

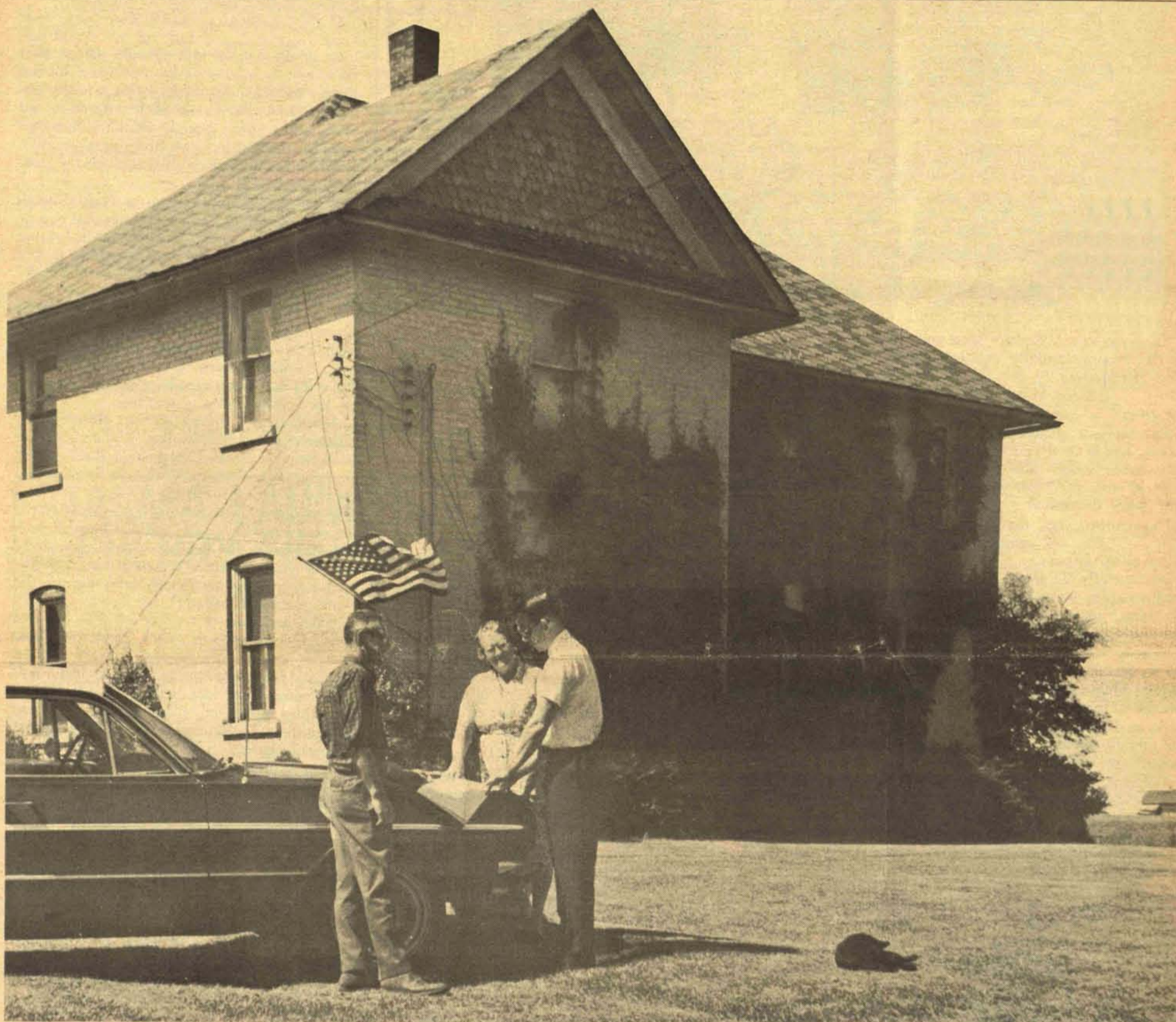
# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE **ACTION** PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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NEW LABOR LAWS require detailed record-keeping, Legislative Counsel Dale Sherwin tells Mr. and Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola County Farm Bureau leaders. Mrs. Carpenter, vice-chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women, also carries the title of farm bookkeeper.

SERVICE-TO-MEMBER program to assist in keeping complete farm labor records is explained to the Carpenters at their farm home near Cass City. Sherwin shows them the specially-designed record-keeping book available to members through their County Farm Bureaus.

## FARMERS READY FOR LABOR RECORD NEEDS

### **New Record Book Eases Problems**

Extensive record keeping required by new labor laws on both state and federal levels has resulted in a new service-to-member program being initiated by Michigan Farm Bureau, according to Dale Sherwin, Legislative Counsel.

"Farmers are now confronted with many regulations which require extensive, explicit farm labor records necessary in determining compliance with Federal Minimum Wage, Michigan Minimum Wage, Workmen's Compensation and Social Security," Sherwin said. "Michigan Farm Bureau has developed a record book designed specifically to assist members in keeping adequate records of all hired farm labor."

The books will be available to members through their county Farm Bureaus or local Farm Bureau Insurance agents. Two sizes will be offered—a 52 page \$3.50 value, and a smaller 26 page \$2.35 value. Each page

will handle weekly entries for up to ten employees. Both sizes contain all necessary forms for complete record-keeping.

Farmers are now, for the first time, subject to the Federal Minimum Wage of \$1 per hour. The Michigan Minimum Wage, effective for agriculture May 1, 1967, requires \$1.25 per hour except when paid on a piece rate basis at the designated rates to comply with the \$1.25 requirement. Because of the complications regarding which minimum wage law applies to any specific situation, it becomes necessary to have adequate records.

The Michigan Act requires providing each employee with a statement of hours worked, wages paid and deductions made each pay period. The farm labor book has perforated sheets so that a copy can be given to the worker without having to make more than one entry.

The Federal Minimum Wage Act applies to all farmers hiring 500 man days or more of labor during any calendar quarter—"man days" defined as any time anyone hires a person for one hour on any given day. Even

though a farmer does not come under this provision—he still must prove that he did not hire 500 man days of labor in a calendar quarter—again requiring complete record-keeping.

Workmen's Compensation is a new requirement for agricultural labor in Michigan beginning July 1, 1967. The Workmen's Compensation insurance premiums are determined on a payroll basis by audit of records which must include all monetary remunerations plus addition to wages such as housing, food and other perquisites furnished. The record book has "additions to wages" columns so that a determination may be made as to their value.

To comply with the necessary Social Security requirements, a column is provided for deductions—and a table is included for determining the amount to be deducted as the employees' share.

The farmer also must keep employee records with name, date of birth, social security number, address, etc. Forms for this purpose will also be available to members at a nominal cost.



## Editorial FACTUAL FUNNIES

*It pays to read the comics.*

Although the "funnies" in most newspapers are usually much less than funny, a number still fill their traditional role, and it is to their credit that these are among the most popular and enduring.

*Mutt and Jeff, Blondie and Dagwood, these old-timers joined now by the irresistible "Peanuts" and good old Charlie Brown.*

Funny or not, it pays to read the comics where the truth of satire lurks closely beneath the surface and where we often recognize ourselves.

Little Linus, the semi child-prodigy and a "Peanuts" character who takes refuge in his security blanket when going gets rough in Charles Schulz's cartoons, got a model farm for Christmas. As Charley Brown admired it, he asked about the piece of paper which came with it. "Instructions?" — not at all. It turned out that with this model farm came a government form which entitled the owner to federal farm subsidies!

Then, there is Al Smith's Mutt and Jeff, one of the few consistently comical comics left. "Jeff, get me out of this old well I just fell into . . ." pleads Mutt from a deep hole in the ground to Jeff standing above.

But more a philosopher than a man of action, Jeff leans over the edge and wants to talk about Aesop's fable of the crow and the glass of water. "Never mind stories, get me out!" Mutt demands.

Unperturbed, Jeff lies at the edge of the well . . . "This old crow couldn't reach the water in the bottom of the glass, so you know what he did? He flew away and came back with a pebble in his beak and dropped it into the glass," says Jeff, fingering one of several fist-sized rocks lying around the well.

Twenty feet down, standing in cold water up to his shoulders, Mutt couldn't care less for the philosophy — "Get a rope!" he shouts. Instead of a rope, Jeff begins tossing down the rocks and finally concedes: "Gosh, Mutt can get awfully mad" — as he abandons the rock project and ties a rope to a nearby tree.

When a madder-than-a-hornet Mutt climbs out, a big lump beginning to form on his head, Jeff observes that only a few more stones would have got him to the top.

*There's a parallel in agriculture, with the farmer at the bottom of our nation's economic well, having worked himself there through his own production efficiency. Tremendous food reserves and surpluses have placed him in the position where those who package or market his food make more from his product than he does.*

*And there are those who argue that just a few more stones will get the farmer out.*

To "help" the farmer, the federal government stepped in with market-disrupting price supports, acreage allotments and crop controls. Little Linus of the Peanuts strip needed to read the fine print in the contract which came along with his model farm.

Government farm planning and "supply-management" programs allowed the United States Department of Agriculture to use the farmer's own surpluses against him in helping shove down food prices.

*The farmer, at the bottom of the income well, bogged down in cold financial water and looking for a rope, has not appreciated the "helpful" rocks tossed down from above. "Rocks" such as cheap consumer food policies, farm price fixing and control programs and new federal restrictions on farm labor.*

That the farmer in the economic well is also "getting awfully mad" has become more and more apparent. Instead of talk, mixed with handfuls of helpful rocks, he wants to get out.

He asks for the rope of the free competitive market system, up which he is perfectly willing to scramble without government assistance, toward increased income through production for effective market demand.

*Now — who says comic strips are shallow or silly?*

M.W.



**FARM SAFETY WEEK**  
JULY 23-29, 1967



## Think and Act Safely...

Last year over 8,000 farm residents were accidentally killed, and nearly 3/4 million more suffered disabling injuries. These figures include traffic, farm work and farm home accidents.

