 23, — visiting the W. K. Kellogg Station of Michigan State University, East Lansing, and the nearby Kellogg Bird Sanctuary.

Each of the winning Chapters was entitled to bring their Advisors and five others to the event, where the presentation of awards at a noon program was made by Lester Bollwahn, Coordinator of Young People's Activities for the Michigan Farm Bureau.

JULY Report from YOUR american dairy association of MICHIGAN

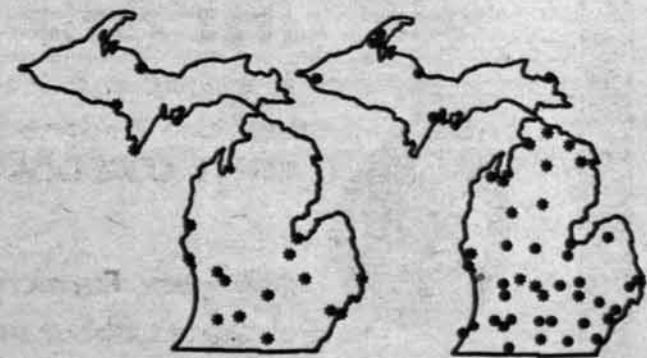
"FLAVORED MILK COOLERS"

"Flavored Milk Coolers" campaign, a promotion to increase the use of milk as refreshments for all age groups, throughout Michigan.

"Flavored Milk Coolers" are the nutritional way to delicious, summer refreshers, in a jiffy. Here's what's happening in July:

- "Flavored Milk Recipe Panel" — on milk cartons throughout the state.
- 17 network radio stations carry daily "Flavored Milk" messages by Pat Boone and Dick Clark.
- 51 local radio stations — two one-minute milk messages daily, Monday through Friday for three full weeks.
- 4-color, full-page ad in teenage magazines, *Seventeen*, *Ingenue*, and *American Girl*.
- "Do Yourself a Flavor with Milk" — handout piece for distribution by grocery stores and dairy home delivery.

The anticipated results in increased milk consumption will be due to the exceptionally fine promotional materials prepared by your American Dairy Association.



NETWORK RADIO

SPOT RADIO

If you're not already a member of the American Dairy Association, contact your local milk plant, or write direct to the



american dairy
association
of MICHIGAN

3000 Vine Street, Lansing

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION AROUND MICHIGAN

RADIO GUEST



STATE REPRESENTATIVE—E. D. O'Brien, (Democrat, 3rd Dist. Wayne Co.) is shown as he appeared on Farm Bureau's radio network with Larry Ewing (left) of the Market Development Division; explaining why Michigan needs uniform meat inspection laws.

NEW ADDITION TO ADA STAFF



THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN recently announced the addition of Mary Jackson (right), Home Service Representative, to their staff. Part of her responsibilities include acting as a personal contact for Food Editors and Women's Directors of the news media. Donna Wilber, Farm News Women's writer is shown interviewing Miss Jackson.

"MAJOR ISSUES IN EDUCATION"



OLIVET COLLEGE IS HOST—to a conference series examining major issues in education and using prominent educators and lay persons as program participants. Dan Reed, (extreme right) Legislative Counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau, represented the farm viewpoint in one of the conference series. Others on a panel that "reacted" to the program included a member of a local board of education and representatives of the Michigan Education Association.

JERSEYS TO LATIN AMERICA



PRETTY JERSEY HEIFER CALVES, — part of a consignment of 20, are pictured prior to loading for the long trip from Michigan to Latin America. The calves are part of the "Heifer Project" of the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP). Assisting are (from left) Russell Hartzler, Michigan CROP Director, Howard Sprague and Jack Tyndall.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU BOARD OF DIRECTORS



THE OFFICIAL PORTRAIT—of the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors shows Walter Wightman, President of the Michigan Farm Bureau and AFBF director from the Midwest Region, (center row, 4th from right) surrounded by his 28 colleagues. All board members with the exception of the Young People's Advisor, Women's Chairman and AFBF President Charles Shuman (1st row, center) are state Presidents. Also pictured are Allen Lauterbach, General Counsel, (1st row, third from left) and AFBF Secretary-Treasurer Roger Fleming, (1st row, 4th from right).

