

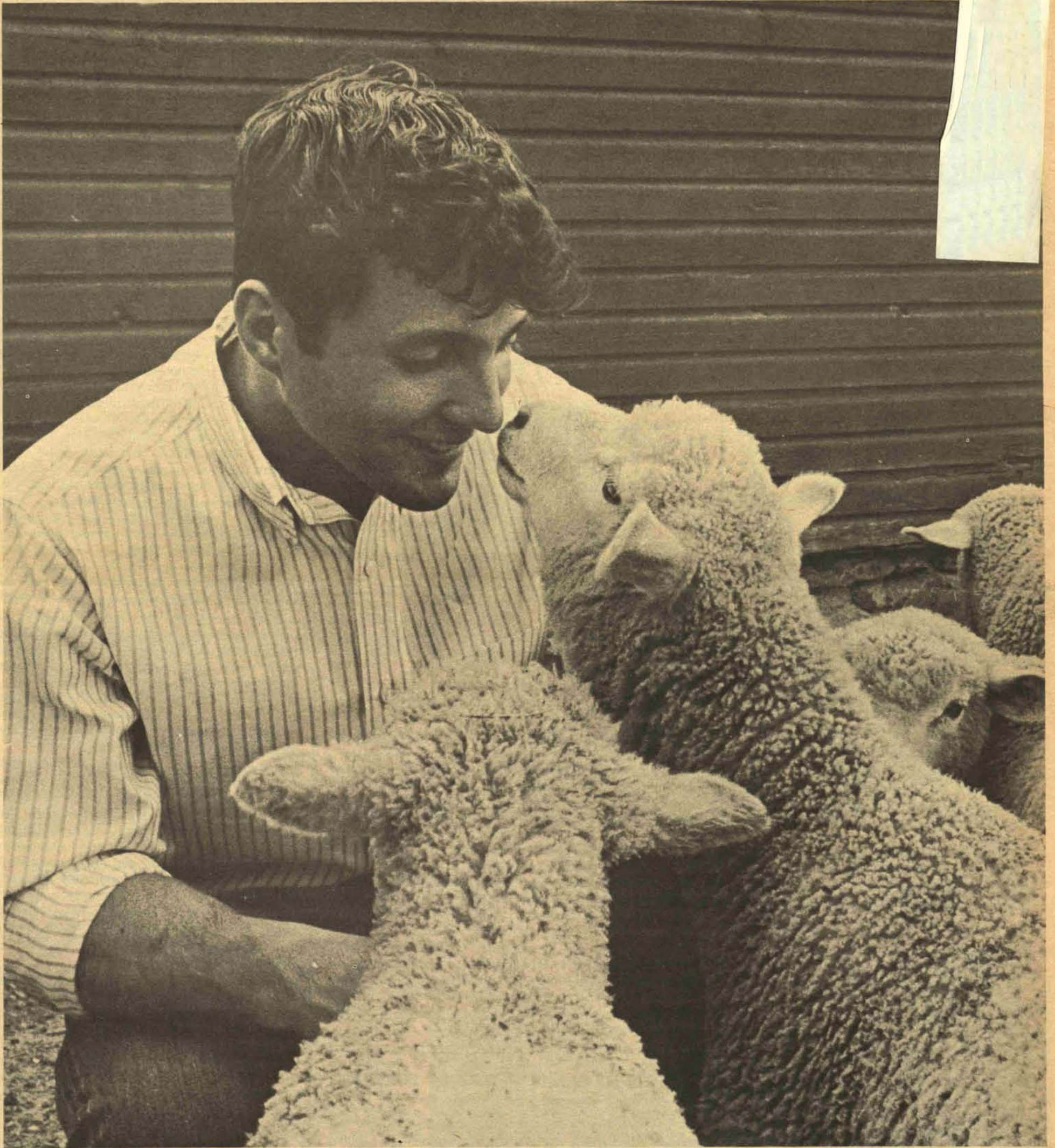
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 45, No. 9

Published Monthly by Michigan Farm Bureau

September



LAMBKIN LOVE—on the Edwin Klager farm, Washtenaw County. Son Earl, pictured with several admirers, finds the animals a welcome change of pace from his engineering studies at the University of Michigan. Soon, Earl faces a hard decision, to maintain the family farm, become a full-time industrial engineer—or try to do both.

A CENTENNIAL FARM—the Klager place has strong ties on Earl, who through his work at the University of Michigan is now as much at ease with his slide rule and drawing equipment as with farm animals. The University, celebrating its "Sesquicentennial" this year, is proud of its help to farm students. (Maiteland LaMotte Photo)

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Editorial

"The trouble with Farm Bureau..."

"The trouble with Farm Bureau is that it's run by farmers." That statement by a long-time Farm Bureau member and leader, as she hurried through household and farm chores prior to a 20-mile drive to the county fair and volunteer duty there in the Farm Bureau booth, tells much about our organization.

At the fair booth, she and her husband spent the afternoon and evening passing out literature, visiting with their farm friends and neighbors, and encouraging those passing by to consider the advantages of working together through Farm Bureau.

Less "involved" neighbors may wonder about the dedication of such persons, who think little of climaxing a hard day in the fields by attending Farm Bureau policy meetings, to drive to county and district meetings, or take charge of the program at their local Farm Bureau Community Group gathering.

Farmers are busier than anybody — especially in the height of midsummer. They are frustrated by the many things undone on the farm — and off it. They do their best, but often feel that it is more a "lick and a promise" than a completed job. Hence, the concern that anything as important as Farm Bureau might be neglected because it is run by such busy farmers.

The concern is a legitimate one, for the very life of Farm Bureau lies in the hands of the volunteers who run it. And these persons know that it is not easy to give of oneself. It is especially hard in Michigan this year, when double daylight saving time causes farmwork to overlap evening activities to the point where everyone is near exhaustion.

Yet volunteer leaders must have an excess of energy. They must have open minds, open hearts, and to a degree, open pocketbooks. They give hundreds of thousands of man-hours (and woman-hours!) to Farm Bureau, along with hundreds of thousands of gallons of gasoline.

But more than manpower or money, it takes understanding of what constitutes both freedom and citizenship within a nation of freedom. Former American Farm Bureau president, Allan Kline, reviews in this issue of the FARM NEWS, some of the historic volunteer work done by those who wrote our nation's constitution. (See "Kline — on Freedom" — page 6)

Delegates to that great convention faced a tough proposition, according to Kline, as they searched for a system which would establish a working authority, but one restrained and controlled to give the people a maximum of freedom.

Meeting in our own nation-wide convention, delegates to the American Farm Bureau in Las Vegas last winter said: "Active and responsible participation by individuals in public affairs is the only ultimate assurance that self-government and the political and economic concepts which support freedom will survive. . ."

They added that the primary danger to these principles and concepts was the apathy of too many citizens when faced with public duty.

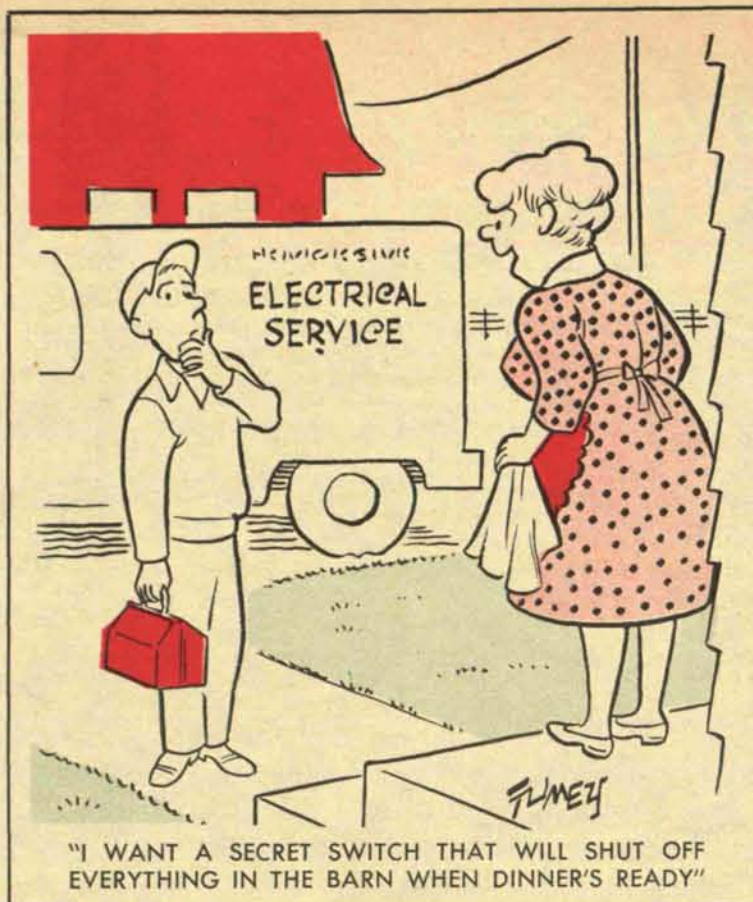
The easiest thing farmers could do would be to hire others — "professionals" to do their public work for them. These proxy-people would attend all the meetings, make all the decisions and represent agriculture wherever needed.

How ineffective would be this modest amount of hired time and talent compared to the many thousands who now give of their best to Farm Bureau! Yet, the statement "the trouble with Farm Bureau is that it is run by farmers . . ." speaks volumes.

Included is recognition that things will sometimes run less smoothly when only volunteer work is involved. There will be gaps, and occasionally, amateurism will impair efficiency. But, great strengths accompany such weakness.

The fact that Farm Bureau is big enough to recognize that effective membership participation is essential to a free farm organization — within a nation of freedom, and mature enough to harness this volunteer power, is the open secret of its great strength.

M. W.



THOSE WHO MUST LEAVE THE FARM

Farming is not for everyone.

This is both fortunate and unfortunate, with this seeming paradox readily explained in terms of our American free-choice system, free of indenture and forced apprenticeship.

It is unfortunate, in that the advantages of farm life are so obvious to most of us that one cannot help feel sorry that they cannot be shared and enjoyed by all.

Still, agriculture is fortunate that not everyone born and raised on a farm is forced to stay there. Farm income, already far below that of other industries, would then need to be shared by thousands more, and those talents best suited to non-farm work would be largely wasted.

From the beginning of civilization, the growth of the cities and of civilization itself, has depended strongly upon a steady influx of farm people to urban areas. Our country has benefitted greatly from this fact.

