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READING TEXT

An Address by
Representative Gerald R. Ford

National Flowing Matches
Waseca, Minn.
Sept. 18, 1965

*Governor of Virgin Island
Texas
KISS -*

The main event today is the National Flowing contest. I am most pleased to have been invited to share the excitement with you.

I understand President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey were unable to accept invitations to be here today. As you can probably understand, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Humphrey rarely--if ever--discuss

their personal traveling plans with Republicans. I have no idea why they cannot be here today.

But I'm pleased to be here with Senators Mondale + McNamara.

Perhaps the President is busy in the White House. With a 2 to 1 majority in Congress he's had things pretty much his own way.

In fact, I'm told he writes his diary six weeks in advance.

The Vice President may be using the weekend contemplating his action in the Senate this week.

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Well, I'm ready...but not for such a marathon.

I will follow the advice of the late President ^{Calvin}~~Calvin~~ Coolidge.

A political friend told him: "Cal, my formula for public speaking is a good beginning and a good ending---as close together as possible."

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With hopes of not being windy, I will discuss a 13-letter word that packs a tremendous impact on all 50 states.

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It is a word reaching to the very roots of sovereignty, to the people themselves.

The word has helped my good friend Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen to suddenly emerge as somewhat of an American institution. A Washington reporter described him as reaching the rank in the Nation's affections somewhere between Jimmy Durante and Casey Stengel.

The 13-letter word is directly linked with what Abraham Lincoln once said---"the best rule, after all, is to let the people do pretty well as they please with their own business."

I speak of this word--- A P P O R T I O N M E N T---apportionment, the traditional formula by which the people are given representation in the state legislatures.



Together, let us recall some history dealing with apportionment.

A majority of the United States Supreme Court handed down a series of decisions relating to the apportionment of six state legislatures to establish a legal precedent.

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In considering the apportionment amendment, I believe we should recall what the venerable Benjamin Franklin said the day action was take completed on the United States Constitution.

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Senator Dirksen most eloquently and aptly answered these charges saying, "In one corner is Jefferson, and in the same corner is Lincoln; and I am happy ~~to~~ stand in that corner with my party, and go back to the people."

What you people in Minnesota do with apportionment should be your own business. If you want a constitution to authorize that both Houses be apportioned on population, that should be up to you. If you want one House membership to be based on other factors, that also should be your choice....so long as the decisions are made by a vote of all the people.



Every state should have the right to determine whether one branch of its legislature shall be apportioned not only according to population, but also on a basis of geography, political boundaries, and a concentration of population.

The role of the Supreme Court in the apportionment controversy needs to be re-examined.

When the Court ordered states to reapportion on the "one-man, one-vote" concept, Justice Frankfurter in a dissenting opinion was critical of the Court assuming "destructively novel judicial power."

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A study of legislative chronicles shows that never in the history of England, nor in the struggling young American colonies, nor in the establishment of our Union was there an insistence that the so-called "one-man, one-vote" principle be arbitrarily ordered. The people had the choice.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that I am NOT debating the merits of any form of apportionment.

Instead, I urge only that the people in each state decide.

As the law now stands, the people's choice of choosing what they see as a method to determine fair representation is arbitrarily denied to the states.



The issue is not which kind of apportionment plan is best for every state. It is simply whether the federal plan of apportionment shall remain available to any state where the people wish to use it.

I hope that Congress in the near future will return to the states the right of self-government which was stripped away by the Supreme Court.

By returning this right, Congress will decide, as Mr. Lincoln said, that "the best rule, after all, is to let the people do pretty well as they please with their own business."

Being here in the pleasant farmlands of Minnesota reminds me that the cost of living--including the food raised here--has reached an alltime record. I'm told the price index is so high that Bobby Kennedy wants to climb it as he did a mountain.

I emphasize that it is NOT you, or other American farmers, causing the rise in cost of living. The culprit is the federal government's monetary policy which is rapidly boosting inflation.

Partly prices are down because what you buy to produce our food + fibre is up



In conclusion, I will touch briefly on a subject very close to you---
farming.

I will not take your time, however, to discuss federal farm legislation,
except to say I see it as a patchwork of mistakes the federal
government has made in the past.

I am looking toward the day when we can take a clear new look at
farm policy and write laws that will truly help farmers. We must
somehow correct that situation ^{that we find today where} ~~in which~~ a farmer's cost of working
the land is up far greater than his income.

Successful farming depends on each of you being permitted to make
your own management decisions.

