



# **Proceedings of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association 60th annual meeting October 24 - 25, 1951 Retlaw Hotel and County Building, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.**

Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association  
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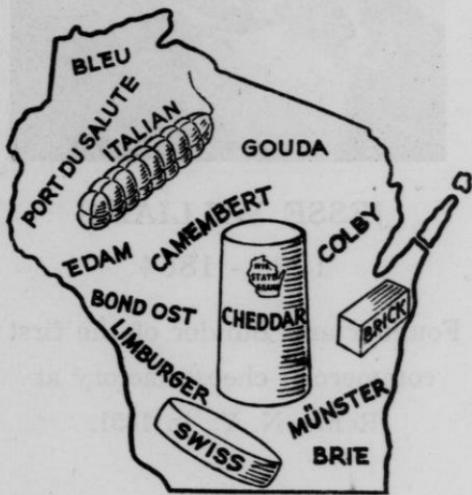
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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
*Wisconsin Cheese Makers'  
Association*  
60th Annual Meeting

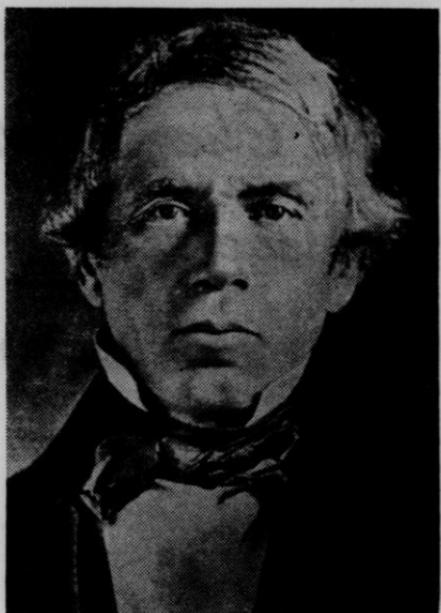


OCTOBER 24 - 25, 1951

RETLAW HOTEL AND COUNTY BUILDING

FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN

1851 — AMERICA'S CHEESE CENTENNIAL — 1951



JESSE WILLIAMS

1798 - 1864

Founder and Builder of the first  
commercial cheese factory at  
Rome, N. Y., in 1851.

## WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Incorporated February 22, 1899

## OFFICERS

	Address
LEONARD E. KOPITZKE, President	Marion
E. E. PETERS, Vice President	Plymouth
A. H. GRAF, Secretary	Zachow
HARLAN WATT, Treasurer	Gillingham
H. P. MULLOY, Field Manager	Sheboygan
PAUL H. RAIHLE, Attorney	Chippewa Falls
GEORGE L. MOONEY, Executive Secretary	Plymouth

## DIRECTORS

	Term Expires
E. W. JUNG, Beaver Dam	1952
JOHN FISCHER, Boaz	1953
ART WOLDT, Reedsville	1953
EMIL HANSON, Chippewa Falls	1954
HENRY J. LOEHR, Calvary	1954

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

## JUDGES OF THE 1951 CHEESE CONTEST

**American Cheese**

Frank M. Broeren, Thorp  
 William Winder, Shawano

**Swiss and Limburger Cheese**

Gottfried Galli, Monroe  
 Glen Erbe, Mt. Horeb

**Brick and Munster Cheese**

Fred Bleuer, Cambria  
 John Inabnet, Randolph

**Italian Cheese**

Gottfried Galli, Monroe  
 S. A. Hall, Green Bay

**IN CHARGE OF EXHIBIT**

H. P. Mulloy — Superintendent  
 E. W. Jung — Assistant

**OFFICIAL CONVENTION REPORTER**

Mrs. G. W. Buchen, Sheboygan

**LIFE MEMBERS**

E. L. Aderhold, Neenah  
 J. D. Cannon, Neenah  
 A. T. Bruhn, Madison  
 Fred Marty, Monroe

J. L. Sammis, Madison  
 O. A. Damrow, Sheboygan Falls  
 John H. Peters, Plymouth  
 George Hernke, Hilbert

**OFFICIAL ORGAN**

The Cheese Reporter, Sheboygan Falls

**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

Plymouth, Wisconsin  
March 7, 1952

To His Excellency,  
Walter J. Kohler  
Governor of Wisconsin

Although we are no longer legally required to file an annual report of our finances, activities and proceedings with your office it is still our desire to keep you currently informed of all our Association activities because of your proven interest in the dairy industry.

It has always been our feeling that too much credit could not be given that small group of men who make every pound of cheese in this state and which has strengthened our state economy.

We hope you will enjoy studying this volume which embraces the full report of our past year.

Respectfully submitted,

**GEO. L. MOONEY,  
Executive Secretary**

GLM:yz

## SIXIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Marion, Wisconsin  
March 7, 1952

Association Members,  
Fellow Cheesemakers and Friends:

For the 13th consecutive year it again becomes my pleasure to hand you a report of the Association activities for the past year.

The coming year promises to be one of vital importance to the dairy industry of our state and as members of our Association you are a part of our program to assist the state and members of the cheese industry in advancing the best interest of the dairy industry of this state.

This is an appropriate time and place to extend our grateful appreciation to all those who have assisted us in any way during the past year. I speak for our members when I say it is appreciated.

Respectfully submitted

L. E. KOPITZKE,  
President

LEK:yz

**APPLICATION FOR ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP**

I hereby apply for membership in the

***Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association***

and agree to pay the annual membership dues applicable to my classification based on milk receipts listed below and indicated by me:

**Licensed Cheesemaker (employee) - - \$12.50**

**Plant Operator:**

<b>Up to 2 million lbs. milk annually</b>	<b>- - 25.00</b>	<b><input type="checkbox"/></b>
<b>2 to 4 million lbs. milk annually</b>	<b>- - 50.00</b>	<b><input type="checkbox"/></b>
<b>4 to 7 million lbs. milk annually</b>	<b>- - 75.00</b>	<b><input type="checkbox"/></b>
<b>Over 7 Million lbs. milk annually</b>	<b>- - 100.00</b>	<b><input type="checkbox"/></b>

Dues shall be payable semi-annually in advance unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors.

Retirement as a cheesemaker for any reason shall void this agreement.

.....  
Name of member

.....  
Name of factory

.....  
Address

.....  
County

.....  
Date of application

**Return to**

**WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION**  
**Plymouth, Wisconsin**

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

**APPLICATION****FOR****ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP**

\* \* \*

The undersigned hereby applies for Associate Membership in the

***Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association***

for the year ....., as authorized and provided for in the By-Laws.

Minimum annual dues are \$25.00 payable in advance.

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Name

---

Address

---

Address Mail to the Attention of

Date.....

**Return to**

**Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association**  
**Plymouth, Wisconsin**

## ARTICLES OF THE WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

(As Amended November 12, 1942)

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### ARTICLE I

The undersigned has associated and do hereby associate themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under Chapter 86 of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898 and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, the business, purpose and object of which corporation shall be the education of its members for better work in the art of making cheese, the care and management of factories, the sale of their products, and the weeding out of incompetency in the business of cheese making, the further object of the corporation is to demand a thorough revision and rigid enforcement of such laws as will protect the manufacture of honest dairy products against undue competition from deceitful and dangerous imitations, and to unite the rank and file of its members in instituting a regular crusade against the unjust practice of pooling milk at cheese factories by weight, without regard to the butterfat which it contains.

A further aim is to unite the 2,000 or more cheesemakers and all associations of cheesemakers in Wisconsin under a state-wide plan for united action on all state-wide problems affecting cheesemakers.

### ARTICLE II

This corporation shall be known as the "Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association," and its principal office shall be at the home office of the Secretary.

### ARTICLE III

The association shall be a corporation without capital stock.

**Active Membership.** Any cheesemaker, past or present, in Wisconsin, may become an active member in this association, with the right to vote and speak in all association meetings by paying the annual membership fee, as fixed by the By-Laws, in advance to the Secretary of the Association, for the current calendar year.

**Associate Membership.** Any other person, not eligible to become an active member, may become an associate member of this association and attend all meetings of the association, but not to vote, by paying in advance the annual membership fee, as fixed by the By-Laws, to the Association Secretary for the current calendar year.

#### ARTICLE IV

**Section 1.** The general officers of said Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and a Board of Directors consisting of five members of the Association together with the officers.

**Section 2.** The term of the officers of the Association shall be one year or until their successors are elected at the next annual meeting following their election, and until such successors qualify. At each meeting of the members of the Association there shall be elected director for the term of three years to replace directors whose terms are expiring. The election of officers and directors shall be by ballot, **except in case of a single nominee**, when election by acclamation may be substituted. A majority of all the votes shall decide an election.

#### ARTICLE V

**Section 1.** The principal duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the members of the Association during his term of office. He shall appoint special committees. He shall appoint a committee on resolutions, and a program committee. He shall also provide for suitable medals at the expense of the Association.

**Section 2.** The Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President in the latter's absence.

**Section 3.** The principal duties of the Secretary of the Association shall be to keep a complete and accurate record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Association and to attend all meetings, keep a correct account of the finances received, pay all moneys into the hands of the Treasurer and receive his receipts therefore. He shall keep a record book and suitable blanks for his office. He shall make a full and complete report at each annual meeting of the correct state of the finances and standing of the Association. He shall also procure certificates or

other evidence of membership and every person joining the Association shall receive one signed by the Secretary, Assistant Secretary or by any proper authorized fieldman or solicitor of members.

The Secretary shall qualify for office by filing with the President a satisfactory bond at the expense of the Association.

**Section 4.** The principal duties of the Treasurer shall be faithfully to care for all monies entrusted to his keeping, paying out the same only on proper authorization. He shall file with the Secretary of the Association all bonds required by the Articles of Incorporation or the By-Laws. He shall make at the annual meeting a detailed statement of the finances of the corporation. He shall keep a regular book account, and his books shall be open to inspection at any time by any member of the Association.

**Section 5.** The Board of Directors shall be the Executive Committee and shall audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer and present a report of the same at the annual meeting; Executive Committee shall procure a place to hold the meeting, make all rules and regulations pertaining thereto and pertaining to exhibits and make arrangement for reception committees, hotel rates, hall and all necessary preliminary arrangements for each and every meeting.

**Section 6.** The Committee on Program shall make all arrangements for the proper working of the conventions, assigning all subjects, arranging for speakers, and make the division of time allowed to the discussion of each topic, to determine upon the time for the election of officers, conducting business meetings, and any other matters that may properly come under this division.

**Section 7.** The Committee on resolutions shall draw up such resolutions as the exigencies of the time may require and which shall express the sense of the Association.

**Section 8.** The said officers shall perform such additional or different duties as shall from time to time be imposed or required by the members of the corporation in annual meeting, or by the Board of Directors or as may be prescribed from time to time by the By-Laws, and any of the duties and powers of the officers may be performed or exercised by such other officer or officers, or such other person or committee as the corporation or Board of Directors may authorize.

**ARTICLE VI**

The Treasurer of the corporation shall give satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

**ARTICLE VII**

These Articles may be altered or amended at any regular session of any annual meeting of the members, provided the proposed alterations or amendments shall have been read before the Association at least twenty-four hours previously, and provided also that such alterations or amendments shall receive a two-thirds vote of the members present.

**ARTICLE VIII**

The corporation shall hold a meeting of members annually during each calendar year at such time as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

**ARTICLE IX**

**Section 1.** To promote united action by all cheesemakers and associations within the State, any cheesemakers' association in Wisconsin, all of those members are also members of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, shall be an affiliate of the State Association. Each such affiliate shall aid in the state-wide work of this Association as required by these Articles and By-Laws, but each affiliate shall be independent and self-governing in all its own local affairs and business.

**ARTICLE X**

Members of this Association, who in the future, are found guilty of repeatedly violating the State law or whose activities are in conflict with the best interests of the Association may be barred from membership in this Association at any time by a majority vote of the Directors.

**BY-LAWS****of****WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION****ARTICLE I****Appointive Officers**

In addition to the officers provided for in the Articles, there shall be chosen by the Directors for a term not to exceed three years an Executive Secretary, and for a term not to exceed one year, a Field Manager and a General Counsel.

**ARTICLE II****Duties**

The Executive Secretary shall assist all officers, and, under the direction of the officers and directors, he shall devote full time to the management of the Association and promote the general welfare of the Association and the cheese industry.

The Field Manager shall assist the officers and Executive Secretary, assist the members wherever possible and generally promote the organization throughout the State.

The General Counsel shall assist and advise the officers and the members.

**ARTICLE III****Salaries**

The remuneration of all officers and employees shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

**ARTICLE IV****Membership Dues**

The membership dues of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association shall be fixed by the Board of Directors. Until changed by the Directors, annual membership dues shall be as follows:

**Active Members**

Licensed Cheesemaker (employee)	\$ 12.50
<b>Plant Operator:</b>	
Up to 2 million pounds milk annually	25.00
2 to 4 million pounds milk annually	50.00
4 to 7 million pounds milk annually	75.00
Over 7 million pounds milk annually	100.00
<b>Associate Members—Minimum</b>	<b>25.00</b>

**ARTICLE V****Official Publication**

Membership in the Association shall include subscription to the official publication designated by the Board of Directors.

**ARTICLE VI****Fiscal Year**

The fiscal year of the Association shall commence November 1st.

**ARTICLE VII****Amendments**

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present.

## PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, October 24th. — 2:30 P. M.

President Leonard E. Kopitzke, presiding.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Ladies and gentlemen, we have to get started. I am certainly happy to see so many here this early in the session. I am positive before this meeting is over that it will be one of the largest conventions we have ever held. If not, a lot of liars live in this state. We are going to have a large crowd because everybody and his brother and sister, when we got around the country, told me they were going to be at the convention.

There are certain things about a city that are outstanding. Not all are perfect. One of these things about Fond du Lac is that we have cheese makers all around us.

This year your exhibit is wonderful. There is plenty of room for its display, and I believe everybody is enjoying our convention headquarters. I don't think the bus service is bad and I think everything is going to work out fine.

It is now not only a pleasure, but a privilege to introduce to you the Honorable Mayor Weis, who is going to welcome you.  
(Applause.)

MAYOR WEIS: Mr. President, members of this Convention: Fond du Lac welcomes you here today, and always welcomes you on any occasion. It is our hope that you will return with this convention year after year, and you will always be welcome in our city.

I would like to tell you a few of the highlights, or give you a few of the highlights of the city of Fond du Lac. You have not had your convention here for some time. I think, since the last time you had your convention in our city we have made some vast improvements in our community. On the north side of our city we have a new sewage disposal plant, one of the most modern in the state and nation. It cost \$1,400,000.00, and if you have an opportunity today or tomorrow or any time, to visit the plant, I hope you will do so. This Saturday we have a convention of the sewage plant operators in the state and they are making their headquarters out there during part of the day. Also, over on Wabash Avenue, we have a new school—Elizabeth Waters School. You may have heard of Elizabeth Waters' Dormitory at Madison. She was a teacher in our school here and assistant principal. We erected an

elementary grade school in her honor, and it cost the city of Fond du Lac one million dollars. It is something we are very proud of. In the past spring we opened up to the public a new swimming pool. It is over at Chambers Park. It is a new recirculating and purification pool. The water changes in the pool every six hours; and if you visit the city at any time during this summer you are welcome to swim in the pool, and also to visit our Lakeside Park.

We have many industrial places that welcome you here today, some of the outstanding industries that we have in the city—and you all know the Damrow Brothers, manufacturers of dairy machinery. They have an exhibit here. The Fred Reuping Company, the world's finest tanners of leather, the Machine Company of which you saw pictures of their progress in this great war effort building a new machine to model the wings for the great airplane factories for the fighters in the air, are an important part of our community. We have other things in our city that should interest you when you are here.

I know that I can say that if you enter a limited parking zone in the city, if you will mail the ticket to me if you overtime park, or if you mail it to your secretary, we will take care of it. I am pretty sure you have courtesy cards issued to you, and if you do, just send them in.

Fond du Lac is a growing city. It is a convention city, and we are mighty proud that you chose our city again as your convention city this year. I hope that you will continue to select Fond du Lac as your convention city.

The citizens of Fond du Lac—I represent them—welcome you. Fond du Lac's industrial works and the merchants welcome you here. I might add that everyone wishes you success in your convention, and may it be for the betterment of your industry that you are here assembled today.

Mr. President, it has been a great pleasure for me to be here with you; and, I say, thank you again for selecting Fond du Lac as your convention city.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Mayor Weis. I am sure we are all happy to be here. We do like Fond du Lac. I think that the only thing necessary here in Fond du Lac is a nice large building, conveniently located, so large groups can be accommodated. I believe the Mayor also feels that need. If they had that, they would

have everything that it takes to have their conventions held here because it is more centrally located than Milwaukee.

What he told you about parking is right. They don't have courtesy cards, but if you have a ticket, do as the Mayor told you. Send it to the secretary, or leave it at the hotel and they will send it to the police department. Write your name on the back of the ticket and say you are attending the Cheese Markers' Convention.

Thank you, Mayor Weis. I was supposed to have a piece of aged cheese for you, but I will have to send it to you, or give it to you later in the meeting.

The next speaker needs no introduction. He was a cheese maker for many years. He is not making cheese anymore, but is buying whey. I am very happy at this time to present Charles C. Brick, our vice-president, who will give the response to Mayor Weis. Mr. Charles C. Brick.

(Applause.)

VICE-PRES. BRICK: Mayor Weis, Mr. President, fellow cheese makers, and ladies and gentlemen: First of all I want to thank the Mayor for inviting us to this fair city for another year. I know we have a lot of problems to discuss in the next few days, and I don't think that I should take a lot of your time. I hope you will stay for the entire two days, and make this convention a success. Thank you.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Charley. That was short and sweet.

Now I wonder if Dr. Price and Mr. Erekson are here? At this time the discussion of standardizing milk is scheduled. We are not going to have any speeches, but these two gentlemen are going to come up here and you will have the opportunity to ask any questions you would like to have answered about standardization. We are going to try hard not to take more than 20 or 30 minutes at the outside for the discussion of this problem because, as your vice-president told you, there are many problems to be discussed this afternoon, and when we get into the resolutions, we will run into a lot of problems.

Are Dr. Price and Mr. Erekson here? If so, I wish they would come forward.

(Dr. Price and Mr. Erekson come forward.)

Again, it is a pleasure and privilege to introduce these two gentlemen who have done a lot of work in educating us on the problems of standardization. I am most happy to present Dr. Price of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Erekson.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Has anybody any questions in their mind they would like to ask either of these gentlemen? I bet I can get Erekson started. Does it pay to use powder in standardization of milk for making cheese?