Farmers have benefitted greatly too, for how well farmers have done in the past has been closely tied to the fact that former farmers have been free to add their persuasive talents to the fields of industry, government and international diplomacy.

Recently, Agricultural Secretary Orville Freeman has been promoting federal programs aimed at slowing down or reversing the migration from farm to city. He has asked Congress for more funds to do this.

To the extent that such programs are aimed at actual rural area development, conservation, and training the rural unskilled — well and good.

To the extent that such programs are politically oriented experiments aimed at keeping the boys down-on-the-farm, on the theory that this is the proper "place" for them in society — such programs should be opposed.

Who is to say that an obviously brilliant and talented farm youngster such as Earl Klager, featured on our cover (and in an adjoining story), will not better serve the cause of agriculture in the laboratory than on his home farm?

At any event, this we believe, is a decision that only Earl and his family can make.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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The MICHIGAN FARM NEWS is published monthly, on the first day, by the Michigan Farm Bureau, at its publication office at 109 N. Lafayette Street, Greenville, Michigan.

Editorial and general offices at 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Michigan 48904. Post Office Box 960. Telephone, Lansing 485-8121, Extension 317. Subscription price, 50¢ per year.

Established January 12, 1923. Second Class Postage paid at Greenville, Michigan.

EDITORIAL: Editor, Melvin L. Woell; Staff Photographer, Charles Bailey; Associate Editor, Mrs. Donna Wilber.

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POSTMASTER: In using form 3579, mail to: Michigan Farm News, 4000 N. Grand River, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

Second class postage paid at Greenville, Michigan

President's Column

YOUR MEETING

The other day a Farm Bureau member, obviously concerned about a problem, asked me "What is Farm Bureau going to do about this?" He knew what organization had the means to solve his problem, but he had overlooked one point.

My answer was "It's not a question of what is Farm Bureau going to do, it's a question of what do YOU and the rest of the members of Farm Bureau want done — and what are YOU, working through Farm Bureau, going to do to see that it gets done?"

It is this approach that has made Farm Bureau the powerful tool it has been for farmers for almost half a century.

There are a lot of important events that farmers shouldn't forget, and sometimes we wonder how we can get around to doing the farming when there are so many meetings we should attend.

When I really sit down and study the matter, though, I find that many of these meetings are just as important to the success of my farm operation as getting the wheat in or fixing the pasture fence, or any of the other three thousand jobs that need to be done.

And there is one meeting that is the most important meeting of the year for every farmer who is a Farm Bureau member. It's a meeting he shouldn't miss no matter what — the annual meeting of YOUR county Farm Bureau.

There are many reasons this meeting is important — it's when you decide what your county Farm Bureau is going to do in the year ahead, what farmers in your county want Farm Bureau to do, and it's also when you elect your county Farm Bureau officers for next year.

But when we think of Farm Bureau as being one of our real farm tools — not just another organization to belong to — but one of the tools that help us make a living on our farms, then it is easy to figure out that this meeting is just as important to our pocketbook as the time we spend getting the picker ready to go to the field.

If we don't know what field we're going to put that picker to work in, or who is going to be operating the machine when it does go to work, we're really not going to be very sure of the results we'll get, are we? That's why it is important that we are on the job, helping decide what OUR Farm Bureau is going to work on, and who is going to crank the engine and start things going when it's time.

You also owe it to your neighbors and friends to attend your county annual meeting because you probably have some ideas that they haven't thought about, and it just might happen that you can come up with the real way to get that sticky tax problem whipped, or something equally important. And you might get a good idea from someone else who attends the meeting too!

Of course, all of the problems aren't those that you have or can handle right there in your home county, although this is the place where Farm Bureau works best.

Some of your problems might be a little too big — like the problem we've been having with dairy imports. But with all of us working together in our county Farm Bureaus, and all of our county Farm Bureaus working together in the Michigan Farm Bureau, and the Michigan Farm Bureau working together with the other state Farm Bureaus in the American Farm Bureau Federation, problems like this can be solved.

Farm Bureau really isn't the "voice" of agriculture as we think of it sometimes — instead it merely amplifies your voice and mine so that we can be heard a lot farther from home.

But remember — if we don't say anything, then there is nothing to amplify!

Soon, you'll be getting a notice from your county Farm Bureau about the time and place for your annual meeting. But in case you don't, check the lists in this, and the October issues of the Farm News — check the time and place and BE THERE!

You'll be glad you did.

Elton Smith

EARL E. KLAGER

Laboratory Wins Over Family Farm as Ag-engineering Career Beckons

By: Kathleen Schmidt

ANN ARBOR — "An average man has five senses, but a successful man has two more — 'horse' and 'common'" according to an old almanac.

Earl E. Klager, a 22-year-old farmboy studying mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan, stresses the last two, and is succeeding.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Klager, Washtenaw county Farm Bureau members, Earl began his formal education in a one-room school near Saline. He graduated August 6 with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan, where currently a fellowship for graduate study awaits him.

Earl is representative of a new breed of farm boys who are fitting themselves for ag-related careers off the farm where he can apply some of the specialized knowledge gained from a rural background. He will apply engineering techniques and his own special brand of common-sense to research in an area of considerable concern to farmers — air pollution.

Common sense is an important ingredient in such research, he believes, because "as the professors warn us, it's so easy for engineers to ignore simple solutions and look for complicated theories."

The University of Michigan, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year, is a leader in teaching and research on the problem of air pollution caused by vehicles, as well as in aerospace and nuclear engineering, for which it is better known.

"Interesting social problems are involved in air pollution as well as engineering," Earl noted. "I would like to contribute to this work — and through it to the health of future generations."

Earl became interested in engineering as a youngster in his father's workshop on the farm. "I was often in there tinkering around as a boy," he recalled with a grin, "though sometimes much to my father's dismay." His handiwork included model boats, cars and tractors, and a lathe which he then used to make baseball bats. He also made guns, including a small cannon, and tried inventing gunpowder.

His father, Edwin E. Klager, nourished his interest in cars. "My father is a real automobile fan," Earl said. "He told me all about the unique features of different cars."

Earl's high school years were a time of indecision — should he become a farmer and carry on the family tradition? Or should he develop the talents discovered in his father's workshop and become an engineer?

The 190 acre Klager farm, located about 7 miles west of Saline, has been in the family name for more than 100 years, worked by three generations.

On the other hand, as a sophomore, Earl designed and built a power hack saw for a shop course. Entering it in a national contest, he won third place in the nation. This, combined with interesting science courses at school, influenced him to decide on engineering.

"I became 'fired up' for engineering," he recalled, "but I felt obligated at home — my parents have done so much that I wanted to do something for them."

Throughout his college years, Earl has lived at home and commuted daily to Ann Arbor, 17 miles away. "This way, I've been able to help some around the farm," he explained.

In 1965 a heart attack slowed Earl's father down, but couldn't stop him. He sold most of the

dairy herd, but continues with Earl's help to raise sheep, pigs and crops in his "semi-retirement."

"Earl's been a big help," said his father. "He does chores in the mornings and evenings, and we spend all day together on Saturdays." He added, "during the first couple years Earl would come home at 2 or 3 and do a good part of a day's work here." This year, however, laboratories and senior classes usually keep Earl at the University until late in the afternoons.

Earl, who has proven to be an excellent student at the University of Michigan, was awarded the Edward Groesbeck Memorial Scholarship to finance his senior year. About 12,000 such students receive scholarship funds during an average semester. The University administers almost \$11 million dollars each year in scholarships, loans and grants to students.

"Earl has a fine record in mechanical engineering, with an A-average for the last two years," said Ray Carroll, assistant to the dean. "He is also a member of the honorary mechanical engineering fraternity, Pi Tau Sigma, and active in their committee work," Carroll added.

He attends classes in the West Engineering Building on the University's main campus. During the first summer half-term (May 3 through June 24) he took an advanced design course in mechanical engineering and studied social psychology.

"At U-M," he explained, "engineering students have to branch out and take courses outside their major field." His department requires students to choose 14 credit hours (5 or 6 courses) in "non-technical" subjects in addition to 5 English courses. "We have to take more English courses than many students in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts," Earl said with a laugh. "But I enjoy non-technical courses — they're a pleasant change from theoretical ones."

Another pleasant change for Earl is supervising and sometimes teaching Sunday School classes at St. John Lutheran Church in Bridgewater.

In the fall, Earl will begin his air pollution research on the University's North Campus — a more than 700-acre tract on the outskirts of Ann Arbor where the University is expanding rapidly. Many of his fellow graduate students, who comprise more than 40% of U-M's 36,000 enrollment, are engaged in research on the North Campus. Here are located

such facilities as the Automotive Engineering Laboratory, aeronautical and space research labs, and a nuclear reactor devoted to developing peacetime uses of atomic energy.

The story of Earl Klager is a significant one — a study of the mixed emotions faced by many farm boys who feel strong ties for the family farm, but who have heeded the call of education, ambition and opportunity.

It is a story common in the history of agriculture, where such farm boys often move off the land and into positions of real leadership in non-farm or in farm related work.

Not everyone can make farming his profession — and agriculture has benefitted greatly by the understanding of those who once knew it intimately. How well farmers do, now and in the future, depends strongly upon such people as Earl Klager, who still feels the call of the farm, as he heeds the call of the laboratory.



DEEP ATTACHMENT — to the family farm remains for Earl Klager. The home place abounds with equipment used by grandparents and great-grandparents when they came from Germany.



POWER HACK-SAW — which he designed and built as a high school sophomore, won third place in national competition. Earl continues to work in the garage he and his father built.



INFORMAL TALK — with John A. Clark, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department at University of Michigan, is a frequent occurrence. Earl has largely maintained an "A" average.



CENTENNIAL FARM — worked by the Klagers for more than a century, will pass on to Earl, who plans to live and work on the 190 acres in addition to engineering, rather than let it pass out of the family name. Obviously, difficult decisions lie ahead.



capitol report



PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES will have little chance getting into Michigan from foreign countries because of a bill signed recently by Governor Romney. Watching the signing are: Dean Lovitt, Michigan Department of Agriculture's Plant Industry Division chief; Robert Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau legislative counsel, and B. Dale Ball, director of the Mich. Dept. of Agr'l.



GOOD WORK — Senators Toepp (R), Cadillac, and Bursley (R), Ann Arbor, congratulate each other on the passage of a bill which they co-sponsored. Toepp is a member of the important Senate Appropriations Committee; Bursley serves on the Senate Agriculture Committee.