FUTURE-FARMER OFFICERS



FFA OFFICERS—elected for the 1964-65 year, are pictured following the 36th annual convention of the Association. Seated from left are: Daniel Shoup, Reporter; Douglas Spike, Secretary; Bryon Glover, Acting Vice President; Marvin May, President; Roger Wangler, Sentinel and Harold Anderson, Treasurer. Standing from left are: Regional Vice Presidents, Jerry Wiggins, Niles; Paul Vergote, Jr., Blissfield; Douglas Bodenbender, Bryon; Vernon Wittenbach, Belding; George Parsons, Ewart; Duaine Vogel, Bay City Central and Scott Brood, Rudyard.

TRACTOR TAKES LAKE CRUISE



A NEW BRITISH TRACTOR—developed by the Ford Motor Company of England, has been introduced in the United States for use in "unreliable, swampy areas." The machine keeps afloat through air in four large tires, and is propelled by the paddle-wheel action of their deep lugs. Two ballast tanks add stability.

PLANS PROGRESS FOR TERMINAL OPEN-HOUSE



SAGINAW TERMINAL COMPLEX PLANNING COMMITTEE is pictured hard at work on the many arrangements necessary for the huge terminal dedication "open house" scheduled for September 4th. AFBF President, Charles B. Shuman, will be the dedication speaker at the all day event.



Farm Bureau Market Place

TRY A 25 WORD CLASSIFIED AD FOR \$2.00

SPECIAL RATE to Farm Bureau members: 25 words for \$2.00 each edition. Additional words 10 cents each per edition. Figures like 12 or \$12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 15 cents per word one edition. Two or more editions take rate of 10 cents per word per edition. All classified ads are cash with order, and copy MUST be in by 20th of the month.



"With concrete tilt-up, we saved money and got a barn that's really fire-safe!"

Says DR. BERTRAND B. DIONNE, V.M.D., Brunswick, Maine

"We lost one barn by fire. So our choice for the new one was concrete—one building material that can't burn. When we heard about the new tilt-up method, we found we could have concrete and save money, too. Wall panels were cast right on the floor, so forms were easy to build. Two men and a tractor tipped the walls into place. We figure we saved a good \$5,000 on our 44-head barn.

"And the barn is designed just the way I wanted it. We even have heating coils in the concrete floor to keep bedding warm and dry. With concrete, there's no worry about rust or rot. Disinfecting is simple. Regular hose-downs keep the whole place clean and sanitary.

"Upkeep on the barn itself is no problem, either. We don't even have to paint it. That's another saving of at least \$350 every second year!"

It pays to check on concrete tilt-up. Write for free information using the coupon below.

CLIP-MAIL TODAY

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Stoddard Building, Lansing, Michigan 48933

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete. Please send free information on concrete tilt-up. Also send material on other subjects I've listed:

NAME _____
ST. OR R. NO. _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

1 AUCTIONS

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Free catalog! 1330-50 Linwood, Kansas City, Mo. 64109. (2-Tf-10b) 1

3 Business Opportunities

COINS! Yes, United States Coins! Your future and retirement can be made in this field. Too few on the inside are making the money. Old coins unnecessary. Get them at your bank. Everyone should be exposed to this opportunity. Stamp brings details. Carriage House, Dept. 52, Box 4108, Memphis 4, Tennessee. (6-2t-50p) 3

5 DAIRY EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—Two side door Milk Coolers—8 & 6 can, spray type. 20 Milk Cans. William H. Schantz, Nashville, Michigan. Phone OL 3-8458. (Barry County) (7-1t-23p) 5

8 FARM EQUIPMENT

NEW AND USED AIR COOLED ENGINES—pressure pumps and P.T.O. units in stock. New low prices on plastic pipe, Rainbird Sprinklers, Aluminum pipe and spray equipment. Stop in at your Water-headquarters Hamilton Mfg. and Supply, 783 Chicago Drive, Holland, Michigan. Phone Ex 6-4693. (6-2t-42b) 8

"UNICO" 10" OPEN AUGER-FEEDER—Reduced Price. Never been set up. Five 10 foot lengths, complete with bearing stands, transmission assembly and 2 H.P. motor. Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator Co., Grand Blanc, Michigan. (Genesee County) (7-2t-32b) 8