MR. EREKSON: It is a real pleasure to give an answer to that question. I had an opportunity to speak to most of you in the series of meetings we held throughout the state. In my idea it is a waste of time to use powder in making cheddar cheese. It is not going to pay until the price of powder is so low that you can buy it at a price much lower than 60 cents, which is the amount you can recover from the solids in skim milk. If you buy the powder necessary to make a high grade cheese, that is going to cost you 17 or 18 cents a pound. At that rate, if you recovered 30 per cent of the solids in the milk as cheese solids, you will not be able to make money in using that powder in standardizing cheese. That is my opinion. I would like a challenge to it, if anybody thinks he can do anything with it.

PRES. KOPITZKE: He invited a challenge. Would Dr. Price like to say a few words on that, or would you rather wait for the next question.

DR. PRICE: I didn't listen to Mr. Erekson. Mr. Mooney was interrupting, but first I would like to see how many attended the sectional meetings. Will those who attended those meetings please raise their hands. There is still quite a number that have not attended.

It is indeed a pleasure to be here, ladies and gentlemen.

The question of whether powder can be used profitably to make cheese depends upon several factors. First of all there is a question of how much the powder costs. The next thing is how much moisture you are going to put in the cheese because that indicates how much of an increase there is going to be in the yield that you get. Finally, and this may be more important, how much you get out of your cheese is going to determine whether you get a profit or whether you don't out of the powder. I am interested

in the possibility of gain, when the price of cheese increases. The standardization of milk for cheese which is to be made into cheddar cheese may not be as profitable today because of its price as compared to the gain which you can get if you are merchandising your cheese in some of the smaller forms, where the price per pound is higher. I also think that some of the things which Arthur Erekson has been thinking of in years past, that is in the payment for the fat and solids in cheese, might be the answer which would please some of you cheese makers better than trying to get those gains or payments for the fat through a standardization procedure, whether you standardize with powder or removal of cream, or by the addition of skim milk.

**PRES. KOPITZKE:** I thank you, Dr. Price. Now I think Doctor presented something about buying milk on a solids basis. I didn't read the question in the beginning. Do you have any questions on the subject. Would you like to hear a discussion on that. (No response.) Don't all talk at once. I think everybody knows all the answers.

I think I am going to ask one of these gentlemen, Mr. Erekson, I believe mentioned it several times, will he put in his two cents worth on buying on a solids basis? We would also like to hear from Dr. Price on that question.

**MR. EREKSON:** I would be happy to because I believe this is one of the most important questions before the dairy industry today.

First of all we see a real interest in the proteins of milk. Nutritionists are talking about it all over the country today—how to enrich our bread, our flour, add to breakfast foods. The nutritionists are emphasizing the unique value of the milk proteins in the diet, and milk contains all the acids necessary to build cells. and those acids are so essential that they are as necessary as the vitamins. Milk protein contains all of them. That means milk protein will have more and more importance as we go along. We have been unable to duplicate the food value and the flavor characteristics of milk protein, with any other protein from vegetable sources, that we have in cheese. Protein in cheese is delectable. We feel it is unmatched in any other food. That being the case, it means it will be a long time before we will have any imitations of cheese. As long as we have no imitations of a cheaper source, it means our product is more valuable, and perhaps increasing in value. This all points to the future of the value of milk protein.

Butterfat substitutes have been placed on the market, and today we see sales of margarine increase and butter dropping off as well as the consumption of butter per capita dropping. That means then that butterfat is going to decline in its relative value to protein, so in the future we should have a cow producing protein efficiently rather than just the fat. Before we select a breed of cattle we must measure the amount of protein they produce. That has never been done on a systematic basis, and has not been done because we have no reliable test for the casein of milk. Until we get such a test we are going to be fumbling around in the dark. So I think the big problem for us today is to develop an acceptable and efficient test for casein. When we get it we can measure the amount of casein and the amount of fat and add it together and use those two figures of the per cent of value of cheese solids that we should pay for because those are the two constituents we reclaim in our cheese, and they make up 90 per cent of the solids in cheese.

So I say, for an organization such as you have here today, you should be interested in promoting the development of this test, and eventually educating the farmers and cheese makers with respect to this method of paying for cheese. When you do, you will have the main solution of the problem of low test, and you will have a sound basis of making progress. Until you get that the application of standardization will only deceive you and leave you disappointed in its results. I say that knowing with standardization you can approach only about a third of the way toward solving the problem of having the low test factory compete with the high test factory, with the low test factory paying less for milk.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Mr. Erekson. Certainly some of you must have some questions. I wish you would get the discussion started. We have a few more minutes.

MR. MULLOY: Several years ago at a convention in Fond du Lac, at the armory, we had the Froker plan explained to us. It was for paying for milk on the fat-plus-solids basis. My question is, how close does the Froker plan come to your idea of paying for the fat-plus-solids idea?

PRES. KOPITZKE: The question is how close does the Froker plan come to Mr. Erekson's plan in paying for the fat-plus basis.

MR. EREKSON: The Froker plan comes very close to pay-

ing for the milk according to the fat and casein composition, based on, what shall we say, a theory based on figures that have been checked for quite a large number of samples and from which they found a certain relationship between the fat content and the casein content of milk. The Froker plan was worked out to take that into consideration as well as the cost of making cheese and handling whey cream. I think it is a much better plan than the straight fat basis, and will divide up the money so the farmers will be paid more in line with what they produce. I would, therefore, be highly in favor of starting a plan of that kind rather than the straight fat. But it still doesn't give us the final system, that is one based on actual tests and not upon averages which we have as a basis for the Froker plan. I realize that the Froker plan has been tried. I took out one of the old Butter-Cheese Journals from 1939 and there were references in that magazine on the subject of standardization as compared to the Froker plan of paying for milk. The cheesemakers said they tried the plan but it didn't work because the high test farmers didn't get as much for their milk, or that the old factory averages were lower than the competing factory. It will be because there are less cheese solids in the high test than in the low test milk and it is impossible for the high test factory to pay as much for butter fat as the low test factory.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Mr. Erekson. I wonder if Dr. Price would like to have a word on that? Dr. Price, would you like to say a word on this question of buying milk on a solids basis?

DR. PRICE: I think that Erekson had a good point. The payment for milk on a fat-and-solids basis will return to the farmer the true value that the milk will earn when it is turned into cheese. I like the idea.

The Froker plan, as Arthur indicated, will pay for the milk properly, if the milk is normal in composition, that is, if it contains a logical or theoretical amount of casein per pound of fat. Now all milk doesn't do that, and that is why the point which he made about an analytical procedure becomes particularly important. If the milk contains less than the normal amount of casein per pound of fat, that milk then will not satisfy the Froker formula for calculating the value of the milk. There will be less cheese produced by that milk than the formula allows for, so the man using it would be at a distinct disadvantage. At certain times of the year that is particularly true. For example, during the summer at our meetings we heard some comments about the low fat

content of cheese made in May and June. It happens when the animals go on pasture the protein content of the milk increases faster in the milk than the fat content, so you have a situation there where again a formula for calculating solids of milk which might be based upon a fat test of the milk would not give a correct estimate of the milk composition.

Now we come back to the question of analytical procedures for milk to be paid for on a fat and total solids, or fat and casein basis. You do have some methods available to you for factory practice. Dr. Babcock was very much interested in the use of a lactometer as a means of evaluating the milk for the solids-not-fat content. Other men worked on this question, too. Dr. Sharpe and Hart covered quite recently some information on that subject. It was interesting to us at least in our experiments during this past six months where we have been concerned with the standardizing problem particularly, and most recently to find that comparison of methods of estimating solids-not-fat with the lactometer is a pretty good method when it is compared with more careful analytical procedures such as one would follow in the well known Majoli tester. That is an apparatus which will dry the milk so you can calculate the solids-not-fat content if you know the fat. A check of those findings with the lactometer compilations would seem to indicate that if the occasion comes when you feel that you will want to pay for milk on a fat-and-solids basis, you will have a pretty good approach if you standardize your method of using the lactometer.

The second method of getting at the value of the solids that you use in making cheese is to use a casein test. At the Shawano meeting I mentioned that Vincent Siron, who was in the room, and who was making some analyses by a careful analytical procedure to determine the casein content of the milk, and at the same time measuring the casein by a titrate method. It is like the acid test in its essential procedure. The milk is neutralized with alkali, and a small amount of formaldehyde is measured in the milk and the pink color disappears. It will turn white again. Then by adding more of the alkali you again bring back that pink color, and the amount of alkali that you use to restore the pink color which was destroyed by the formaldehyde is directly related to the casein in the milk. We made those comparisons in some detail before the Shawano meeting, and you will be interested to know that our estimates by the titration method agreed with the analyses by the careful and analytical procedure so closely that we had to measure the difference in the second decimal place. In other words where

the analytical method showed 2.5 of casin we would show 2.54 in the titration method. There is a possibility of using either of those methods.

In paying for milk, the use of the fat-plus-casein method will return exactly the same amount of money to the high test patron as will the Froker-Hardin method. It will return to the low test patron exactly the same amount that the Froker-Hardin method will pay. So, if you don't like the complications of the Froker-Hardin formula, you can measure the casein content of the milk added to the fat content and proceed with your payments that you do now for the fat content, except that the combined value of the fat and casein will be reduced per pound, but the true value to the farmers will be in proportion to the cheese-making characteristics their milk will earn.

PRES. KOPITZKE: I have another question handed in by our good friend Martin Parsons, from Dorchester. Here is the question. Now that standardization of milk for cheese is established policy, would it not be logical to buy and sell cheese on a butterfat basis? I believe that is directed to Mr. Erekson.

MR. EREKSON: The difficulty of buying and selling cheese on the fat basis is tied up with the fact that this will not solve the problem. In the first place, you can't make it work with the small styles. You might make it work with cheese for processing purposes. There again you have complications, and the best one could do in paying for the fat content of cheese would be to return to the cheese maker what he would get for the surplus fat, what he would get for it as cream. When you sell fat as cream, you lose money on it. If you have two factories, one with milk that tests 4.5% butterfat, and the other 3% butterfat, and the one with the 4.5% took out some of the fat and sold it as cream, the one selling the cream would not get the dollar a pound that he paid for the cream, but only 75 cents. So on every pound that he sells he loses a quarter out of the dollar. It is impossible to make money that way.

MR. PARSONS: I think I see the point. If I paid a dollar a pound for fat and sold it for 75¢, there is no money in it.

PRES. KOPITZKE: I believe our time is just about up. Thank you, Mr. Erekson.

Dr. Price, would you like to say a word on this?

This is your meeting, if you want the discussion to go on a

little longer, after Mr. Price says a word, okay. I am just your chairman. It's your meeting. If you want more discussion on this after Dr. Price is through, we will have it. What is your pleasure? How many are in favor of continuing. Will those who wish to continue raise their hands?

DR. PRICE: The question of the profits on this standardization method and the return on the cheese on a fat-and solids basis is an interesting one. The payment on the basis of fat-and-solids content is a most interesting one. Now, let me give you this information. I took the price of—let me back track a little. Mr. Erekson mentioned the comparison of the cheese for processing and cheese in small styles, that is a good point. On the cheese in small styles I took the price of 39¢ and checked with the formulas which I know that many of you men have in your pockets, or at home, with these results. By removing the cream from the 3.7 milk, according to the tables which I gave you previously, the gain today would be 4.88 cents per hundredweight of that milk. Now that estimate again is based on the butterfat being worth 73 cents at your plant and with cheese at 39, and with a fat content of the milk 3.7. The gain by adding dry skim milk to the same milk containing 3.7 fat, I calculate, with cheese selling at 39 cents, that would be the daisies, would be 5.02 cents per hundred pounds of milk. Now, concerning the removal of fat that Mr. Erekson spoke of, and that it would not be profitable to do it, I jotted down a couple of figures here while he was talking. If you take a hundred pounds of dry matter with 52 per cent of fat in the dry matter, which is a low amount, but let's say we all start at that point. We can start any range we want to and we can go through the calculations that we want to and get the same results. But I give these figures because I think they are easy to think about. Suppose we take 100 pounds of dry matter with 52 pounds of fat in it—that is 52 per cent fat. How much dry material will there be in that hundred pounds? Forty-eight pounds that is not fat in that dry matter. Now, the difference between 48 and 52 is four pounds, and that four pounds is fat which is over and above the minimum required, or the 50 per cent level. Now we don't want to try to hit 50 per cent because if you do you will slop over on the low side. Now suppose you take out the four pounds of fat. It is worth 73¢. Then we have 48 pounds of solids not fat, and 48 pounds of fat. That leaves 96 pounds of dry matter. Now the question is, how much cheese will that 96 pounds of dry matter make. Now that will figure out if we take another easy figure—40 per cent moisture, and that means 60% dry mater. Now, if we convert that 96 pounds

of dry matter to cheese with 40% moisture, we will have 160 pounds of cheese, a reduction of the cheese that we would have made, if we didn't take the four pounds out, for if it was not taken out we would have 166.6 pounds of cheese. So we have lost by that transaction 6.6 pounds of cheese, or rather, we lost the dry matter to make 6.6 pounds of cheese. If you multiply 4 by 73¢ it comes out \$2.92, and if you multiply 6.6 by 39¢, the price of daisy cheese, you come out somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2.60, representing a gain of 30¢ on 100 lbs. of dry matter, which I think represents about the dry matter in 2,000 pounds of milk. If you increase the pounds of dry matter, you make more money.

Now that is figuring the returns on a basis that you were talking about, Art, that is of removing the fat in the dry matter, and it is amazing to me how closely the gain approximates the gain which we calculate in the other method, that is by the formulas which you have in your hand.

By the way, would anybody care to indicate whether they have used the table which we gave them this summer on standardization, and would they care to indicate whether they filled the bill or whether they were unsatisfactory? We would be very anxious to have your reactions in that respect. You may not want to do it in the meeting, but if you see me later outside, I would be glad to have you tell me about it, or if you give us your advice at this time we would be glad to hear from you.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Dr. Price, and Mr. Erekson. I think this has been a fine discussion, but I believe we have used up a little more time than I said we would. Yet, it is your meeting, and if anybody has any more questions, we will be glad to have them. If not, I think that we should go on because the resolutions are going to take a long time. There is going to be a lot of discussion on them.

So Dr. Price and Mr. Erekson, I want to thank you very kindly not only for what you did today, but for attending the regional meetings.

Now we will go into the resolutions.

(Applause as Dr. Price & Mr. Erekson leave the room.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Now any subject that you would like to discuss; or would you like to discuss this subject a little more. This is a session for licensed cheese makers only. If you wish no further discussion, the next will be the reports of the officers. It

so happens that I have to give mine first. It will be short; and if you will bear with me, I will be through in a few minutes.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It is not only a pleasure but a privilege to greet you and to welcome you to our 60th Annual Convention. As you know this is also the centennial year of the cheese industry of our grand country.

George Washington died in 1799. The first cheese factory was built in 1851 by Jesse Williams at Rome, New York, only fifty-two (52) years later so our industry is not an infant.

It is very fitting that we honor the memory of that great pioneer at this meeting.

Many hardships were endured by those early pioneers and we should be thankful for their courage and foresight. They were the ones who were instrumental in building not only our great industry but our Nation as well.

They have passed on. Blessed is their memory. Now it is our responsibility to see that the good work that they have started is continued so that our Nation and industry remain great.

In spite of the many hardships it must have been a pleasure to live and work with those honest and upright men of that day.

When we see the shady deals pulled by some in our government as well as in our industry we wonder just how long it will remain great. We need more MacArthurs and McCarthys and fewer Brouders and Hisses.

No doubt most of you were just as surprised and disgusted as I was when you read the facts that were presented by our great leader, Douglas MacArthur at the Legion convention at Miami. It is astounding. Is it any wonder that our citizens lose faith in their officials?

Yes, the early pioneers had their hardships and their problems. You and I have them too. There have been problems to cope with the beginning of time. There will be problems until the end. 1951 has been no exception. In fact, if anything, it has been worse than before.

In spite of all the regulations and quality talk I have received more complaints from dealers and makers than any previous year.

While the blue test is helpful it is not too beneficial in selecting the best milk to be used in the process of making cheese.

The Legislature has again required a lot of our time. If I told you how many trips Mr. Mooney and I had to make just for the bill which exempts Wisconsin cheese from property tax you probably would not believe it. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 3 without much opposition. Then things began to happen. The opposition got busy and induced one of the Assemblymen to amend the bill to the affect that only cheese sixty days old or less would be exempt instead of all cheese while it is aging.

Another matter which caused a lot of confusion was the arresting of cheesemakers for violating the weight limits in various parts of the state. George and I had a conference with Governor Kohler who very graciously consented to calling a conference in his office to discuss the matter. This conference was attended by the Governor, Senator Jess Miller and Assemblyman Hugh Harper, Chairman of the Highway Committees of both Houses, Jim Law, of the Highway Department, Donald McDowell of the Department of Agriculture, Wm. Purdue and your representatives and officers.

As a result of this conference the limits were raised from 4 to 6 tons making it possible to haul about 65 cans of milk without violating the law.

We surely appreciate the wonderful cooperation from Governor Kohler in this case and others.

We cannot detail every item of service rendered, and I can think of only one matter that we may not have taken care of to your complete satisfaction—and that is the price basis of paying for milk.

Let's be frank about this and admit the facts—you and you alone can correct the situation.

The Association can, and will, step in where complaints seem to indicate some factory is employing a price basis inconsistent with economics, good business and honest method.

(Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the next is the report of our treasurer, Mr. Hernke. He is not feeling well and can not be at the convention.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Period from October 1, 1950 to September 30, 1951

## BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 1950

In:

Farmers State Bank of Potter .....	\$ 3,845.38
Hilbert State Bank .....	4,238.31
Dairy State Bank .....	10,554.13
United States Bond — Series G .....	1,000.00
Petty Cash Fund .....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,737.82

## RECEIPTS

From Oct. 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1951

Dues — Active Members .....	26,548.00
Dues — Associate Members .....	5,250.00
Interest .....	130.80
Booth Rental .....	1,370.00
Prize Money .....	1,910.00
Convention Cheese Sold .....	1,799.76
Convention Miscellaneous .....	801.42
Miscellaneous .....	1,056.62
	<hr/>
	38,866.60 \$58,604.42

## DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries .....	19,879.75
Travel .....	10,195.30
Rent .....	558.00
Printing and Stationery .....	206.44
Postage, Freight and Express .....	489.47
Telephone, Telegraph and Light .....	586.81
Supplies .....	188.10
Social Security .....	172.34
Convention Expense .....	6,415.50
Furniture and Equipment .....	13.38
Miscellaneous .....	964.53
Organization and Membership .....	1,282.90
	<hr/>
	40,952.52

## CASH ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1951

**In:**

Farmers State Bank of Potter	3,153.66
Hilbert State Bank	2,738.31
Dairy State Bank	10,659.93
United States Bond — Series G	1,000.00
Petty Cash Fund	100.00
	17,651.90
	\$58,604.42

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Hilbert, Wisconsin  
October 17, 1951

Mr. President and Memebers of the  
Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association.  
My Dear Friends:

Again I am pleased to submit herewith my annual report of the Association's receipts and disbursements, for the year October 1, 1950 to September 30, 1951. This report contains a condensed and a detailed report.