I recognize that in this era of growing business strength and strong
organized labor the farmer is not fully developing bargaining power.

I don't have the answers, but I recognize the necessity to accomplish this.



You have to make your own decisions as you see various segments of agriculture striving for ways to have their voices heard in pricing products.

I see this goal of developing bargaining power as a major one for the cooperatives, Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, Grange, and the National Farmers Organization.

It's my pleasure to be with you in Minnesota today, especially here at the National Plowing Matches. Thank you for inviting me to share this experience with you.

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Qui-supplied background on apportionment in Minnesota

Both houses are apportioned on the basis of population.. an act
of 1913.

People ~~have~~ refused to reapportion until 1962. Then 1950 census used
instead of 1960 national head count so deal down the drain.

Last session of legislature this year, a reapportionment bill taking
area factors into consideration was vetoed by the governor.

GOP thinks the legislation is right....Dems think otherwise.

~~Rural people~~

Rural people favor using area as a factor.



TODAY

IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

PLOWS, POLITICS AND ROYALTY WILL MIX at the National Plowing matches to be held at Waseca, Minn. on the Harlan and Robert Powell farm September 17 and 18. It's just a month ahead of the World Plowing Matches to be held in Norway, so the Minnesotans have invited Norway's King Olaf V. Also scheduled—equal platform time for top spokesmen of the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union and National Farmers Organization.

READ THE LABEL! Weed specialist "Dutch" Sylwester, Iowa State University, tells about the midwest farmer who didn't—and ended up spraying 40 acres of corn with sheep dip. "He didn't kill many weeds," says Sylwester, "but he probably had the unlousiest corn in the area!" That reminds us of the editor who sprayed his tomatoes with 2,4-D instead of DDT. They just crawled right back into the ground, or, ah, so we're told.

TREAT HUBBY RIGHT AT BREAKFAST. If there's trouble at the table, a farmer may be more accident-prone that day, says Harold E. Stover, Kansas State University. Anything that disturbs a man's concentration on the work at hand should be avoided, he says. So ladies, no arguments, please—and don't burn the toast!

CHAMPION CATTLE SHOWMAN RETIRES. George Edwards, long-time herdsman at Iowa State University, has retired, with a real string of triumphs to reflect on. He showed grand champion steers at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago in 1925, 1931, 1951 and 1961. "I could win championships today with all but one of those steers," Edwards says. That one, the first, weighed 1,520 lbs.

WHO SHOULD PRODUCE EGGS? The answer isn't as simple as it seems, according to Charles J. Meler, Nashville, Ill.,

past president of the American Poultry and Hatchery Federation. He says, "If we say grocery concerns can't produce eggs, should feed manufacturers be permitted to do it? If feed makers can't, should egg producers be barred from making their own feed?"

BETTER GRAIN PRICES THROUGH VOLUME SALES—that's the aim of a new program announced by the National Farmers Organization. Members are being encouraged to hold corn, soybeans, grain sorghum and some varieties of wheat in on-farm or elevator storage until the NFO arranges big quantity sales during one of four marketing periods in the coming 12 months. Members will sign voluntary sales agreements when they put grain in position for movement.

CATTLE FEEDER, NOT A SPECULATOR. Dwight Smoker, Laporte County, Ind., observes, "Lots of folks I've talked to aren't buying cattle. Well, we're buying and we'll have cattle to sell." Smoker, a veteran feeder, assumes there'll be good times and bad, and keeps his lot going. Over the years, it has averaged out in his favor.

WEED GROWING CHAMPS. The Minnesota State Weed Commissioner, Sig Bjerken, says, "We can grow more kinds of weeds, and grow them better, than any other state in the nation." Minnesota has great differences in soil and climate from one end of the state to the other—which helps account for this dubious honor. But, anyone want to dispute this claim?

ANOTHER CALL FOR BIG CO-OPS. Homer Young, president of Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo., declares, "Cooperatives must be bigger and stronger or they won't be able to compete with the large, integrated national corporations that are rapidly moving into the farm supply business."

IRS FINDS A WAY TO TAX INSURANCE DISCOUNTS.

Until this month you had another tax-free way to earn interest: *Pay insurance premiums in advance* to earn the discount of about 4%. Your deposit accumulated interest and grew to the full premium amount by actual due date. Now, on all premiums due after July 31, 1965, *any interest you earn this way is taxable*. Your insurance firm must tell both you and Internal Revenue how much you're earning this way—and IRS will then cross-check your return.

NEW "WIFE INSURANCE" ADMITS SHE'S WORTH A LOT.