According to statistics gathered by Michigan State University Extension Safety Engineer, Richard Pfister, Michigan has the lowest on-farm fatal accident rate of any state in the North Central region — 13.9 fatal accidents per 100,000 farm people. Indiana has 14.3; Ohio, 15.2; Illinois, 17.9; Wisconsin, 15.1, and Minnesota, 14.2.

"We are pleased with our ranking, but are not satisfied," says Pfister. "We must continue to work toward safer working conditions on Michigan farms." He reports plans for a study, assisted by county Farm Bureaus, of the type, frequency and severity of farm accidents to Michigan rural people.

Statistics have proven that if the nation would apply all of its present accident prevention know-how, with ample resources — accident losses could be slashed 50 per cent. This "half" could mean yearly savings of 55,000 lives, 5.2 million disabling injuries and \$9 billion.

The President has proclaimed July 23-29 as National Farm Safety Week to draw national attention to the rural accident situation and to promote intensive accident-prevention programs in rural communities.

Farmers are encouraged to practice and promote this year's Farm Safety Week theme, "Think and Act Safely," not only during the proclaimed Week, but every hour of every day — all year round.

A safer life in rural America is a community obligation — and an individual moral responsibility.

## MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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## President's Column YOUR STRENGTH!

*Many members make the mistake of thinking that Farm Bureau is located in Lansing.*

This is not true. All we have in Lansing is a building which reflects to a small degree the many local Farm Bureau programs and activities which take place all over the state.

If the Michigan Farm Bureau were truly located — all of it, in Lansing, we would lose most of the respect and strength gained over the years. Whatever ability our Farm Bureau Center staff has in getting jobs done in the legislature, in marketing, in public education and information, stems directly from membership-power generated in Farm Bureau communities and counties and transmitted through the resolutions process.

*Now — right now, you as a Farm Bureau member should be helping turn on that power. Right now, you should be involved in helping decide which issues are most important to you and should become part of Farm Bureau's program of work for next year.*

Now, in your Community Groups and at county Farm Bureau Policy-Development meetings, YOU should speak up, you should make your opinions known, you should help guide those Farm Bureau members selected to serve on the county policy committees.

*Members of county Policy Development Committees will have the benefit of a state-wide conference in Lansing, August 24, dealing with probable issues and problems to be faced by farmers in months to come.*

Working with them will be members of the Lansing legislative staff, and it is here, in such circumstances, that we have a good example of members bringing their "organizational strength" to Lansing and extending it there through the work of a hired staff.

What are some of the issues? The list is a long one, for example, *what about the whole issue of double-daylight saving time?* Should farmers begin right now to move Michigan into the Central time zone, where the advance to "fast time" would only place us where we were before the time-changers began playing around with our clocks?

*Your help is needed to bring about true tax reform, to remove the excessive tax burden from farmers and place it fairly on all. What more can we do to clear up the whole business of assessment of farm land for agricultural purposes when used as such? Assessing practices are involved and guidelines from the State Tax Commission. The whole tax area needs your help and attention.*

*What about special areas of marketing?* And so far, we have failed to get a state "anti-discrimination" bill through the legislature to protect farmers who join in cooperative marketing and bargaining from being pressured by processors.

*Are we on our toes as much as we should be in anticipating federal farm programs, rules and regulations? And Farm Bureau's Wheat and Feed Grains program, which would return us closer to the free market system, needs the best thinking and action of every Farm Bureau member.*

There are many more jobs equally as big, and most of them are found closer at home. But you, as a member, must tackle them first. When you do, you'll find that you have the tremendous strength of Farm Bureau working by your side.

*What organized group has more strength and know-how, more ability to get important jobs done than your County Farm Bureau?*

What organized group in Clinton, Delta, Shiawassee, Huron, Van Buren, Ottawa or Montcalm county — has more influence in problem-solving than does Farm Bureau of those counties?

Who in Tuscola, Chippewa, Washtenaw, Bay, Saginaw and dozens of other Michigan counties, has more personal prestige and access to more problem solving membership strength, than does the county Farm Bureau President, his board and members of board committees?

*And who furnishes that strength? YOU do!*

Elton Smith



## WHEAT MARKETING SIGN-UP "VERY GOOD"

Farm Bureau members who are participating in the new Wheat Marketing Program anticipate a good net return on their sales this year, according to Noel Stuckman, manager of Michigan Farm Bureau's Market Development Division.

"We are pleased with the response of growers and the interest of cooperative elevators in this new program," Stuckman said as he reported a "good sign-up" by the June 15th deadline.

Participating producers will receive an advance of about \$1 per bushel following delivery, with the final payment made when all program wheat has been sold. Sales are being conducted by the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Program wheat will be delivered to participating elevators of the producer's choice at harvest time. A total of 81 elevators in 42 Michigan counties have agreed to participate in the program. A list of these elevators was published in the June issue of the Michigan Farm News. Others which have been added since that time include:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ALLEGAN: Moline Co-op Milling Co.          | MUSKEGON: Ravenna Co-op Co.   |
| BARRY: Nashville Co-op Elevator Ass'n.     | OTTAWA: Hudsonville Farmers Co-op Elevator                                  |
| CLINTON: Fowler Farmers Co-op Elevator Co. | SAGINAW: Hemlock Farmers Co-op, Inc.  |
| GRATIOT: Breckenridge-Wheeler Co-op, Inc.  | SANILAC: Marlette Farmers Co-op Elevator Co., and Snover Co-op Elevator Co. |
| MACOMB: Richmond Farmers Elevator          | WASHTENAW: Saline Mercantile Company  |

## MACMA LAUNCHES CHERRY EFFORT

With the decision of the Great Lakes Cherry Producers' Cooperative to discontinue its marketing operations, many leading producers of red tart cherries have worried about price prospects for the 1967 crop of cherries. They have expressed the fear that farmer prices for the crop would come out unrealistically low if farmers had no producer-owned source of market information.

Although the present estimate is for an active market this year, it has been evident for several years that the processing industry often has better information on the total crop than the producers themselves.

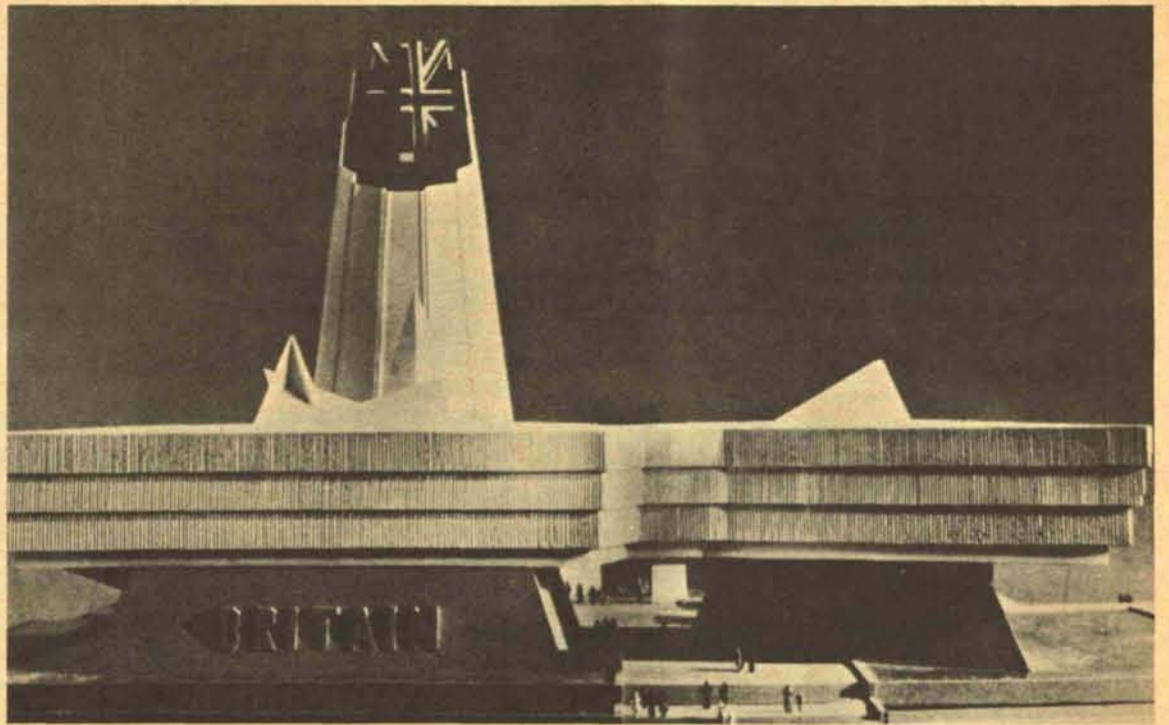
Producers from over half of the red tart cherry producing counties, through their county Farm Bureaus, asked the Michigan Farm Bureau to provide cherry marketing and bargaining service for them. These requests were the basis for study and discussion by the Michigan Farm Bureau Red Tart Cherry Advisory Committee.

On the request of this committee, the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association has organized a Red Tart Cherry Marketing Division.

In 1967, the division will be involved primarily in price leadership and marketing information for the approximately 3500 cherry producers in the state.

Programs for 1968 will be developed by MACMA with cherry growers after the 1967 harvest is completed.

## EXPO TOURS SCHEDULED



TRUNCATED CONE — symbolizes Great Britain's "Unfinished Empire" at Expo.

### Three Tours to Montreal

The Michigan Farm Bureau, in cooperation with the Hoosier Travel Service, will sponsor three tours to the International Exposition—EXPO 67—in Montreal, Canada. The Farm Bureau EXPO 67 Heritage Tours are set for July 16, August 6 and August 27.

With nearly six million Americans expected to attend the big event between its opening April 28 and October 27, housing has been of most concern to prospective fairgoers. Those with the Farm Bureau tours will have no

such problem, however, as a newly-built modern apartment complex just 20 minutes from the fairgrounds has been reserved for their headquarters.

The economical "package" price of the Expo tour — \$157.61 per person — includes accommodations based on two people sharing a twin-bedded room in the apartments, each of which has two bedrooms, a living room and bath. A swimming pool on the grounds is available for the Farm Bureau tourists. This low price includes most all costs except meals.