It is with no lack of interest in the Association, that I feel compelled to ask that I be relieved of the duties of Treasurer for the coming year.

My associations with officers, directors and members carries a wealth of pleasant memories, which will be shared in the future with my successor

With kind wishes to each one of you, I am, and always will be,

Your friend,

George Hernke  
Treasurer

Next would be the report of our Executive Secretary, Mr. Mooney. Now I want you people to know that this convention is concerned, it didn't just happen. It took lots of hard work. Mr. Mooney worked hard and long preparing for the convention. He needs no introduction at this time. So again it is my pleasure to present to you our executive secretary who will read the report of Mr. Hernke, and give his own report as executive secretary.

(Applause.)

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT**

**EXEC. SEC'Y MOONEY:** Mr. President, members and friends of the Association: A complete report of the past years activities of your state headquarters would take more time than we could ask for, and wouldn't interest all of you as a group, so I am going to hit the high spots.

We should start with the directives you gave us by resolutions a year ago this month. This is important because we are guided by your requests and wishes. Last year you adopted the following resolutions:

1. You thanked the many who supported your Milwaukee Convention.
2. You opposed the proposed Federal order requiring the purchase of milk on a graded basis, because it was of impossible and uneconomic application in the cheese industry. This order was not promulgated, and never went through.
3. You requested consideration and tax exemption of cheese owned and held by the manufacturer. That is now the law— Chapter 601, Laws of 1951, published August 2, 1951.
4. Referred to a single compensation insurance case which was not of general interest.
5. You asked that Order No. 124 permitting three openings on the truck instead of one which all trucks were using. We secured permission for the one on each side and the rear.
6. You asked for relief from the load limits on posted highways. We secured this through the Governor and the state highway commissioner. By the way, I want to mention that we have often times been criticized in not giving more publicity to what we do for our members. Good judgment causes us to refrain from seeking publicity. We try to serve you and we would have served no good interest in publicity in having the order rescinded. It would have been a direct affront to the Governor and the Highway Commissioner, and it would put us in a position of getting something that nobody else had. But the fact is the road limits were removed, and that is all you are interested in.
7. The proposed amendments to the department's Brick Cheese Grading order sponsored by the S.E.C.M.A. That has been granted by the State Department of Agriculture.

8. Requested the state legislature to enact laws permitting Wisconsin Cheese to conform to the new Federal standards. That was passed by the legislature, and is referred to as the standardization of milk for manufacture into cheese.

9. Requested the reduction in the statutory standard of butterfat in butter to be reduced from 82½ to 80 to meet the federal standards, and that of all the other 47 states. This was enacted into law by Chapter 361, Laws of 1951.

Members, that is the record of what we did with your directions of a year ago. You will pardon me if I add, a perfect record of performance and compliance; and I should add—it wasn't as easy as it sounds in this report.

At this time, may I impress upon you the seriousness with which you should consider every resolution presented to you this afternoon.

By them you are telling us what you want done. Several weeks ago our bulletin invited ideas, suggestions and resolutions to nearly a thousand members. I received ONE. This could be taken as evidence of satisfaction with your association's efforts.

A few thoughts at random that I would like to mention:

The American Dairy Association—you see these beautiful colored lithographs of dairy products spread out on the walls of this room, those are an example of what is being done by that association. Pick up every one of the popular magazines and you will find cheese mentioned in every single one in ads just as beautiful as any other type of ad in the magazine. I don't believe a single farmer would refuse to contribute if he understood what kind of a job his dollar is doing. And may I add this, your expense in the future is not getting less, but it is going to increase. There was a time when we manufactured 72 per cent of the nation's cheese, and in the past few years we have dropped to 50 per cent, or a little below. It is not optimism in looking forward to Wisconsin regaining its position. You didn't go down in tonnage, you continued to increase, but other states moved into the picture and reduced your per cent of the nation's production. We saw Texas move from 40th place up to 11th in cheese production. I don't know as you realize it but there were 63 factories in Texas, and now only a few, and nearly the same per cent of elimination of plants has spread throughout the south. That means the production of cheese is again on the shoulders of the Wisconsin Cheese Makers.

Now, I should mention Selective Service. There is no occupational deferment. It is hurting. We have kept in close contact with the national and state headquarters emphasizing the number of men in our industry, and few young men moving into the industry. It does little good to try to get a man above the draft age. It does little good to replace a drafted man with another of similar age. We are not underestimating the seriousness of this problem, and we believe that we will emphasize special and separate consideration for the cheese makers in Wisconsin. It was done in 1943, if you remember. This necessitates a resolution, and that is your job this afternoon.

The matter of high prices, I believe is covered by resolutions. So I won't touch on that except to say where you find a factory—and I am told there are some—paying more for butterfat than actually in the cheese, it should be investigated. It is hard to believe that that would be done. It reminds me of a story, and I believe it is a little off color.

A woman called the Police Department and said a big elephant is in my garden pulling up its vegetables with his tail. He said, "With his tail? What is he doing with the vegetables?" She replied, "If I told you, you wouldn't believe me." And that is true of such companies. If there is a member of our association paying prices for butterfat not economically feasible, we believe it is for the department and our association to step into the picture. We will have the cooperation of the department. As Don Mc Dowell said, "the department is on top to help, not on top to prosecute," and they will work for us. I might say in the cases referred to the association last year—and I make no reference to the dismissals before trial—your association didn't lose a single case for you members.

Now you see the size of the crowd present this year. I am going to ask you to help us by getting your banquet tickets early. We are limited to about 400, and we want you to have them. We have given a promise of 400 tickets, so help make this a pleasant evening, one which you will enjoy as well as learning something.

If I have given you anything worth while, I feel my time was well spent. I thank you.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you George, and thanks for making the announcement in regard to the banquet tickets.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPTZKE: I forget to tell you we have a couple young fellows with us today that have attended most of the conventions that this organization ever had. In fact one of them attended every convention—60 of them. And he says the only darn conventions that amounted to anything were the ones he attended. I am happy to present Mr. E. L. Aderhold and Mr. John D. Cannon.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Have you got a good story for the cheese makers, Mr. Aderhold? Come up and give us one or two.

MR. ADERHOLD: I might give one.

PRES. KOPITZKE: One would help pep up the crowd.

MR. ADERHOLD: Mr. President, this is a nice looking crowd. You know sometimes we read or hear somebody talking about the term, "stern reality". Mr. Kopitzke told me a while ago that he never realized the true meaning of stern reality until one day he saw two big fat women ahead of him wearing slacks.

(Applause.)

I was impressed with the nice lot of machinery they have here, up-to-date stuff. Some of it took a lot of pains to figure out. We have pretty smart men handling those things. By the way, I think the man that invented spaghetti must have had quite a needle on him.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Now, let's see Mr. Mooney mentioned about Mr. Mc Dowell speaking at Shawano, Marshfield and Beaver Dam, but the Shawano convention will be held on November 6-7, and as a director and member I take great pleasure in inviting you to come to that convention. It is always a very nice convention, and I can guarantee you a good time. There will also be a convention at Boscobel. That will be the 16th and 17th.

VOICE: I thought it was the 13th.

PRES. KOPITZKE: At any rate you will get the dates and details later.

As far as Selective Service is concerned, I don't know if Mr. Mooney mentioned it, it is up to your local board. They say they can't do anything, that will have to come from Madison. I have not found it that way. In a few cases we found Madison happy to

work along.

Well, we have a couple more reports. We have one gentleman who has been doing a lot of work for us, and a mighty handy man for the northern area. The state is large, and just recently we had a tough case there, and I said, "Go to Chippewa Falls and see Mr. Raihle." I am happy to report that Mr. Raihle did a very fine job. I know you cheese makers from the northern area love and respect him, and I am going to ask him to say a few words.

MR. PAUL RAIHLE: I had no idea that I was going to be called upon, and I have no report to make, excepting that most of the cheese makers in the northern part of the state are out of jail. I see John has a keeper with him—a fellow by the name of Pevane—but the cheese industry and the cheese makers in the northern part of the state are thoroughly behind the association. At Marshfield last week we had the Central Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Butter Makers' convention, and it was the largest convention in some 10 or 12 years. For the first time, we had to turn down 50 or 75 people who wished to attend the banquet. They are for the organization, and they realize that through the local and state organizations working together their problems will be solved. They realize they can't solve them as individuals, but together much can be accomplished.

I thank you for the opportunity to say a word.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Now we have one more report, and that is from our good friend, Mr. Horace Mulloy, who usually has charge of the cheese entries, and of the exhibit. His assistant was Mr. Ernie Jung—and right now I don't want to fail to mention that the beautiful display of cheese that you have seen is not only due to the efforts of Mr. Jung but also to the efforts of his good wife, Mrs. Jung. I think they deserve a great big hand for the cheese exhibit they have here.

(Applause.)

And now I will present a man who needs no introduction, our field manager, Horace Mulloy.

(Applause.)

MR. MULLOY: Pres. Kopitzke, ladies and gentlemen: Ernie says somebody else helped along fixing up the exhibit.

PRES. KOPITZKE: I should have known that. And that was Miss Yvonne Zinkgraf, our secretary in the office. Let's give her a hand.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: I should have known that. In fact, I think George Mooney threw a few ideas in it also.

(Applause.)

MR. MULLOY: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It says in the program book that H. P. Mulloy was to give a general report today. Surely you people don't expect a buck private to give a general's report. However, I do want to comment on the largest and best exhibit of cheese that has ever been shown at a Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Convention to my knowledge, and that goes back quite a few years—11 years that I, personally, supervised taking care of the exhibits and many years prior to that I attended conventions and looked over the exhibit carefully.

The cheese in Class I, mostly, scored very well—showed very good cheese throughout. The cheese in Class II showed good quality in the main. However, when we get into Class III there was a marked difference in the quality of cheese. Most of it was just cheese instead of exceptional quality cheese. Class I and II definitely showed exceptional quality of cheese.

I want to say right now that for the past several years I have cautioned members sending cheese in for exhibition purposes not to mark the boxes up with pencil or crayon with your name and address. It must be removed before the judges get them. We don't want the judges to know whose cheese they are scoring, and it is quite difficult to get the marks off the boxes. This year only five or six of them were marked up—a big improvement. Let's keep it up and maybe next year we will have none marked up. The card is your identification.

There were two mail shipments this year, one a Colby. It scored three, and if it hadn't laid in the post office here for too long a period of time, in too warm a room, it would have scored a lot more. One other cheese came in by mail, and suffered too from laying in the post office for too long a time. I can't recall the number of the score at the present time.

There are such things as breaks for the exhibitors, when it comes to scoring cheese in a contest such as ours. A couple of these

I would like to call to your attention.

In the first place when the cheese graders get a cheese that is of outstanding quality, it takes them some time before the cheese is set aside, and it creates a very pleasing effect in the mind of the cheese grader. Now, if the next cheese that he happens to cut should be just an average cheese or a state brand cheese, it is not likely to get as good a score as if scored just after three or four cheese of similar quality.

I just wanted to mention that because we have in this year's exhibit many new exhibitors and some of them no doubt will be disappointed with their scores, particularly in Class III. Most of the criticisms there are due to poor flavor and some of the criticisms marked on the score sheet that the grader signs on the score card will show those criticisms.

Another break that can happen, and did this year in one of the cheeses—the first cheese graded happened to be a very high quality cheese, and the grader made the remark, "If it's all going to be like this from here on up, a hundred is not going to be high enough to score this lot of cheese." Now, of course it wasn't that high, but I sincerely believe that the tendency on the grader's part might be to hold that cheese just a little lower than he ordinarily would if he hit it eight or ten entries later because of the feeling that he may have that he will get out of line.

(Note: The balance of Mr. Mulloys report covered matters which are part of the unpublished Council discussion.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you. The next is the report of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Horn will give the report of that Committee, and if there are any nominations from the floor, we will welcome them. After that you will have something to think over, and we will have the election of officers later.

Any time you want to put in any new officers, it is your privilege. I am sure we all want to do everything possible for the good of the organization. No one is indispensable. I am not going to stand for the closing of those nominations until I am completely satisfied that you have all had your say. I thank you.

You will now hear from Mr. Douglas Horn.

MR. HORN, Chairman, Committee on Nominations: Your committee on Nominations is pleased to make the following report:

We have nominated the following candidates:

President: Leonard E. Kopitzke of Marion

PRES. KOPITZKE: Any further nominations? We would be glad to have them from the floor at this time.

(No further nominations.)

Voice: I move that the nominations be closed.

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Mr. Brick, will you put the question?

MR. BRICK, Acting Chairman: You have heard the motion that the nominations be closed. It has been seconded. All those in favor will say, aye. Contrary, no. The motion is carried.

MR. HORN: Your committee nominated Mr. Edgar Peters of Plymouth for vice-president.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Any other nominations for vice-president? You all know Mr. Peters. He has been vice-president before. He has been very active in the organization, and I am sure would welcome any opposition.

Any further nominations?

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the nominations were closed.

MR. HORN: Your committee nominated Mr. A. H. Graf of Zachow for Secretary.

PRES. KOPITZKE: You have heard the nomination for secretary. Any further nominations from the floor.

VOICE: I nominate Mr. Milton Schultz from Reedsville.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Any other nominations. Has that received a second.

Nomination of Milton Schultz, duly seconded.

PRESIDENT KOPITZKE: It has been moved and seconded that Milton Schultz of Reedsville be nominated. Any other nominations? Are you ready for the question.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the nominations for Secretary be closed.

MR. HORN: Your committee nominated Mr. Harlan Watt of

Gillingham for Treasurer.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Further nominations for Treasurer?

VOICE: I nominate Mr. John Inabnet of Randolph.

Nomination duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Any further nominations? We have two good candidates—Mr. John Inabnet and Mr. Watt.

On Motion duly made, seconded and carried, the nominations for secretary were closed.

MR. HORN: The Committee nominated Mr. M. H. Parsons of Dorchester to succeed Mr. Emil Martin.

MR. PARSONS: It is impossible for me to accept the nomination. I wish to withdraw.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Now it is up to the floor.

On motion duly made and seconded, Mr. Henry Loehr of Calvary, Mr. Obert Raasch of Shawano and Mr. Lloyd Dickrell of Junction City, were nominated.

PRES. KOPITZKE: We now have three candidates for the office. Are there further nominations?

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the nominations were closed.

MR. HORN: For the office of director to succeed Emil Hansen we have two nominees—Emil Hansen and Pete Frigo.

PRES. KOPITZKE: We have two nominees. Any further nominations?

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the nominations were closed.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Well done, I thank you for your report, and I thank the members who worked on the Nominating Committee.

We will now have the resolutions presented and the election of officers, or do you want the election of officers first. Perhaps it would be just as well if we would have the election of officers now, instead of having them all start walking out, and no one left to vote on the election of the officers of our association. There is

nothing worse than not having a good crowd for the election of officers

What is your pleasure?

VOICE: Have the election of officers.

PRES KOPITZKE: I will now name a couple of tellers who will pass the ballots.

Tellers named by President Kopitzke:

Mr. Martin Parsons, Dorchester  
Mr. Art Woldt, Reedsburg  
Mr. Herman Schreiber  
Mr. Will Witterau

(Underlining indicates reporter unable to check these names.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Discussing our business is a great deal like the little boy working his arithmetic problems.

Father was sitting in the living room one night taking it easy, while his little boy was struggling over his arithmetic problems. The father finally said, "Can't I help you along with those problems? What are you doing?" The little boy said, "I can't find the common denominator." The old man said, "What to heck, they haven't found that yet? They were looking for that when I was a kid."

While the ballots are being distributed and collected, we will proceed with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. I am happy to present Mr. Edgar E. Peters.

(Applause.)

MR. PETERS: Mr. President, fellow cheese makers: I want to say before I start reading that your committee in my estimation did a very good and thorough job on the resolutions. We started at 8:00 and worked until 11:00, and we didn't sit down and do a lot of unnecessary talking.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 1

WHEREAS, our 61st Annual Convention now promises to be one of the largest in our history, and is the result of many contributing factors worthy of our recognition.

THEREFORE RESOLVED, that we publicly acknowledge the support and assistance of all who have in any way, helped make this an outstanding meeting; and FURTHER RESOLVED, that we make

special mention of the officials of Fond du Lac, "Dick" Mills of the local Chamber of Commerce, the donors of prize money, the booth exhibitors, the Cheese Reporter, convention speakers, the Dow Cheese Company and last but not least, the Judges of our Convention Cheese Scoring Contest.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

**PRESIDENT KOPITZKE:** You have heard the resolution read. It has been moved that it be adopted. Is there a second.

Motion duly seconded.

**PRES: KOPITZKE:** It has been moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Any discussion? (None voiced.) The question has been called for.

Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will say, aye. Contrary, no. The motion is carried.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 2

WHEREAS, our Divine Creator has summoned several of our members to their eternal reward during the past year.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we extend to the bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy, and that we suspend all convention proceedings while we pay silent tribute to their beloved memory. (Convention will stand.)

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Motion duly seconded.

Resolution called for a rising vote of the assembly in solemn memory of those members who have departed this life.

Motion duly carried.

(Members assembled in convention stand for 60 seconds in loving memory of those who have passed away.)

#### RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS, our Federal Law presently places a limitation upon the importation of dairy products and oils, which is imminently fair, when necessarily considered in relation to our committed obligations to foreign countries; and whereas, our dairy industry, which constitutes the corner-stone of the nation's agricultural economy, is now suffering from an attack of "oleo", and further ex-

posures could be fatal.

**RESOLVED:** That we respectfully petition the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Agriculture to retain the present limitations on imports as provided in the so called "Andresen Amendment" thereby retaining in counter-balance the dairy industry's ability to assist in meeting the nation's financial and other commitments to foreign countries; further resolved, that, in our opinion this does not conflict with our foreign policy, and that to make large financial commitments abroad, carries a corresponding responsibility to fairly protect and preserve our nation's ability to pay.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

Motion duly seconded.

**PRESIDENT KOPITZKE:** That is a very good resolution. It is going to take a lot of fighting on Bill 2104-S, and The Congress is now adjourned so nothing can be done about it until the first of the year. By that time we will have to get our fences built and put up a fight.

It has been moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Is there any discussion? (None voiced.) Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will signify by the usual sign. Opposed, no. The motion is carried.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 4

WHEREAS, at least one employer of the state is devoting some of his salaried time to a program opposing the reinforcement of a law enacted by the 1951 session of our Legislature, when he should be performing his statutory duties.

WHEREAS, that we do not believe salaried state employees should be permitted to waste the taxpayer's money spending their time preaching against the enforcement of laws passed by our Legislature and signed by our Governor.

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Governor of Wisconsin be fully informed as to the individuals, name and his activities

Before I move the adoption of this resolution I would like to explain that it has been called to our attention that some employee in the state has been going around preaching against this law. We feel it is not his prerogative as an employee of the state, and it is not his job, to tear down what the legislature has passed.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution 4 be adopted as read. Any discussion? (None voiced.) The question is called for.