8 FARM EQUIPMENT

USED "UNICO" SILO UNLOADER—16' silo unloader (good as new) Complete with Worm-winch, raising cable, tripod, safety cable, rubber covered electric cable and 7 1/2 H.P. motor. Also conversion unit for 12' silo. Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator Co., Grand Blanc, Michigan. (Genesee County) (7-2t-40b) 8

SOLVE YOUR DROUGHT AND FROST PROBLEMS—500 Gallons per minute at 110 pounds pressure with a new 3x4 inch centrifugal pump coupled to 78 H.P. Continental Red Seal 6-cylinder Model 226 engine reconditioned and tested. Unit complete only \$545.00. Frost protection kits for your present system, one acre coverage, 60 by 80 setting. Only \$62.76. Hamilton Mfg. and Supply, 783 Chicago Drive, Holland, Mich. Phone EX 6-4693. (6-2t-55b) 8

14 FOR SALE

POULTRY/PRODUCE CRATES—Lumber Products Co., Ceresco, Michigan. Phone 616-963-0532. (12-12t-10p) 14

20 LIVESTOCK

CATTLE FEEDERS—Feed high analysis Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed. Feed free choice. Put plain salt in one container and Perfect Balancer Mineral in another container. The animal knows which one he needs. Get Perfect Balancer mineral at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-47b) 20



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MesCo

Michigan Equipment Sales Co. 1200 Marquette Lansing 1, Michigan

MAIL COUPON TODAY—MesCo Michigan Equipment Sales Co. 1200 Marquette Lansing 1, Michigan Phone IV 9-8091 Please send information on the new SHU-FACE-FLY Controller. At no cost, of course. 43

Name _____ Address _____ Town _____ State _____



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	Percent Min.	Percent Max.
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Calcium	29.0	34.0
Magn. Sulfate	.24	
Iodine (pure)	.015	.018
Cobalt Sulfate	.01	.03
Salt	0.00	0.00

Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. Distributed in Michigan by:

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

The GELATIN BONE CO. Box 125, Emmett, Michigan

DAIRYMEN—Use Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed. Mix one pound of Perfect Balancer to every 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can eliminate bone meal by using Perfect Balancer. Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-40b) 20

FEEDING HOGS? Use salt free, high analysis Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed in your hog feed. Mix one pound of Perfect Balancer with each 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can eliminate bone meal by using Perfect Balancer. Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-50b) 20

22 NURSERY STOCK

SENSATIONAL APPLE DISCOVERIES—Exclusive patented Starkspur Golden Delicious and famous Starkrimson! New spur-type trees bear years earlier. Also Dwarf Trees for giant-size Apples, Peaches, Pears for backyard and orchards. Stark-Burbank Standard Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Color-Photo Catalog FREE. Stark Bro's, Dept. 30575, Louisiana, Mo. (7-9t-48b) 22

26 POULTRY

FAMOUS SHAVER STARCROSS 288—Available from windowless controlled lighting. Housing to 10,000 bird lots. Also day-olds year round. Complete vaccination, worming, debeaking program. Free literature includes nice booklet, comparison of big name strains in Random Sample Contests. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. (Ionia County) (7-1t-42b) 26

POULTRY WANTED—be assured of top price — Cash — Farm Weight — No grade — Premium for large flocks. Call or write Watts & Son Poultry, Williams-son, Michigan. Phone 655-1069 or 655-1758. (Ingham County) (4-5t-29p) 26

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS—The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg production, superior egg quality, greater feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephone: Saline HAZEL 9-7087, Manchester Garden 8-3034 (Washtenaw County) (tf-46b) 26

POULTRYMEN—Use Perfect Balancer, 8% phosphate mineral feed in your ground feed. Eliminate soft shelled eggs. Mix 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. feed. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-25b) 26

STONE NO. 56—Highest 5-year average California against all big name brands. Cameron No. 924 highest net income 3 yr. average all Penna. tests. Baby chicks or started pullets. Free delivery. Free literature. Dirkse Leghorn Farm, Box 169N, Zeeland, Michigan. (7-1t-41b) 26

KLAGER'S DeKALB PROFIT PULLETS—Sixteen weeks and older. The proven Hybrid. Raised under ideal conditions by experienced poultrymen. Growing birds inspected weekly by trained staff. Birds on full feed, vaccinated, debeaked, true to age, and delivered in clean coops. See them! We have a grower near you. Birds raised on Farm Bureau feed. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephone: Saline, HAZEL 9-7087, Manchester Garden 8-3034. (Washtenaw County) (tf-72b) 26