Each tour leaves on a Sunday afternoon from Lansing by Grand Trunk Railroad coach, arriving in

Montreal at 8:00 a.m. Monday. A tour of Montreal is scheduled for this first day, followed by two full days at EXPO.

Thursday calls for an all-day tour up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec. Early Friday morning the groups will travel by rail to Toronto for a tour there and overnight lodging at the Royal York Hotel.

For a day-by-day itinerary and reservation forms, write to the Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Michigan 48904.

Early reservations are necessary!

### State Fair Theme is Set!

"Consumer Meets Producer" will be the new theme of the 118th Michigan State Fair, which opens Friday, August 25, and runs through Labor Day, September 4.

The goal, explains Delmont Chapman, South Rockford, chairman of the State Fair Authority, is to bring the urban dweller a better understanding of how the farmer works and how agricultural products move from farm to table.

In line with this goal, many exhibits in the various buildings will get a face-lifting, according to Chapman. For example, the feature displays in the fruit and vegetable departments will be shown on turntables.

## Monroe Granted Leave

Citing "reasons of health" Leon ("Lee") Monroe, who has served for the past nine years as Treasurer for the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliated companies, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence from this post.

More than 30 years Monroe has held positions of responsibility within the Finance Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau. His work began in 1935 when he served as a "Branch Auditor". Within four years he was made Manager of the Accounting Division.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau is expected to name a successor later in the year.



LEON MONROE



MOVEMENT OF SHOW CATTLE is simplified by a bill eliminating need for a certificate of negative tuberculosis and brucellosis tests for unquarantined cattle for exposition purposes. Watching Gov. Romney sign the bill are: President Elton Smith, Legislative Counsels Dale Sherwin and Robert Smith, and B. Dale Ball, Director of Agriculture.



STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — its organization and functions — are explained to Michigan Farm Bureau board members Harvey Leuenberger, Francis Finch and President Elton Smith, by Agricultural Director, B. Dale Ball. The director and his division heads appeared before the board at a recent meeting at Lansing.



# capitol report



## "HAZARDOUS OCCUPATION" REGULATIONS PROPOSED

### Farm Bureau Testifies at Hearing Questions Labor Department Rules

At a time when many experts agree that one of the greater causes of juvenile delinquency is the lack of something constructive to do, new proposals from the U.S. Department of Labor would place some farm boys in much the same position as their city cousins.

At issue is a provision to the 1966 amendments of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Labor to regulate (or prohibit) the employment of any worker under 16 on a farm in an occupation which is determined to be particularly hazardous.

The determination of which farm occupations come under the hazardous classification and the wide disagreement between farmers themselves as to what constitutes a proper hazard, are key issues in the proposed regulation.

At a Washington hearing called by the Department of Labor, and attended by Michigan Farm Bureau Secretary-Manager, Dan E. Reed, it was pointed out that in many cases farm boys have received formal instruction in tractor operation through vocational training, in 4-H programs and similar activities, and that the experience and training of the individual should be taken into account.

Besides listing tractor driving among those farm operations too hazardous for "employed children under the age of 16" — under the proposed rules the under-age farm boy cannot attach or detach an implement or power take-off unit to or from such tractors.

He would not be allowed to operate a combine, hay baler, mower, hay conditioner, corn picker or forage harvester.

He could not operate or ride on a self-unloading bunk-feeder wagon, trailer or forage box wagon, or any of the self-unloading auger wagons or trailers.

Prohibited would be the operation of, feeding, or unclogging power-driven machines: stationary baler, thresher, huller, feed grinder, chopper, silo filler, sheller or crop dryer.

He can't load or unload timber with a butt diameter of more than four inches. He can't handle or care for a dairy bull, boar, stallion, or a cow, sow, mare, that has new-born, except to feed and water them from outside the pen or stall.

He can't work in a garden if he has to use pesticides, and is prohibited from handling or applying anhydrous ammonia, any organic arsenic herbicide, organic

phosphate pesticide, halogenated hydro-carbon pesticide or heavy-metal fungicide, including cleaning or decontaminating equipment used in application or mixing of any such chemicals.

He cannot work from a ladder or scaffold at a height over 20 feet.

In all, the Labor Department has listed 15 different categories of farm jobs as hazardous, and which are banned to farm boys under 16 if the Department rules are allowed to stand.

However, it should be stressed that this only applies to employed youth, under age 16, and does not apply to the employment of a youth under 16 by his parent on a farm owned and operated by the parent.

Farmers who greatly desire only safe working conditions for their children view the proposed regulations with mixed emotions.

On one hand, they see them as just another set of restrictions placed on their traditional freedom to be "boss" of the land they farm, and more evidence that the Department of Labor is working full-time to force agriculture into a straight-jacket of labor controls.

On the other hand, they agree with the safety experts that more stress needs to be placed on farm safety. But they question whether the proposed regulations — in many cases, come even close to solving such problems.

In the Farm Bureau testimony at the Washington hearing, a number of difficult-to-answer questions were raised. "What is a 'new-born' calf, pig or colt? Is it a day old, a week old, or what?" the Farm Bureau leaders asked the Washington Labor Department officials.

"Suppose the calves or pigs were physically separated from the mother as is often the case — then what? Is there any evidence of hazard in such an event? It would appear to us that if there is evidence of hazard sufficient to warrant such prohibition, the regulation needs to be clarified on such points," the Farm Bureau testimony declared.

The farm leaders stated that in many farm and rural areas, boys of 14 and 15 now work in pulpwood harvest. "We agree that they should not use power driven saws or other machinery, but we can see no significant degree of hazard where they are engaged in loading, unloading or otherwise handling the pulpwood," Farm Bureau testified.

Exception from any proposed regulations was suggested by

Farm Bureau for those specialized vocational and technical school situations where students of high-school age mingle classwork and practical farm experience.

"The boys are often paid for their work on the school farm or on participating farms, and this helps them to support themselves. They work under the direction of instructors, and it would appear that exception should be provided," Farm Bureau said.

Without saying as much, it was implied by the farm leaders that under the proposed regulations, the countryside may soon experience the same juvenile problem which has been prevalent in many big cities.

"For there is real danger that farmers who hear there is a new set of regulations tied to the employment of those under 16 will do the easy thing — simply not hire anybody in this category, thus denying employment to many young people — far beyond the intent of the regulation . . ."

"We believe this would be socially undesirable — that work experience is an important part of the education process . . ." Farm Bureau testified.

### TO THE EDITOR:

Editor  
Michigan Farm News

Within recent months your organization generously responded to my appeal for a contribution to Greater Michigan Foundation, Inc., for the production of a film on the Michigan Legislature.

I am delighted to report that the film is completed and exceeds the expectations of all of us connected with its production. It is in color and is titled, "The People of the State of Michigan Enact . . ."

I want you to know how much the members of my steering committee and Greater Michigan Foundation, Inc., appreciate your public spirited contribution which helped make this fine film possible.

The official premiere of the film was held before a joint session of the Michigan Legislature May 22, and there was a trailer attached to the film listing your organization and the other contributors that made the film possible.

Sincerely,  
Thomas R. Reid, Director  
Civic and Governmental Affairs  
Ford Motor Company  
Dearborn, Michigan



RESOLUTION OF TRIBUTE to the Kellogg Farmers Study Program and students is presented by Senator Gilbert E. Bursley to coordinator Richard Feltner. The resolution praised the program for developing leadership for rural communities and for its significant effect on the future of Michigan's agricultural life.

## TAX REFORM?

Efforts at tax reform during this session of the Legislature seem to follow the same pattern of continuous delay as has been the case with similar efforts in previous years. However, there is at least one BIG exception. Unless new and additional revenues are found soon, budgets will be slashed drastically — perhaps as much as 18%.

It is estimated that at least 1,000 state employees will be laid off, but the biggest impact no doubt will come in the form of a large cut in school aid. This will have to be the major source, as well over half of the budget goes to education.

This should remind farmers of 1958-59, when a similar situation existed. At that time, the State Legislature cut budgets but, in reality, the people saved little, especially in schools or welfare services because the burden was shifted back to the local level and property taxes were raised to meet the cost.

Property tax relief seems to be the main stumbling block to agreement on a tax package. The Senate passed a tax program, but only after property tax relief was reduced and placed on a graduated scale and after provisions were made for rent aid. For example, the Senate package would mean a 7½% reduction in a \$1,000 farm property tax.

The House rejected the Senate version and made an attempt to pass its own package, which includes a 14% property tax relief and appears to be the best plan as far as property tax relief is concerned.

Farm Bureau's policy maintains that any tax cut on property should be on only county and school taxes, as these are the only two property taxes that every property owner pays. To make additional cuts on urban taxes would be an invitation to those areas to add more and more services to the property tax and let the rest of the state help pay the cost.

Farm Bureau members need to be concerned about some proposals that are again circulating in the Legislature. Some propose to eliminate the exemptions on the sales tax, including both the industrial exemption and the agricultural exemption. The Revenue Department, in a reply to a Legislator, said that the industrial exemption amounts to \$65 million and the agricultural exemption \$45 million. The \$45 million figure appears high but, nonetheless, it shows that some Legislators can see where a great deal of money can be found in a hurry. It would be disastrous to farmers to suddenly have to pay 4% sales tax on all their supplies, machinery and equipment.



# TAX EXEMPTION SIMPLIFICATION

By Robert E. Smith  
Legislative Counsel

One of Farm Bureau's major tax reform goals was achieved last year when the Legislature voted to exempt all farm personal property from taxation. However, many problems were created by the interpretation of the law by the Michigan Tax Commission.

While Farm Bureau was successful in working with the Commission and changing some of the proposed regulations, there were other regulations that they refused to modify. These included the requirement that farmers must list all their personal property on a reporting form, the same as had been required in previous years.