Those in favor of adopting the resolution will say, aye. Contrary, No. The resolution is adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 5

WHEREAS the high standard of members of a profession is generally maintained by an examining committee or Board of Examiners; and is not followed in the determination whereas, this is method of fitness of applicants for "Cheesemakers" license; and WHEREAS, we believe the professional standard of cheesemaking can be raised by provision for examination of applicants by a representative board.

Therefore resolved, that we recommend the appointment of a Committee by the president, to confer with the State Department of Agriculture on the creation of a Board of Examiners to determine the fitness of applicants for Cheesemaker's licenses.

Before moving the adoption of this resolution I want to say that we had a lot of discussion on this particular resolution. The method of applying for a cheese maker's license today—that is a new license—is quite technical. We, as cheese makers have nothing to say. The department makes the rules as to the man's fitness. We feel that we should have some voice in deciding on the type of examinations given to those wishing to obtain a license.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: I agree with Edgar. I believe this is a good resolution. In the first place some of the questions asked those writing the examination do not pertain to making good cheese at all, and I believe that the cheese makers should have something to say about this. I know a lot of good cheese makers will flunk the examination if called upon to answer the questions that they are asking at the present time.

Is there any discussion on the resolution. (None voiced.) The question is called for.

Those in favor of the resolution will say, aye. Opposed, no. The motion is carried, and the resolution is adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 6

WHEREAS, it is reported that minimum sanitary standards are being considered for dairy plants; and WHEREAS our present state laws impose upon all dairy plants, full compliance with our standards.

RESOLVED, that our high standard statutory sanitary standards required of dairy plants, would make the adoption of "minimum standards" a direct reflection on existing sanitary conditions.

I think you all know they have been talking standards for some time, and I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Do we hear a second?

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: It has been duly moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. Any discussion? (None voiced.) The question has been called for. Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will say, aye. Opposed, No. The motion is carried, and the resolution is adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 7

WHEREAS: Antibiotics have proven beneficial in the treatment of mastitis, and

WHEREAS: Research has shown that milk obtained from treated quarters of the cow's udder contains appreciable quantities of antibiotics through the sixth milking (72 hours following the final treatment) and

WHEREAS: It has shown, for example that even small quantities of penicillin will inhibit or retard lactic acid production in the progress of manufacturing cheese, buttermilk, and other dairy products which are dependent upon growth of lactic acid forming bacteria, and

WHEREAS: Substantial economic losses may result from the production of inferior products or from the total loss of milk intended for processing and

WHEREAS: It appears that the best approach to the solution of this problem lies in informing producers regarding these facts.

Therefore, be it RESOLVED: That The Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association give full suport to the solving of this problem by:

- (1) Urging all cheese factories that have dealings with milk producers to foster a program of producer education in cooperation with manufacturers of antibiotics, designed to give producers an understanding of the correct use of antibiotics.
- (2) Urging manufacturers of anitbiotics to omit or alter statements in advertisements which may be construed to imply that milk from treated quarters can be used without a waiting period after treatment.
- (3) Asking state and federal agencies to give serious consideration to the enactment of laws and/or regulations requiring containers of antibiotic preparations intended to be marketed direct to farmers for mastitis control to carry the following statement in a conspicuous place on the label of the product "Important! NO MILK OBTAINED from a mastitis treated quarter within 72 HOURS (6 milkings) after the last treatment with this product is to be marketed."

Before moving the adoption of this resolution, I would like to say that I think we have all had some experience, and will have more, with milk coming from infected herds which the farmer is treating, and bringing that milk to the factory immediately after treatment, and you are getting it into the vat, and wondering why you are experiencing difficulty in making your cheese.

I think your resolution committee thought this was of a serious nature, and I move the adoption of the resolution.

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: If there are any reporters in the room, I hope you will refrain from playing up these resolutions in the paper. The consuming public might think there is something wrong with the milk. We don't want this impression. As Mr. Mooney told you, the A.D.A. is doing such a splendid job in advertising our product, we want to be careful in how we play that up.

Is there any further discussion on this resolution? (None voiced.) if not, all those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will say, aye. Contrary, no. The motion is carried, and the resolution is adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

WHEREAS, there are some manufacturers in the state that pay patrons a price per pound of butterfat that cannot be reconciled with sound and honest business methods: and WHEREAS, unless satisfactorily explained to the State Department of Agriculture, constitutes a violation of the law prohibiting unfair methods of competition.

RESOLVED, that we urge the State Department of Agriculture to instigate proceedings in such cases, were proper complaint is filed, and that cease and desist orders are issued where violations are found.

We have never had a convention yet but what we have heard the story that they wonder how that man can pay the particular prices he is for the milk.

I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRESIDENT KOPITZKE: Do I hear a second?

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Any discussion? (None voiced.) Are you ready for the question? Those in favor will say, aye. Contrary, no. The motion is carried, and the resolution is adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 9

WHEREAS, Department Order 124, still penalizes the dairy plant desiring to support the quality program, and, that this constitutes a partial defeat of the state wide program, because corrective action promptly causes the loss of the affected patron, as shown by experience; and

WHEREAS, the prevention of shifting of a disciplined producer, for a very short time, would be a step forward in quality production. Therefore resolved, that we recommend an amendment to Section 10.07 of Order 124, providing that a producer whose milk has been rejected cannot deliver to another plant unless he can show a good quality record for the two days immediately preceding the delivery to such new plant.

Now, gentlemen, those of you at the Council Meeting know the remarks made by Mr. Mc Dowell, from the platform in a former meeting of the council, that if you reject No. 4 milk, and that farmer leaves, if that is the only No. 4 he has had, you have no recourse. You can't keep him there. He can leave; and we know of farmers who have done that.

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

I move the adoption of this resolution.

PRES. KOPITZKE: I might say that there was quite a bit of discussion on that resolution last night. Any discussion now. Did I hear a second?

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Anybody have any questions on that resolution?

VOICE: I think we should have a discussion on it.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Fine. Who will volunteer to lead the discussion. As it is today, if the record isn't bad, they get sore and go somewhere else, and the committee thinks they should have a cooling-off period.

MR. PETERS: Under the present law it states something to this effect, if you have a Number 4 milk—we all know it must be rejected. If the farmer has four consecutive tests of No. 4, he cannot leave, but if he has Three 4's and One 2, and leaves, you have no recourse. It was the feeling in the discussion last night that if a man who has one No. 4 and has a can of milk sent back and gets hot under the collar, if he could stay at your place for another 48 hours, he would cool off and stay there. I know from experience that is what happens. If you recall, I questioned Tony Madler about this last year. I had a man that never had anything but No. 2, and then he had a No. 4, and it was sent home. He was immediately so mad that he just left, and the next morning his milk went to another plant, and the answer was there is nothing I could do about it. Now I am satisfied that if he stayed for two days, he would have cooled off sufficiently to know that, perhaps, I was justified in sending it back. The present order does not provide for any cooling off period.

MR. FRED KREBS, Monroe: I think if we amend the order, or put something like that in the order, that the cheese makers will take advantage of it.

Another thing, if cheese makers don't want minimum standards, we shouldn't have the farmer under our thumb. Very few farmers are that way. They are opposed to being put under anybody's thumb.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Mr. Krebs said he didn't think we should impose any more on the farmer to try to get him under our thumb.

That was the statement that he made, at least it was to that effect. Thank you, Mr. Krebs, those are the things we want to hear.

Anybody else have anything they would like to say on that. (No response.) If there is no further discussion, are you ready for the question?

Has the motion been seconded?

VOICE: Yes, I seconded it.

Those in favor of the motion will say, aye. Opposed No. The motion is carried, and the resolution is adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 10

WHEREAS, the present national advertising of cheese during the month of October, satisfies any one of the values of the great work being done by the American Dairy Association; and WHEREAS, many producers in Wisconsin who are not supporting the program, would, if they understood it.

RESOLVED, that we, the Wisconsin Cheese Maker's Association, again renew, and repeat our endorsement of the American Dairy Association, and urge our members to secure their patrons support.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

PRES. KOPITZKE: It has been moved that the Resolution No. 10 be adopted.

Motion duly seconded.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Is there any discussion on this resolution. (No response) Those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will signify by the usual sign. Opposed, no. The motion is carried, and the resolution is adopted.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, that ends the resolutions. I thank Edgar Peters and the members of his committee for the work they did. We will try our level best to carry out your wishes this year.

The following is the tabulation of the results of the election.

#### RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

Total number of votes cast—128

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

<i>Office</i>	<i>Nominee</i>	<i>Votes Received</i>
President	Leonard E. Kopitzke	114
Vice-President	Edgar E. Peters	114
Secretary	A. H. Graf	77
Treasurer	Milton Schultz	42
	Harlan Watt	67
	John Inabnet	49
Director to succeed Emil Marten	Henry Loehr	61
	Obert Raasch	37
	Lloyd Dickrell	17
Director to succeed Emil Hansen	Emil Hansen	69
	Pete Frigo	46

PRES. KOPITZKE: Don't forget the bowling party at 7:00. We have no scheduled dinner tonight. Thanks again for the splendid cooperation you have given the chair.

The Council Meeting will stand adjourned.

We will meet tomorrow morning at 10:45.

ADJOURNED UNTIL 10:45 Thursday, October 25th.

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH

The meeting scheduled for 10:45 on Thursday, October 25, was changed to the afternoon meeting, and the hour set was 1:00 P.M.

From 12:00 until 1:00 a Buffet Luncheon was served in the convention hall.

#### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25TH

1:00 p.m.

**President Leonard E. Kopitzke, presiding**

PRES. KOPITZKE: Our 1951 convention, our 60th Anniversary, will come to order.

It is a pleasure to greet you at this convention. We have many things to be thankful for—freedom of speech, of religion, of the press, and all the other freedoms we enjoy. Because we enjoy those freedoms, it is only fitting that as usual we open this our 60th Annual Convention with a prayer.

We are fortunate to have our good friend, the Reverend Fred J. Landeck, pastor of the Immanuel Lutheran of Fond Du Lac with us, who will now open the convention with prayer.

REV. LANDECK: Almighty God, Lord of Heaven and Earth, the nation and the world in which we live and breathe and have our being, we raise grateful hearts to Thee in this hour for the privileges and blessings which Thou hast given to us, for the privilege of meeting in a day when throughout the world many people cannot meet, and cannot assemble in convention.

We thank Thee for the privileges of speaking, of deliberating, and of writing as we shall enjoy them here in this meeting this afternoon.

We are grateful, O Lord, that Thou hast given to us the privilege of citizenship in this wonderful country of ours, where freedom is sustained and can be sustained and appreciated by all of us here gathered together.

We thank Thee, too, O Heavenly Father that Thou hast given to us in the Divine plan of creation and preservation of the world the particular talents and abilities which are ours in the processing of the product in which we are particularly interested.

We are grateful for the physical health which Thou hast given to us. We pray Thy blessings upon this industry. May it always be the result of an appreciation in our hearts for that which Thou has given to us. May we fill our stewardship before Thee as Thou wouldst have us do, ever conscious that we are not only serving ourselves and our fellowmen, but that we are serving Thee throughout all our lives.

Bless the deliberations of this meeting this afternoon. Be with us, and also with those who have to journey homeward. Be with them, keep them safe, so that they may arrive home to their loved ones and their families renewed by this meeting, and helped in the fulfillment of greater things.

These things we ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Reverend Landeck. A prayer of that kind always helps us to get a good start in our meeting.

Again, I want to say that we are mighty fortunate that we enjoy the freedoms we do. Let's forget our differences; and no matter where we go to church, keep up your missionary work, so we

keep this a great free country.

Now the Reverend Landeck, as well as any other speaker at our convention, does not receive any compensation for coming here, but we thank him heartily. We are going to give him as a token of friendship a package of one year old cheese.

Reverend Landeck, I am happy to present to you a package of year old cheese, and I hope you enjoy it.

(Applause..)

REV. LANDECK: Thank you very much. There is nothing I like better, as some of your members here in the cheese industry in Fond du Lac can tell you. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thanks again, Reverend Landeck.

All right, now we will start our program.

Our first speaker will certainly have something interesting to tell us, at least I, for one, am very much interested in the congressional activities, including the removal of the import limitation.

The other night this subject was discussed at length, and I am sure we will have to get busy when Congress reconvenes. We will have to go down there and give all we have got to protect our industry here.

I am happy to present to you the Executive Secretary of the National Cheese Institute, Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, He needs no introduction because most of you know him.

(Applause.)

Don't tell me Mr. Gaumnitz isn't here yet. I thought he was staying here for lunch. Maybe he has gone out. I certainly don't believe Senator Panzer is back because, I believe, Senator Panzer was with a party entertaining Senator Mc Carthy at luncheon this noon. They will be back later.

Does anybody know if Dr. Gaumnitz is in the hall? (No response.) Our next speaker then was to be, and will be right in order now—No, here comes Dr. Gaumnitz.

I made a flowery speech introducing you, Dr. Gaumnitz, and now this spoils the whole thing.

I am happy at this time to present Dr. Gaumnitz, Executive Secretary of the National Cheese Institute.

(Applause.)

DR. GAUMNITZ: Mr. Chairman and friends: I understand that we have some of our program mixed up a little bit, so if I am late, I am sorry. I also understand you want me to make this a little snappy, and, as much as I dislike reading a talk—and I know, having listened to other people, I don't like to hear people read a talk—yet the quickest way I know of is to read it. So, with you permission, I am going to follow my script pretty carefully.

#### DR. GAUMNITZ ADDRESS

All of us are interested in the development and well being of the cheese industry. In part, future development is within the hands of the industry. It must be recognized, however, that the industry is subject to outside influences which, at times, are of great importance and have far-reaching effects. Any long time estimate of the problems of the industry at this time must take into account the direction, magnitude and duration of the re-armament or defense program, including assistance to other countries. The limited statements made are based on the situation as it now exists. Certainly, these statements would be changed were the re-armament program to be expanded beyond its presently contemplated size.

Probably some of the factors having a bearing on the future can be indicated, but the difficulty lies in calculating the magnitude and length or duration of the defense program and, therefore, the relative importance of the various factors. In other words, once more we seem to be in a situation where governmental actions are increasingly important and exert such an influence on the future that estimates become very largely a matter of guessing governmental action, both statutory and administrative.

The United States is committed to direct or indirect military expenditures amounting to 20 to 25% of the national income. On the face of it this means that 20 to 25% of the United States output is of a non-productive character. It also means that in addition to the direct military force accounting for from 6 to 7% of the normal labor group, a much greater percentage of the work force is or will be engaged in the military program. It also means that a much higher percentage of currently available materials, such as steel, copper and the like are or will be channeled into these programs.

Judging by the course of appropriations it appears clear that the Defense Program may not yet be at its peak. Likewise, it is clear that the full effects on industry and labor resulting from monies already appropriated have not yet been wholly felt. Just when the peak will be reached seems entirely in the hands of the government. It must be recognized further that the Defense program can be either expanded or contracted.

However, it is probable that the immediate effects of the Defense Program, as they relate directly to the dairy industry, will be through the effects of restricted labor, restricted supplies of articles involving metals, increased wages in all lines and the resulting increased quantity of money available for expenditures. The fiscal and monetary program of the Government is not clear. It seems probable, however, that the tax program will not be such as to offset increased monies available for consumer expenditures and that a part of the Government program will be based on deficit financing, so that the basis for inflationary pressure will remain.

At this time there appears to be no good reason to expect any material increase in agricultural exports since world food supplies particularly appear to be at least at prewar levels, unless such exports are under some type of direct or indirect subsidies.

The first problem in the cheese industry is that of total milk production. Milk production in 1951 has been maintained better than was anticipated in view of the prices of other agricultural products, particularly the other types of livestock. Probably, this was due largely to a particularly favorable production season. However, in view of feed supplies and dairy cattle numbers there should be no change in milk production in the next six months compared to a year earlier. After that time, however, some decline in milk production is likely.

During the periods of high consumer income, the demand for fluid milk and ice cream usually increases. This has been the case in the past twelve months, particularly in the case of fluid milk, although the increase was not as great as was anticipated. It is expected there will be a further increase in the demand for these products. (There may be a slightly larger volume of milk used for evaporated and dry whole milk.) On this basis some reduction in the production of butter-nonfat dry milk solids and/or cheese is to be expected. The effects on these latter products may be influenced by relative levels of price support, although this does not appear likely at this time. In the absence of any effective price sup-

ports the production of cheese will probably be about the same or somewhat less than in 1951.

Exports of cheese from the United States during the last thirty years, except for war and rehabilitation periods, have been negligible. In the period 1926 to 1940, for example, exports ranged from a low of 1,136,000 pounds in 1936 to a high of 3,903,000 pounds in 1926. The bulk of these exports was apparently American or Process American Cheese.

During the war years cheese exports were very material both in terms of pounds and as a percentage of total United States production. In the period 1942 to 1945 for example, exports ranged from 157,743,000 pounds in 1943 to 305,019,000 pounds in 1942. In the years 1915 and 1917 exports ranged from 53,372,000 pounds to 62,953,000 pounds. Since World War II exports have continued at an exceptionally high rate: most of such exports, however, have been under direct or indirect subsidies. In 1950 exports amounted to 47,000,000 pounds and in 1951 will probably amount to nearly 70 million pounds. Leaving aside war years, however, there seems to be no good reason to expect exports to be significant. At present there is no reason to expect increased exports in the next year; more likely, there will be a reduction.

Contrary to the export situation, imports of cheese have usually been material except in war years. In the period 1922 to 1930 imports ranged from 47 to 81 million pounds per year. In the period 1931 to 1939 amounted to 48 to 61 million pounds. During the years 1941 to 1948 imports ranged from 8 to 25 million pounds. In 1950 imports reached the level of 56 million pounds.

If the period 1910 to date is included it is questionable whether one would be justified in saying there is a definite trend in imports either upward or downward.

In connection with an estimate of the direction of the volume of imports, there must be taken into account changes in import duties and other import restrictions. Import duties in the 1920's (under the 1922 Tariff Act,) were, for the most part, five cents per pound but not less than 25% ad valorem. Under the 1930 Tariff Act, the duties for imported cheese were increased to seven cents per pound but not less than 35% ad valorem. Under the provision of the Trade Agreements Act and extensions thereof, a series of reductions in import duties have been made effective so that, at the present time, import duties for various types of cheese range

from three to five cents per pound but not less than 15 to 25% ad valorem. Present Governmental policy seems to be in the direction of further reductions of import duties for cheese.

An important factor in the cheese import situation, which is frequently overlooked, is the fact that the currencies of a number of cheese exporting countries were devalued in the latter part of 1949. These devaluations ranged from twenty up to more than thirty per cent. The effects of these devaluations were to more than offset any import duties previously in effect.

