



**WHOOPEE! SCHOOL'S OUT**—The city's public grade schools were closed for the summer Tuesday afternoon, with hundreds of children starting their annual summer vacation today. Mrs. Mildred Robinson is shown in the rear waving good-bye to her kindergarten class at the Southeast elementary school.—(Photo by MacLean)

## Kennedy Accepts Farm Judgement

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy said today he accepts the judgment of America's wheat farmers in rejecting his strict 1964 wheat control program.

He voiced hope their choice would prove a wise one for themselves and the nation.

Kennedy said in a brief statement that the growers had participated in an election without parallel in the world.

In no other country, he said, were wheat farmers given the opportunity to decide what kind of program they wanted.

"Wheat farmers in this instance voted for the right to produce whatever they desire in 1964, for whatever the market will pay, rather than for higher prices and limited production," Kennedy said.

"We accept this judgment and it is my sincere hope that this will prove to be a wise choice for wheat farmers and for the country," Kennedy added.

Asked specifically if the chief executive would submit new wheat legislation to Congress as a result of Tuesday's vote, Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said Kennedy's brief statement was "all we have to say on the matter."

Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman said the decision of the growers is "entitled to a full and fair trial."

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert told newsmen at the Capitol that he was strongly opposed to any new legislation.

"The farmers have made their choice," he said.

On the other hand, Sen. John G. Tower, R-Tex., said rejection of the wheat program pointed the way toward "more freedom throughout our national life," and "should pave the way for a new secretary of agriculture."

Tower said he hoped that administration was "not so bankrupt of ideas that the nation's farmers have to bear the brunt of their pique at having one of their pet schemes rejected."

The top GOP member of the House Agriculture Committee, Rep. Charles B. Hoenen, Iowa, said Democratic leaders would "fall all over themselves to enact new legislation." He added, "They couldn't do anything else."

In a statement, Freeman said if the no-control wheat program next year resulting from wheat farmers' vote "works satisfactorily... no further program will be necessary."

He added that if wheat stocks are still excessive next year he would propose the control program again for the 1965 crop.

Freeman had predicted that wheat prices under the no-control program would drop to \$1 a bushel.

Hoenen, predicting that Democrats would do something in Congress to prevent this, said, "They couldn't leave the wheat farmers hanging out on a limb."

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### JUNE 10 TRIAL

(Continued on Page Two)

ing the Iowa and South Dakota 2 per cent brackets is that experience of variety store company tax specialists indicates to them that the bracket is necessary for smaller retailers dealing in lower-price type merchandise to collect fully their tax liability," VanNuys testified.

These specialists tell us their corporate chains can collect the full 2 per cent of taxable sales in Iowa and South Dakota only by strict supervision and training of store personnel," VanNuys said.

He maintained that "legislative intent is crystal clear that the tax brackets be set in such a manner that 100 per cent of the sales tax liability be paid by the purchaser. We do not believe it was the General Assembly's intent to have the state's collection agencies to pay any portion of the purchaser's tax liability."

VanNuys pointed out that many drug stores, candy stores, restaurants and confectioneries "will have major sums of sales volume from unit sales below 25 cents that will be accumulating overall tax liability in the amount of 2 per cent of their total sales."

However, Max Wright, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State AFL-CIO, differed strongly with VanNuys. He argued that the first cent of tax should begin with the purchase of 50 cents and that nothing should be collected on purchases of 49 cents or under.

Wright proposed the 2-cent tax to start with purchases of \$1.

"Any breaking point lower than this would mean that the citizens of Indiana would be paying a sales tax of more than 2 per cent by action of the state administration and would seem to us to be in violation of the intent of the General Assembly," he said.

He added that starting the tax at 15 cents would mean as much as 4 per cent tax instead of 2 per cent on some purchases.

A white-haired grandmother, Mrs. M. McCalley of Indianapolis, testified she thought the tax should never have been applied in the first place to food or medicine.

"Don't Start Raising"

"At least let's leave it at 2 per cent—don't start raising it to 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or whatever else," she said.

Hagelskamp said he hoped Indiana would adopt the same tax brackets as used in Iowa.

### Elkhart Man Dies At Medical Center

ELKHART, Ind. (UPI) — Relatives received word of the death Tuesday in Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., of Malcolm Myers, 28, Elkhart, from burns suffered May 8 in a fire at Fort Campbell, Ky. Myers was one of three men in an airborne mortar group who were hurt when the flash from a mortar they were firing ignited a camouflage net during training exercises.

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## Sees Specter Of \$1 Wheat In U.S.

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — Advocates of the administration's defeated wheat program in the Midwest wheat belt generally agreed today that "farmers will have to learn from experience the value of a supply management program."