SCHOOLS ARE MAJOR BUDGET ITEM

Report: Where We Are Now....

School costs are a major part of our state budget — making it most important that taxpayers become familiar with all forms of school aid.

The 1967-68 "general fund" budget passed by the legislature, when combined with additional millions of dollars earmarked for specific purposes, brought the total budgeted amount to about \$1.9 billion dollars. Of this amount, \$906.8 million are appropriated for education.

Here is the breakdown: The Department of Education receives \$244.5 million. Of this, it retains \$19.6 million, and passes on \$18.8 million to Junior Colleges, and \$206.1 million to state colleges and universities. The remainder of \$662.3 million is appropriated for state-aid to K-12 and intermediate school districts.

Schools and colleges will receive more money than during the previous year, but the allocations are far short of the Governor's and the House recommendation. \$109.7 million of the \$662.3 million goes into the Teacher's Retirement Fund. Appropriations for this fund have almost tripled since 1963, increasing from \$39.8 million to the present \$109.7 million.

Much of this increase is due to the Constitutional requirement that the teacher's pension system be properly funded. Prior to 1964, the state appropriated less than what was needed to meet these costs and the unfunded por-

tion of the state's share increased to more than a billion dollars.

Of the remaining \$552.6 million, \$359.1 million comes from restricted funds, such as one-half of the sales tax revenues, liquor taxes (4%) and cigarette taxes (2¢ per pack). \$303.2 million will come from the general fund. This is an increase in state dollars of \$229.9 million and additional school revenue from increased state equalized valuations will amount to \$16.1 million, or a total increase to school districts of about \$39 million.

The school aid formula was increased by five percent. This increases the present "formula A" (school districts with \$12,738 or more valuation behind each child) from the present \$280.50 per child, with 5.03 mills deductible, to \$294.53 per child, with 5.28 mills deductible. "Formula B" (school districts with less than \$12,738 per pupil valuation) will be increased from the present \$407.50, with 15 mills deductible to \$427.88 with 15.75 mills deductible.

For example, under formula A, a school district with \$13,000 per pupil valuation will receive \$10.76 more per pupil. Under formula B, a school district with \$5,000 per pupil valuation will receive \$16.63 more per pupil. In order to receive full state aid, a school district must levy at least ten mills for operation purposes.

The Legislature put some limitations or ceilings, on some areas

of state aid. The limitation of greatest consequence to local school districts is that on transportation costs, this ceiling will be about \$2.5 million short of estimated costs. This means that the local districts will not receive full reimbursement under the transportation formula, but will receive a percentage which can only be determined after the total costs are known.

A ceiling of \$28 million was put on special education. A specific ceiling was imposed on the remedial reading program. This program cost \$7.5 million during 1966-67, but will be limited to \$3 million for 1967-68. However, appropriations for Intermediate districts were increased \$2.5 million.

Tuition was left as in previous years, at one-half million. Primary school districts will receive the same amount as provided in last year's formula.

One of the new school laws passed this year will require that a district must complete 180 instructional days of school.

Failure to do so will mean a penalty of 1/90th of school aid for each day below the minimum 180 days. Days lost because of teacher conferences, strikes, etc are not included as instructional days. This could become extremely important to many school districts, as presently there are many districts in the state that expect teacher strikes this year and some may not open their doors at the beginning of the regular school year.

How to Pay School Costs

Farm Bureau members must constantly recognize the need for better methods of financing schools in order to at least lessen the tax burden placed on property. Presently, a statewide comprehensive study of school financing is under way. Farm Bureau is represented on the advisory committee.

Farm Bureau supported the present new and improved state aid formula, passed a year or two ago. However, this formula, as before, is based primarily on the per child property valuation. With the addition of an income tax to the state tax structure, it is now possible to consider other types of formulas and financing. Perhaps the factor of income should be part of the state aid formula.

It is now possible to have a county income tax, which could be used as a means of equalizing support for county government and schools, thereby shifting part of the tax burden from property.

Local costs of education will undoubtedly continue to rise because, in addition to the K-12 system, community colleges, vocational training programs and special education programs are expanding rapidly. A few years ago, state aid to schools amounted to nearly 60% of the operational cost. This dropped to nearly 40%. Farm Bureau has worked to increase this figure, which is now up to approximately 52%.

In addition to studying new types of state aid formulas, present Farm Bureau policy supports the enactment of a reasonable state aid formula to assist school dis-

tricts in meeting the cost of needed facilities. Approximately 22 states now have this type of state aid.

It is essential that Farm Bureau members develop a strong policy for the financing of schools because, on the other side of the coin, there are still being introduced in the Legislature plans requiring a minimum of 23 mills to be levied statewide against property for financing the operation of schools.

Supporters of this maintain that because some districts raise this and more, therefore, all districts should be required to carry the same level of school property taxes. This would create a state property tax, as the revenues would go into a "School Tax Fund." The Legislature would then appropriate money from the Fund according to law.

This would definitely be a long step backward, as Michigan abolished the state property tax over thirty years ago.

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COMING EVENTS...

COUNTY ANNUAL MEETINGS

Again, the tentative schedule of county Farm Bureau annual meetings is printed to help alert members and officers to the date of the single most important meeting held in their county each year.

Each meeting includes important membership, financial and committee activity reports. At these meetings, members select officers, discuss problems, decide policy and set their organization on the paths which they select. Farm Bureau is a self-serve organization—and members serve themselves best through attending their county annual meeting.

Not all dates have been set or reported, and meeting details are lacking in many instances. The full schedule including place of meeting, will be printed in the October issue of the FARM NEWS.

Alcona	Not Reported
Allegan	October 12
Alpena	Not Reported
Antrim	October 3
Arenac	October 10
Baraga	October 5
Barry	October 10
Bay	October 5
Benzie	Not Reported
Berrien	October 12
Branch	October 9
Calhoun	October 11
Cass	October 14
Charlevoix	October 4
Cheboygan	Not Reported
Chippewa	October 3
Clare	Not Reported
Clinton	October 10
Delta	September 30
Eaton	October 12
Emmet	Not Reported
Genesee	Not Reported

Gladwin	October 3
Gratiot	October 18
Hillsdale	October 9
Houghton	October 4
Huron	October 11
Ingham	October 11
Ionia	October 9
Iosco	Not Reported
Iron	October 9
Isabella	October 11
Jackson	October 3
Kalamazoo	October 10
Kalkaska	October 7
Kent	October 2
Lapeer	October 12
Lenawee	October 5
Livingston	October 5
Mackinac-Luce	October 2
Macomb	October 5
Manistee	October 12
Marquette-Alger	October 10
Mason	October 10
Mecosta	Not Reported
Menominee	Not Reported
Midland	October 16
Missaukee	October 9
Monroe	October 10
Montcalm	October 11
Montmorency	October 3
Muskegon	October 3
Newaygo	October 17
Northwest Mich.	Not Reported
Oakland	October 4
Oceana	October 18
Ogemaw	Not Reported
Osceola	October 12
Ottawa	October 17
Otsego	October 16
Presque Isle	Not Reported
Saginaw	October 11
Sanilac	October 9
Shiawassee	October 9
St. Clair	October 10
St. Joseph	October 9
Van Buren	October 21
Tuscola	September 26
Washtenaw	October 11
Wayne	October 6
Wexford	October 5

DAIRY SCHOOL

A new, technical training school aimed at dairy farm workers, is scheduled to open the latter part of this month, or early in October, according to M. J. Buschlen, operations manager for the Michigan Agricultural Services Association.

An affiliate of the Michigan Farm Bureau, the Association is designed to recruit, train and place farm labor for its members.

The school will be operated jointly by Michigan State University and Andrews University at Berrien Springs. It will train milkers and herdsmen in two separate 16-week sessions at Andrews University. The first session will be limited to 40 students with the school to begin as soon as that many qualified applicants are received.

To qualify, applicants must be at least 17½ years of age or older, (with a top age around 55) and have the equivalent of a high school education. Husbands and wives may qualify for the school.

Subsistence payments of \$35. per week will be paid to all enrollees who live more than 35 miles from the school, Buschlen reports, and families with children may qualify for a "family allowance" over and above the subsistence payments.

"The first 16-week session will be a 'milkers' school with training in the barn," Buschlen explained, "and this may be all the training some enrollees want". The second 16-week session, when completed, will qualify the student as a "herdsman".

Those interested should contact: M. J. Buschlen, Michigan Agricultural Services, 4000 N. Grand River, Lansing.



ROGER BROWN

BROADCAST SERVICES DIRECTOR NAMED

Roger H. Brown, associate farm director for radio station WKAR in East Lansing, has been named director of broadcast services for Michigan Farm Bureau, according to Dan E. Reed, MFB secretary.

In his new position, Brown will be responsible for broadcast services which include a 55-station radio network and a continuation of the "Accent Agriculture" television series recently inaugurated by the Michigan Farm Bureau.

In addition to his WKAR background, Brown also worked for a period of time as a radio news reporter for WILS radio in Lansing, and while on the MSU Information Services staff, served as host for the "Rural Viewpoint" television series formerly broadcast over WJIM-TV in Lansing.

At age 26, he is a graduate of Michigan State University with a degree in radio-television and is now completing his master's degree.

Brown is a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserves, having served a two-year tour of duty with the Army in Washington.



MARVIN ESCH

SUPPORTS MARKETING-RIGHTS BILL

Michigan farmers are pleased that Congressman Marvin Esch (R-Ann Arbor)—a former member of the Michigan Legislature, has announced his support of the "Marketing Rights" bill.

The Senate has passed the Agricultural Fair Practices Act of 1967, which will now be considered by the House. Congressman Esch is among 45 members of the House who have introduced it there.

The measure is designed to protect the producer's right to decide, free from improper pressures, whether or not he wishes to belong to a marketing or bargaining Association.

Farm Bureau has strongly supported the Marketing Rights bill, which passed the Senate by a unanimous vote early in August.

A number of changes by the Senate Agriculture Committee just prior to passage, tended to improve the language of the bill from the farmer's viewpoint.

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- \$4.00—one-time charge. Covers any number of phones in color installed on the same order. No charge for black.

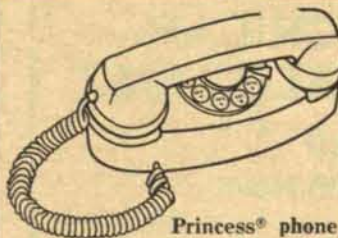
A nominal service-connection or change charge may be applicable. Charges quoted for residence extensions do not include tax. Your choice of decorator colors.