A complication in the foreign policy has been introduced by an Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950, effective July 31, 1951. This amendment is in the nature of an amendment to the War Powers Act under which the importations of butter and certain other agricultural products have been under license. The amendment modifies the old Act, extends it to June 30, 1952 and broadens it to include cheese. Briefly, the provision as it relates to dairy products states that no imports of butter, cheese or other dairy product—

“Shall be admitted to the United States until after June 30, 1952, which the Secretary of Agriculture determines would (a) impair or reduce the domestic production of any such commodity or product below present production levels or below such higher levels as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in view of domestic and international conditions, or (b) interfere with the orderly domestic storing and marketing of any such commodity or product, or (c) result in any unnecessary burden or expenditure under any Government price support program.”

Pursuant to this amendment, import regulations have been established under which imports of specified varieties of cheese are limited in the period August 9, 1951 to December 31, 1951 to five-twelfths of the average quantity per year imported in the three years 1948, 1949 and 1950. No quota or limitation has, as yet, been announced for the period January to June 1951.

Recently, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, following perfunctory hearings called without adequate notice, reported favorably a bill to repeal the Defense Production Act provision relating to imports. Should the Senate Committee action be adopted by the Congress increased imports of butter and cheese particularly may be expected. In the case of cheese this would be

disastrous for manufacturers of the foreign types of cheese, such as the Italian, Dutch and Blue types, as well as diverting an additional quantity of milk to other dairy products.

All of you are acquainted with the regulations of the Office of Price Stabilization that relate to cheese. At this time it appears that such regulations will be continued, although there is a growing sentiment that such controls are unnecessary at this time. Assuming continuation of such controls, question is raised as to whether the industry should continue under the general price freeze (General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended) or whether a "specific" order or orders should be promulgated; and if a "specific" order or "specific" orders whether of the freeze type (such as would be represented by Ceiling Price Regulation 22 or General Ceiling Price Supplementary Regulation 63, Area of Milk Price Adjustment), or whether named dollars and cents margins or ceilings should be established at all levels.

In this connection it should be noted that among the amendments to the Defense Production Act is one relating to milk or butterfat used for manufacturing dairy products, which reads as follows:

"No ceiling prices to producers for milk or butterfat used for manufacturing dairy products shall be issued until and unless the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that such prices are reasonable in view of the price of feeds, the available supplies of feeds and other economic conditions which affect the supply and demand for dairy products and will insure a sufficient quantity of dairy products and be in the public interest. The prices so determined shall be adjusted by him for use, grade, quality, location and season of the year."

The terms of this provision are similar to those in the Marketing Agreement Act of 1937—the Act under which milk markets are regulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The important point is that the "parity" provision of General Ceiling Price Regulation regarding producer prices is not controlling. This new provision apparently points the way for producer prices above parity—an important point in view of the prices of some other agricultural products. In the absence of maximum producer prices the most that could be done would be to establish ceilings reflecting producer prices, which really means margins.

In any specific or named maximum price or margin order in-

volving industry-wide uniform prices or margins there are raised such questions as relative ceilings as between various types of cheese and products including cured or aged cheese, as between different types of operators or operations and as between different geographical areas. Obviously, equity becomes a fleeting thing. In general, therefore, most industry people prefer a freeze type of order, while recognizing that such a type also raises problems. Such a type involves, among other things, a satisfactory base period and a hardship provision. In other words, any type of order is almost certain to contain inequities and will never be satisfactory. Should orders containing specific or named dollars and cents industry-wide ceilings become necessary, the industry is faced with an endless job.

Regardless of these uncertainties and problems over which the industry, in some cases, has relatively little control but which demand overall attention, there are other fronts where progress will depend very greatly on industry action.

Cheese consumption or disappearance figures are usually estimated by adding together stocks at the beginning of the period, production in the United States and imports and then deducting stocks at the end of the period, exports and military usage.

Using this base, the domestic civilian disappearance or "consumption" of all cheese has increased rather steadily since 1910, both in terms of total tonnage and on a per capita basis. Consumption averaged around four pounds in the period 1910 to 1919, around 4.3 pounds in the period 1920 to 1929, around 5.1 pounds in the period 1930 to 1939 and around 6.5 pounds in the period 1940 to 1949 (if the years 1943 and 1944 are excluded). Disappearance in 1950 is estimated at 7.5 pounds per capita. Over the period it looks as though consumption has increased at an accelerated rate or percentage. The percentage which American cheese is of total cheese does not appear to have changed materially. It then appears that the rate of increase has been practically the same as between American cheese and other types of cheese.

While data as to individual varieties are not available for the entire period, such estimates have been made for the more important varieties for the past twenty years. Scrutiny of production and disappearance data brings out the apparent fact that the consumption of Brick, Muenster and Limburger varieties has not kept pace with the consumption of all varieties or of the other varieties for which data are available.

During the past several years an increasing percentage of bulk Cheddar or American cheese has been produced as "rindless." It is likely that at the present time such rindless cheese may account for fifteen to twenty-five per cent of total American cheese production. Such cheese is commonly produced in twenty, forty, and sixty pound blocks, although other sizes are also produced. Such blocks, after curing, are either cut and wrapped in consumer size packages, usually in some type of film wrapping material, or used for processing. Many manufacturers believe that such rindless cheese will, to a large extent, replace cheese made with rind.

Along with the block rindless development there has been developed the pre-packaging of cheese in a consumer size package with a transparent wrapper. The pre-packaging in large stores, chain and super markets, is rather common, but such cheese is intended for quick sale and is largely related to the self-service departments in retail outlets. The cheese is wrapped by the manufacturer or wholesale distributor, however, is a different type of development. Here, the packaging is somewhat similar to the bulk cheese rindless development. Such pre-packaged cheese has many of the advantages of process cheese, although refrigeration is necessary. It seems that the consumer packaged rindless cheese is developing quite rapidly.

A variation of these developments is consumer packaged sliced cheese (except for canned sliced cheese which had been marketed for some time, usually in larger sizes primarily for restaurant use). The present sliced cheese is commonly a process cheese. Indications are that such sliced cheese is having a good reception by the consumer.

Cheese consumption has been increasing quite steadily, quality has been improving, packaging has been improved, advertising and sales promotion has been stepped up and better methods are being developed all along the line. At the same time, however, it must be recognized that all the participants in the cheese business—producers, manufacturers and merchandisers, have not applied all the things they know to the end for increasing total business. Progress will depend not only on developing new techniques but also on applying those tested methods which are known to be effective.

The future holds many uncertainties, but the foundation seems strong and there seems little in the immediate picture to stop progress if all agencies will participate fully.

(Applause.)

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Dr. Gaumnitz. I don't think we care whether you read your talk or not.

Now you have heard from one of the members of the team, and now you are going to hear from another. It has been a pleasure for the officers of your association to work together with those of the National Cheese Institute. It is my hope, Dr. Gaumnitz, if there is anything where we can be of help, that you will let us know.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my privilege to present to you the president of the National Cheese Institute, Mr. A. W. Sigmund.

(Applause.)

MR. SIGMUND: President Len, (If I may say it that way? I kinda like to. I like to say Len because I see you working so hard), and Members of the Wisconsin State Cheesemakers' Association:

Senator McCarthy, members of the Wisconsin State Cheesemakers' Association:

The progress of commercial cheese manufacture in America in the century since it was started adds up to a fine picture of accomplishment. And I believe, observing the current pace of further progress, that we have really just begun to do the job of which the cheese industry is capable.

While we have made remarkable progress, what we and those who follow us accomplish eventually in the cheese business rests largely upon determination to do a much better job of milk production, cheese manufacture and cheese merchandising to the consumers of America and the world.

What do I mean by progress?

Let's look at the record of the past quarter century.

In 1920 we were producing 90 billion pounds of milk on America's farms. Five per cent of it was made into cheese. Now we are producing about 120 billion pounds of milk and ten per cent of it is made into cheese. That growing use of America's milk for cheese-making and cheese consumption has been steady, with only slight setbacks in a few years throughout the quarter century as American economics were somewhat maladjusted.

In 1920 Americans were eating about 3.7 pounds of cheese each, every year. Now they are eating about 7.5 pounds, practically twice as much cheese—and there are well over a third more Amer-

icans to eat cheese than we had in 1920.

Yet, when the National Cheese Institute was planning the annual Fall Cheese Festival a few months ago, a leading merchandising expert—not a cheese man—told us point blank that we could easily raise America's per capita cheese consumption another 50 per cent if we set our sights high and did our job well.

How have we made the progress of the past quarter century?

All of us cooperated to produce higher quality milk on the farm, knowing we could not make or sell more cheese unless quality could be improved. You cheesemakers did a finer job of manufacturing cheese. The industry has sincerely cooperated in doing a better job of packaging, distributing, merchandising and advertising.

Today America's 50 million homemakers go into their half a million grocery stores with their modern refrigerated dairy cases and SEE—AND THEY BUY—every kind of cheese the world produces, packaged in the sizes and shapes they desire. And every time they see and buy, their horizons in cheese cooking and cheese eating are enlarged.

But let's be more specific!

What of Wisconsin itself, America's Dairyland—and the principal cheese manufacturing state?

In 1920 Wisconsin manufactured 71.5 per cent of America's cheese. Today Wisconsin produces 48 per cent of the cheese. Let me show you how percentages, thus, mean absolutely *nothing!!*

In 1920 Wisconsin manufactured 303,050,000 pounds of cheese of the American total of 424,106,000 pounds.

By 1940 Wisconsin manufactured almost as much cheese as the entire nation produced in 1920—in 1940 Wisconsin manufactured 406 million pounds of the nation's total of 785 million pounds.

By 1949—latest year for which figures are complete, although I am sure 1950 and 1951 will continue the trend—Wisconsin was making 564 million pounds of the nation's total of 1 billion 200 million pounds.

So—while the percentage which Wisconsin makes has declined, Wisconsin is producing *almost twice as much cheese as in 1920.*

Wisconsin continues to be the axis of the cheese industry because it has furthered the production of high quality milk and cheese. Science has helped greatly in all phases of the cheese industry, but one thing is above science—the art of cheesemaking. You have maintained that artistry in Wisconsin.

Not only have you given the nation and the world the finest cheese—but the cheese manufacturing industry has given its *know-how* to much of the nation and the world. I see Wisconsin cheese-makers leading the cheese manufacturing industry in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Missouri, Illinois and many other states. They have spread the state's fame and reputation. Why, New York state, which was the birthplace of commercial cheese manufacturing in the United States, now has a large number of Wisconsin "graduates" returning to New York state to help it produce good cheese.

Let us keep in mind the great job the cheese industry has done since the end of World War II. We came through the rigors of post-war adjustment as did few other businesses. We maintained all of our efforts to produce higher quality milk on the farm, better cheese in the factories, better packaging, better distribution, better merchandising and more intensive advertising.

But this is no time to say that we have done all that is possible to make better cheese and stimulate our national consumption. I am sure that all of us can continue to make contributions to progress—the cheese manufacturer, the distributor, the merchandiser, the industry associations—that will make the next few years outstanding ones in the history of a great industry.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Mr. Sigmund. There was a lot of good stuff in that talk of yours.

Now, I don't think Senator McCarthy has arrived yet, but I have a couple of announcements to make.

First we have a wire from Governor Kohler. It is addressed to the Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Annual Meeting, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

"Deeply regret that I cannot be with you today. Present my best wishes to everybody present for a very successful and enjoyable meeting."

Signed: Walter J. Kohler,  
Governor of Wisconsin.

I am sure that if there was any chance at all of the Governor being here, he would be here, because, as we told you in our discussion yesterday, he was never too busy to take care of us in Madison. He has been a wonderful governor to cooperate with, and takes a deep interest in all the affairs of the state, not just one industry.

My next announcement is this: I don't want you to wait too long before getting your banquet tickets. They are disappearing rapidly. There is no doubt some will have to be turned away from the banquet. So, I hope you will get them early. We have a very nice program lined up, and I am sure you will enjoy it.

We will have to shift our speakers around a little bit, and our next speaker will have a very vital message for us. It concerns one of our bad problems—pollution. I know some of you have had that problem, and at this time I am happy to present to you Major James A. Butterworth, Veterinary Corps, U. S. Army, who will tell us something about pollution. No, I am mistaken. Major Butterworth will tell us something about army inspection of dairy plants.

It is a pleasure to present to you at this time Major James A. Butterworth, Veterinary Corps, U. S. Army.

(Applause.)

MAJOR BUTTERWORTH I guess I just arrived in the nick of time.

PRES. KOPITZKE: At any rate I am glad you made it, Major Butterworth.

MAJOR BUTTERWORTH: I got my exercise in walking from the place I parked, about a mile or so away from the convention hall.

Mr. Chairman:

Gentlemen:

I have been asked to talk to you concerning the Army Inspection of Dairy Plants, and the standards of sanitation and manufacturing which are required for approval as a source of supply for the Armed Forces.

However, since you gentlemen are primarily interested in the manufacture of cheese, I shall confine my remarks generally to that subject.

Let me say initially that cheese plays an important role in the diet of the American soldier, sailor, airman, and marine. It is used in a variety of ways in planning the master menus for our troops in this country and abroad, and its rich butterfat content aids materially in maintaining the health of our fighting men. Combat canned rations issued to troops in the front lines where it is at times impossible to supply kitchens for cooked foods, use their share of cheese.

In order to give you an idea of the vast quantities of your product being purchased for the Armed Forces, I may state that in 1950 between twelve and thirteen million pounds were procured. This total poundage was two to two and one half times more than was purchased in any previous year since the war.

I do not have more recent figures to give you, but you may apply your own educated guess to arrive at a conclusion as to the importance of the cheese industry to our national defense program as well as to the overall economy of the cheese makers both of which are of vital interest to you gentlemen gathered here today.

Some or most of you may know that the buying of cheese for all of the uniformed forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, is done by the Army through the Quartermaster Market Center System, except for small amounts which are bought for special occasions and for special purposes as for certain officers clubs, non-commissioned officers clubs, and some post exchanges and ships service stores.

In order to fulfill the responsibility imposed upon the buying agencies charged with safeguarding the health of millions of ultimate consumers, the Army has set up minimum standards of sanitation and quality below which it cannot go with a clear conscience.

The inspection of foods of animal origin, which include milk, butter, ice cream, evaporated milk, dried milk, ice cream mix, eggs, dried and frozen eggs, all types of meat, fresh, frozen, and canned, and cheese, is carried out by the Veterinary Corps of the Army and the Air Force.

Not only must the finished product receive a rigid inspection before it is accepted for payment, but all phases of production and basic methods of sanitation must comply with known values and standards which affect grade and keeping qualities if the mission of the procuring agencies is to be accomplished.

In July of 1949, the Quartermaster Market Center System announced to the Butter, Cheese and Poultry industries by letter and press releases that on 1 March 1951, all products emanating from these industries and offered to the Armed Forces would have to be processed in plants which had been inspected and approved by the Veterinary Corps.

The industries were reminded of this provision in a letter to the Trade dated 31 January 1951.

On 12 June 1951, a cheese conference with the Army was held at Chicago and at the request of the National Cheese Institute, and the ensuing discussion resulted in a "meeting of the minds" concerning the requirements for approval, and the reasons therefor. It is possible that some of you were present at that meeting. All phases of the subject were discussed at length, and the following items were brought out:

(1) *Hand Washing Facilities:* By "hand washing facilities" we mean hot and cold running water, a sink with a drain, soap available, and sanitary type towels. A wash basin on a box, hot water pipes which do not contain hot water or any water at all, or complete facilities which obviously have not been maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, are not considered acceptable. It is recommended that these hand washing facilities be installed in the cheese making room, but they are acceptable if they are immediately adjacent.

(2) *Health Certificate for Employees* must be on file and available for inspection. The necessity for this can easily be seen. Any food product must necessarily be handled by healthy workers if the possibility of spreading disease is to be minimized, and this is particularly true of a product such as cheese which is handled a great deal with the bare hands. On the same basis, even though an employee has a current health certificate on file he should not be allowed to work on your product if he should develop any condition, though temporary in nature, such as a skin rash, running skin sores, etc., until the condition has cleared up completely and it has been determined that there is no contagion being passed along to others through the cheese handling.

It is not an actual requirement, but it is nevertheless a good idea to have large signs posted around the plant reminding employees to wash their hands frequently, particularly in the case of factories having more than two or three workers, as a general

health measure.

(3) *Toilet Facilities* must be present close enough to the scene of activities so that they are available to all concerned. Outdoor toilets are acceptable provided they are constructed according to minimum standards (directions for construction of approved type outdoor toilets are available upon request), are situated so that the factory water supply will not be contaminated, are fly and vermin proof, and are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. In all cases, a sign should be posted within the toilet room reminding employees to wash their hands after using the toilet. In all cases, hand washing facilities should be located near the toilet facilities.

It has not been unusual for our inspection services to be called upon to inspect a plant with no toilet facilities whatever, or to be shown an outdoor toilet in decrepit condition several hundred feet or yards away from the plant with a wire fence prohibiting access, and with no signs of a worn path to the facilities which would indicate that the facilities had been used in the last several years. Plants with this condition existing obviously cannot pass our requirements.

(4) *Metal sponges* are not approved for use in cleaning due to the fact that they frequently leave small particles of metal on the equipment which later show up on the dinner plates of the consumers of the finished cheese. Cleaning should be done with non-metal sponges or cleaning cloths.

(5) *Pasteurizing equipment*: In talking about pasteurized cheese versus unpasteurized cheese, the first thing to mention is that the Army, in its initial procurement of Cheddar, does not care which type it buys, pasteurized or unpasteurized and makes no distinction. However, it is the policy of the Market Center to procure cheese which is at least 90 days old, or, if it is necessary to procure it younger than 90 days, to hold it in storage until it is at least 90 days old before issuing it to using installations.

The Food and Drug Administration requires that cheese must be at least 60 days old before it can be shipped interstate, which decision is contained in the Federal Register of 24 August 1950.

This procurement of older cheese is done because it is a known fact that harmful bacteria gradually diminish in numbers over a period of time so that at the end of 90 days the product can be considered "safe" for consumption without further processing.

Because of this policy, army inspection does not require pasteurizing equipment in cheese plants.

If it should develop that this policy is changed, then pasteurizing equipment would be required, complete with recording and indicating thermometers, or in the alternative, a definite program of laboratory testing within the factory so that at all times one could be absolutely positive that efficient pasteurization is being carried out. In all probability, both recording and indicating thermometers and factory laboratory control would be required.

These facilities are required now for butter plants.

(6) *Ventilation* should be sufficient to keep the walls and ceilings of the factory free from condensation. It does not take much of a scientist to conclude that condensation drip into the cheese vats would soon cancel off many other practices of good sanitation.

Good ventilation also aids in cutting down the presence of mold.

(7) *Mold* on the walls and ceilings of the factory, along with flaked paint, is sooner or later going to find its way into the vats, with consequent growth of mold in the finished cheese, and cannot be tolerated as a point of inspection.