The Supervisor was also required to continue to figure the amount of the tax and enter it on the books and tax statement, even though the farmer was exempt from paying it. Another point that needed clarification was whether farmers who were incorporated should have equal exemption with other farmers. Many family-size farms are incorporated for inheritance purposes.

S. 140 was introduced and was strongly supported by Farm Bureau. It has now passed the Senate and is presently before the House. It would eliminate the requirement that farmers make out a personal property tax form and also eliminate the requirement that the amount of the tax exempted be placed on the tax statement.

In addition to this, the Attorney General has ruled that incorporated farmers' personal property used for agricultural operations is

entitled to the same tax exemption as that of an individual farmer or those who may be operating as partnerships, etc. However, after the Attorney General's ruling, the House Taxation Committee amended S. 140, placing a ceiling of \$50,000 actual value or \$25,000 State equalized Value on the farm personal property tax exemption.

The Joint Administrative Rules Committee, made up of both Senators and Representatives, has also called the Tax Commission representatives in to question them as to why their so-called "Guidelines" aren't, in reality, regulations and, therefore, subject to the committee's scrutiny, the same as all other state departments.

*Legislation has been prepared to require the Tax Commission to submit their interpretations to the committee. Such legislation will be introduced unless it is found that it is not needed. The Joint Administrative Rules Committee has the authority to investigate such rules and regulations in order to be sure that the various state departments are carrying out the intentions of the Legislature. This is a new legislative power that was created by the new Constitution and provides a legislative check on the rule-making authority of the various administrative agencies.*

The exemption of the farm personal property tax is a good example of the fact that the mere passage of a bill does not always complete the action needed to achieve the desired results.

# Pendulum Swings On Time Issue

By Dan E. Reed, Sec.-Mgr.  
Michigan Farm Bureau

By the very slim margin of 274 signatures out of more than 123,000 needed, the Board of Canvassers "counted out" our efforts to prevent Double Daylight Saving Time in Michigan.

A group comprised of Farm Bureau and others with similar interests had questioned the form of the petition and the constitutionality of the timing and action in the Court of Appeals and in the Michigan Supreme Court.

The bombardment of propagandized newscasts and editorials over TV and radio stations prevented the public from obtaining real understanding of the issue involved. Until the clocks actually changed on June 14, few Michigan citizens realized what double fast time means.

To the credit of the Board of Canvassers, this four-member body stood up under the assault of criticism from TV, radio, newspapers and public officials and refused to be stampeded into "instant" action.

In carrying out its statutory and constitutional duties, the Board of Canvassers took a second look at the signatures which had been filed on the petition. Under challenges by counsel representing Farm Bureau and others, the Attorney General agreed with the Board that a block of 10,955 signatures should be disqualified because the circulator had certified the validity of the signatures before the signatures had been obtained. Tens of thousands of other signatures were disqualified for a variety of reasons, such as: not a registered voter, improper filing, wrong residence. A handwriting expert found numerous instances of fraudulent signatures.

The petition, as filed on April 28, would have failed to qualify. The Attorney General said that signatures filed a week later could be included as part of the petition. However, he decided that

signatures filed a month later should not be considered.

That the Board of Canvassers was right in taking a second look became evident when the more than 200,000 signatures filed shrunk to less than 124,000 valid names . . . with a margin of only 274 votes!

Following the Board's certification of the petition, Michigan's clocks moved ahead another hour from the fast time which has been our official time since 1946.

If nothing further is done, voters will ballot in November, 1968 in a referendum on the bill which was passed and given immediate effect by a two-thirds vote of the Michigan Legislature this year — Public Act No. 6 of 1967, which would have kept Michigan from being forced into double fast time by the Act of Congress which was passed last year.

It has been suggested that a petition campaign should be started to return Michigan to the Eastern Standard Time which we have used for more than 20 years. Actually, Farm Bureau and others had circulated petitions and presented them to the Legislators early this year.

These petitions had a significant impact on Legislators and may have been responsible for the passage of P.A. 6. There were more signatures presented in support of Eastern Standard Time than were presented to the Board of Canvassers urging Double Daylight Saving Time! These, however, were only expressions of opinion on the part of Michigan citizens.

The only petition route open to us would be to use the right of initiative provided in the Michigan Constitution. While those seeking the referendum on P.A. 6, which will be held in November of 1968, were required to get the signatures of 5% of those voting for Governor in the last election, to initiate legislation would require the signatures of 8%. Even the securing of these signatures would only place the question on the ballot in November, 1968 and would not in any way affect our clocks until after that election.

Farm Bureau is presently studying the possibilities of asking the U. S. Department of Transportation to place Michigan in the Central Time Zone, where it geographically lies. The new Department of Transportation, whose head is Allen Boyd, has succeeded the Interstate Commerce Commission in the responsibility for determining the lines of time zones.

Farm Bureau has contacted Michigan Congressmen, soliciting their support in such an effort. We have had indications of Congressional approval.

As has been well publicized, Upper Peninsula counties feel the burden of Double Daylight Saving Time and have revolted against the order and, at least for the present, seem to have won.

Reports indicate that the issue is not yet settled. Outraged mothers attempting to put their children to bed two hours before sundown; people inconvenienced by time changes in connection with worship services and other public functions and a general dissatisfaction with the artificial assumption of time two hours ahead of the sun are evidence that the issue is not dead.

Those opposed to Double Daylight Saving Time should continue to let their voices be heard in the "Letter-to-the-Editor" columns in newspapers throughout the State, as well as in letters to the Governor, members of the Legislature and members of Congress.

# "DRI-SLIDE" Lubricant Whips Age-Old Problem

By Charles Bailey

A small factory at Fremont, Michigan, seems to have whipped one of man's oldest lubrication problems—how to lubricate without attracting dust and dirt. Owner L. G. (Buck) Myers has come up with at least a partial solution of how to keep closely machined surfaces rust-free and grit-free with his "Dri-Slide" lubricant.

Most any farmer can tell you what happens when a closely machined bearing or other moving part is exposed to dusty conditions found in most field operations—the oil or grease becomes a carrier for sand, making it an excellent abrasive. Probably no single problem has given farmers such headaches as that of inadequate lubrication under field conditions.

Myers' lubricant is a suspension of an unpatented metallic compound called molybdenum disulphide. The solvents used to carry the disulphide to the bearing surface quickly dry and leave only a slick sheen on the surface. The resultant bearing surface is dry, does not attract grit or water, and is low friction.

Started as a new enterprise in 1959, the Dri-Slide product has grown rapidly in popularity and

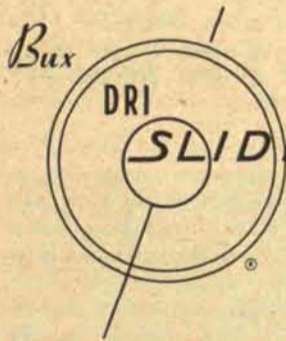
use by farmers, mechanics and sportsmen. Some sportsmen insist that it not only resists rust but that it also returns blued surfaces to their original condition if they aren't pitted by rust.

An interesting sidelight to the story of Dri-Slide is the running battle between Myers and the all-powerful Department of Defense over the increasing unauthorized use of the product by GIs in Viet Nam. Servicemen—out of their own pockets—keep ordering and using it although the "powers on the Potomac" steadfastly refuse to buy and stock the material.

Letters from the combat zone tell of the wonders of the product under the worst service conditions in the world. In Washington there has been an aligning of generals, officials and just plain people for the final battle of Dri-Slide.

In the meantime, Myers keeps trying to send free cans of the lubricant to any GI who needs it in Viet Nam. He says he has given over 13,000 cans and paid over \$1,000 in postage to deliver them directly to the requesting serviceman.

His only comment: "They need it, they like it. I'm for them all the way."



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DUST-FREE  
MULTI-PURPOSE LUBRICATION  
PROVEN IN THE FIELDS OF VIETNAM**

**IT WORKS!!!** Lubricates and preserves machinery exposed to weather while standing in the field.

- Prevents rust, corrosion & gumup
- Lasts longer than oil
- Loosens frozen rusty parts
- Reduces friction & wear
- Renews rusty tools
- Unaffected by water, salts, most acids
- Withstands 1000 lbs. per square inch
- Works from 100° below zero to 750° above

**SOME FARM USES OF DRI-SLIDE**

- FERTILIZER DRILLS — Prevents freezing of moving parts
- HAY BALER — chain drives, bearings, bushings
- FRONT END LOADERS — pivot pins, bearings, bushings
- CRAWLER TRACKS — pins & bushings (will double life by actual test)
- MANURE SPREADER — chain drives, prevents manure sticking to cutter blades

**AVAILABLE AT FARMERS PETROLEUM DEALERS**





## WORLD LEADER IN MICHIGAN

By Donna Wilber

Mrs. Aroti Dutt of Calcutta, India, came to Michigan in June. She didn't stay long — only a few days — but during that short time, she captured the hearts of all who had the pleasantly stimulating experience of meeting her.

To describe the president of the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) as charming and intelligent would be inadequate. When she appears in her saris of brilliant colors and speaks with ease about politics, economics, education — in precise English, people listen to what she has to say.

But it is when she speaks about her India, her family, the ACWW, and asks questions about your family, your country, and your ideas, that she really strikes the chord of empathy between herself and the women she represents.

She came to Michigan to discuss with Farm Bureau Women, Extension women, and the Farm and Garden Club women, the ACWW triennial meeting scheduled for Michigan State University in 1968. While here, she appeared before the Farm Bureau Women's state officers' training workshop held in Mount Pleasant, June 20-21.



MRS. AROTI DUTT

Her address before the group was, of course, on the ACWW, but it was during the informal question and answer periods that the women got to know Mrs. Dutt. One question to the world traveler, and her unhesitant answer, gave them some insight into why she is such an effective leader of six million country women and homemakers of nearly 80 countries on five continents.

"You have traveled throughout the world. If you could choose one place for you and your family to live, which country would you pick?"

"India. These are my people. I am needed there."

### SUCCESSFUL WORKSHOP

Nearly 100 Farm Bureau Women attended the two-day officers' workshop designed to strengthen their organization activities.