31 SILOS

RIBSTONE SILOS—F & D Silo Unloaders, Feeding equipment, Layouts, Parts & Service. NO DOWN PAYMENTS — Easy Terms. Way Farm Automation, Grand Ledge. Phone Mulliken 3741 or Jonesville VI 9-7934 (Eaton County) (4-tf-29b) 31

NEW C&B CORRUGATED CEMENT STAVE SILOS—now built with acid resistant plastic on inside. By any standard of comparison the finest cement stave silo and most for the money. NO DOWN PAYMENT—easy terms. Complete systematic feeding also available. C&B Silo Company, Charlotte, Michigan. (tf-44b) 31

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Maplewood Studio Box 362 Lansing, Mich.

Seeking Sound Market Solutions

Prepared by the Education and Research Department,
Michigan Farm Bureau

A better price to farmers for products? Why sure! That's what we're shooting for! But how best to turn the trick? That is the 1964 dollar question.

Some ask, "What is Farm Bureau doing about it? What's holding us up? Get going! Attack! Demand what we want—and make the market cough up!"

Is this the answer? Can an impatient battering at the market system yield what farmers seek? Is there not a danger that the forces of the market could deliver such a counter-punch that farmers would have trouble surviving? These questions are food for thought—when you take time to be thoughtful.

The market and its pricing process is a complicated affair. The system contains many intermeshed working parts in a delicate balance. It is the source of dollar returns for farmers.

Is it smart to try to adjust a clock with a power shovel?

PLAY TO WIN

Farm Bureau recognizes that the marketing problem calls for the best of planning, learning, skill, and patient, cooperative effort. It is just as important — if you plan to win — to avoid tactics that will fail as it is to work out correct approaches.

Those who are involved in marketing and pricing operations must meet at the bargaining table. Farmers, IF THEY COOPERATE, have enough control of raw products to provide strength for negotiation. The processing companies and other marketing agencies control the channels to the consumer. Each will use the advantage of position to the best effect in bargaining.

Neither side can set out to break the back of the other. If this were done, either there would be little or no product to market — or no market for the product. At best, the channels of movement would be plugged.

NOW MACMA

The determination that farmers can and should be recognized in negotiating for improved market conditions and returns was the basis of Farm Bureau's action in organizing the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association in 1961.

It was formed to give aid to any determined grower group that sought improvement in such conditions.

With MACMA, growers take the initiative. They themselves decide to organize to improve conditions governing the sale of their products. It is a "do it yourself" approach — with MACMA's help.

Growers are not pushed by some outside organizer with a general contract cobbled to "fit everything." Growers cut the cloth of their own contracts to fit their own pattern and needs.

APPLES FIRST

What group was ready to go? It was the Michigan Processing Apple Growers. They said, "We will organize under MACMA." Now — there have been some thoughtless critics who "pooh-poohed fooling around with such 'unimportant' products as apples!" The comment is narrow and selfish.

What crop is more important to the apple grower than apples? To any farmer, the important crop is what you grow to sell! Apples, milk or Christmas trees — what is important? Ask the man who grows them.

The apple growers pioneered.

They were intensely interested and eager to learn the ways of pricing and improving marketing conditions. They provided an opportunity to work out the arts and skills of bargaining.

What is learned from the apple effort can be used to advantage with other grower groups who decide to take the systematic approach to market improvement. Such groups must want to organize and finance their operations as the apple growers did.

No one makes them extravagant promises of sure "jack-in-the-box" success. The bargaining road is strewn with numerous and challenging problems.

GROWERS SOLD

Organizing the Processing Apple Division of MACMA was the work of Michigan's most enterprising apple growers. With legal help, they drafted contracts to fit the Michigan scene. They canvassed their fellow-producers for membership.

By 1963, the apple growers had pledged enough of the Michigan apple crop to create a voice for themselves in the market. Over 50% of the processing apples were under contract in the state.

Apples are like many another crop, in that other areas of the country produce them. Michigan processors rejected MACMA contracts last year because they were confident of getting supplies from other states.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia growers were slow in getting organized. Farm Bureau is still working at it.