Martin J. Byrne, Topeka, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, said, "We believe we see the specter of \$1 wheat casting its long shadow on the bread basket of the nation."

"If cheap wheat becomes a reality others must accept the blame that the promise of a better wheat program ended in a worse wheat price," Byrne said.

Democratic Gov. William Guy of North Dakota said his state would feel sharp repercussions because, he said, "we are more sensitive to wheat income than any other state."

**A New Challenge**  
But Guy said he saw in the vote a "new challenge." He said North Dakotans would have to increase their efforts in quality and yield research.

Walter Peirce, president of the

Kansas Farm Bureau and a large-scale wheat farmer, said that farmers had "a very difficult choice to make" in the voting.

"This vote tells Congress and the administration in no uncertain words that preservation of the basic principles of the free enterprise system is better than the promise of a few dollars in 1964," Peirce said.

"This vote means that farmers believe there is a more satisfactory method of adjusting production than by compulsory government controls," he said.

Other Farm Bureau spokesmen also expressed satisfaction at the defeat of the program, which could see support prices drop to \$1.25 per bushel by next year.

**"Sick of Control"**

"The vote indicates that the people are getting sick and tired of government control and intervention," said John Foster, president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation. "It should signify to our congressmen that they should look toward voluntary farm programs in the future."

Clark Robins, president of the North Dakota Farm Bureau, said he was displeased with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's part

in the campaign.

Robins said the USDA urged a "yes" vote when it should have been an impartial observer.

He said he would like to tell Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman that "never have so few been fooled by so many at the taxpayers' expense."

Charles B. Shuman, president of the National Farm Bureau Federation, said the results of the referendum were a clear indication that farmers favor a change in the direction of national farm policy.

The Indiana vote was 19,601 for and 57,321 against, or 25.5 per cent for and 74.5 per cent against. Only 10 states had smaller percentages of "yes" votes than Indiana.

Counties in which there were more "yes" than "no" votes were Brown, Clark, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Ohio, Crawford, Gibson, Perry and Lawrence, all of them in the southern portion of the state and seven of the 10 lying along the Ohio River.

Most of the "yes" counties were traditionally Democratic in party elections. The most unusual exception was normally heavily Republican Lawrence County where the "yes" votes outnumbered the "no" votes 116-115.

The Indiana office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, where the votes were tabulated, said they were unofficial and preliminary and official tallies would not be available Monday.

Most counties were overwhelmingly opposed to the controls. Those with unusually heavy "no" majorities included Rush, 1,019 to 162; Adams, 1,437 to 166; Allen, 2,157 to 372; DeKalb, 1,167 to 298; Noble, 1,421 to 155; Wabash, 1,286 to 183; Kosciusko, 1,519 to 238; Hamilton, 1,144 to 184.

Other counties with "yes" votes listed first and "no" votes second:

Bartholomew 238-632, Brown 37-29, Decatur 238-749, Fayette 127,435, Franklin 323-441, Jackson 275-527, Johnson 142-604, Shelby 278-789, Union 102-307, Clark 345-144, Dearborn 205-216, Floyd 128-43, Harrison 499-188.

Jefferson 276-254, Jennings 195-389, Ohio 77-32, Ripley 210-600, Scott 120-145, Switzerland 121-126, Washington 179-308, Crawford 105-48, Dubois 337-381, Gibson 595-577, Orange 127-167, Perry 233-127, Pike 100-244, Posey 136-680, Spencer 313-483, Vanderburgh 141-429, Warrick 178-349, Benton 231-282, Jasper 237-563, Lake 109-628, LaPorte 283-932.

Newton 182-374, Porter 146-572, Pulaski 210-608, Starke 118-256, Tippecanoe 244-855, White 296-476, Grant 126-959, Huntington 317-1,053, LaGrange 89-567, Steuben 118-813, Wells 285-1,295, Whitley 365-1,162, Carroll 236-747, Cass 178-680, Elkhart 113-903, Fulton 227-822, Howard 184-709, Marshall 219-910, Miami 115-901, St. Joseph 284-1,010, Clay 217-123.

Daviess 356-595, Greene 202-469, Knox 571-904, Martin 121-124, Monroe 44-108, Morgan 164-357, Owen 219-275, Sullivan 430-532, Vigo 194-556, Blackford 121-301, Delaware 212-809, Hancock 188-651, Henry 173-585, Jay 204-663, Madison 340-968, Randolph 173-916, Tipton 187-739, Wayne 153-522, Boone 164-512, Clinton 244-1,035, Fountain 289-543, Hendricks 245-627, Marion 54-420, Montgomery 231-935, Parke 249-569, Putnam 156-404, Vermillion 173-397, Warren 276-444.

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