Dan E. Reed, secretary-manager of Michigan Farm Bureau, told the group that "without the active support of the Farm Bureau Women's committees and the Farm Bureau young farmers, the total program of Michigan's largest farm organization could not reach its full potential."

"The wheat marketing program, legislative issues such as Double Daylight Savings Time,



ACWW TRIENNIAL MEETING — scheduled for Michigan in 1968 — is the topic of discussion at a luncheon meeting with Mrs. Dutt, and leaders of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women, Extension Homemakers Council, and Farm and Garden Clubs. These three organizations will be hosts to the thousands of women from throughout the world who will attend the meeting.



QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR — as discussion groups at the Farm Bureau Women's state officers' workshop talk about the importance of program planning with Bill Eastman, and people involvement with Larry Ewing. Nearly 100 women from 31 counties attended the two-day session, designed to help the officers do a more effective job.

need the support of these two arms of the total Farm Bureau organization," Reed said.

Classes were conducted the first day in Program Planning by Bill Eastman, American Farm Bureau Federation; Legislative Activities by Dale Sherwin, Legislative Counsel; Safety Activities by Robert Bunker, Farm Bureau Insurance safety specialist, and Information Activities by Charles Bailey, Director of Communications and Public Relations.

President Elton Smith spoke to the women about the current activities of Michigan Farm Bureau and brought them up to date on the wheat marketing program, MACMA activities, farm records service, Farm Bureau television, and legislative issues.

"If any group in Farm Bureau should be positively and aggressively informed about what Farm Bureau is doing and what is going on in the organization, certainly you are that group," he told the women as he emphasized their role in the total program.

M. J. Buschlen, operations manager of the Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA), told the officers about the "Human Element in our Business." Buschlen discussed some of the "human" problems associated with seasonal farm employees and offered suggestions in dealing with these problems.

"Recognizing the human element is the beginning to the solution of the labor problem, the marketing problem — and may go a long way toward preserving the system which has provided so abundantly for all our people.

This is not a 'do-gooder' philosophy — it is sound economic survival," he concluded and gave as his reference — the golden rule.

Getting the job done through and with people was the topic of Larry Ewing, manager of the Field Services Division. He told the women that people are loyal to those things they help create — "Those who share — care," he said.

Ewing listed some "participation principles" which included: "People will participate when they recognize that the reason for the activity is important; they respond to being wanted and needed, and to new programs developed to meet their needs." He challenged the officers to provide the opportunity for participation of their committee members.

Second day classes included Parliamentary Procedure with instructor John Deppong, director of the Family Program Department; Organizing Effective Meetings, with Larry Ewing; How to Contact and Introduce Speakers, with women's coordinator Helen Atwood and Discussion Techniques with Bill Eastman.

In an address titled "Ah-So?" Dr. Emil Pfister, chairman of the Speech and Drama Department of Central Michigan University, urged the women to enjoy their jobs as officers in their organization. His recommendations included: "Don't be so serious — remember to show appreciation for jobs done by your committee members — and have fun doing your job."



# FARM BUREAU WOMEN

## "Selling America"

"I am vitally concerned that many people who are enjoying the fruits of free enterprise are not aware that these benefits come because of the efforts of millions of Americans and not because of one group or another or because of laws passed in Washington.

"America is what it is today because it gives individuals an opportunity to work in a free society where each individual can advance based on his personal effort."

These are the words of Richard DeVos, dynamic president of the fast-growing Amway Corporation, Ada, Michigan, who will be the keynote speaker at the Farm Bureau Women's annual meeting in November. In an address titled "Selling America," DeVos will tell the women what is right about America and challenge them to show the young people of today that the highest standard of living in the world has resulted from the personal enterprise system.

DeVos is well-known as a speaker, appearing before hundreds of groups from coast to coast. His "Selling America" talk has been awarded an Alexander Hamilton award for economic education from the Freedoms Foundation.



RICHARD DeVOS

Farm Bureau Women are reminded that this is an election year for state chairman and vice-chairman. Deadline for nominations form is September 1. Nomination forms should be sent to Miss Helen Atwood, Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 N. Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

According to the operating rules of the Farm Bureau Women, no woman may hold a state office unless she is a member, actively engaged in farming, and is, or has been, a county women's committee chairman. Any candidate for state office must first be sponsored by her own county Farm Bureau Women's Committee and approved by her own county Farm Bureau board of directors.



"BEAN DAY AT THE CAPITOL" — an annual commodity promotion sponsored by Michigan bean growers — found the Gratiot County Farm Bureau Women again displaying their famous bean dishes and baked goods. Governor George Romney was one of their enthusiastic "customers."



# ASPARAGUS—A SUCCESS STORY

Michigan asparagus growers will receive the best price in the industry's history for their 1967 crop through the marketing operations of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA). The announcement was made by Harry Foster, Manager of MACMA's Asparagus Division, and Alton Wendzel, chairman of the asparagus committee which conducted negotiations for price with the processing industry.

*This was the first major commodity contract signed by MACMA and processing companies of an industry.*

"The agreed-upon 18½ cent opening price is the best ever received for Michigan snapped all-green asparagus," Wendzel reported. "It represents an increase of 2½ cents per pound over the 1966 opening price, and 1½ cents over the final price paid last year by most processors."

Wendzel announced that two processors in southwest Michigan — Burnette Farms Packing Company, Hartford, and the Eau Claire Packing Company — led the industry in agreeing to pay grower members of MACMA their asking price of 18½ cents.

Other processors who followed the Burnette and Eau Claire companies in the pricing contract move were: Fruit Belt Canning Company, Honee Bear Syrup and Preserves, Michigan Fruit Canners, Musselman-Dwan Division, New Era Canning Company, Oceana Canning Company, Sills Farm Market, Sawyer Fruit and Vegetable, and Shafer Lake Fruit.

Wendzel called the price agreement "a move that can help strengthen processor-grower relations within the industry."

Foster praised the asparagus committee members for their strong leadership in this successful marketing effort, and the Burnette and Eau Claire companies for their leadership support which



FIRST TO SIGN asparagus contract with MACMA for 18½¢ per pound was the Burnette Farms Packing Company, Hartford. Looking over the contract are Hal Carlson (seated), president of Burnette Farms, and Harry Foster, MACMA representative.



ALTON WENZEL — chairman of MACMA's Asparagus Marketing Committee — explains to Farm Bureau radio-TV broadcaster, Steve Van Slyke, the operation of the asparagus harvester being used experimentally on the Wendzel farm at Watervliet.

subsequently established a "realistic price" for the entire asparagus industry.

Members of the MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee, all prominent asparagus growers elected at area meetings, include: Chairman Alton Wendzel, Watervliet; Ferris Pierson, Hartford; Paul Wicks, Dowagiac; Roy Bissett, Decatur; Ernest Froehlich,

Decatur; Alan Mandigo, Paw Paw, and Dan Schultz, Buchanan, all representing the southwest Michigan area.

Representing the West Central Michigan district are Wm. Burmeister, Shelby; Donald Hawley, Shelby; Tom Greiner (committee vice-chairman), Hart; Mathew Kokx, Hart, and Harry Foster, secretary.

## FIRST OF A SERIES:

# KLINE—ON FREEDOM

Allan B. Kline was president of the American Farm Bureau Federation from 1947 until his decision to retire from the presidency in 1954. Since that time he has contributed much toward public understanding of such complex problems as farm economics and national freedom.

BY: ALLAN B. KLINE

If you believe in freedom and are interested in it, you live at the right time because in America our institutions of freedom have been operating quite awhile. There isn't any question in my mind but that, if the institutions of freedom do survive, they are going to survive here.

Farmers have always been, and are now, interested in freedom. Some intellectuals think farmers are too dumb to understand, but some other people may be slightly dumb, too. As a matter of fact, freedom is not the usual order of mankind. Man has lived through most of history under some sort of absolute power—a monarchy, an emperor—some sort of governmental authority which denied freedom. Practically everybody dead didn't have it. Most of the people alive don't have it.

Look around. There's a lot of talk about the natural rights of man. I can't think of anything more unnatural than the so-called "natural" rights of man, when I look at history. Mankind has lived, not always, but generally under dominance of some kind which denied the rights of individuals.

We have been richly endowed in this country. We are the one place in the world where there is both liberty and the strength to defend it. We eagerly seek allies to join with us, but, as it now stands, without the U.S. there would be no one to join.

There are those who think that we have come to a situation where, with the United Nations, we can relax a bit, that some of the defense of the institutions of freedom will be passed over to this great international set-up. Well, it isn't true.

The UN is not set up so that it could possibly maintain peace in our terms with consideration for the rights of man. If you ask people what is the purpose of the United Nations, they would say it is to keep the peace. What is the institution in the UN whose job it is to keep the peace?

Some will tell you that it is the Security Council. But how is the Security Council set up? The fact is that it can't do anything that the Russian government is against — and they aren't for what we're for. They have used the veto over a hundred times. The Security Council is completely stymied without a "yes" vote from the government of Russia. You can't keep the peace that way.

What about the General Assembly? How is that set up? One nation: one vote. Most of the nations with a vote have not been able to take care of their own internal affairs, yet, when they get into the Assembly, they seem to think that they can take care of the affairs of the world.

Then there is the Secretary General — but I don't think that many people want one man making the decisions for the world. The UN can do a lot of things. It is a great forum. But do not think that the American people can escape any responsibility for the survival of freedom by wishing it off on the UN. It just isn't set up to do that job!

For the first few thousand years of recorded history of the West — there was no freedom at all. The Ptolemies in Egypt were God, and you couldn't argue with him. The few people close to the Pharaohs had some rights, but only at the instance of the "divine" ruler.

The Euphrates Valley had a long civilization and notable achievements, but no liberty for the people. The king was a direct representative of God. He had authority, but the people no liberty. The people had myth, mystery and were under authority. There were numerous ways of "divining" what the supreme authority was for or against.