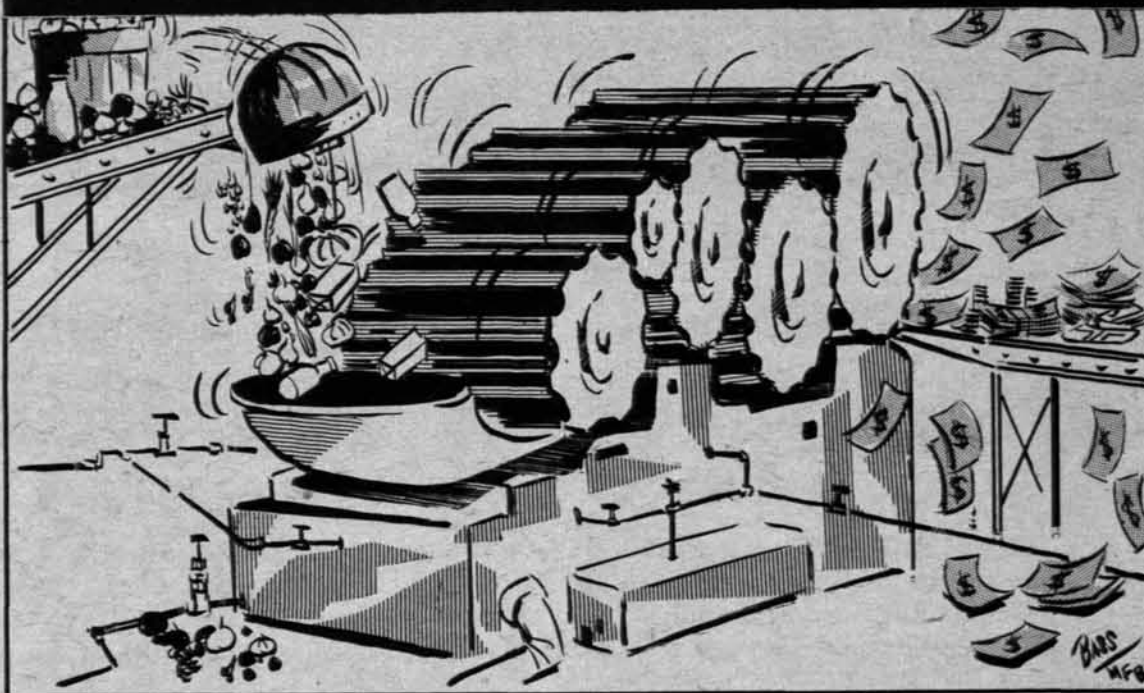
But here at home, MACMA went on to sell Michigan apples on a lot basis. Various "first handlers" were MACMA members and did a fine job moving apples. Enough growers held their apples off the market until improved price offering developed. Prices rose from 25¢ to 75¢ per hundredweight.

MACMA searched the field to find the best price offerings for different varieties. Members paid MACMA a 2% to 3% service fee — depending on the service provided. This amounted from 8¢ to 12¢ per hundredweight.

Most of the growers remained loyal. The better prices reflect that loyal determination. MACMA and cooperating first-handlers sold 1,200,000 bushels of apples.

RESISTANCE

The processors have had a free hand for many years in setting prices. Left to themselves, they



THE MARKET AND ITS PRICING PROCESS — is a complicated affair. The system contains many intermeshed working parts in a delicate balance. It is the source of dollar returns for the farmer. Adjustments are delicate . . .

will offer prices that bring the best profit on their own operation.

That is natural — but it neglects the fact that growers need the same consideration.

Growers have had to depend on competition between processors for any price improvement.

In short-crop years this competition helps price. Processors want a share of the supply. This fact makes organization for bargaining more important when the crop is abundant. It is then that prices fall sharply — often below levels that the market can afford.

If processors feel that they can command enough of the supply, they take any action that seems likely to break up farmer bargaining efforts.

No present law compels them to bargain with growers. Processors have not hesitated, in some cases, to use "rough and tumble, no-holds-barred" methods which anger and frustrate grower organizations.

Field men for some processors have spread rumors to frighten growers into selling outside of their contracts. Misleading information has been spread to create unrest.

Some have claimed falsely that they have gained MACMA permission to buy at the prices they offer. Strategy of this kind must be met with grower determination and counter-strategy.