Trimline® Desk and Wall phones

- \$1.95—monthly charge for each Trimline extension.
- \$5.00—one-time charge for each phone.

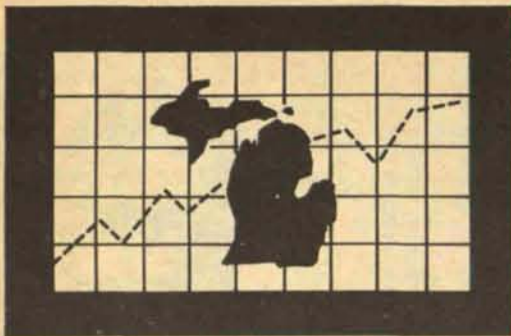
A nominal service-connection or change charge may be applicable. Charges quoted for residence extensions do not include tax. Your choice of decorator colors.



Princess® phone

- \$1.70—monthly charge for each Princess extension.
- \$4.00—one-time charge. Covers any number of phones installed on the same order.

A nominal service-connection or change charge may be applicable. Charges quoted for residence extensions do not include tax. Your choice of decorator colors.



MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Good Records Mean Higher Net Income

By Al Almy
Marketing Specialist

A recent Farm Bureau service-to-member program, designed to help Michigan farmers earn higher net incomes, involves farm record keeping.

Farm records and the information obtained from an analysis of farm records play a vital role in farm management. Technological and economic changes are occurring at an ever increasing rate in agriculture. It is, therefore, vital to the farm operator to have an adequate set of farm records to assist him in his management decisions. Good farm records are a key to good farm management.

Development of a Farm Bureau farm records program in Michigan began in 1965. The greatest need for farm records was for tax purposes and enterprise analysis. The program had to be simplified and reasonable in cost.

A farm records program in operation by the Iowa Farm Bureau, was selected as being best suited to the needs of Farm Bureau members in Michigan. During 1966, eight Michigan Farm Bureau members were enrolled in a pilot study using the Iowa Farm Bureau system. In 1967, the pilot study was expanded to include 56 Farm Bureau members. To date, the pilot study has demonstrated that the Iowa farm records system is adapted to Michigan agriculture.

The Michigan Farm Bureau will continue with the Iowa Farm records system on an expanded basis for 1968. The number of participants will be increased by

opening the service to all county Farm Bureaus.

The farm records program for 1968 will offer two program options. Option I will be for tax information accounting. Option II will be for tax information accounting, plus limited enterprise analysis. Other alternatives will be available to supplement Option I and II.

Subscribers will furnish monthly coded reports of income and expenses. Subscribers will receive machine printed reports periodically throughout the year to assist in the areas of farm income tax, farm management, and farm credit. Farm inventory and depreciation schedule reports will be included.

A farmer can tailor this farm records system to his own situation. The amount of information can be selected by choosing between Option I and II and supplemented by the alternatives available. Method of payment for the service can be tailored to individual needs. Also, the program can be discontinued at any time with a refund in unused payments.

The need for farm record keeping exists. Farmers have come to see the need for better records.

Your Farm Bureau organization is now able to provide a simplified program at a realistic cost for Farm Bureau members.

If you would like a better set of farm records to assist you with farm income tax, farm management, and farm credit, contact your county Farm Bureau office for further information.

Tax Money Used To Build Union

Federal poverty program funds have been used to finance unionization of farm workers. This fact was part of the testimony offered by Farm Bureau officials before the House Committee on Education and Labor in a recent Washington hearing.

Two examples were cited. One revealed how the General Accounting Office, at the request of Representative Paul Rogers, investigated the use of Office of Economic Opportunity funds in efforts to unionize Florida farm workers. The Accounting Office reported that such funds were so used.

The other example was a report from Congressman Gubser, revealing an extensive record of the "California Center for Community Development" in aiding unionization of farm workers . . . a record leading eventually to a veto by Governor Reagan of an allocation of OEO funds to this agency.

"We submit that it is no part of the function of government to aid in planning and financing unionization of any group of workers" — Farm Bureau testified.

"We urge inclusion in the Act (extension of the Anti-Poverty Program) of an amendment to prohibit the use of OEO funds to pay salaries or expenses of any person engaged in union membership drives or associated boycott activities, and to require repayment of any funds so used" — the Farm Bureau leaders testified.

GRAPE Progress Report

Grape growers in southwest Michigan heard a report recently on accomplishments of the processing grape division of the American Agricultural Marketing Association at the end of its first year of operation. Tom Bennett, AAMA grape division manager, appeared at grower meetings in Paw Paw and Berrien Springs in early August to report on the new division's progress.

Membership in the grape marketing committee stands at 300 in Michigan, with over 900 in the four-state eastern "grape-belt."

Bennett listed the rapid growth and dedication of the membership as responsible for an increase in grape prices in 1966. "Through the cooperation of the Michigan Farm Bureau legislative staff, legislation was passed to raise the minimum price of wine grapes from \$85 to \$100," he reported.

Other accomplishments included a grape newsletter, "recognized as a factual sheet valued by growers and processors alike;" a model contract developed for use in the grape belt; a study of the industry in South Carolina, Arkansas, and Washington, and a visitation program of all processors in the belt.

Plans for the coming year include the determination of a suggested minimum price for grapes to be announced early in September. Standardization of contracts over the grape belt is another goal for the coming year.

THIRD IN A SERIES:

KLINE ON FREEDOM

Allan Kline was president of the American Farm Bureau Federation from 1947 to 1954. Mr. Kline was recognized as "one of the ten great Americans of his day." He believes that no society can be any greater than the intellectual and moral levels of the people.

The Free Market

BY: ALLAN B. KLINE

In previous articles we have been treating with the elements in the history of mankind which contributed to the development of human freedom. One must not omit the contribution made by the economics of the free market to this story.

In 1776, Adam Smith published his "Wealth of Nations." His thesis was that if everyone follows his own interests the public will reap maximum benefits. Marxists do a lot of pooh-poohing of this philosophy and take a lot of credit for dividing the wealth. But most of the wealth would not have been there to divide except for the free market.

Man was freed, in some degree, by the coming of the age of invention and machines. The steam engine replaced wind and water power, and for the first time civilization could produce its needs without the sweat of slaves.

No small credit should go to the invention of the printing press. Printing made it possible for science, knowledge and thinking to build on itself and for knowledge to be disseminated easily.

Particularly what philosophers wrote and taught about the nature of man caused great dissatisfaction with the absolute monarchies and with the kind of authority which had controlled the thinking of the common man for centuries. Men questioned authority and rebelled against its use of power over them.

After our Revolution in America we had a constitutional convention. The delegates had a job on their hands. They had no central government to speak of. There was just a Congress — that was all. It had almost no powers at all.

Who did the folks in America select to man this constitutional convention? They picked the most able, the most brilliant, the best informed men of their time to sit in the convention. They didn't get the unsuccessful, they didn't choose the masses, they didn't even try to get a cross-section of everybody. They got the best.

Records of the convention reveal that these men knew what they were talking about. They had read history. They took note of the fact that for most of history man had not been free. They faced a tough proposition — to find a system which would establish a working authority under which men could enjoy the maximum of freedom!

They sought to establish order, yet to get a more perfect union. They wanted to overcome the tariffs and strife between states and develop useful trade. They recognized that there must be some power to tax — to run the government. There must be some authority. But to have liberty the degree of authority must be restrained and controlled.

How did they do it? The Congress was made the principal instrument of the national government. It was given all the authority to formulate laws. They established an executive who was to administer national policy. And they set up the court — a national court.

By this division of power, they sought to avoid any possible excess of power in anyone. They also diffused the powers among the states and the localities. They reserved to the states and to the people a lot of powers they didn't grant to the central government at all.

The arguments pursued in doing these things show a great depth of understanding, a depth of feeling and a clarity of logic not readily duplicated by any run of the mine group — then or now.

The ninth and tenth amendments are part of this proposition of restraining the central government. The ninth says that the mention of any rights of the people in the constitution is not to be taken away nor to weaken any other rights of the people. The tenth amendment says that those powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States and not forbidden by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

We have some members of the Supreme Court who should read that again. It's still the Constitution of the United States and it's fairly clear English written by people who knew the language.

We don't have to apologize for what these people did. Lord Acton, the British historian, said it made possible the most prosperous nation in the world, the most powerful, with the most intelligent and the most free people in the world.

One Positive Result . . .

Representative W. R. Poage (D. Texas), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, reported to the House recently that from August 1966 to April 1967, agriculture prices suffered their sharpest decline since the late 1920's and early 1930's.

Farm prices, he said, are 2 per cent lower than 19 years ago, but retail prices paid by consumers increased 40 per cent in the same 19 year period.

One positive result: Government officials are making far fewer extravagant claims of increased income resulting from federal farm programs.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN FEEDER CATTLE SALES - 1967

11,000 HEAD

All Sales . . . 12:00 Noon

Oct. 5—GAYLORD	Yearlings only	1,000
Oct. 9—BRUCE CROSSING	Yearlings and calves	1,200
Oct. 10—RAPID RIVER	Yearlings and calves	1,000
Oct. 12—GAYLORD	Calves only	2,600
Oct. 13—BALDWIN	Yearlings and calves	1,500
Oct. 18—ALPENA	Yearlings and calves	1,200
Oct. 19—WEST BRANCH	Mostly calves	2,600

For Brochure with description of cattle in each sale write:

Michigan Feeder Cattle Producers Council
Gaylord, Mich. 49735

planning for personal financial security

By John V. Stucko, Coordinator
Public Relations, Farm Bureau Insurance Group

When Al Harold died, his 300 acre farm was worth \$200,000 but Al left neither will nor Family Financial Plan.

Federal Estate Taxes, Michigan Inheritance Taxes, probate and other transfer expenses gobbled up nearly one quarter of the estate, almost \$50,000; but the \$50,000 was a minor loss.

No provision was made for burial expenses or for estate debts which become due when an owner dies. What should be considered a fair share of the farm for Harold's one daughter and two sons? Al Jr. had stayed on to operate the farm. Should his share of the estate be more or the same as the shares of his brother and sister? How should the remaining mortgage payments be handled?