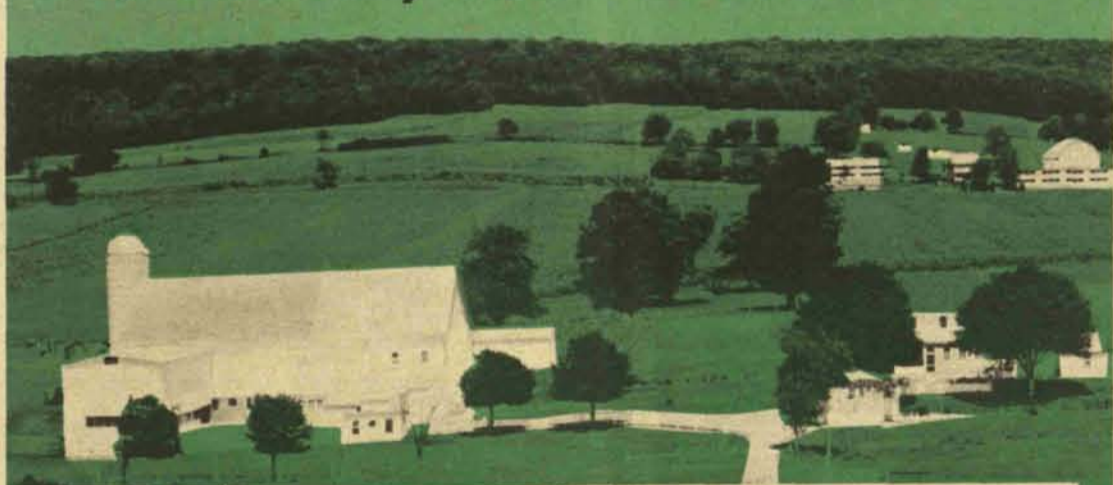
There is no contribution to liberty as we know it in the history of man until you get to Greece. And this is only Athens as we think of it. One estimate is that Athens had 50,000 free men. But the machinery of Athens was slaves — and the women weren't citizens.

If you were going to be born a woman, you had better be born today in the United States! The number of free people in Athens would make up a small-sized city in America today. But those free men achieved greatness in philosophy, sculpture and government.

The Greeks started THINKING. It was the product of an emphasis on the individual. Man could explore his world without being told what to think. In 585 B.C. a man forecast an eclipse of the sun within a few minutes. And that without modern mathematics. He had just been looking at the stars and the sun and the moon and figured it out.

In 385 B.C. one man said that the earth was round and that it was a certain thickness at its center. He missed it by 50 miles. These Athenians could not have been great if they had not been free. They were men whose minds had broken the bonds of slavery. They were not held in check by authority.

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51-R



# They Founded a Million-Dollar Oil Company!

By Don Kinsey

There was a popular song of the 1930's called "I Found a Million Dollar Baby!" That song might have been written for the farmers of Berrien County.

*It was in the 1930's — 1934, in fact — that the farmers in the southwest corner of Michigan organized the Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Company. And their cooperative has returned nearly a million dollars to its farmer-owners over the years.*

There are a few people left around Farm Bureau who remember when all the petroleum distribution was carried on by a department of Farm Bureau Services. The petroleum plant at Eau Claire, in Berrien County, was a creation of Farm Bureau Services. The first tankwagons that rolled to the farms of Farm Bureau members bore the name of Farm Bureau Services.

In 1943, the Berrien County Farm Bureau rallied local farmers and bought out these facilities, and the oil cooperative became a business operation of the Berrien County Farm Bureau and local farmer members. If you have known the leaders of this oil cooperative, you recognize them as leaders of the County Farm Bureau and active supporters of the Farm Bureau during its history.

It is a point of distinction that, considering the inclusion of the depression years in its life history, there has been only one year when red ink showed on the balance sheet of this oil cooperative. Jay Staley, the present manager, has been around a long time — since 1935, to be exact — and Jay is pretty proud of this record. It pictures the successful service that has been rendered by the cooperative to farmers of the area.

*This petroleum co-op is one of the largest distributors of Farmers Petroleum products in Michigan. It delivers over three million gallons of fuels, and with other supplies, the dollar volume of its business totals \$700,000 a year. The main plant at Eau Claire is supplemented by substations at Waterliet and Buchanan which distribute 160,000 gallons of fuels per year.*

At the time when the cooperative was organized a local breeder of purebred Guernsey cows was active in getting it under way. His name was Russell File. He became a director of the original board of the cooperative and is still active on that board.

Russell File gave his fine leadership to the County Farm Bureau as well as to the oil cooperative. He was once president of the Berrien County Farm Bureau and a leader in membership organization work. He was a key man in the promotion and development of the Farmers Petroleum Cooperative in 1949.

Mr. File recalls that he was one of the early owners of a farm tractor in his area. He describes that tractor as a "pile of iron on four wheels." He declares that on the first day when the Berrien



THIRTY-ONE YEAR VETERAN tankwagon driver for the Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Company is John Froelich (left), shown here with FPC representative Wm. Armstrong.

County Farm Bureau Oil Company did business, one of the major oil companies lowered gasoline prices locally by 2¢ a gallon.

*This oil cooperative now boasts about 1,300 stockholders and employs nine persons to provide the services and the deliveries. When you have driven a tankwagon for 31 years, you have seen a lot of the "growing up" done by the co-op. This is the record of John Froelich.*

John recalls that in the '30's it was a good day when you moved \$100 worth of fuels and oil. He recalls one day when all he sold on his entire route was four gallons of kerosene. One of the big sellers at that time was "Home Lite Plant Oil." He also sold a good deal of axle grease. Most grease was just "axle grease" then.



PIONEER ORGANIZER, Russell File (left), a member of the Berrien Oil Co-op board of directors since it was organized, orders from tankwagon salesman John Barker and Manager Jay Staley.



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The finest achievement of the tire industry! A tire with all the strength of the Unico Nylon Cord Mark IV tire but with a smoothness of ride that will amaze you! The name's the same but what a difference . . . you can't see the difference but you can feel it. One ride on Mark IV Polyester Cord tires will convince you that you can have the ultimate in thump and bump-free riding comfort without sacrificing tire strength.

*make your old car ride like new . . .  
your new car ride better*



### FARMERS PETROLEUM

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# "FARM BUREAU AT WORK"

Broadcast Number 364—released in early July—marks the seventh full year that "Farm Bureau at Work" has been featured on local radio stations of Michigan on a network basis. The popularity of the broadcasts continues to grow, with an average of 50 stations using the weekly program year-around.

Station programming of the Farm Bureau variety "show" changes with the seasons, but interest remains high as indicated by listener reaction and reports from station management.

Check this current listing of Farm Bureau's weekly broadcast, tune in—and then let your local station know that their rural listeners appreciate this fine Public Service to Agriculture.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Adrian; Dial 1490 WABJ<br>Saturday 12:15 p.m.   | Gaylord; Dial 900 WATC<br>Thursday 12:45 p.m.                    | Ludington; Dial 1450 WKLA<br>Saturday 5:00 p.m.         |
| Albion; Dial 1260 WALM<br>Thursday 6:15 a.m.  | Grand Rapids; Dial 1570-AM—102.9-FM<br>Saturday 6:15 a.m.        | Marine City; Dial 1590 WSMA<br>Saturday 12:15 p.m.      |
| Alma; Dial 1280 WFYC<br>Saturday 6:45 a.m.  | Grand Rapids; Dial 1410 WGRD<br>Saturday 6:30 a.m.               | Marinette, Wis.; Dial 570, Tuesday 6:40 a.m.            |
| Ann Arbor; Dial 1050 WPAC<br>Thursday 7:20 a.m.   | Hancock; Dial 920 WMPL<br>Monday 6:55 a.m.                       | Menominee; Dial 1340 WAGN<br>Saturday 6:15 a.m.         |
| Battle Creek; Dial 1400 WKFR<br>Sunday 6:45 a.m.  | Hastings; Dial 1220 WBCH<br>Wednesday 12:45 p.m.                 | Midland; Dial 1490 WMDN<br>Saturday 6:45 a.m.           |
| Benton Harbor; Dial 1060 WHFB<br>Tuesday and Thursday 12:45 p.m.<br>Saturday 12:20 p.m.     | Hillsdale; Dial 1340 WCSR<br>Saturday 12:10 p.m.                 | Munising; Dial 1400 WGN<br>Saturday 6:45 a.m.           |
| Big Rapids; Dial 1460-AM—100.9-FM<br>Tuesday 12:30 p.m.                                     | Houghton Lake; Dial 1290 WHGR<br>Monday 12:30 p.m.               | Niles; Dial 1290 WNIL<br>Wednesday 6:15 a.m.            |
| Caro; Dial 1360 WKYO<br>Saturday 6:15 a.m.  | Ionia; Dial 1430 WION<br>Saturday 6:10 a.m.                      | Owosso; Dial 1080 WOAP<br>Monday 12:45 p.m.             |
| Charlotte; Dial 1390 WCER<br>Saturday 6:00 a.m.   | Iron River; Dial 1230 WIKB<br>Monday 8:30 a.m.                   | Rockford; Dial 810 WJPW<br>Friday 12:45 p.m.            |
| Cheboygan; Dial 1240 WCBY<br>Friday 1:05 p.m.   | Ishpeming; Dial 1240 WJPD<br>Saturday 6:30 p.m.                  | Rogers City; Dial 960 WHAK<br>Friday 12:00 noon         |
| Clare; Dial 990 WCRM<br>Saturday 12:20 p.m.   | Jackson; Dial 1510, Announced Locally                            | Saginaw; Dial 1210 WKNX<br>Saturday 12:40 p.m.          |
| Coldwater; Dial 1590 WTVB<br>Saturday 6:15 a.m.<br>Dial 98.5 WANG-FM<br>Saturday 12:30 p.m. | Kalamazoo; Dial 1420 WKPR<br>Friday 5:45 a.m.                    | Sault Ste. Marie; Dial 1230 WSOO<br>Saturday 11:45 a.m. |
| Dowagiac; Dial 1440 WDOW<br>Saturday 12:15 p.m.   | Kalamazoo; Dial 1360-AM—106.5-FM<br>Monday thru Friday 5:45 a.m. | St. Johns; Dial 1580 WRBJ<br>Saturday 11:15 a.m.        |
| East Lansing; Dial 870 WKAR<br>Saturday 10:30 a.m.  | Lapeer; Dial 1230 WMPC<br>Monday 6:00 p.m.                       | Sturgis; Dial 1230 WSTR<br>Wednesday 12:30 p.m.         |
|   | Lapeer; Dial 1530 WTHM<br>Wednesday 2:45 p.m.                    | Three Rivers; Dial 1510 WLKM<br>Saturday 4:35 p.m.      |

# NEW COORDINATOR NAMED

The Farm Bureau Insurance Group has announced the naming of John V. Stucko as Public Relations Coordinator. In his new position, Stucko will coordinate the information activities of the companies which serve more than 150,000 policyholders throughout Michigan.