It is not a hanky-panky game! It demands unflinching loyalty to the united effort.

When bargaining gets down to "brass tacks," it is an art. It must take proper use of the tools at hand — broad, accurate information as well as raw product control. What price can the market pay — and still be healthy in the future?

INFORMATION

Facts are ammunition for the grower. What are the trends in consumer purchasing power? What do consumers prefer when buying? What prices prevail over the country and the area? How do supplies stack up? How big is the crop? Are grades and standards set properly? Are delivery and payment schedules what they should be? What about storage, cleaning or container availability?

Out of such facts skilled bargainers can develop a realistic asking price.

Farm Bureau knows that, in spite of their rough and tumble tactics, processors have their problems, too. Good bargaining does not plot their ruin. They do face keen competition from the other processors in the same or similar products.

Growers must be able and willing to offer some advantages from their side of the bargaining table — delivery scheduling, better product condition, guaranteed quantities, etc. It is not a one-way street.

ASPARAGUS

Michigan asparagus growers have been struggling to put their bargaining effort on a workable footing under MACMA. Their problem of organization has been "fair weather prices." Short asparagus supplies in Michigan have kept prices "honest." Processors have competed for the crop.

The growers are waiting for a price storm to come up before starting to shingle their bargaining barn. That is a poor time to do it.

Years of action are lost. And, when are growers hurt? They can lose price advantages in better-price years as well as in low-price years. They sell below what the market could afford.

GROWER'S PICKLE

The Michigan pickling cucumber growers have also hesitated — but for a different reason. Many of the growers have been "scared off" from organizing. They do have serious price problems.

Up to now, pricing contracts have been geared strictly for the protection of the processor. This should prompt grower organization.

But growers fear to join. The company has had a monopoly control over field labor that harvests pickles. It dictates the opening and closing dates of the plant. Thus it has control over the growers' chances of income.

Then again, pricing and grading of cucumbers can be, and is stacked in favor of the company. Slight changes in size within a certain pricing bracket allows more tonnage to drop into lower price brackets.

The classes offered by the company may look the same. But size changes mean less for the farmer, more for the company.

Uniform grading standards are needed. Farm Bureau seeks to get them. Growers should help by petitioning the Michigan Agricultural Commission to approve Proposed Regulation No. 537 under Public Act 91 of 1915.

The new MACMA development — Michigan Certified Farm Markets — was featured in the June Michigan Farm News. Here is not bargaining, but a move to improve markets through improved grading standards and merchandising. Again, farm roadside market owners have done their own organizing — and plan to operate under inspection to guarantee top quality products to their customers.

PLANNING CARE

Farm Bureau believes that the only workable approach to our market problems lies in thoughtful planning and informed know-how. In this fight farmers cannot hope to win with a "left hook."

There is a difference between well-developed strategy in any campaign and reckless suicide tactics.

The farmer CAN make progress by using his head — which may become battered if he depends only on his brawn. The fellow in the opposite corner of the ring is not exactly a pee-wee.

Strategy! He was a student of strategy, and used his head to make up for lack of numbers in his regiments. He would have smashed them in a direct assault on Union positions. He was too shrewd to do that.

QUESTIONS

1. What conditions — other than price — would help to give farmers advantages in the market?

2. Consider the main product that your group members sell. What conditions would you take into account when setting an improved asking price for the product?