(8) *Exposed Copper*: It is essential that the equipment used in the manufacture of cheese be free from exposed Copper.

This is explained by the simple equation:-Butterfat plus Oxygen, in the presence of Copper, equals Oxidative Rancidity.

The presence of Copper in cheese will not affect the health of the consumer, but it does definitely affect the quality if there are more than 2 parts per million contained therein, and the cure is definitely retarded. I speak now of Cheddar cheese. The requirements are not so exacting in the case of Swiss cheese, where a reasonable Copper content is not considered objectionable, and, in fact, enhances the flavor somewhat.

(9) *Protective Drip Pans* under the agitators are required in order that grease from the belts and pulleys will not drop into the vats. It is enlightening to see, in our routine inspections, so many of the newer types of agitators being installed with the pans built in.

(10) *Covers on dump and weigh tanks* are normally required. However, a lot depends upon the other conditions found in the

plant.

(11) *Wash tanks long enough to immerse the longest piece of sanitary piping are necessary, inasmuch as it is considered impossible to properly clean this piping unless they can be completely immersed. We have often found the longer pipes being cleaned in one of the vats, and have no alternative than to disapprove until this practice is corrected.*

(12) *Self closing doors should be installed in the receiving and processing rooms in order to insure that flies, domestic animals, and vermin will be denied access as much as possible. This is a simple requirement with which to comply, for in most cases the mere installation of a spring will suffice.*

(13) *Potable water supply is a Must in an operation involving the manufacture or processing of foodstuffs, and the potability must be adequately substantiated by current certificates from an approved testing laboratory. Occasionally we run across a plant which has plenty of water on hand from a well or wells, and even has the certificates on file, but upon examination, the certificates are found to read "unsafe". An adequately installed, properly used chlorination system would settle the potability problem in such cases.*

(14) *Laboratory facilities in cheese plants should be located so that there is no possibility of the product being contaminated by the laboratory re-agents. Records of the results of Methylene Blue and sediment testing of the raw milk used should by all means be available on file in an ordinary fashion, so that inspectors who do come around are able to read them without going through unpaid bills for the last five or six years.*

(15) *Employees should wear clean outer clothing and should wear caps at all times while in the plant. To get fresh clean outer garments once a week or two weeks is not considered to be the best sanitary practice.*

(16) *Any trash or garbage cans should be kept covered at all times, and should be kept well away from places where milk and cheese is actually handled.*

(17) *Filters, clarifiers, or strainers of a satisfactory type are considered essential. However, they must be properly used if they are to actually prevent gross contamination of the cheese.*

(18) *The receiving facilities need not be completely separated*

from the processing rooms, but they should be separated enough so that contaminants will not gain access to the product during manufacture. In new construction, a separate receiving section should by all means be provided.

(19) *Receiving and storage vats* should be constructed and operated in such a manner that foreign material can be kept out. If no other means seems to work, then they should most certainly be covered. The same thing applies to shields on surface coolers and refrigerators. If the product routinely comes out contaminated, then the shields should be installed. The Army inspector will in all cases base his decisions upon the general sanitation of such equipment, and is allowed some leeway on this item.

(20) It hardly seems necessary to mention that the factory should be *fully screened*, and that the screens be in good repair. One of the most insanitary items on our list is the presence of large numbers of flies in the plant, in the vats, and over the product. Of course, the same applies to the presence of other insects as well as flies.

(21) While talking about flies, I might mention that one of the easiest means for them to get into the plant is through the can inlet and outlet doors. These doors should have some means of making them self closing. Even at best it is sometimes impossible to keep the insects out on a hot day when they are clustered about all entrances. Some operators have met with success by using one or two fans just inside the inlets and outlets with the air stream directed against the openings.

In any event, all possible non-contaminating control methods within the plant should be used to keep these pests discouraged.

(22) Regardless of the cleanliness of the outer garments of the workers, it is still necessary for the workers themselves to be intrinsically clean. Men with beards, those who chew tobacco or who habitually spit should not be allowed in the plant. In a few cases we have found workers actually spitting into the vat while cheddaring and have been surprised when we have turned their factories down as an approved source for the Services.

The practice of wearing jewery such as rings while handling the cheese with the bare hands should be discouraged.

(23) *Curing rooms* that are actually used for curing the cheese should have the proper type of humidity and temperature con-

trols. However, in many cases where the cheese is held for just a few days before being shipped to a central point for further curing and distribution, these controls are not necessary.

It goes without question that the cellars should be clean, well organized, dry, free from mold, and separated from other storage areas. A little housekeeping goes a long way on an item such as this.

(24) *Storage racks for the piping and equipment* should be provided, and in the majority of the plants we have inspected this is only a minor problem. We do not like to see the piping on the floor, however, nor do we like to see the milling machines and utensils stacked away in a corner, open to all types of contamination, when a few pegs or brackets on the walls would improve the situation immeasurably.

(25) *Good, even lighting is essential*, either artificial or natural, or both, and all equipment should be in a good state of repair.

(26) Any open troughs must be replaced by piping or sanitary covers, if Army approval is desired.

(27) The outer premises should present a reasonably good appearance, and should be drained well enough so that breeding places for insects are eliminated. Any outer condition which would tend to produce an undesirable inner condition should be corrected, again a matter of just good housekeeping. Whey tanks should be covered.

(28) Finally, or perhaps I should have brought up this point at the beginning, for this item is truly the beginning of the cheese manufacturing process, an efficient quality control program should be instituted and maintained. A constant check should be kept of the patrons and their methods, the milk cans should be kept clean, smooth surfaced, and re-tinned as necessary. It is essential that Methylene Blue and Sediment tests be performed on the incoming milk, and adequate records kept on them. Delinquent patrons should be warned and finally cut off if they continue to supply milk which does not come up to standard.

General cleaning is of course necessary each day, and all milk lines must be broken down and thoroughly cleaned with an approved cleaning solution. I bring this in as an afterthought, but it is nevertheless one of the most important parts of your sanitation program. A plant may have the finest appearing equipment in the

business and everything else might be just right, but yet may fail miserably in its day by day sterilization.

All of the points I have discussed today have evolved from the long experience gained by the Veterinary Corps Inspection Service in inspecting a vast number of cheese factories all over the United States, and particularly in the Middle Western area, and I believe that they are all reasonable in nature.

We all know that it is difficult for anyone or anything to be absolutely perfect in all respects, and we do not ask for absolute perfection in cheese factories, but we do strive for sources of food-stuffs which we are sure will protect the health of the men of the Service who will consume them. I cannot help but feel that the enforcement of our minimum standards in this procurement will do other than to cause a progression towards improved methods and improved products to the end that, even more than in the past, the American Cheese Industry will be foremost the World over.

The Veterinary Corps, through its various inspection detachments stands ready to aid in any way possible in any problems which arise in connection with inspection activities, and we shall welcome your questions at any time.

If you have any particular questions concerning my discussion this afternoon, or upon the inspection of the finished cheese, I shall be glad to do my best to answer them.

I have enjoyed being with you this afternoon, and I thank you very much for the privilege of appearing on your program.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Major Butterworth.

Now we are coming to the meat of the afternoon's meeting. We have heard a lot of talk about Communism. We have heard a lot of talk about Communists in government, but too often nothing is done about it, until our Junior Senator got to Washington, and then things started happening.

This is not a political speech. I think Charlie Broughton, who is a member of the Democratic Committee, was as good a friend as I ever had. That also goes for former Governor Schmedeman. I don't care what party they belong to, or you belong to, but whether you and I agree with the speaker or not, you have to give him a lot of credit for guts — as we call it in Wisconsin — to ex-

pose some of the trash in government, and I am happy at this time to present our Honorable Senator Joseph Mc Carthy, who will tell you what it is all about.

(Applause.)

**SENATOR MC CARTHY:** I thank you very much, Len. Fellow Americans: I have such a good hog calling voice I don't believe I will need this microphone. Can you hear me back there? (Yes.) All right.

I believe it is unnecessary for me to tell you how much I appreciate the invitation to come here and spend a few minutes with you this afternoon. As I said earlier in the day, it's good to get out of Washington temporarily and back into the United States.

(Applause.)

There is any number of things which I might well discuss this afternoon, and particularly the subjects pertaining to the business you ladies and gentlemen are in. We could spend some time on the successful and important job which we did in Washington this last year, with some good help from my Democratic friends; incidentally, to block the removal of the very necessary and essential regulations on the imports of fats and oils. We could discuss the program next year covering the attempts to be made by some of our friends from the South to remove those regulations; but with your permission I would like to discuss the subject which in my opinion over-shadows and towers in importance above every other issue in the nation today. And that isn't an issue, or shouldn't be an issue of Democrats or Republicans of this nation. There is no reason on God's earth why America's two great political parties should find themselves on opposite sides when we come to the task of combatting this great evil — this great evil from which flows all of the lesser evils that beset America today, such as higher taxes, inflation, and the absence of some of your sons and husbands and brothers in the military service.

With your kind permission I would like to discuss, briefly, the cesspool of treason and stupidity which we are trying to fight in Washington today. And in doing this, it will, unfortunately, be necessary to discuss men. These things don't just happen. The sell-out of a nation doesn't just happen. It is done by men with faces, and men with names. And I would like to discuss some of them with you this afternoon, if I may.

As I have often said before — and let me repeat again —

these individuals whom I am going to discuss are neither Democrats or Republicans. Not one of them have been or ever could be elected to anything down to dogcatcher on either Republican or Democratic tickets. I am going to discuss some of the individuals who over the past 10 to 15 years have wormed their ways into the bureaus of our Government to the extent that now they are infinitely more powerful than your most important elected officials.

Take, for example, that great American, the Red Dean of Fashion, Dean Acheson. He was never elected to any job in America. Today he is not only Secretary of State, he is Secretary of Defense, and President of this Nation.

What do we have as a background for that? I know that out here in Wisconsin on a beautiful day such as this, many of you think that a subject such as foreign policy is far removed from us. We think we are not concerned with that. As I say, something like foreign policy may seem far removed from us this afternoon. But for those of us who think foreign policy is an abstract subject, I ask you to turn back the pages of history about 10 years. Remember that the elite of the British colonies were gaily dancing in the Raffles Hotel in Singapore when the Japanese were just two marching-days distant. When interviewed by the press at that time, they said, we are not concerned with this phoney war because they had slept through many of them. Yet their wives and children died a slow death of starvation behind the barbed wire of concentration camps in Japan. Likewise, some of us may think this subject removed from us. Let me assure you, however, that the sands in the hour glass are fast running out. We don't have much time to waste. Keep in mind, if you will while we discuss this subject, that since the shooting part of World War II ended we have been losing to International Atheistic Communism 100,000,-000 people a year. As you know, when the shooting part of World War II ended, there were 180 million people behind the Iron Curtain. That figure now is 800,000,000 people. As you know, the entire world population is roughly 2,300,000,000. That means on our side of the Iron Curtain as of this moment we have only a billion and a half, with hundreds of millions tottering on the brink. What is the answer?

It means, if we continue at the rate we have in the past fifteen years, within the life span of those in this audience, International Communism will have attained its aim, the creation of a Red World.

Why? You wonder why? Why have we been losing at that rate?

Never before in the history of this world have you found a great nation losing at the rate of 100 million people a year. Is it because we are less competent? Is it because we love America less? Is it because the Communists love their creed more than we do ours?

Those of us who have been in Washington to man the watch-towers, have the all important task, my good friends, of spending all of our time trying to find the answer to this question of why we are losing; and then our task will be to have to try to change this course, if we can.

There are only two alternatives — either we are losing because of the fact that those to whom we have entrusted these all-important tasks are incompetent, stumbling and mumbling idiots, or because we are planning the course that way. Our task is to find the answer — whether it is incompetence or treason — and then we, who have been sent to man the watch-towers, must remove the traitors.

This morning as I drove over from Oshkosh I heard a news flash over the radio to the effect that William Remington has been indicted on five counts of perjury. Five counts of perjury — I think that is a good sign. William Remington was one of the innocent people named by Mc Carthy. One of the men of the local wire service just handed me a note to the effect that John Stuart Service has finally been summoned to appear before the Loyalty Board on November 8th.

I would like to do this, if I may, before discussing a few of the individuals. Let me say this, as I discuss these people, names and addresses — men on your payroll at the moment — I wish you would keep in mind the left wing bleeding heart element of the Press and Radio who have been screaming that Mc Carthy only discusses the individuals under the cloak of Senatorial immunity, where he cannot be sued. There is no such cloak of immunity here today. I am sure you will all agree with me that, if the facts that I give about some of these people are untrue, then they are being grossly libeled, and in which case I will be glad to accept service of summons and complaints today or tomorrow. but you can be sure that they won't start those lawsuits. Alger Hiss made that mistake. Remington made that mistake and, if everything I tell you is true, I am sure you will agree that those people are bad for America, and good for Russia.

Before we discuss them today, let me take a few minutes briefly to review the history of the past five years. It is necessary

to do that, if we can understand the sellout of 1951. We can't understand the treason of 1951 and 1952 without reviewing the past five years.

As you know, there is nothing secret about the aims of Communism, any more than of "Mein Kampf". Number one was the creation of a Red Poland, and a Red China. A Red Poland, because they had to have a Red Poland for Europe; and a Red China because, as Lenin said, "He who controls China controls the world." Let's take a minute or two to examine the extent to which we have helped them to achieve this aim.

As you know, in 1946, when it was touch and go, the Communists in Poland applied for \$90 million dollars of your money. And in Washington anyone representing a foreign country must register. And who do you think represented them? Dean Acheson's law firm. Donald Hiss was in that firm. There is no secret about what happened. The question is, did we make a mistake there? Did we help Communism purposely? At the time we considered whether 90 million dollars of your money should go to the Communists, and there was in Poland the present ambassador — not a Democrat, a Great American — Arthur Bliss Lane. He sent several dispatches to Washington, and let me quote one to you. This is not secret now. This doesn't merely affect the people of Poland, but each and every one of you in the audience because it involves one of the steps. Arthur Bliss Lane said, "Mr. President: With the greatest earnestness of which I am capable I beg you not to allow the State Department to loan American dollars to the Communists in Poland at this time. Fifty million of the 90 million will be earmarked to army and equipping the Communists, the secret police in Poland." And he said, "Don't let Dean Acheson do that." This is the Acheson who wouldn't turn his back on Hiss, but he did on the people of Poland. We made the loan, and the Communists took over. There we put the clubs in their hand to whip them, with the end result also that we thereby signed the death warrant of every American boy who may die in the streets of Berlin and Paris next year or the year after that. So much for that half of the world.

Let's shift to the other side, and I am again talking about China, which may seem far removed from us today, but not far enough removed as far as the Communist program is concerned. In 1945, the head of the Communist party said, "We must win!" in an editorial. "Let's shift to China." W. G. Foster, head of the Communist party, now in jail serving a prison sentence, In November of 1945 — and the date is important — published an edi-

torial saying the key to Communist World Conquest is the conquest of China. Two weeks later our envoy went to China, under secret instructions which are no longer secret. I wish all of you who may have friends, sons or relatives in Korea would mind this well.

Number 1 was to cut off all arms and ammunitions to our friends in China. And, as Admiral Cook said before the McCarran Committee — he was in charge of the navy in that area at the time — "If we had not cut off the arms to our friends in China, when our friends were winning, there wouldn't be war in Korea today."

Some of the orders would be humorous, if not so tragic. At that time we had stored in India hundreds of million of guns and ammunition earmarked for our friends in China. The order provided that they could be shipped to China, if first exploded. Just why would you ship an exploded bomb or shell?

I don't know. You may wonder why? We got our answer! We had the Senate Investigating Committee look into this, and we found that 120 million tons were dumped in the Bay of Bengal. And we got our answer of why this unusual order. Major General Whitsell said, we dumped 120 million tons in the Bay of Bengal, 120 tons that our friends in China needed. And as Admiral Cook said, "We knew the Communists were being supplied from Manchuria; and we knew that the Communists would win the war." Whitsell was asked why these guns and ammunition were dumped. He said, "Some of the guns were rusty." So we gave the Chinese a bargain. We only charged them a thousand dollars a ton for the ammunition which we dumped in the Bay of Bengal. So you will find \$120,000,000 on the books today charged to our friends in China for material we dumped in the Bay of Bengal.

So the sell-out in Yalta, so the sell-out in Poland, and the whole treason of Yalta was brought to full bloom. And this is as certain as you sit here today, there was signed the death warrant of every American boy who died since the 26th of June. There was signed the death warrant of every boy who died in the stinking Jungles in Asia, and everyone that will die on the sands of Egypt, Iran, and on the streets of Berlin and Paris.

Then you ask, Why have you men given that position to the Hiss' in America? Nobody can be that stupid! I think the answer is not hard to find. I have in my hand one of the most revealing documents I have ever seen. It is dated July 17, 1949 — as one of

my friends said, that was before Mc Carthyism — written on South Korea and China by Owen Lattimore. Here is the picture. Here is the method of operation of the past five years, the method of operation of 1941 and that of 1952, if we continue. It was written by that great American Owen Lattimore — and you may recall the date is July 17, 1949, a month after this man was asked to write the secret instructions for Philip Jessup, our roving ambassador. When I first mentioned those secret instructions and told the Committee that they went down the Communist line, the Senate Committee was holding meetings. I was out in Bethesda Hospital, and word came to me that the committee was told there were no such secret instructions. I sent a wire to the State Department and said, "You say there is no such document! You say Lattimore didn't give the secret instructions! You say they didn't follow the Communist party line in Asia!" I said, "It will take two hours to get to my office. When I get there, unless you have made public that secret paper, I will make that one and others more embarrassing public that do not refer to Communist activities." It was just 20 minutes before the secret instructions were found; and they said, "We are giving them to the press immediately." So they must have been made public.

These instructions follow the Communist party lines, as I said, in all major respects. This man, who is doing the planning for us, was before the unreliable Tydings Committee, and he was asked about this by Senator Hickenlooper — why he was advising things for this nation that the Cominform had adopted as their official program. Now listen to this answer: "Mr. you can't blame me for that. I wasn't following the Communist party line. Can you blame me because the Communists picked up my line and followed that?" Well, that is easy to understand because it was a month before that — and this gives a picture, keep it in mind for the next two or three years—Lattimore is talking about the victory of the Communists in China, and Lattimore spoke of it as the "Opening of limitless horizons of hope." Incidentally, a short time before that Dean Acheson referred to that victory as "the dawn of a new day." Lattimore said, "the problem was how to allow China to fall without making it look as if the United States had pushed them," and about South Korea, Lattimore had this to say: The thing to do, therefore, is to let South Korea fall—but not let it look as though we pushed it." And he further says, for that reason I recommend a parting grant of \$150 million dollars of economic aid to South Korea. Do you get the awfulness of that? Here is the architect of our far-eastern policy who says, the job here is to allow our

friends to fall to Communism. Allow Asia to fall to Communism, and we would have a red Pacific washing our shores, but we must not let it appear that we pushed them. And as a parting grant \$150,000,000 in aid, not military, but economic. There is the Marshall plan for South Korea.