Several insurance firms have started offering "income" plans that pay for household help if illness or accident disables your wife, *even though she's not earning a regular income*. Formerly, most companies wrote income policies only for job-holding wives. Several of the new plans pay \$50 to \$100 a month whether she's confined at home or at the hospital. Premiums range from about \$25 to \$50 a year.

IF YOU ARE 65 OR OVER, here's how to get the new medicare benefits which start July 1, 1966: If you're drawing Social Security checks now, *you will get your information kit and enrollment form in the mail next month*. If you are over 65 and have never applied for Social Security benefits—or if you don't have a Social Security number—you may apply for medicare at your local Social Security office *after Sept. 1 this year*. You can get free basic hospital insurance; or, if you wish, extra medical coverage for \$3 a month premium.

BANK COMPUTER NOW GIVES YOU HOME ACCOUNTS, TOO.

Want a computer-printed, monthly report of your *personal* income and spending—*without ever adding a figure*? The Nevada National Bank, Nevada, Iowa, does it for customers. Your personalized summary lists up to 10 sources of income, 20 kinds of tax-deductible expenses and 21 kinds of non-deductible expenses. You simply write a three-digit code on each check and deposit slip. For example, you earmark checks for utilities with 131, for doctor bills 177, for food 123. The bank's computer sorts the checks by these codes, gives you monthly and year-to-date totals in each category.

FARMERS FROM EVERY STATE HAVE ORDERED SHARES

from the new Farm Bureau Mutual Fund. The fund buys a wide range of stocks and passes earnings back to shareholding members. It's a "no-load" fund—you pay no sales commission. If interested, write *Farm Bureau Mutual Fund Inc., Scudder Fund Distributors Inc., Lock Box 174, Chicago, Illinois 60690*.

TWO SURE WAYS TO ACCOUNT FOR CASH EXPENSES.

(1) "We have the *ask-for-a-ticket habit* when we buy with cash, even if it's a quart of oil or a sack of nails," says Mrs. Arleen Herring, Missouri. The system's almost husband-proof: "Tickets that we forget to lay on the desk show up on washday as I check pockets." (2) Write a \$50 check on your farm account, put this cash in a "kitty" box, says Charles DeRycke, Illinois. "Suppose one of the boys buys \$3 worth of bolts with his pocket money. He can get it back from the kitty—if he puts that sales receipt in the box. You refill and balance the box when you go over farm records each month."

LIKE AN EXTRA \$25? Send us your Farm Business ideas—we'd like to share them with other farmers. We acknowledge all letters, and pay \$25 for each idea printed. Write: Farm Business, P.O. Box 1676, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.

FARM BUSINESS[®]

Toward a real solution

■ We'll likely get *some* kind of farm bill from this Congress—not even city legislators want to have nothing—but it will probably be a mish-mash to carry us along “temporarily,” as we have been doing “temporarily” since World War II.

Meanwhile FARM JOURNAL submits a 10-point basic program toward which to work, however long it takes. We can at least head toward it.

1. **Group bargaining power for farmers**, both in buying and selling, to let farmers solve more of their own problems, depend on government less.

2. **More freedom for farmers** to make their own decisions, run their own farms, and reap the fruit of their own initiative.

3. **Retirement of a substantial quantity of crop land in a conservation reserve**, in whole farms wherever possible, with safeguards against idling too much in any one region. Farmers should be paid fair rental, not for “doing nothing” but for doing *something*—idling a plant in which they have time and money invested. They can't be expected to do it free.

4. **Expanded markets at home and abroad**. Farmers can do much of this themselves, as organized soybean and wheat farmers have shown. But they need the help of government trade policies that serve farmers as well as industrialists. They need food-

for-the hungry programs—perhaps bigger ones than we have if soundly conceived.

One thing farmers do *not* need is more international commodity agreements to divide up world markets. (Right now our government is toying with the idea of international agreements on beef and dairy products.) Such agreements are supposed to maintain “order” in world markets. Insofar as they succeed they do it by stifling competition and allotting shares to those in cahoots. They are supposed to assure us “entry” to world markets. But the history of such agreements is that other countries observe them only so long as it is in their interest to do so, and forget them whenever it isn't. Still further, such international agreements could lead to indirect control of U.S. farming by other nations. If U.S. farmers don't want their own government running their business, how much less do they want other countries calling the shots for them via international compacts!

5. **Support prices** at levels that will move farm products, not pile them up, while stabilizing markets (their original function).