Al Harold's death had followed his wife's death by two years. His farm died just as quickly. Brother-sister bickering led to additional court and lawyer fees. Debts, last expenses, and mortgage payments drained the farm's operating capital. First the administrator sold the farm machinery to meet the debts. Then the dairy herd was sold to pay taxes and court costs.

Today summer breezes blow across weed-choked fields where only two years ago cattle grazed and corn, beans and wheat thrived. The Harold children, still involved in bitter legal litigation, meet only in court. The story of Harold's farm is an example of what can occur when Family Financial Planning for any estate is overlooked, or worse, disregarded.

You can avoid the Harold's farm disaster, but first you must have a sound inheritance program which protects both your estate and your heirs.

1. Have you drafted a proper will with the counsel of a competent lawyer?
2. Will your farm remain as a profitable unit for the son or sons remaining on the farm and still provide an equitable inheritance value for the other children?
3. Does your family have agreements for Social Security qualification?
4. Have you agreed on partnership business continuation agreements in event of death, disability or retirement of a partner?
5. Have you conducted an estate analysis for Federal Estate Tax, Michigan Inheritance Tax and probate and transfer costs?
6. Have you estimated the "number of acres" it will

cost to die and how to pay these costs within 15 months?

7. Have you made a list of your assets and liabilities so that your executor can deal with them readily? Is this inventory known and handy to your executor?
8. Have you named a capable and reliable executor of your estate? Have you considered the advantages of a corporate executor?
9. If you have minor children, have you named a proper guardian . . . young enough and capable of caring for the children until they come of age? Do you have an age equalization clause?

If your answer to any of these questions is "no", you should take needed action to protect your farm, if you want it to stay in the family.

A good example of such foresighted action is the buy and sell agreement between Isabella County's Jake, Ferd and Duane Seibt. Jake, former Director of the Michigan Livestock Association and his brother, Ferd, present Michigan Cattle Feeders Association Director, have been Farm Bureau members since the organization's inception. Their nephew, Duane, has become an important and integral partner of their cattle feeding operation.

The Seibt farm has steadily grown since the first parcel of land was purchased in 1926. Today the Seibts' operation boasts over 40 acres of wheat and 370 acres of corn with a cattle feeding capacity of 1,000 head.

With such a valuable investment . . . valuable not only to the family, but also to Michigan . . . planning and protection for the farm's secure future was a necessity. The idea of Family Financial Planning was first suggested to the Seibts by their Farm Bureau Insurance Group Agent, Bob Acker. Bob outlined the inherent dangers lurking in the future of an unplanned farm business. "Then," says Jake Seibt, "we knew that some action was necessary."

For almost eight weeks the



A WORKING TEAM — Duane, Ferd and Jake Seibt own and operate a 750 acre farm in Isabella County, near Clare. They established a buy and sell partnership agreement funded with life insurance, in 1960.

Seibts met with Bob Acker, Rusty Moore, Farm Bureau Family Financial Planning Consultant, and the family lawyer.

Every possible contingency including the death, disability or retirement of a partner was examined.

The farm share of the deceased, disabled or retired partner will be scrupulously handled and guarded. This is especially important to Duane, a father of five.

The Seibt Family Financial Plan has been working effectively since October, 1960.

What is the tangible asset of such thorough estate planning? "Confidence," says Jake. "We've confidence in knowing that the farm operation will continue no matter what happens to any of us."

Harold's farm and the Seibt operation; two divergent examples of what can happen to a family farm. They represent the difference between failure and prideful success to both family and community. Only time, planning and qualified counsel will bring a farmer the confidence he deserves in the future of his farm and his heirs.



CONFIDENCE — that the farm operation will continue no matter what happens — is the result of careful planning. Jake Seibt (left) and Farm Bureau Insurance Group representative Bob Acker discuss Family Financial Planning for the Seibts.

CHARTER-LIFE DIVIDEND INCREASED!

An increased special dividend of 25 percent will be paid to Farm Bureau Charter Life Insurance policyholders, effective September 20, according to N. L. Vermillion, Executive Vice President of Farm Bureau Insurance Group.

On May 24, the firm's Board of Directors voted to increase the special dividends from 20 to 25 percent. The dividend rate has been raised eight times since the policies were issued.

Regular dividends are received by all Farm Bureau Life policyholders. However, the special dividend is paid only to individuals who invested in Charter Life Insurance Policies.

These policies were issued to members and their children and grandchildren — the founders of Farm Bureau Life. Due to the special nature of Charter Life In-

urance, premiums were reduced five years after policy issuance. However, the special dividends, now 25 percent, are based on the greater, original premiums . . . an obvious policyholder benefit.

The combined dividends now return approximately one-half of the annual premium on each policy. "We feel this dividend return exemplifies the Company's strong financial development," Vermillion said. "Providing maximum policyholder benefits and services has always been and will continue to be our prime objective."

Excellent investment returns, low operating costs, and favorable underwriting results were cited as reasons for the charter dividend increase. Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company, an affiliate of Farm Bureau Insurance Group, has experienced tremendous growth since 1951. By mid 1967, the firm had surpassed the \$253 million mark of total life insurance in force.

The first special dividends of five percent were paid by Farm Bureau Life in 1954. Since then, the dividend rate has grown steadily through the years, to the present 25 percent. At year's end, approximately \$558,000 will have been paid in special charter dividends.

Accident Payments..

Eleven claim payments have been made to Farm Bureau families through the Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance program initiated earlier this year. The coverage, provided at no cost to members, is underwritten by Community Service Insurance Company, an affiliate of the Farm Bureau Insurance Group.

Payments have been made to the families of seven members killed in auto accidents. These deaths included two in Berrien county and one each in Charlevoix, Genesee, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska and Sanilac counties.

Other claims were paid as a result of death due to drowning, death due to fractured skull sustained in a fall; right thumb crushed by a press, and a left hand injured in a brush chopper.

The Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage became effective on April 1, 1967. One group policy was issued to each county Farm Bureau — with a certificate of insurance provided each member.

To date, all but five counties (Clinton, Ingham, Ottawa, Hillsdale and St. Clair), are participating in the program. Under it, each individual in whose name a membership has been issued is insured against death and specified injuries resulting from accidents. Maximum benefits are \$1,000.

FARM BUREAU WOMEN

working, not waiting



DISTRICT DIRECTOR — Frank Smith, Jr., host for a tour of his vegetable farm by Michigan and Ohio Farm Bureau Women, shows off some of his prize crops ready for market. Smith's farm was one of the stops on the all-day "exchange".



WAITING FOR DINNER — at the 4-H Building in Monroe, are part of the 100 Michigan and Ohio Farm Bureau Women who spent the day touring the area and exchanging program ideas. The Ohio ladies were guests of District 3 Women.

Ohio Women Come Calling!

District 3 Farm Bureau Women had company on August 16 — "neighbors" from Ohio paying a return call on their counterparts in Livingston, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw and Monroe counties. The 30 guests, who had risen early and driven many miles for this visit, were treated to an agenda which made the long trip worthwhile.

Their hostesses were the Monroe County Farm Bureau Women, under the direction of chairman Mrs. Merrill Smith, and women from District 3 counties. Last summer, Michigan women were guests of the Ohio Farm Bureau Women.

The group of nearly 100 met at the Enrico Fermi atomic power plant near Monroe on the shore of Lake Erie. They were given a briefing and guided tour of the only investor-owned atomic plant of its type in the United States, and the largest in the world. The "fast breeder reactor" plant, named for an Italian American physicist, is capable of not only producing steam for the production of electricity, but at the same time produces additional atomic fuel which will exceed the amount of fuel used.

A luncheon at the Holy Ghost Lutheran Church was next on the agenda, with a special welcome by Monroe County Farm Bureau president, Charles Burke.

District Director Frank Smith, Jr., was host and tour guide to the group at his highly-specialized "bulky" vegetable operation on the 400 acre family farm near Carleton.

Smith, who serves on the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors representing District 3, gave a complete run-down from planting to shipment of the vegetable crops. The women watched as melons and squash were put through a mechanized washing and waxing operation, ready to be packed for shipment to market. Visits to the irrigated fields were also included on this farm tour, which seemed of great interest to both Michigan and Ohio women, as evidenced by the many questions asked of their host.

Company in Monroe welcomed the group to their facilities and prior to a tour of their showrooms served coffee and cookies along with a helping of history of the company. Always a topic of interest to women — furniture, draperies, rugs and home decorating accessories were on display with experienced guides to answer such questions as, "Is wool carpeting a better investment than nylon or acrylic?"

A dinner at the 4-H building of the Monroe Fairgrounds featured good food, fellowship, and a program idea exchange. The program, chaired by district chairman, Marv Edith Anderson, highlighted the important projects undertaken by Farm Bureau Women in the past year, giving both states possible ideas to take back to their counties.

The importance of a Women's Committee to the county Farm Bureau was discussed by Mrs. Herbert Barrett, trustee of the Ohio Farm Bureau Women. Using the wife and farmer husband relationship parallel, Mrs. Merritt said, "Behind every good county Farm Bureau is a good Women's Committee. As a farmer husband calls upon his wife for errands or to complete a job, so does the county Farm Bureau call upon the Women. As a farmer's family helps him run a successful operation, so does the Women's Committee help their county Farm Bureau."

"The same cooperation which must exist between a successful husband and wife team must also exist between the Women's Committee and the county Farm Bureau if it is to have a well-rounded and successful program," she concluded.

Michigan's state chairman, Mrs. William Scramlin; Women's co-

ordinator, Helen Atwood, and Ohio Women's coordinator, Jean Werts, also spoke to the group. The Ohio Women extended an invitation to Michigan Farm Bureau Women to attend their annual "rally" scheduled for October 19 at the University in Bowling Green.

One Ohio visitor summed up the day: "Although we enjoyed the tours and gained much interesting information and valuable program ideas, it's the fellowship we will remember most. During this day, strangers became acquaintances, and acquaintances became friends. It's good to be friends with your neighbors."

Representation from the five Michigan counties totaled 70 — Livingston county leading attendance figures with 19 women.

COUNTRY WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEETS

The annual meeting of the Country Women's Council (CWC) is scheduled for Lansing, September 27-29, and will be attended by representatives of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Committee.

Included will be planning sessions for the 1968 Associated Country Women of the World triennial meeting. Michigan Farm Bureau Women, with Extension and Farm and Garden Club women, will host this event to be held on the campus of Michigan State University, September 3-14, 1968. The ACWW represents six million country women and homemakers of nearly 80 countries on five continents.