When he was before the Senate Committee he said the aid was to fight Communism, to fight Communism in Korea. He was asked if they needed guns, air planes. He replied, "Oh, no. The communists might not think we are peace-loving men." Well, we made the grant; but the Congress went beyond that. It wasn't a party matter. It was bi-partisan. The sum of \$87,300,000 was granted for military aid in the entire area.

Now keep in mind that the Congress—the Senators and Congressmen—can't purchase the guns and air planes. We can appropriate the money, and hope that the State and Defense Departments will spend it as stated. Later on we appropriated \$10,300,000 of your money for arms for South Korea. As one of the Congressmen said, "We can see now that we can't win the war with economic aid. Let's put guns in the hands of the South Koreans. Let's give them the tanks and airplanes so when the war comes they can do some of their own fighting and dying instead of only American boys."

And then what happened? What do you think happened? Nearly a year later, when the war in Korea started, how much of the \$10,300,000 had been spent? Not one ounce of gunpowder; not one tank, not one airplane was sent to them. There is nothing secret about this. It is all a matter of public record. Two Hundred Dollars was spent for some wire which had been loaded aboard a ship on the west coast. There you have it. The plan was to send \$150,000,000 so the American sucker won't know what is happening. And in 1951, 150,000 American boys are fighting in Korea, and it is going to continue in this so-called limited war we are talking about. The casualties in a recent week were over 2,000.

You say, Why must the American boys do the fighting? Just a stone's throw from Korea there is Formosa and there are 600,000 of your friends, Anti-Communists, and they have been begging since the 25th of June, 1951, to do some of their own fighting. But what happened? Oh, no. Our State Department says, No, you have been under Communism too long, and only American boys can do the fighting and dying. Can you think of one reason why we shouldn't start today, not tomorrow or the next day to move those

Chinese soldiers, those friends of ours, into Korea and start to bring our American boys home? Those Chinese have more to fight for than we have. They have begged for the right to do some of the fighting and dying. Why should we say, Oh, No?

I will tell you. It's because one and one are two from a military standpoint, and I know the Major that just got through would agree with me. Anybody who can add one and one and get two knows that we can't fight Communism all over the world using only American boys. We don't have the young men today. The same is true of Europe, where we are planning a completely phoney defense of Europe.

When a measure was up in the Senate covering the sending of the troops to Europe, I introduced an amendment, and that amendment provided that we not send American boys to Europe until we were willing to use the millions of people in Western Germany and in Spain. We can't defend Western Europe until we use the un-tapped resources and manpower in Europe. And nothing has been done about that. The Secretary of State says, we don't like the people of Western Europe. They are not peace-loving. We don't like the government of the people. I don't care whether I like or dislike them. There is no reason on God's earth why they shouldn't be entitled to do some of their own fighting and dying as well as having the American boys doing it. If we don't do that, just as certain as we sit here this afternoon—and I ask you to remember this—unless we take Western Germany and Spain and use their manpower and resources, every American boy we send to Europe—and I don't care if it is 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 divisions—every one of them will be condemned to death or to live out their lives in a slave labor camp in Russia. I say that because as things stand in Europe today Red Russia can cut through Western Europe as easy as a knife through butter. And unless I be misquoted on this, let me say, I feel it is of utmost importance that we keep Western Europe out of the hands of the Communists. The ability to wage a successful war is measured in the steel-making capacity, and Russia can't wage that war against us until she has control of the steel-making capacity of Europe. I am not adverse to sending the boys in Europe, if they are going to make and about face and send us boys from the other parts of the world. Otherwise, we are bidding time for International Communism just as certain as we sit here this afternoon.

Now let's discuss a few of the individuals whom I consider most dangerous. I brought with me some of the evidence, or rather

all the documents which I presented on these individuals whom I considered most dangerous to this nation.

First, I refer to the man who is so often found at the time and place when disaster hits America. And I refer to Phillip C. Jessup. About a year and a half ago when I gave the Tydings Committee the evidence on this man—Jessup—I said he had a great affinity for Communistic causes. That perhaps was the greatest understatement that I ever made.

About three weeks ago the President sent one of his spokesmen over to New York to the V.F.W. Convention, and my testimony in the Jessup case was mentioned. They said, if you have the evidence, why not present it to the jury and have them decide? I was in Boise, and they called me and said a political speech was made before the convention and they would like to have me answer. I decided to call the President's bluff. I said, Good! We will present the Jessup case to a jury. You know I have no power to get him before a jury; but you, Mr. President, you pick any 12 normal men and women, and I will present the case against Jessup without having your secret files. You can have as many lawyers as you want defend him. And if that jury holds against me, if it decides that this man is fit to serve America, then I will do what you have been hoping for, I will remove Mc Carthy from the Senate on the condition that if they hold with me, then you get rid of the Yalta crowd lock, stock, and barrel. I hardly expected that they would do that, but the President did say, we will try it by a jury. Anyway he sent Jessup's name to the Senate for confirmation. The jury was packed, 5 senators—three of them Democrats and one Republican who was a friend of Jessup's for 20 years, and who had gotten on the Senate floor, when I named Jessup, and stoutly defied me. The two press services—AP and UP—said the President had the jury stacked 4 to 1 in his favor. The thing they didn't reckon with, however, was that after all that was essentially an honest jury; and, while it was supposed to be stacked for Jessup, when the evidence was presented we found they were Americans first. They voted for America rather than friendship, and that jury found Jessup unfit to serve. But the President said, I am going to appoint him anyway. The Congress isn't in session. Now even I wouldn't accuse this man of being so disloyal to his country that he would take a job to represent a nation which has turned him down. I was mistaken. Next day Jessup smilingly took the job. That is the same Jessup called upon to meet Douglas Mc Arthur, with the President, and he took his female secretary, who

sat behind a piece of board and took down almost everything Douglas Mc Arthur said. I assume that a man who will spy on the greatest American we have ever had will do anything.

I have 60 or 70 copies of this material and if you don't get one, just drop me a line and we will send it to you. The whole documentation on the man holding the No. 2 spot in the fight against Communism is there.

Exhibit 1 shows Jessup's affiliation with six organizations cited as Communist fronts. Not so named by me, but by the Loyalty Committee.

No. 2, is a reproduction of checks of some of the \$60,000 of Communist money contributed to Jessup's organization, the Institute of Public Relations. Originally, I could dig up \$3,000, and since then the Mc Carran Committee called a man who said that \$60,000 of Communists money went to support the publication that Jessup was head of.

Well, the State Department said Jessup may not have known what he was doing. Is there anybody in this audience so naive as not to know that the Communists, when they paid \$60,000 to Jessup, didn't know they were getting a dollar for every dollar spent?

Then on page 14 you will find a list of individuals mentioned in sworn testimony before various Congressional Committees as espionage agents—a sizeable number of these individuals were on Jessup's staff and writers hired by the Institute of Public Relations while Jessup was chairman of the Pacific and American Councils of the Institute of Public Relations. Sixty officials and writers of the Institute of Public Relations have been named under oath as members of the Communist party.

On page 17 you will find that after Hiss' conviction Senator Hickenlooper said to Jessup:

"Q. Are you of the same opinion about Hiss that you were when you testified as a character witness for him at his trial?"

AMBASSADOR JESSUP: "I see no reason to alter the statements which I made under oath as a witness in this case." I might explain that the questions asked Mr. Jessup in that case, to which Senator Hickenlooper referred were:

"Q. Mr. Jessup, do you know the reputation of Alger Hiss for

loyalty, integrity and veracity?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. What is it?

"A. It is good."

Next you will find a petition signed at the time Jessup was following the then-current Communist Party line, which was that we should destroy all of our atomic bombs to keep Communist Russia happy. Let me read excerpts of that to you.

1. The United States will at once stop the production of bombs from materials currently produced.

2. As produced these will be eliminated by appropriate means such as dumping them into the ocean or returning them to their original mixture.

This petition was published in 1946 in the New York Times. Jessup was following the then-current Communist party lines which was that if only we would quit manufacturing atomic bombs and destroy all the atomic bomb material and plants, this would prove to Communist Russia that we were peace-loving, and would appease Russia to the end that World Peace would be attained. That is when Hiss, his friends, were selling the atomic bombs to our Russian friends.

Then you find the letters picked up in the Massachusetts barn. Here is one on page 25, Jessup writing about Communist Field. He was the millionaire Communist, publicly admitted member of the party. This letter is to Edward C. Carter, I.P.R., 129 E. 52nd Street, New York City, and after the salutation, Jessup says: "I don't really think we can use Fred's statement as is, much as I would be glad to help with his cause."

One of my good friends asked, Why would Frederick Field be a Communist? The answer was revealing. It was, "Apparently he wanted to be an idiot, but his mother wouldn't let him, so he is a Communist instead."

I have taken a lot more of your time than I intended to. But in closing, let me show you why it is difficult to press a court room case. I have the testimony before the Mc Carran Committee, page 74. Gen'l. Willoughby was before that committee. He was head of the Intelligence Staff for Mc Arthur. As head of the Intelligence Staff he had a vast amount of information which you,

the American people should have. Well, the Senate Committee asked him about people, communists—and listen to the answer. Willoughby says this: "Mr. Chairman, I am most anxious to assist this committee. However, as a federal officer, I am expected to observe army orders and Presidential directives. He said, I will read it to you: You shall give no information of any sort relating to an employee, his loyalty or Communistic activities to any Congressional committee." Then he was asked for the army order. "Any individual who may appear as a witness before a Congressional Committee will respectfully decline to testify relative to Communistic activities and will state he is forbidden to answer such requests by directives of the army."

Can you think of any single reason why the President and the Secretary of Defense should say it is a federal offense for the two million government workers, and every man in the military service, to tell the Congress about treason or Communism in government? Take for example the very able Major who just spoke. This order binds him. He could not come before a Congressional Committee, if subpoenaed and put under oath, and give us information of disloyalty or treason in the government. And I ask you, Why? Then the President says that Mc Carthy hasn't convicted enough of these people yet.

In closing I would like to tell you a story which I have told a number of you before, and which I will repeat again because I think of it myself many times. It involves an early morning on the island of Bougainville. A Marine division had been sent to assist the army coming in from the east. We arrived at Bougainville from where we could hit the enemy's stronghold. I recall this morning very vividly. We were in a tent about one-fourth as large as this auditorium. After each squadron was briefed, my Commanding Officer said, "Chaplain, we know that a lot of these young men are going to die today. I thought you might have a few words to say to them." He said, "Yes, Major, I have a very few words." And, incidentally, that chaplain was killed that day. Yet, I think, every gunner and pilot who still lives would remember his words verbatim. He said, "If you young men, regardless of whether killed in the next 6 or 7 hours, or whether you live for 40 or 50 years, if you remember two fundamental truths taught by every religious group since the beginning of time—if you will remember: First, there is a God, eternal; Second, Each of you has a soul, immortal; then you will do an outstanding job not only for yourselves, but for your country, regardless if it is for 5 hours or

50 years."

And ladies and gentlemen I have thought of that many times in the past five years. If only those of us whom you send to Washington to represent you, if only we would keep in mind the words of that chaplain about to die, to men about to die, then instead of double-dealing and double-crossing and selling out America to gain some puny temporary advantage, perhaps both of America's political parties would at long last realize that the sand in the hour glass of time has almost run out for us. And then we could hope for decency and honesty and cooperation between the two parties to create a peaceful world in which to live.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Senator Mc Carthy.

We still have two speakers scheduled for this afternoon. We are running on time. Senator Mc Carthy has to leave because of another speaking engagement in Iowa.

As I said, we have two more speakers. I hope you will stay with us. They will not be long, and then the program will come to a conclusion.

Drawing for prize of 40 pounds of Dairy Grader, winner may get it at the booth.

The following names were drawn:

Mr. Martin Glander, Cedar Grove  
Mr. Geo. Landall, Waupun  
Mrs. E. W. Schueler, Larson  
Mr. D. J. Horn of Beaver Dam.

(The first three names drawn were not present, and Mr. D. J. Horn won the prize.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: I am certainly happy to have this turnout, the largest crowd we have had at any convention. I am happy there are some women here because in many cases they have to do half of the work, and also to carry half of the grief.

As I announced before, I was under quite a tension here this afternoon. I didn't know when the Senator was coming, and had to keep on calling on speakers. And, in the excitement, I called on the Major, when I started talking about a gentleman who is going to speak to us on pollution. I certainly should have known better because Mr. Mooney and I were there when Mr. Resh so kindly

consented to come down here and give us a few words on pollution. I am sure if you have any questions he will be happy to answer them.

I am happy to present to you Assistant Attorney General Warren Resh.

(Applause.)

MR. RESH: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have no prepared speech to make or to read to you this afternoon. I am always a bit fearful about writing a speech because I might find myself in the situation which confronted a friend of mine who wrote and gave a speech. Later he asked one of his friends what he thought of it. His friend said, "I didn't think much of it. In the first place, you wrote it; in the second place, you read it; in the third place you read it badly; and fourth, it wasn't worth writing in the first place."

I do want, however, to take just a few minutes — and I appreciate the hour is late—to give you a rather rapid survey of the pollution laws in the state of Wisconsin, particularly insofar as they relate to the dairy industry.

The cheese industry of Wisconsin has long been a leader in this state, and one of the reasons it is a leader is that it has been able to show leadership in attacking problems which you people have to combat. More and more you are becoming aware of the problem of water pollution. Now, back 50 years ago people didn't think much about it. It was customary to discharge industrial wastes into the nearest stream, and usually it didn't cause much trouble. But as industries increase and population increases, we are more and more aware of the problem of water pollution and its relationship to the lives of all of us, both as a matter of public health and also as a matter relating to the recreational use of the public waters of the state.

Back in 1913 the first law was set up which gave the State Board of Health authority to make some studies as to the extent of pollution in the state, in cooperation with the federal authorities. Then in 1919 a rather comprehensive code was written relating primarily to the State Board of Health. But there are a lot of these pollution matters which do not primarily affect health, but relate to recreational use of the waters. Along about 1927 the Legislature of Wisconsin set up the Water Pollution Committee, and gave it certain duties to perform.

I would like to mention just a few of the provisions of the Water Pollution Law. Incidentally, it was greatly strengthened by the 1949 legislature, which added to the appropriation to the committee, and there have been quite a number of hearings since that time around the state, and quite a few orders have been issued.

What is the Committee on Water Pollution? It consists of the State Chief Engineer, a member of the Public Service Commission, a Conservation Commissioner, the State Health Officer, and the State Sanitary Engineer. Since 1949 the committee has had a full-time director. It meets once a month, and from time to time conducts investigations and holds hearings.

When the attention of the Committee on Water Pollution is called to the fact that a water pollution condition exists in an area, the normal procedure is to send out engineers to make a stream survey. These men make tests of the water above the suspected source of pollution and below the suspected source of pollution for comparison purposes. The biologists make a study of the biological life of the stream. A good biologist can tell you from the organisms on the bottom of the stream what if any pollution is present in the stream, and what its characteristics are.

As a result of one of these surveys, if it appears that you have a situation which calls for correction, the next step is to hold a public hearing. All of the persons affected in any way, or who are responsible for the pollution are given notice of the hearing, and everybody has an opportunity to be heard at that hearing and present any evidence that may be pertinent to the water pollution problem. The testimony is taken and transcribed, usually by our good friend, Mrs. Buchen, who is taking the testimony today. Copies are furnished to the members of the committee. They study it and determine what if any corrective measures are required.

If correction is needed, an order is issued. Unusually it consists of two steps, the first providing that the industry or the municipality—as the case may be—which is responsible for the pollution, prepare and file plans for abatement of the pollution with the State Board of Health by a certain date. The second step is to require that some treatment facility conforming with those plans be constructed and be placed in operation by some later date.

As I mentioned before, the work of the Committee is increasing. Just this year, in 1951, up until the first of September, I believe, there were more than 150 orders issued as compared to about 50 the year before, and some 40 in the year prior to that.

The effect of these orders, of course places quite a strain upon the engineering resources available for drawing plans, and at times the contractors who might undertake those jobs have other contracts to be completed, and occasionally it is found that the industry or the municipality under order is unable to meet the dead line. In all of those cases where a good cause is shown, the policy of the Committee has been to allow the situation to continue until such time as it can be corrected.

We are running into a particularly difficult time now because of the shortage of critical materials. For instance, in such vital work as the construction of sewage treatment plants and water supplies, the Federal authorities have allocated only 120 thousand units of steel for the entire country for the last quarter of 1951, and this is to be cut to 42 thousand for the first quarter of 1952. Last month I was in New York, and Mr. Wilson informed us that further cuts are coming. We don't really like to see that. But it is a situation that can't be helped, and it is slowing up the attack on the pollution problem. Just recently, at one of the last meetings of the committee, we had a request for additional time from one of the paper mills in the Fox River Valley which had gone ahead with plans for the construction of a 2½ million dollar treatment system, and found because of inability to get a certain type of stainless steel it would be impossible to install the plant as it planned to do, so an extension was granted.

It seems as rapidly as we start making real progress in the control of water pollution, you have the emergency situations come along. It has been rather disheartening because of the long struggle we have had, for instance on a sewage plant at Waupun, Wisconsin. They had an order in 1941, and the new plant was not completed until this year. We felt badly about that. Apparently we are not the only ones who encounter such difficulties for I was reading an article in the New York Times, and found that the State Board of Health in New Jersey is just now getting compliance with some of its orders issued in 1934, delayed because of the depression, and the last World War.

I might say this that in connection with the handling of these problems, you run into many complications. It is not just in one industry, a cheese factory or canning plant, but you have the problem of municipal sewage treatment plants, and when you try to get them to synchronize their efforts with those of industry, it calls for a real managing job. I think I can say this that insofar as industry is concerned, we have really had a better response

to compliance with the pollution laws than we have had from the municipalities. It is so easy for the mayor and common council to figure there may be a new bunch in here next year, and we don't want to increase the taxes, and we will let it drift. So we have to keep at it constantly.

Of course, there are different types of pollution problems. In the dairy industry you encounter a situation of milk wastes, which exert an extremely high demand on the oxygen in the stream. For instance, it takes 1500 gallons of ordinary stream water to decompose one pint of milk. And you start getting milk wastes in the stream, and the first thing you know the oxygen content is less than 5 parts per million, and the fish die—you have fish kills. Then the Conservation Commission gets aroused; they get complaints, and there is a statute which they administer which calls for collecting damage. Very substantial damages have been collected from industries in the state of Wisconsin who have been responsible for these fish kills. I think I can say, fortunately, that there have been very few of those as far as the dairy industry is concerned. The principal offenders heretofore have been the canning companies and breweries.