A 1964 graduate of Notre Dame University, Stucko received a B.A. degree in communication arts before entering the U.S. Army.

During three years of active Army duty, he served as a radio announcer for Armed Forces Radio at Ft. Carson, Colorado, and as senior feature writer for Voice of United Nations Command Radio, a psychological warfare unit in Okinawa.



**JOHN V. STUCKO**  
Stucko was raised in the Chicago suburb of Westmont, Illinois. He and his wife, Elizabeth, now reside in Lansing Township.

# FARM-MANAGEMENT TOUR

Four progressive Clinton County farms, three owned by Farm Bureau members, will be visited on the State Farm Management Tour scheduled for August 1.

The farms, selected by the Agricultural Economics Extension Service staff of Michigan State University and a committee of local Clinton County farmers, are all family partnerships.

The statewide event will feature the Robert Halsey and Richard Woodhams farm, and the Frank and Lee Ormston farm, both northeast of St. Johns, as alternate morning tour stops.

Woodhams is a son-in-law of Halsey. Together they feed out beef cattle and farm 400 acres, half of which is on muckland.

Lee Ormston has a 65-cow Guernsey herd and his father, Lee, works part-time and is part-owner of the farm.

The noon-day stop will be at the Green Meadows farm in Elsie,

one of the largest registered Holstein dairy farms in the nation. The 1966 records show an average of 1,050 cows milked daily with an average annual milk production just under 14,000 pounds a cow. A noon lunch and program will be held at the 2,700-acre Green Meadows.

The afternoon stop is the Moore Seed Farm, north and west of Elsie. It is operated by Bob Moore and his father, George Moore. This is a cash crop farm, growing soybean, wheat, corn, certified seed and foundation seed.

# FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

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



## 8 FARM EQUIPMENT

Complete line of parts and service for Co-op, Cockshutt and Black Hawk farm equipment. Also some used parts and attachments for Co-op E-3 and E-4 tractors. Heindl Implement Sales. Phone VO 8-9808. 1140 M-15, Reese, Michigan 48757. Across from Blumfield Town Hall. (Saginaw County) (2-4t-38b) 8

SILVER KING TRACTOR AND MOWER PARTS—Liquidating supply of hard-to-get extra parts. No reasonable offer refused. State needs, quantity and price offered. Hilltop Castle Orchard, 25705 Middlebelt, Farmington, Michigan 48024. 474-1288 after 5:00 p.m. (7-1t-35p) 8

## 10 FARMS FOR SALE

120 ACRE FRUIT FARM: 6600 sweets, sour, prunes, apricots—age 3-12 years. 40 acres of strawberry rotation, irrigation. Completely equipped, labor housing. New ranch style home (optional). Manistee County, Michigan. Phone: Elwon Hoffman—Onekama 889-5732. (Manistee County) (7-3t-35b) 10

## 20 LIVESTOCK

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

FOR SALE: 25 LARGE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, due base months; vaccinated, from good herd. Will trade for open heifers. Telephone MO 9-9226. Ed Tanis, R#1, Jenison, Michigan 49428. (Ottawa County) (5-2t-25b) 20

## 20 LIVESTOCK

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

HEREFORD BULLS—pure bred herd sires. Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calves. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b) 20

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

S.P.F. BOARS—GILTS OPEN AND BRED. Hamp, Duroc and York boars. Purebred and crossbred gilts; free of Rhinitis and Virus Pneumonia; feed conversion and certification records. Priced to sell. J. R. Rinehart, Flora, Indiana. Phone: Office, Flora—967-3911. Res., Burlington—566-3318. (3-tf-41b) 20

## 20 LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORDS—40 head yearling beefers. Will sell all or part. Skyline Ranch, Allen & Marvin Rush, 65040 Dequindre Road, Lake Orion, Michigan 48053. Phone 752-2300. (Macomb County) (7-2t-25b) 20

## 22 NURSERY STOCK

STARK BRO'S ALL NEW 1968 CATALOG FREE! Spectacular full-color display of Giant-size Apples, Peaches, Nectarines (Fuzzless Peaches), Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Plums and DWARF, Semi-Dwarf, Standard Size Trees. Ornamentals, Roses, etc. GUARANTEED. Stark, Department 30578, Louisiana, Missouri 63353. (7-3t-39b) 22

## 26 POULTRY

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

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS—The DeKalk 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

## 26 POULTRY

KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS—Order your started pullets that have been raised on a proven growing program. The growing birds are inspected weekly by trained staff, vaccinated, debed and delivered by us in clean crates. If you keep records, you will keep KLAGER DEKALBS. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephone: 313 429-7087 and 313 428-3034. (Washtenaw County) (9-tf-50b) 26

FAMOUS SHAVER STARGROSS STARTED PULLETS. Top rated layer by U.S.D.A.—1964 through 1966. Delivered to your farm in clean equipment. We have pullets available every month. May be seen by appointment. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan 48846. Phone 527-0860. (6-1t-36b) 26

## 34 WANTED

WANTED: Allis Chalmers Round Baler. Price & Description. Alfred Roeder, Seneca, Kansas 66538. (7-4t-11p) 34

## 36 MISCELLANEOUS

ILLUSTRATED WHOLESALE CATALOG. Imported Items 25¢. Merchandise Sample Included! Imports, 2506 West Lloyd, Pensacola, Florida 32505. (3-3t-16p) 36

"ZIPCODE DIRECTORY"—(All 35,000 Postoffices): \$1.00 MAILMART, Carrollton 72, Kentucky 41008. (3-tf-11b) 14

**STEWARTS' HAMPSHIRE SALE**  
THURSDAY—August 3, 1967—1:30 p.m., C.D.S.T., at farm  
50 BOARS—50 REG. OPEN GILTS—35 BRED GILTS—75 COMM. OPEN GILTS  
Featuring Nov. and Jan. farrowed boars, by LONG TIME, FORTY NINER, NU LINE. We had Grand Champ. Carcass at 1966 International. Catalog on request. Lunch available.  
L. L. & MANFORD STEWART  
RT. 4, FRANKFORT, INDIANA 46041

**FARMERS:**  
Check the value you get in Gelatin Bone Perfect Balancer, the mineral feed of champions:

	Percent Min.	Percent Max.
Phosphorous	8.0	9.0
Calcium	29.0	34.0
Mag. 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

**SALES REPRESENTATIVE**  
Progressive seed corn company requires sales representative for state of Michigan. Must be at least 23 years of age and possess an agricultural degree or farm background with sales experience. Salary depending on qualifications.  
Reply in writing to Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904



# AGRICULTURE IN ACTION — — PICTORIAL REPORT

F. B. TELEVISION



**JAYCEES**  
UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
JAYCEE PRESIDENT — Wendell Smith, is interviewed by Farm Bureau broadcaster, Steve Van Slyke, for the "Accent Agriculture" television series. Their topic — the Outstanding Young Farmer program.

"PRINCESS"



**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU QUEEN**—Charlotte (Mrs. David) Thuemmel presents "Princess" Kirsten Marie, born May 19.

QUEEN CHRISTINE



MARQUETTE-ALGER FARM BUREAU selected their county queen recently — Christine Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Toivo Johnson, Eben. Christine is crowned by Sarah Rajala, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waino Rajala.

U.P. WINNER



A STETSON HAT — is presented to Iron County Farm Bureau Insurance Agent Eino Kaski, by regional representative Hugo Kivi, for being the top membership worker among Upper Peninsula agents. Kaski signed 10 new members.

PROMOTE MICHIGAN



AGRICULTURAL QUEENS appeared at Expo 67 in Canada to promote Michigan and its farm products. Governor Romney was on hand to bid good wishes to (left to right): Mary Jane Anderson, Michigan Apple Queen; Alice Erskine, Bean Queen, and Mary Jane Nolan, Cherry Queen.

42ND MEMBER



MICHIGAN'S Congressman Charles Chamberlain is the 42nd member of the House of Reps. to introduce the Agricultural Producers Marketing Rights Bill. Strongly supported by Farm Bureau, the bill is designed to protect producers against unfair practices because of voluntary membership in a marketing ass'n.

## Take a 5 MINUTE BREAK



### LISTEN WEEKDAYS TO THE LEE MURRAY SHOW

NOW CO-SPONSORED BY  
**CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY** *and* **AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION**

MON. TUES. WED. THURS. FRI.

**23 RADIO STATIONS**

Because of the eager audience reception to the Lee Murray Show, the radio network was expanded. In 23 of 33 markets, Consumers Power Co. now co-sponsors this exciting show, alternating Mon. through Fri. Don't miss it.