6. **More research and education**, even though we are producing some surpluses. This is one of the best ways to reduce costs—farmers' chief problem.

7. **New industries in rural America** to offer good jobs to those who want to, or have to, leave farming part way or all the way.

8. **Relief from charging agriculture** for public expense benefitting others: donated food, Extension activities for city people, subsidies to the Merchant Marine for carrying farm products abroad, money spent by USDA for consumer research, by the Forest Service for public forest lands, by the Reclamation Service for public projects, etc., etc., and etc.

9. **Allies for farmers** from the vast army of people who do business with them and whose income depends on how farmers do. They're part of “agriculture,” broadly conceived. Why shouldn't they help, in legislative halls, in local communities or wherever?

10. **An economy in which other people**, in labor and business, are as exposed to the law of supply and demand as farmers are.

Certainly this list is not complete. You could add to it. But given these 10 things—and, *then let alone*—farmers will get along all right. So will consumers and taxpayers. Isn't it about time that we quit just renewing worn-out expedients, and began shaping up a program that would gradually lead to a sound and long-time solution of the “farm problem”? Our belief is that most farmers would welcome it.

The Rubber Stamp



Fair play: We believe that all the advertisements in this magazine are trustworthy. To prove our faith by works, we will make good to actual subscribers any loss sustained by trusting advertisers who prove to be deliberate swindlers. Just as we cannot guarantee a pig's tail to curl in any particular direction, so we shall not attempt to adjust disputes between subscribers and honorable businessmen, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts. This offer holds good one month after the transaction causing the complaint.

PASSED BY THE NON-SENSOR®



"It is NOT a burglar! You left your electric toothbrush on!"

Postponed—DETWITTER—"Don't this Viet Nam business worry you?"
McTWEET—"Not yet. I have so many other worries that Viet Nam has to wait at least two weeks."

*When making plans, my wife applies
 To me for counsel, clear and wise.
 She listens, nods. Her doubts soon
 ended,
 She does just what she'd first in-
 tended.*

—Mike Mitchell

Olden Times—FATHER—"That hairdo of yours is the worst yet. Your hair looks like a mop."
DAUGHTER—"What's a mop?"

You Believe This?

From Capper's Weekly:
 "Chinese dentists have successfully transplanted nearly 100 teeth from one person to another."

From Topeka Capital:
 "Plastic storm windows are an expensive item to add to camping

gear. They can be used (with perforated tin tops) to make good salt and pepper shakers."

From Allegan (Mich.) News-Gazette:
Marriage Licenses: "Lloyd O. Schroetenboer, 21, Wyoming, and Karen Ann Margot, 21, Fennville Rte. 1. Glenn E. Phelps, 21, Wyoming, and Karen Ann Margot, 21, Fennville, Rte. 1."

From Little Rock Democrat:
 "A national authority on cosmetics allergy, Kahn has done much of the original research in this field. He is associated with a washcloth or a piece of Chicago."



"Run me a tub of hot, soapy water, Mom—I'm stuck."

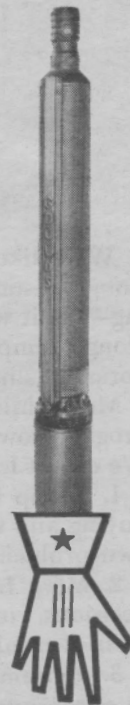
Rugged—SIMPSON—"The sheriff of this county is really tough. He wears a silver badge on his chest."
JIMPSON—"What's tough about that?"
SIMPSON—"Without a shirt?"

Dividends—SHOPPER—"I don't like this arm chair; it slopes back too much."
SALESMAN—"You'd like it, madam: think of the loose change that will spill out of men visitors' pockets."



"Internal Revenue man—he just peeked in, shook his head, and left."

Why do
 more farmers
 reach for water
 with a Goulds
 submersible?



Because Goulds subs have a reputation for giving the best water service available. One farmer tells another. Result: there are more Goulds subs sold for 4-inch private water wells than any other brand. You see, Goulds subs go in fast and easy. And they stay down there in the well, pumping plenty of water whenever it's needed, quietly and efficiently, year after year after year. The power comes from a proven Franklin water-lubricated submersible pump motor. Never needs oil. Won't overload and burn out. The pump parts are lightweight, but made of the most durable materials known. And if he ever has to, your Goulds dealer can replace any part right there on the spot in a matter of minutes. The farmer who owns a Goulds pump knows. Ask him. Join your many neighbors who are reaching for water with Goulds submersibles. Send coupon to get a free booklet that gives you helpful data including rating tables.