Representing the Farm Bureau Women at the CWC annual meeting will be the state executive committee — Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, Oakland; Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Tuscola; and Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, Ogemaw; plus Mrs. Francis Campau, Kent, and Mrs. Mary Edith Anderson, Livingston.

Counties Contribute

County Farm Bureaus and Women's Committees are currently in the process of raising funds for the Marge Karker Farm Bureau Scholarship. The scholarship is named in honor of the woman who served as coordinator of women's activities from 1944-1964, in recognition of her many contributions to the organization.

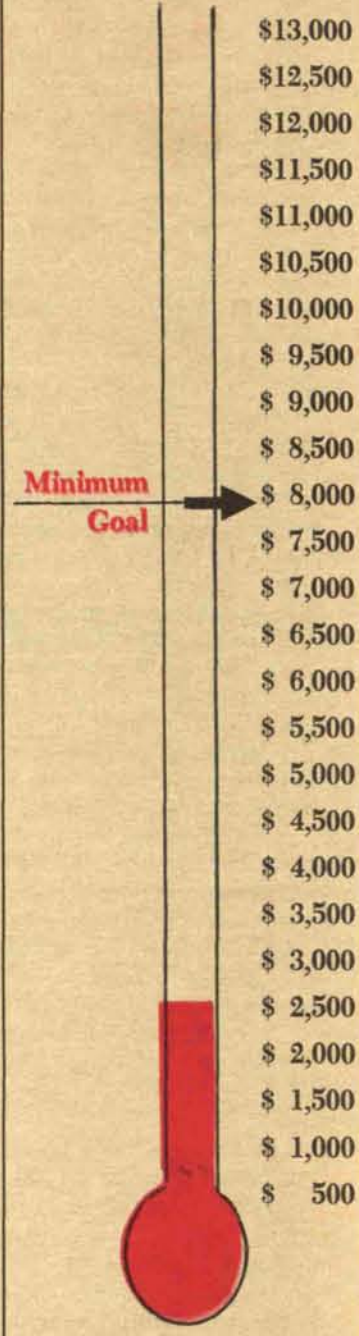
Since amount and number of scholarships awarded will be determined by the funds raised, the scholarship committee is suggesting a goal of 25¢ per Farm Bureau member, which would bring the total to approximately \$13,000. Investment of the initial fund is planned with accumulated interest furnishing sufficient amounts for the scholarships, which will be a continuing project.

The scholarship will be available to students enrolled at Michigan State University, beginning their sophomore year, who show financial need. Recipients must be from a Farm Bureau family, and enrolled in areas of agriculture or related fields of food science, food marketing, leadership training, agricultural journalism, food packaging or horticulture; veterinary medicine, medical technology, nursing or teaching.

The fund now stands at \$2,138.75 including individual contributions and the following county Farm Bureaus: Branch, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Shiawassee, Huron, Sanilac, St. Clair, Mecosta, Midland, Northwest Michigan, Antrim, Chippewa and Iron.

Those wishing to contribute to the fund may do so by sending a check, payable to the Michigan Farm Bureau, to: Marge Karker Farm Bureau Scholarship, 4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing 48904. Those interested in applying for the scholarship may receive applications at the same address.

MARGE KARKER FARM BUREAU SCHOLARSHIP THERMOMETER



Goal: 25¢ per member

COUNTY-DISTRICT EVENTS

Eaton County Farm Bureau Women held their annual "garden party" August 1 in Charlotte. Site of the event was the spacious lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Walters, long-time active Farm Bureau members.

Special guests of the Eaton Women were past county chairmen Mrs. Harold Nye, Mrs. Harold Benedict, Mrs. Amos Haigh, Mrs. Vaughn Van Sickle, Mrs. Ada Sutherland and Mrs. L. H. Rhodes; current district chairman Mrs. Jeannette Babbitt; the first county Farm Bureau queen, Mrs. Tarry Edington, and the 1967 queen Mrs. Sandra Schilz.

Mrs. Wayne Williams, Lansing, the former Deloris Baird, recipient of the first Eaton Farm Bureau Women's scholarship, was the speaker. She gave an account, illustrated with slides, of her experiences as a teacher in Turkey.

A highlight of this annual affair is a contest between groups for the best table decorations. Seventeen Community Groups were represented, each setting a table for their members in a patriotic theme. The Loyal Suburbanite Group received first prize for the "most beautiful" table, featuring a red and white bouquet with crystal place settings and a blue miniature corsage at each place.

Second prize went to the Watson Group for its red miniature glads and white candles striped with blue.

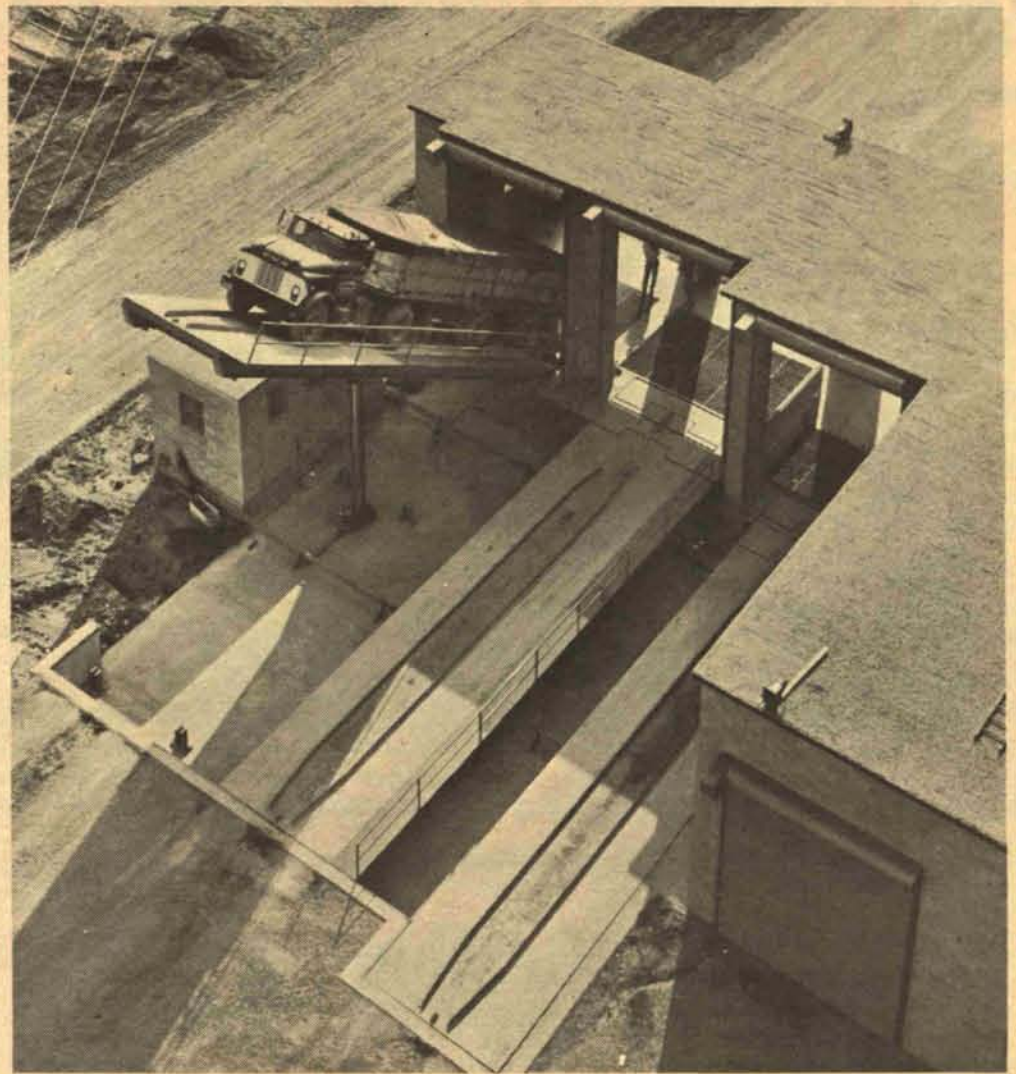
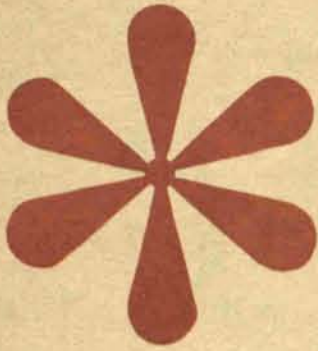
The garden party planning committee members were: Mrs. Dessie DeGroot, chairman; Helen Vierk and Helen Kieser.

FALL DISTRICT DATES

Dates for Farm Bureau Women's fall district meetings have been announced, according to Miss Helen Atwood, women's activities coordinator, who urges attendance at these important meetings.

Each district plans a full and profitable day, combining facts, fun and food to make it a worthwhile experience for all attending women. Agendas will include an outstanding speaker on a topic of interest to Farm Bureau Women, county reports, and entertainment.

District	Date
1	October 27
2	October 10
3	October 12
4	October 5
5	October 16
6	October 17-18
7	October 4
8	October 11
9	October 3
10-E	October 26
10-W	October 25



Michigan Elevator Exchange
invites you to
"THE BIGGEST DUMP"
in the State!

After spending all summer trying to raise a good crop, it only makes sense to take your harvest to the State's largest handler of beans and grain, the Michigan Elevator Exchange terminals at Zilwaukee and Ottawa Lake.

Our facility accommodates ocean-going vessels and gives you a gateway to the world as we accumulate grain and beans for marine shipment.

From the bird's eye view in the photo above you can see the truck dump available for fast handling of farm grains, beans and ear corn. This competitive cash market has storage (government and regular) and Farm Bureau Services loan service available.

Market where you share in the market!

MICHIGAN ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

DIVISION OF



FARM BUREAU
Services

INC.

4000 N. GRAND RIVER

LANSING, MICHIGAN

* Our Farm Bureau Supply Center makes it profitable to bring a load and take home a load of farm supplies!

DISCUSSION GROUP MEETS

"Discussion Topics" on issues of prime importance to nearly 1200 Farm Bureau Community Groups each month, have been selected by a state-wide committee for the next six-month period.