MARKET	STATION	TIME
Albion	WALM	9:10 a.m.
Battle Creek	WBCK	10:45 a.m.
Bay City	WXOX	10:05 a.m.
Big Rapids	WBRN	10:20 a.m.
Cadillac	WATT	10:05 a.m.
Cheboygan	WCBY	9:40 a.m.
Flint	WFDF	10:30 a.m.
Grand Rapids	WOOD	10:55 a.m.
Holland	WJBL	10:25 a.m.
Ionia	WION	8:55 a.m.
Jackson	WKHM	10:55 a.m.
Kalamazoo	WKZO	9:40 & 11:30 a.m.
Ludington	WKLA	10:00 a.m.
Manistee	WMTE	10:45 a.m.
Midland	WMDN	9:30 a.m.
Mount Pleasant	WCEN	10:20 a.m.
Muskegon	WTRU	10:35 a.m.
Owosso	WOAP	10:25 a.m.
Petoskey	WJML	10:55 a.m.
Prudenville	WHGR	10:30 a.m.
Rogers City	WHAK	11:05 a.m.
Saginaw	WKNX	10:40 a.m.
Traverse City	WCCW	9:15 a.m.

**PLUS 10 OTHER RADIO STATIONS**

MON. WED. FRI.  
by American Dairy Association

MARKET	STATION	TIME
Ann Arbor	WPAG	9:55 a.m.
Bad Axe	WLEW	10:25 a.m.
Benton Harbor	WHFB	10:55 a.m.
Detroit	WJLB	10:45 a.m.
Detroit	WWJ	9:15 a.m.
Lansing	WILS	9:55 a.m.
Mt. Clemens	WBRB	10:05 a.m.
Monroe	WQTE	11:15 a.m.
Pontiac	WPON	9:55 a.m.
Port Huron	WHLS	10:20 a.m.



**american dairy association**

3000 Vine Street      Lansing, Michigan





PREPARED  
BY THE  
DEPARTMENT  
OF EDUCATION  
AND RESEARCH

# INTERNATIONAL TRADE— —AND PROBLEMS THEREOF

The last minute completion of the "Kennedy Round" negotiations at Geneva and the danger of oil shortages in some parts of the world, as a result of the war in the Middle East, have put foreign trade on front pages all over the world.

Farmers are particularly interested in the possibilities — and troubles — opened for them by the Geneva negotiations. With upwards of half of some crops going into foreign commerce, it is obvious that the farmer can no longer be disinterested in other countries' trade and political problems.

An active flow of trade is essential for Michigan farmers because they export directly about thirty per cent of the crop of navy beans and varying amounts of other crops. Add to this the fact that most crops which are grown in quantity in Michigan, are in trouble if some crops such as cotton, tobacco, and soybeans fail to move into export. Acreage taken from these crops is easily convertible into others such as milk, eggs, livestock, and wheat, on which Michigan depends.

Farm Bureau has played a prominent part in the expansion of foreign trade in recent years. Realizing many years ago that they had to have foreign markets, farmers have worked hard to expand old and find new markets for farm products. When the Reciprocal Trade Act, under which the Kennedy Round negotiations were conducted, came up for renewal in 1962, local Farm Bureau leaders worked hard to get passage of the extension. When some segment of industry feared that they could not compete with "cheap" foreign labor's products, farmers dared not only to try but they worked actively for the opportunity.

Problems facing the exporter fall into a number of categories and most of them are too complicated to be treated fully here. These problems may be categorized about as follows:

1. Quality and conditions to fit the market.
2. Packaging and weight problems.
3. Transportation.
4. Money and exchange difficulties.
5. Tariffs and political blocks to imports.
6. Administrative interference by American officials.

## CONDITIONS TO SUIT MARKET

Often we Americans assume that because our market accepts a certain product it will be well-liked everywhere. A good example of this has been our attempts

to help the starving people of India. We have had wheat available, and in our thinking, what would be more natural than to furnish wheat? But many of the recipients wanted no part of it. They had always eaten rice and were not prepared to change even though the food would save their lives.

Many markets will not accept many American meat products because they violate various of their religious beliefs. They know that some of our meats are blends of beef, pork and mutton and they refuse to eat one or more of these meats because of custom or outright religious ban.

Generally, the sanitation problem is of little consequence; however, several countries will not accept American pork products because we still have not eradicated hog cholera from our herds. Almost all countries will accept the sanitation standards required by USDA for food products.

## PACKAGING AND WEIGHTS

Packaging and weights can be a problem, but these can be managed with little difficulty. The biggest problem is to make sure that the package is one that is usual in size and attractive to the market where it is to go. As an example, Michigan apples were packed in plastic bags, weighing 1 kilogram for sale on the markets of Denmark this past season. There were probably other products being packed for other European markets.

## TRANSPORTATION

For many years the Atlantic ocean presented an almost insurmountable obstacle to the sale of perishable products but that picture is changing rapidly. Air freight, improved refrigeration, and containerized shipping has made it possible to move such perishables as a lush peach from the hills of South Carolina, to the markets of London, Paris or Bonn. Several times in recent years peaches have been loaded in a special container and sealed with-

in minutes after they were picked by a Farm Bureau member in South Carolina. When they were opened in Europe, about ten days later, they brought the top price at the German supermarkets. Next, Michigan peaches — why not?

Transportation has undergone major changes in recent years with the introduction of air freight for highly perishable products, and the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway into the midwest. Railroads and truck lines are cooperating on "piggyback" freight for long haul and railroads have come out with new and specialized freight cars for such things as bulk flour and navy beans. Shippers frequently complain of the length of time it takes to get new rates adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and complain that they cannot get the special cars when they are needed.

## MONEY DIFFICULTIES

Exchange of foreign money credits for American money has been a problem at times and still is for those shippers living very far from ports handling international traffic. In most major ports, such as Detroit, there now are located banks, brokers and freight forwarding concerns who can handle all the details of shipping, collecting for, and converting the collections for the seller.

## SOME BLOCKS TO TRADE

The most common restraint of import activity into any country is the local tariff system. Tariffs have been used by all the trading nations at one time or another for various announced reasons. The most common reason used has been to protect the young or growing industries of a country. Another excuse used in the U.S. today is to maintain the high level of living for all Americans. Farmers sometime question this thesis when they pay one-third to one-half more for such American-made items as barbed wire than for German or Belgian made items of equal or superior quality.

Restrictions on the money available for imports is used on occasion by a government to cut down the influx of undesired items. The United States has done this in recent years by reducing drastically the amount of duty-free merchandise which tourists may bring from foreign countries. This re-

striction actually was instituted in an effort to reduce the unfavorable balance of trade payments and to slow the subsequent outflow of our gold reserves.

A newer type of restriction is the use of a variable import fee such as those levied by the European Common Market on some farm products. Before the product can enter the market to compete with the local product, a fee designed to hold the local price to a set level must be paid on the import. It operates much as a tariff except that it changes frequently.

## ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFERENCE

While all our discussion so far has been concerned with the actions of other governments, those of our own government can have serious effects on our ability to export. There are those who would have us join a world cartel to "stabilize" our share of the wheat market.

Under the program, fixed minimum and maximum prices would be agreed on by the major producers and buyers of wheat. The problem has been to police agreements when world prices move out of the narrow bounds set in the agreements. When the price is high the sellers want out and when they are below the agreed minimum the buyers want out of the trade.

Another form of trade disruption has been administrative decisions not to issue export licenses for an item. A recent example was the refusal to allow the ex-

port of hides for several months in 1966 with the resultant disruption of the cattle market. Although hides dropped materially in price on the American market, leather and shoes continued to rise rapidly in price. Meantime, the cattle market dropped because the sale of hides constitutes a major by-product market for packers.

Under the current wheat program, wheat is wheat until it is time to issue export certificates and set the export subsidy, then we have several categories. In recent months the value of the export assistance has been different for red and for white wheats. The white wheat subsidy has been held so low that only red wheat has been exported until late in the season. Apparently the administration has followed this policy to guarantee the American millers an ample portion of the usually modest crop of white wheat.

## SUMMARY

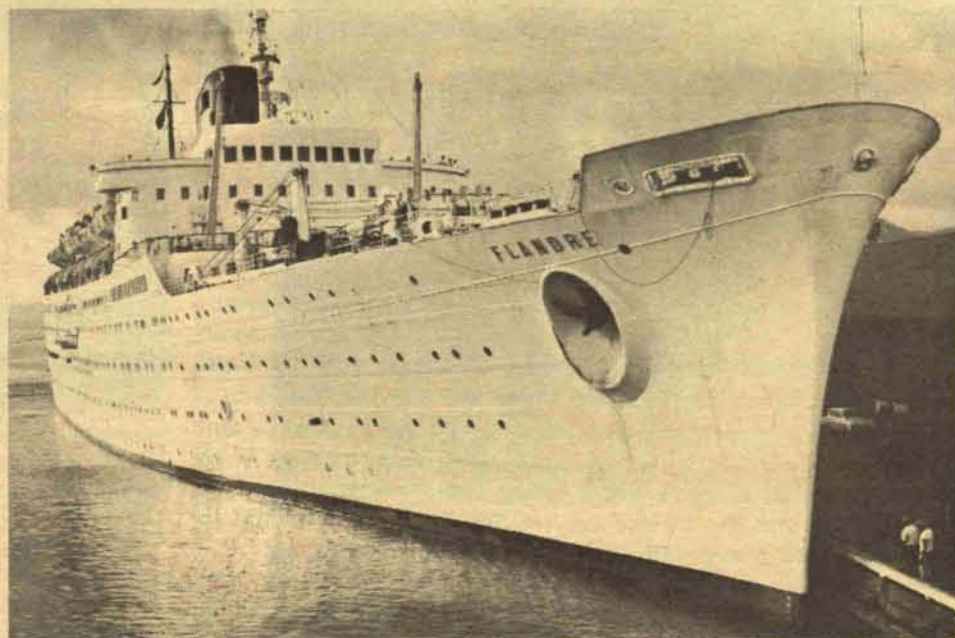
There are dollar markets which probably are available to more American products. Most authorities say that if we are to sell in these we must arrange to supply them on a permanent basis. In several cases American traders have moved into European markets in years of excess production, only to pull out the next year when a normal crop was produced.

Most traders familiar with the overseas markets insist that there is much potential if we are willing to develop techniques and move into them on a permanent basis.



14,000 TONS OF BEANS were loaded at Port Huron in late November headed for customers in Europe. The beans, from several cooperative elevators in the bean-producing area of the state, were sold by the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.





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