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 County _____
 State _____ Zip _____

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Now let us briefly examine the history of apportionment going back to the Colonies and the Union in our Nation. Yes, even before that to England.

A study of legislative chronicles shows that never in the history of England, nor in the struggling young American colonies, nor in the establishment of our Union was there an insistence that the so-called "one-man, one-vote" principle be arbitrarily ordered. The people had the choice.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that I am NOT debating the merits of any form of apportionment.

Instead, I urge only that the people in each state decide.

As the law now stands, the people's choice of choosing what they see as a method to determine fair representation is arbitrarily denied to the states.



The issue is not which kind of apportionment plan is best for every state. It is simply whether the federal plan of apportionment shall remain available to any state where the people wish to use it.

I hope that Congress in the near future will return to the states the right of self-government which was stripped away by the Supreme Court.

By returning this right, Congress will decide, as Mr. Lincoln said, that "the best rule, after all, is to let the people do pretty well as they please with their own business."

Being here in the pleasant farmlands of Minnesota reminds me that the cost of living--including the food raised here--has reached an alltime record. I'm told the price index is so high that Bobby Kennedy wants to climb it as he did a mountain.

I emphasize that it is NOT you, or other American farmers, causing the rise in cost of living. The culprit is the federal government's monetary policy which is rapidly boosting inflation.



In conclusion, I will touch briefly on a subject very close to you---
farming.

I will not take your time, however, to discuss federal farm legislation,
except to say I see it as a patchwork of mistakes the federal
government has made in the past.

I am looking toward the day when we can take a clear new look at
farm policy and write laws that will truly help farmers. We must
somehow correct that situation in which a farmer's cost of working
the land is up far greater than his income.

Successful farming depends on each of you being permitted to make
your own management decisions.

I recognize that in this era of growing business strength and strong
organized labor the farmer is not fully developing bargaining power.

I don't have the answers, but I recognize the necessity to accomplish this.



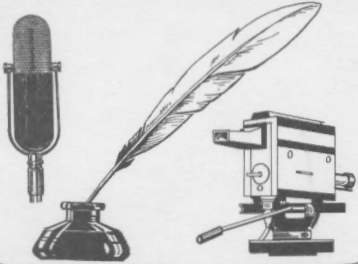
You have to make your own decisions as you see various segments of agriculture striving for ways to have their voices heard in pricing products.

I see this goal of developing bargaining power as a major one for the cooperatives, Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, grange, and the National Farmers Organisation.

It's my pleasure to be with you in Minnesota today, especially here at the National Flowing Matches. Thank you for inviting me to share this experience with you.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

Excerpts from a speech at
National Flowing Matches
Waseca, Minnesota

For Release
PMs Sept. 18, 1965

The 13-letter word "apportionment" has caused turmoil and uncertainty all across the land. It is a word reaching to the very roots of sovereignty, to the people themselves. It is directly linked with what Abraham Lincoln once said, "the best rule, after all, is to let the people do pretty well as they please with their own business."

A Constitutional amendment was defeated in the Senate that would have permitted the people of a state, if they wished, to apportion one house of their legislature on other factors than population alone. This could affect the "one-man, one-vote" edict of the Supreme Court. Most importantly, the amendment called for any apportionment plan to be approved by a majority of all the people of a state.

The matter of apportionment is in the House Committee on the Judiciary. The proposed amendment is similar to the one championed by Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois. It seems to me the amendment should be approved.

What the people of Minnesota do with apportionment should be their own business.

The role of the Supreme Court in the apportionment controversy needs to be re-examined. When the Court ordered states to reapportion on the "one-man, one-vote" concept, Justice Frankfurter in a dissenting opinion was critical of the Court assuming "destructively novel judicial power."

Justice Frankfurter said further: "In this situation, as in others of like nature, appeal for relief does not belong here! Appeal must be made to an informed, civically militant electorate. In a democratic society like ours, relief must come from an aroused public conscience that sears the conscience of the people's representatives."

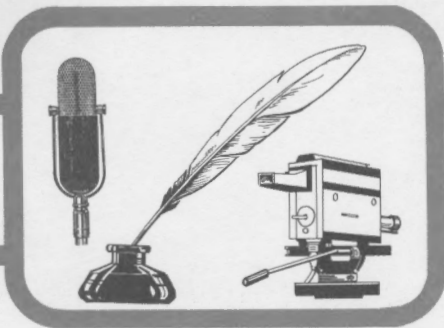
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