Meeting at Farm Bureau Center in Lansing, the committee studied recommendations from the various community groups across the state and Chairman Herbert Schmidt listed the following topics as the final committee recommendations:

- (1) **What Price Education**—increasing school costs and some of the choices before taxpayers.
- (2) **Role of Farmer Cooperatives**—both supply cooperatives which provide products for members and marketing cooperatives that help members sell their produce.
- (3) **Farm Labor Legislation**—its implications and problems.
- (4) **Understanding Each Other**—other farm organizations, how they compare and how they may work together.
- (5) **Taxation of Farm Land**—some problems and some possible solutions.
- (6) **Changing Role of Local Government**—in light of some specific problems.



TOPIC COMMITTEE — representing all districts of Michigan, selects issues considered of prime importance for monthly discussions by Farm Bureau Community Groups. The issues are winnowed from a long list submitted by the groups, and are picked on the basis of timeliness and group appeal.



Be the "Toast of the Town"

and solve all your
Winter Comfort
and budget problems
with one
heating plan!



Farmers Petroleum guarantees to keep you "toasty" warm all winter long with Flame Balanced heating oils, the clean burning fuel that gives you more comfort per dollar!

THE "COMFORT CONTRACT" DOES IT!

The "Comfort Contract" does two things for you . . .

1. It assures you of all the Fuel Oil you need all winter long, automatically delivered if you desire . . . and
2. It budgets your payments to a pre-set amount each month, so you are better able to plan for other household expenses. Try the "Comfort Contract" . . . Be the "Toast of the Town."



FARMERS PETROLEUM

4000 N. GRAND RIVER LANSING, MICHIGAN

*Your Farmers Petroleum dealer has a certificate for you worth \$20.00! Ask him for it today!

ABOUT THE TOPIC COMMITTEE

Members of the State Discussion Topic Committee include: **Herbert Schmidt**, Bay City, District 8 — committee chairman; **Mrs. Louise Smith**, Climax, District 2; **William Bamber**, Howell, District 3; **Wayne Pennock**, Nashville, District 4; **Russell Rowe**, Mason, District 5; **Wayne Sturm**, Pigeon, District 6; **Mrs. Mary Main**, Six Lakes, District 7; **Mrs. Ardith Wieland**, Charlevoix, District 10; and **Gus McFadden**, Gladstone, District 11.

Jan Vosberg of District 1 and **Harold Vanderheide** of District 9 were unable to attend the most recent meeting of the committee, which gathers in Farm Bureau Center, Lansing, on a six-month basis to select topics for the next half-year. The committee provides leeway for a switch in topics if some state or national issue suddenly requires attention.

MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN WORLD

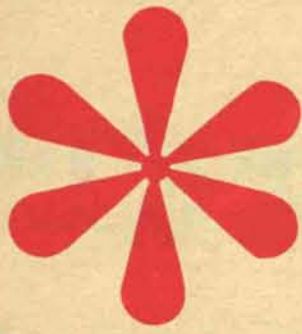
Rapidly increasing opportunities in new jobs and professions for young men and women with farm backgrounds are dramatically demonstrated in the new 18 minute color motion picture, "The Most Important Business in the World."

The film is available from The Jam Handy Organization, 2821 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan 48211, without charge to vocational agriculture high schools, guidance groups, service clubs, 4-H clubs, and all groups interested in helping our youth find rewarding careers.

The new picture, in on-the-spot scenes, in color, and with factual narration based on field surveys, points out that more, not less, occupational careers for high school and college students have opened up because of the "farm revolution."

Not only in farm production, with its many related operations, but also in science and technology, opportunities in rewarding vocations are open, as in engineering, transportation, export, chemistry, marketing, designing, nutrition and farm journalism.

The picture shows the chain of development in a hundred new enterprises, all of which are stimulated by the world's current needs and which depend on the ultimate source of food and fabrics — agriculture.



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You Get Heifers
Milking Earlier with



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AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

— — PICTORIAL REPORT

MICHIGAN PICKLE DAY



MECHANICAL PICKLE PICKER — at work on the Dale Fisher farm near Shepherd, attracts an interested crowd during Michigan Pickle Day in early August. Devouring vines and all, the machine separates the pickling cucumbers from trash. The machine is locally produced.

ABOUT BEANS



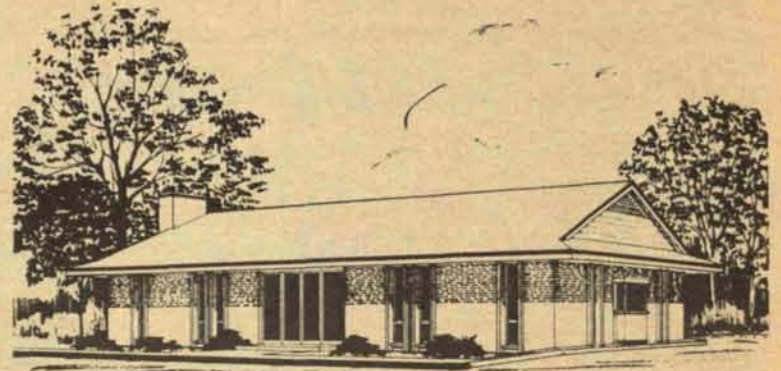
COOPERATIVE MARKETING — of Michigan's short crop of dry edible beans, is the conversation topic between Lyle Sherwood (left), President of the Michigan Bean Grower's Marketing Cooperative, St. Louis, and Michigan Farm Bureau President, Elton Smith.

REFRESHING DRINK



DAIRY PRINCESS — Miss Judy Jenema, Missaukee county, passes out milk to youngsters after an exciting ride on a steam locomotive. The occasion was a Rural-Urban day, sponsored by the Missaukee County Farm Bureau and the Lake City Railroad.

SAGINAW BUILDS



A NEW HOME — for the Saginaw County Farm Bureau Credit Union, the county Farm Bureau, and Insurance Services, is this attractive new building which will be ready for occupancy by the end of November. The well-planned construction features a drive-in window for credit union members, and a basement with kitchen and large meeting room.

ARREST BOND CERTIFICATE



BOND CERTIFICATE PRESENTED — Dan Reed, Michigan Farm Bureau Secretary (right), and N. L. Vermillion, Executive Vice President of the Farm Bureau Insurance Group, examine a sample of the 1968 membership card. This coming year, each card will include a "Guaranteed Arrest Bond Certificate" which can be utilized in lieu of a bail bond for up to \$50. The certificate, imprinted on the reverse side of the card, is another membership benefit being initiated through the cooperation of Michigan Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Insurance Group. It will be valid throughout the United States and can be utilized in conjunction with arrest for violation of any motor vehicle or traffic law or ordinance (except driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, leaving the scene of an accident and any felony). This new service is provided to members at no cost and can prove invaluable in those instances where it would be impossible or inconvenient to pay a traffic fine or obtain a bail bond. Farm Bureau Mutual guarantees payment of fines or forfeitures on behalf of the individual. The member then reimburses the Company for costs incurred.

MIDSUMMER FUN AT DELTA FARM BUREAU VICTORY PARTY



"BANANA BELT" FUN — in the Upper Peninsula took place at Delta County's Victory party and picnic where 150 members celebrated a successful membership year. Shown are a group of youngsters enjoying a banana snack — blindfolded to complicate matters a bit.



OLDER "YOUNGSTERS" — Elmer Johnson, Herman Bittner, Ed Maranger, Harold Woodward, Vincent Rappette and Henry Hughes — compete in a three-legged race. With back to camera is district director Clayton Ford, who seems to be going in the wrong direction.

Michigan farmers give of self in India!

volunteer "trouble-shooter"

CHANDIGARH, India—When Basil and Marian Acker, Shiawassee county Farm Bureau members of Laingsburg, Mich., joined the Peace Corps nearly two years ago, it didn't come as much of a surprise to their friends.

The Ackers, who are in their early fifties, had done unusual things before.

Only a year earlier they had charted their eldest son's homemade 26-foot sailboat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans.

Then, continuing up the Intracoastal Waterway, the craft capsized in a violent squall nine miles out in the Gulf of Mexico off Pascagoula, Mississippi. For nearly seven hours the Ackers clung to their boat awaiting Coast Guard rescue while eight-foot waves washed over them.

Today as they approach their 30th wedding anniversary, the Ackers are completing a 21-month Peace Corps tour in India.

At 54, Basil is a self-styled Volunteer trouble shooter for the government-owned Punjab Poultry Corporation. Marian, 56, is an advisor and evaluator of teacher training programs for the Punjab Institute of Education.

"Our three children were raised, college educated and self-supporting," Acker said, "so we joined the Peace Corps. It was challenging and we didn't feel we were too old to contribute and participate."

The Acker children—Aaron, a teacher in Jackson, Michigan; Sally (now Mrs. Donald Cooper of Bangor, Maine), and Alden, a senior at Central Michigan University—whole-heartedly endorsed their parent's decision to join the Peace Corps.

Said Aaron on hearing the news that his father and mother had taken the Peace Corps placement examination: *"I always knew it would come to something like this."*

The Ackers arrived in India in May 1965 after three months of concentrated training by the Peace Corps at the University of California at Davis.

Acker, raised on a farm near Laingsburg where he once grew peppermint as a cash crop (he recalled it was a financial disaster), was immediately assigned to the poultry corporation at Chandigarh, the joint capital city of the Indian states of Punjab and Haryana, about 150 miles northwest of New Delhi.

His first job at the plant was to redesign the concentrate and feed mixing operations. The corporation at the time was bagging only 25 quintals (5,000 pounds) of ready-to-feed layer mash a day.

"Although the system was fantastically inefficient," Acker said, "the general manager was reluctant to change the operation simply because that's the way it had always been done."