3. What kind of efforts have been made — if any — to bargain for price improvement on your product?



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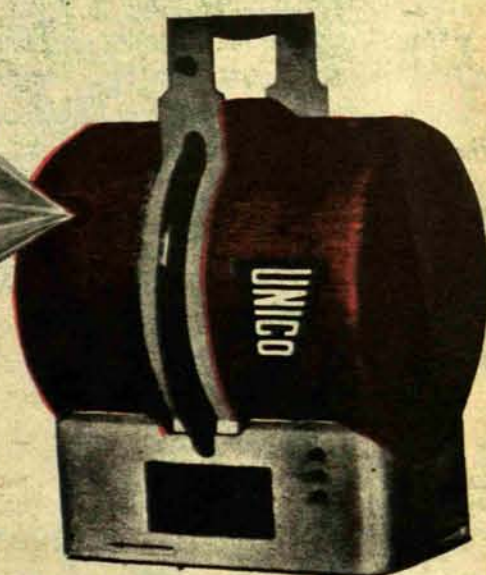
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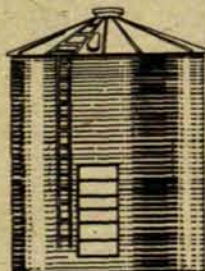
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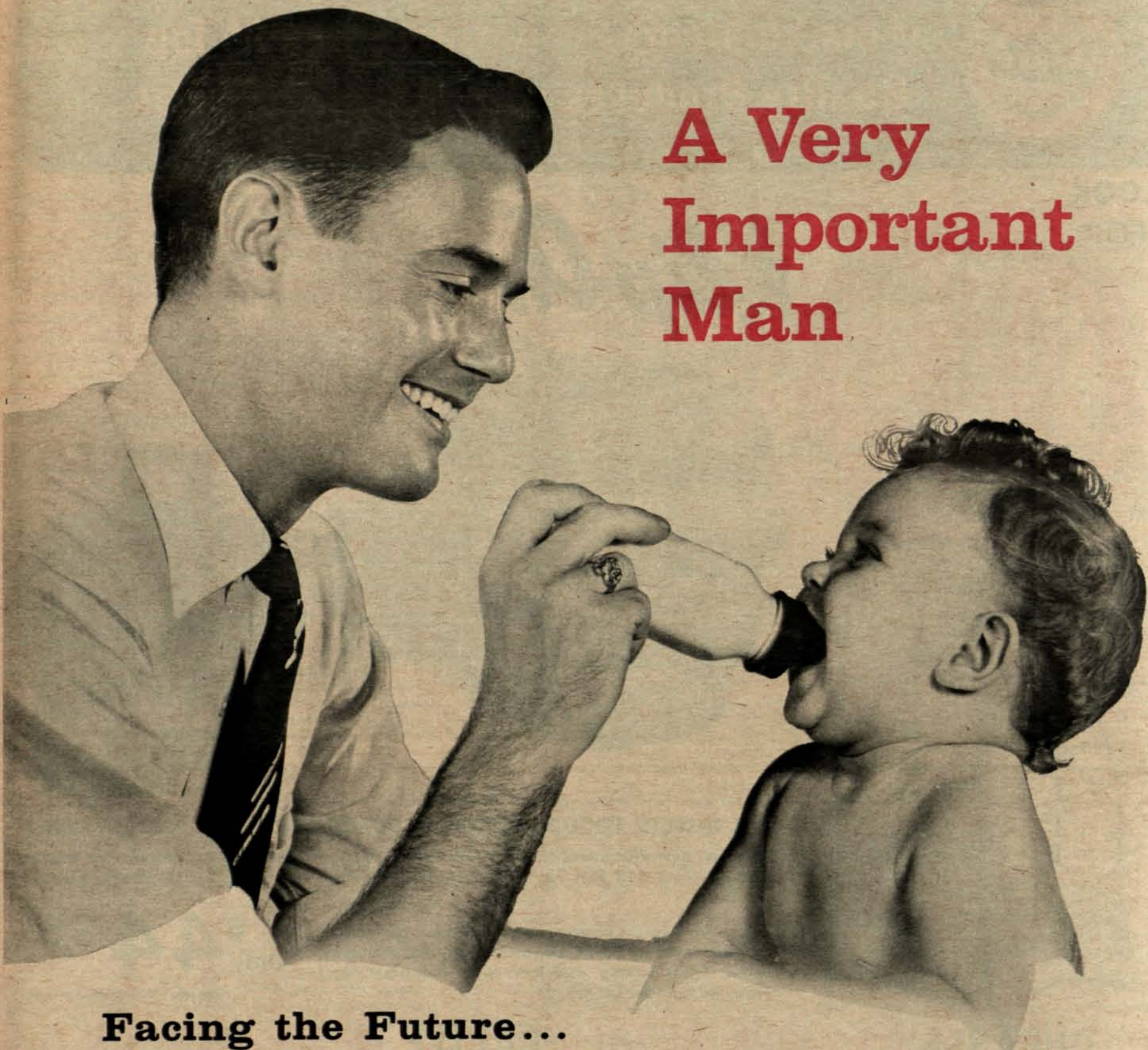


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