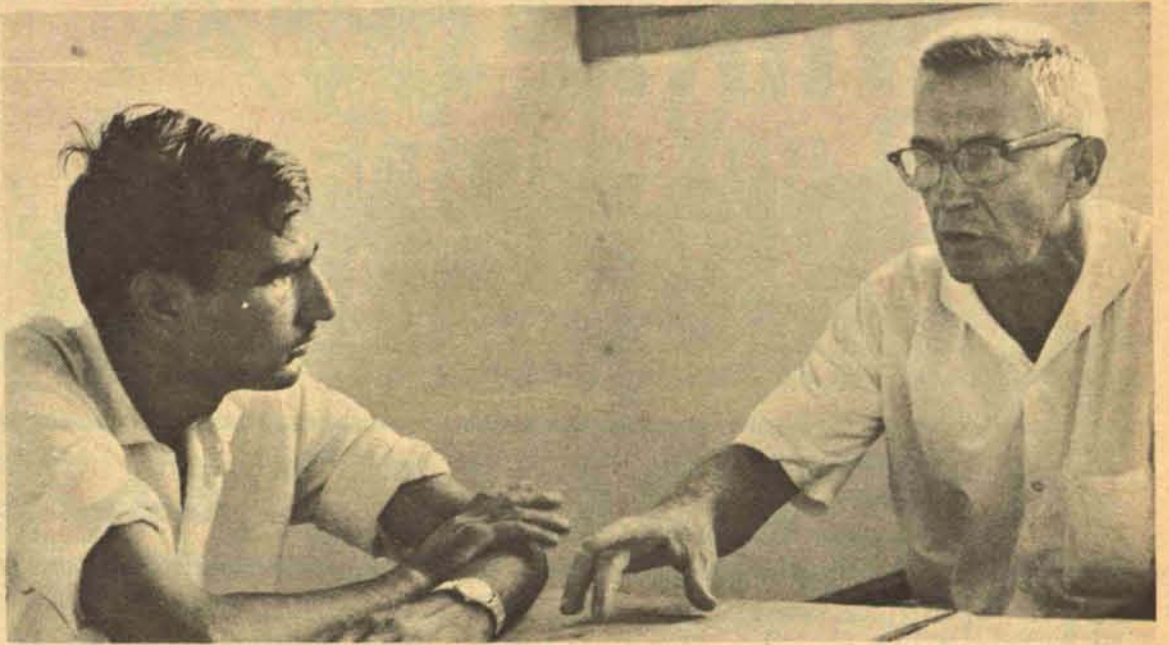
He explained that the laborers would meticulously layer each ration ingredient in a neat pile on the floor after it had been weighed and just prior to being poured into a mixer. It was as if each ingredient sequence in the pile was vital to the final machine mixing operation, he said.

"It took a lot of patience and explaining," Acker said, "but I finally set up a 22-man assembly line operation—from weighing to bagging—which is now turning out about 44 thousand pounds of layer mash a day."

Eventually he established feed mixing operations for the corporation's five regional centers throughout the agriculturally-rich Punjab.

Unlike other Volunteers who act as catalysts in initiating self-help programs, Acker finds he is more effective as a problem shooter.

"I don't start any projects," he said. "I simply let the Indians set them up in their own style. Then I pry my way in, seek out



PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER—Basil Acker from Laingsburg, discusses the operation of the Punjab Poultry Corporation with an Indian official. Acker and his wife, Marian, former Shiawassee County Farm Bureau members, joined the Corps two years ago, when their children were grown. They will soon complete a 21-month tour of India.

the problems and try and correct them without anyone 'losing face'."

The corporation is now producing a layer mash consisting of 25 per cent concentrate (made exclusively at Chandigarh), 50 per cent rice polish, 20 per cent maize and 5 per cent molasses.

In an effort to reduce the cost of mash, Acker is now running experiments using a high-protein rice polish and about 10 per cent more malasses as a substitute for maize, the only food grain in the ration.

"If it works out," he said, "we'll not only increase the protein level of the mash, but lower by 27 cents a quintal the feed cost to a poultryman."

Initially, Acker said, the corporation's feed prices were high and ingredients so badly adulterated that the poultry industry in the Punjab was virtually at a standstill.

Through some quality control measures, he said, the feed is now clean and retails to farmers for \$5.40 a quintal—the lowest selling layer mash in India by about 67 cents for a 220-pound bag. In other Indian states a quintal of layer mash costs as high as \$10.

Acker would also like to tie in the feed business with the corporation's proposed egg and broiler marketing operations. Under his plan farmers who purchased their feed from the corporation would receive a refund or a bonus if they marketed their eggs or broilers through the organization.

"That would assure us of a steady, controlled supply of eggs and birds," he explained, "and reduce the cost of feed to the farmer."

The corporation is currently selling over 80 per cent of all feed used in the Punjab.

The corporation initiated an egg marketing service last April in an effort to assist poultrymen during the hot season slump when prices plummet as egg consumption lags. Indians consider eggs a "hot" food—to be eaten during the cooler winter months.

"Although we had a contract to supply a nearby Indian Army post with 45 thousand eggs a week," Acker said, "we were handling a 15 thousand-egg excess, or approximately 60 thousand eggs a week."

"With the summer market, especially in Delhi, already glutted," he continued, "the corporation was making such long runs to

market the surplus we ceased to be of any financial value to our farmers. So we closed the marketing operation down."

The corporation intends to re-open its egg marketing service this year as it completes a multi-million dollar modernization program. It will include refrigerated truck vans and collection centers, Acker said.

Dressed broiler marketing routes will also be installed by the corporation upon completion of a \$350,000 Agency for International Development (AID)-financed poultry processing plant at Chandigarh, he said. The processing operation will be capable of turning out 5,000 dressed birds a day.

Acker feels the poultry industry in the Punjab will be unable to meet the demand for birds and eggs in the next 10 years because of anticipated feed shortages.

"Even so, while the acceptance of non-fertile eggs is gaining rapidly throughout India," he said, "the price of eggs is still too high for the working class." A dozen eggs, regardless of size or grade, costs about 46 cents a dozen.

"That's still too expensive," Acker contends, "when the head of the family is earning only about 40 cents a day."

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.

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WHAT PRICE



EDUCATION?

BY: STEVE VAN SLYKE — DIRECTOR, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

School costs are going up, up, up. School enrollments are going up, up, up. Public enthusiasm for paying the bills is going down, down, down.

Michigan is not alone in this problem and there is evidence all around the country that voters are developing an attitude of rejection to plans for schools or any other publicly-financed service or facility which carries with it the immediate penalty of higher taxes.

This is causing public-minded citizens a lot of head-scratching as they look for alternatives which help to hold the line on rising school costs but at the same time allow educational programs to be improved, or at least, not reduced.

One of the most often discussed alternatives is to make more efficient use of present school facilities through "year-round" schools, or at least lengthening the hours of use during the regular school terms.

Cost of public education in Michigan is zooming. Total operating expenditures for elementary and secondary schools will increase by 64 per cent during the five-year period from fiscal 1963 to fiscal 1968, according to present trends.

Combining state-local expenditures for public school operating purposes are expected to reach \$1.2 billion in 1967-68, plus approximately \$200 million more in local bonding for sites and for building construction!

Pupil costs, during the same 1963-1968 period, will increase by 41.5 per cent to an estimated high of \$576 per pupil.

Increasing enrollments (averaging about 50,000 students per year) and inflation have been two of the bigger factors in increasing operational costs of public education, along with improved and additional school services and programs. For example: operating expenditures increased \$380 million from 1963 through 1967. Of this, increased enrollment accounted for about \$97 million; inflation or the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar accounted for about \$125 million; leaving about \$158 million available to improve school services and programs.

Well over half of the state budget goes for public education when the state school aid fund and the general fund supplement to the school aid funds are considered. (For sources of educational funds and appropriations by the 1967 Legislature, see page four.)

Salaries, of all types, account for some 75 per cent of the total state and local expenditures for public education. About 60 per cent of the total education budget is for teacher salaries with 15 per cent going for salaries in administration, transportation, plant operation and maintenance, and other areas.

Current trends in wage rates, plus new teacher contracts this fall, will cause this portion of the expenditure to go even higher.

Total instructional cost, including teacher salaries, is about 63 per cent of the total expenditure, with an additional 22 per cent for other operational expenses including transportation, administration, attendance, health services, operation and maintenance of the school physical plant and other fixed costs.

Capital outlay for building construction and site acquisition, all paid through local bonding, accounts for about 15 per cent of the total monies spent annually on public education.

Since increasing costs are tied to three basic causes — increasing enrollments, inflation (higher salaries and other costs), and improved or additional programs — these must be considered in looking for ways to solve the high-cost problem.

One of the most obvious, but also one of the least desirable alternatives in the eyes of most people, is to stop adding new programs or even reduce some areas of the total educational program. Since public pressure continues to build for more and better programs, this alternative gets little or no consideration.

The problem of inflation, as it affects salaries for teachers and all other school system employees, is one which is difficult to handle at this level, and as in the case of new programs, is an area where pressure continues to build on the side of increasing rather than decreasing costs. And since some three-quarters of the total educational cost is in salaries, this severely limits the area where savings can be accomplished.

Increasing enrollment creates pressures for increased costs in all areas. More students call for more teachers, more transportation, more administrative and clerical work, more health services, and of course, more physical facilities to handle their educational needs.

"Year-round" schools or longer school hours have been proposed to make more use of present facilities and solve the problem of increasing enrollment. This could also relieve some of the pressures brought on the physical plant due to new and/or expansion of existing programs.

Merely extending the school day, or extending the school year, however, will not solve the problems, unless the total amount of training time for each student is not increased, but instead, the total number of students, getting a given amount of training, is increased.

Let's assume that we establish a 12-month school as opposed to the present 9-month program, and arrange it so that 25 per cent more students can be handled. How will this affect costs?

School costs are tied to three basic areas — instruction, operation, and capital outlay for facilities. Since teacher workload is already supposed to be at or near the maximum, a 25 per cent increase in students would automatically call for at or near a 25 per cent increase in teacher and other instructional costs.

Operational costs, which include administration, transportation, attendance and health services, also would logically increase. Operation and maintenance of the physical plant probably would be increased by something less than the 25 per cent.

The major saving would be in the area of capital outlay for buildings and sites, an area which uses about 15 per cent of the total school expenditure. And of course, not all of this \$175 to \$200 million dollar annual expenditure could be saved since facilities are constantly in need of updating and replacement.

Not considered here is the tremendous problem that would be faced by educators in devising methods of scheduling that would provide maximum use of facilities and at the same time avoid breaking into family activities by having children going to school at different times. Attempts by school systems to establish such schedules in the past have failed due to parental disapproval of proposed schedules.

Satisfactory programs to obtain maximum use of facilities have been obtained by many school systems, however, by using extra hours for adult and special education programs including such things as "Head Start," summer schools, and other special education programs.

One new factor, which many in Michigan are reluctant to consider but are hopeful that it is indeed a possibility, are studies which indicate that public school enrollments in the state might soon stabilize or even begin to decrease. Birth and migration studies show that since 1957, there has been an absolute decline in the number of births in Michigan. This is expected to result in stabilization of public school enrollment in about the 1969-70 school year.

While stabilized enrollment might be expected to stabilize expenditures, other factors almost guarantee continued increases. The pressure for higher teacher salaries will continue and expansion of educational programs can be expected to continue their upward movement.



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