I might say that the problem of how far water pollution control should be extended is attracting considerable attention throughout the country. My attention was called to an Iowa law passed in 1949 which prohibits the discharge of any waste into a stream leading into a lake. Now we have a lot of these problems, depending on the character of the waters that you have in the locality. If you have a small, slow, sluggish stream, it is a much more difficult problem than if you have a swift flowing river; and if you have a shallow lake receiving polluted material, trouble develops almost at once. We have a very unusual situation in the Madison lakes. A case involving the situation there has gone to the Supreme Court. The order issued provides that the city of Madison divert its sewage around these lakes and get it into flowing waters. Now whether Wisconsin has reached the point where regulations of that sort are to be extended generally, I don't know. But we must realize that we have a law on the books. It was put there because the people demanded it, and steps are being made to enforce it.

I think the committee is trying to cooperate with industry. Many of you know the engineers of the State Board of Health and Committee of Water Pollution have given freely of their time and advice—advice and suggestions as to how to meet these problems. And I think they are universally trying to do all they can to see

that the job is done, and to be reasonable in the requirements that are made.

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of the Committee on Water Pollution, as well as the Attorney General's office which has been enforcing these orders, to express our wholehearted appreciation for the fine cooperation that we have had with you people. And I am sure that we will all look forward to a continuance of that type of cooperation that you have given us. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Mr. Resh. We appreciate your coming up and talking to this group.

We have one more speaker. He is your friend, and mine. You know we have had a lot of discussion on our problems in Washington and Madison. And the gentleman that is now going to address you has been wonderful to the cheese industry. I am happy to present Senator Frank Panzer.

(Applause.)

If you have any problems, don't fail to contact him because he understands them, and is ready to go to bat for you any time, if you are right. Senator Frank Panzer.

(Applause.)

SENATOR PANZER: Chairman Len, friend George, ladies and gentlemen: You know I have had a rather happy working relationship with the representatives of the cheese industry. I think it was in the 1943 session that we got one of those combination bills relating to testing and grading Limburger Cheese. It passed in the Assembly with only four dissenting votes, and Len and George said, "It is up to you to kill it." It took almost four months to kill it. You in the industry are fortunate to have men like these representing you in Madison. We respect them. They work above board, and they really are doing a good job for you in the cheese industry.

I, personally, have always felt that the cheese factory from way back has played an important part in the economic development of this state. I can remember when I was a youngster. We lived at Mayville. It was the first time my father took milk to a cheese factory. He hauled it there for three months, and the man went broke and we got 6 brick cheese for our milk. Since that your

industry has gone a long ways, and the dairy industry in Wisconsin is recognized as one of the important economic factors in our state.

You have evidence to prove that for this session the legislature set up an appropriation of 3 or 4 million dollars for the irradication of Brucellosis. I am glad to see Mr. Mc Dowell is here. Nobody comes to him and complains the way they do to us.

I don't know what you people might be interested in; but regardless of whether you agree or differ with Senator Mc Carthy, I believe he left a message for all of us. I think those of us who are here today are passing through a period when history is being written every moment. Great issues confront the people of America today. And I believe it is the duty of the people to take an active part in the activities in your local community. I might say, if you want to find out what kind of life you have lived, try running for office. Your wife will find out in a hurry. The old skeletons are pulled out of the closets, and you find out just what you are. Nevertheless, I believe, on issues such as those brought up here this afternoon, the thing to do is to read the press—regardless of whether friendly or unfriendly—listen to the radio, watch your television, and when you get all through, talk with your neighbors. Discuss these problems with your neighbors, and I don't think it is going to be difficult to arrive at what is the proper solution. I have faith in the American people that when the smoke clears away we are still going to be a great nation.

Sometime ago I read an article relating to an immigrant who came over from Germany and who now is one of the outstanding turkey raisers in an eastern state. When asked what he thought of this country, he said, "Where besides in the good old U.S.A. could I have done this?" I think that is something to think about. Where can people meet like you are today? You represent an important industry You met here and called in whoever you wished to discuss your problems. There is no Gestapo listening to you and watching your actions. We are free to do as we please. That is America.

I have been in public life for a long time. I am also a farmer. I have been on the county board for 26 years, and in Madison since 1931. One of the things I am most proud of in this state is that we have gone a long ways to keep things clean in our government. I am chairman of the Inter-state Cooperation Committee, and one thing that impresses me is that a great many of the things that we

have had here, policies in our government, they are just talking about in other states.

In spite of all the criticism we hear, we have a wonderful system of highways. I don't mean it can't stand improvement. But I think you will have to concede that we have recognized the importance of the milk industry, because just a few years ago when the truck hauling law came up we gave you a little leeway in the loading of the milk trucks. It means a great deal to all of us to keep these trucks going. The product is perishable and must move.

I wonder how many of you people have gone into the transportation system and really realize how much the Wisconsin public is paying to keep your automobiles running on your highways? In the fiscal year ending June 30 the Wisconsin public paid 59 million dollars in the form of gas taxes, license fees, etc., for that fiscal year. Of course, a lot of that goes back to the home community—45 per cent—and that is for your benefit.

I recently agreed with the Highway Committee. I don't believe in building up a huge balance, and I believe we have pretty well solved the problem of secondary roads in Wisconsin. But we do need several new through-roads in the state of Wisconsin. A recent study of our committee showed that better than 60 per cent of the auto traffic on the highways for the past year was carried by 12 per cent of the highways. And that 12 per cent of the 11,000 miles happens to be the state trunk system, which happens to get a matched system. There is some significance in that. It is because the traffic follows the marked highways. I believe we need 1500 to 2,000 miles of through highways such as 41 and 12. I think that can be taken care of without disrupting the existing system. I don't think it is necessary to disrupt any of the segments of the program.

Our transportation system has changed a great deal. Those of you who live in communities where the spur lines have been discontinued and are forced to depend entirely on the automobile for transportation are in a position where your roads no longer are secondary highways because some of you are dependent on those highways for a living. I am merely pointing this out to show I believe we are justified in going a little further.

Now you have heard a lot about cheese. This might interest you. I heard mention of taxes. Taxes are about as popular as death. I know it. Nobody likes taxes, but in the state of Wisconsin you can at least say this much for the legislature—this year when you make

your income tax return you won't find a space for 25 per cent surtax. And if your wife needs a dress or coat, you can buy her one, and keep her good natured. I think over and above all that we are proceeding on a solid basis. If it were not for the highways, our public welfare and educational facilities, your taxes would be small. Those are the three functions that take money. Nevertheless, in justification of what we have, it is only what the public has demanded from us in the legislature. And I venture that the standard of living of the individuals will determine the taxation in your community and in your state. If you set up a high standard of living, then you are going to set up a high standard of public service, which means more money and taxes.

You people in the dairy industry find yourselves in an unusual situation. You contact a lot of people daily—not as many as you used to because very few of the cheese factories get the farmers to haul their own milk—but you have your own meetings and you have a direct contact with a great many people in the state and in your community. Again I say, besides making good cheese and dairy products there is one other function that you can take care of, and that is to take a little more active part in your civic affairs. I know you are busy as we all are. And I believe it is a good idea to get the ladies interested in public affairs. I believe that there may be a lot of you in the audience that would criticize me for that, but as I see it, there is no one who plays a more important part in the development of the young people than the mother. So, why should they not be interested in the things that concern their children's lives? When you get all through discussing what you think you ought to get for your butterfat, where your cheese should be sold, and such, once in a while get together and start chewing the fat. Bring up a few of the questions that you have heard discussed here today. That is the test and strength of democracy. If you want to start a good argument tell your wife you are going to run for public office. Nine out of ten will set you right. I get a kick out of my wife. She is always asking, "why don't you stay home more? Don't you think of anything but politics?" So, one day I told her I was going to quit the town chairmanship and the county board. Well, about six weeks later, she said, "Did you hear who is going to run against you?" Then she added, "Well, I hope you aren't going to take that lying down." So you see, you are in a bad spot either way.

In closing let me again appeal to you people assembled here today to take an active interest in your country. This is no time to

sit back and be complacent. This country will be great only while the rank and file do their part to keep it that way. Do you know that a minority are electing the officials of this nation? Not so long ago we elected a state superintendent of schools and justice of the Supreme Court where less than 8 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls. Then you say things happening across the pond can't happen in America. I am not too sure. If you are going to keep 90 per cent of the eligible voters away from the polls, some day you may wake up and wonder what has happened to our freedoms that we talk so much about. I especially appeal to the youth to take an active interest in civic and political affairs. Those of my age are pretty well established. But as far as the young people are concerned, it is their future. There is nothing so involved about government. And you are never going to find people thinking alike. This would be a very dull and uninteresting life if we all thought alike. Even if we always agreed with our wives, there would be no interest around home. I urge you to attend meetings such as you have today. It is not always the fellow who gets the office that makes the greatest contribution in this community. It is a great many of the hard-working people that do their little tasks from day to day that often really make the greatest contribution.

I must say it always has been a pleasure to me to appear before your association. I know your directors and representatives and have been happy to work with them. And, let me say you have very good representatives down at Madison, and they are not paying me a commission for saying these things.

(Applause.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Thank you, Senator Panzer. They said this year the accountics are going to be perfect, but they have not licked that problem yet.

We have representatives here from 10 states of the Union and from Canada. At this time I would like to see if there are any of those men in this room; and if they are, we would like to have them rise and take a bow.

Canada? New York? California? Maine? Illinois? Pennsylvania? New Jersey? Indiana? Idaho? Missouri? Any here from any of those states?

VOICE: Illinois. (Representatives stand.)

PRES. KOPITZKE: Give him a hand. (Applause.)

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Any other states?

VOICE: Wisconsin!

PRES. KOPITZKE: Let's give them a hand.

(Applause.)

Instead of taking up a lot of time and drawing door prizes, the numbers were drawn by Mr. Mills, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The Diamond Crystal Salt Company is donating the prizes. I will read the names, and if the members are here, they can take it along. If not, it will be sent to them.

Victor Hermann, Whitehall

Mrs. Marlin Schmidt, Fairchild

Mrs. Geo. Simons, De Pere, R. 2

Mr. Steve Losiewicz, Thorp

There are some tickets left for the banquet. You can get them at the hotel.

Thank you for your kind attention.

The meeting will now adjourn.

Irene Jennings Buchen, Reporter

## CHEESE SCORES

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION  
ANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

OCTOBER 24 and 25, 1951

We are grateful for, and publicly acknowledge, all cash donations for prize money. A list of the donors of prize money will be found in the official program. All prize money will be distributed to exhibitors on a per point basis commencing with 92, and for each full point above.

Entry No.	Name	Address	Score
<b>Class I. Any style American cheese made prior to January 1, 1951</b>			
101	Edw. F. Lensmire, Cascade		90
102	Leo Biel, Stanley		95
103	Ronald Johnson, Mt. Sterling		99 1/2
104	Leo J. Loehr, Calvary		95
105	P. J. Thompson, Arena		92 1/2
106	Art. H. Woldt, Reedsville		90 1/4
107	Kenneth Bonney, Eastman		96
108	Harvey Schneider, Waldo		98 1/2
109	Arnold Ohlrogge, Denmark		93
110	Claude A. Loehr, St. Cloud		96 3/4
111	Clarence Muetzenberg, Burnett		91 1/4
112	Arno Sass, Plymouth		93 1/2
113	Henry J. Loehr, Calvary		95 3/4
114	Dickrell Bros., Junction City		91 1/2
115	Bernard Molldrem, Boscobel		95 1/4
116	Steve Koenigs, Fond du Lac		94
117	Robert Scannell, Eden		94
118	Edw. Knaus, St. Cloud		92 1/4
119	Maurice Raasch, Shawano		95
120	Ruben Laack, Brillion		92 1/2
121	Victor Herrman, Whitelaw		96
122	Ervin Schreiber, Cecil		94
123	M. H. Parsons, Dorchester		93

Entry No.	Name	Score
<b>Class II. Any style American cheese made between January 1, 1951 and July 31, 1951, (both dates inclusive)</b>		
201	Alvin Hammer, Chilton	90 1/2
202	Edw. F. Lensmire, Cascade	93
203	Wm. J. Kusta, Bonduel	93
204	Greunke Bros., Auburndale	93
205	Tony Rank, Westfield	95
206	Martin Stecker, Manitowoc	95 3/4
207	Edw. Greenway, Wilson	96 1/2
208	Leonard Thompson, Mt. Sterling	97 1/4
209	Clyde Johnson, Seneca	96 1/4
210	P. J. Thompson, Arena	90 1/4
211	Steve Suidzinski, Denmark	93
212	Leo J. Loehr, Calvary	95 3/4
213	Kenneth Bonney, Eastman	95 3/4
214	Harvey Schneider, Waldo	98
215	Ewald Grunwald, Sheboygan Falls	92
216	Wesley Vlasak, Highland	93
217	<b>Ronald Johnson, Mt. Sterling</b>	<b>99</b>
218	Claude A. Loehr, St. Cloud	95
219	Reinhold Pipping, Glenbeulah	94
220	Henry J. Kohlman, Calvary	95
221	Paul E. Ott, Wausau	91 1/2
222	Ruben Rabe, New Holstein	94
223	Arno Sass, Plymouth	93 3/4
224	Louis Arndt, Fond du Lac	90
225	Arnold Ohlrogge, Denmark	94 1/4
226	Henry J. Loehr, Calvary	96
227	Dickrell Bros., Junction City	93 1/4
228	R. J. Laufenberg, Ferryville	97
229	I. J. Koschak, Greenwood	94 1/2
230	Steve Koenigs, Fond du Lac	92
231	George Scannell, Eden	95
232	Fred Hasler, Elkhart Lake	95
233	Frederick Hasler, Elkhart Lake	91 3/4
234	Leonard Stecker, Fond du Lac	93
235	Steve Koenigs, Fond du Lac	91 1/2
236	Maurice Raasch, Shawano	91
237	Vernon Gerbig, Marion	91
238	Ruben Laack, Brillion	94
239	Victor Herrmann, Whitelaw	94

Entry No.	Name	Score
240	O. A. Mellenthin, Marshfield	95
241	M. H. Parsons, Dorchester	95
242	Edw. R. Larson, Brantwood	94

**Class III Any style American cheese made on or after  
August 1, 1951**

301	Arno Sass, Plymouth	97
302	Walter Roelli, Shullsburg	93
303	Merald B. Sharp, Viroqua	95
304	Reinhold Pipping, Glenbeulah	94
305	Edw. Tisdale, Viroqua	95
306	Edw. F. Lensmire, Cascade	94
307	Wm. J. Krauss, Fond du Lac	90
308	Harry J. Pankow, Hortonville	93 1/2
309	Eddie Huebner, Neenah	94 1/4
310	Marvin Zabel, Lancaster	92 3/4
311	Lawrence Peterson, Soldiers Grove	93 1/4
312	Casper Boyarski, Thorp	91 1/4
313	Leonard Thompson, Mt. Sterling	95 1/4
314	Clyde Johnson, Seneca	93 1/4
315	Myron Radtke, Clintonville	90 3/4
316	C. G. Wetterau, Dorchester	94 3/4
317	Wesley Vlasak, Highland	92 1/4
318	Louis Arndt, Fond du Lac	92
319	Leo J. Loehr, Calvary	93 1/4
320	Ronald Johnson, Mt. Sterling	98
321	Henry J. Loehr, Calvary	92 3/4
322	Claude A. Loehr, St. Cloud	93 1/2
323	Clarence Muetzenberg, Burnett	91 3/4
324	Paul E. Ott, Wausau	93
325	Chas. Mulloy, Pulaski	91
326	Wm. J. Kusta, Bonduel	93 1/4
327	Charles Kraus, Fond du Lac	93 1/4
328	P. J. Thompson, Arena	94 1/4
329	Arnold Thuli, Spring Green	92
330	Kenneth Bonney, Eastman	92 1/4
331	Greunke Bros., Auburndale	93
332	Oscar Krause, Watertown	93
333	Vernon Colson, Suring	91 1/4
334	Ewald Grunwald, Sheboygan Falls	92 3/4
335	Alvin Hammer, Chilton	91

## SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Entry No.	Name	Score
336	R. J. Laufenberg, Ferryville	93
337	Dickrell Bros., Junction City	92
338	Leonard Stecker, Fond du Lac	94
339	Fred Hasler, Elkhart Lake	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
340	Frederick Hasler, Elkhart Lake	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
341	Edw. Knaus, St. Cloud	93
342	Ruben Laack, Brillion	95
343	Ewald Jung, Juneau	90
344	Guilford Mueller, Seymour	94
345	Eugene Schreiber, Cecil	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
346	M. H. Parsons, Dorchester	94
347	Edw. R. Larson, Brantwood	93 $\frac{1}{4}$

## Class IV. Colby cheese, any style or age.

401	Leo J. Loehr, Calvary	94
402	Claude A. Loehr, St. Cloud	94
403	Henry J. Loehr, Calvary	93
404	Arno Sass, Plymouth	94
405	Reinhold Pipping, Glenbeulah	96
406	Harry J. Pankow, Hortonville	95
407	Roland Mattes, Chilton	93
408	A. H. Mandel, Colby	93
409	<b>M. H. Parsons, Dorchester</b>	<b>97</b>

## Class V. Drum or Block Swiss cheese.

501	Walter Schild, Juda	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
502	<b>Joe Jaeggi, Juda</b>	<b>98 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>
503	John Marty, Browntown	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
504	Howard Grossen, Monroe	95
505	Werner Zimmerman, Warren, Ill	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
506	Fred Geissbuhler, Darlington	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
507	Fred Ziltener, Monroe	96
508	Fred Krebs, Monroe	94 $\frac{3}{4}$
509	Victor R. Marean, Monroe	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
510	Elmer P. Fox, Woodford	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
511	Wm. Ienatsch, Monroe	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
512	Alfred A. Abplanalp, Verona	94 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Class VI. Limburger cheese.

601	Albert H. Deppeler, Monroe	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
602	<b>Werner Thueler, Randolph</b>	<b>96 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>

Entry No.	Name	Score
603	Fred Balmer, Juneau	94 1/4
604	Walter Minnig, Monticello	96
605	Fred Gurtner, Jr., Hartford	93 3/4
606	Art Rupp, Beaver Dam	94 7/8

## Class VII. Brick cheese.

701	Ruben Laack, Brillion	95
702	Alois Estermann, Iron Ridge	95 3/4
703	<b>Fred Bleuer, Cambria</b>	97 1/4
704	Gottfried Zurbuchen, Fox Lake	95 1/2
705	William Gurtner, Rubicon	93 3/4
706	Milton Bruni, Iron Ridge	94 1/2
707	Fred Zurbuchen, Horicon	95
708	Fred Gurtner, Jr., Hartford	96 1/2
709	Chas. Kueffer, Rio	96 3/4
710	John Liechty, Juneau	94 3/4
711	Martin Steiner, Randolph	96 1/4
712	Carl G. Drachenberg, Hartford	97
713	Fred Balmer, Juneau	95 1/2
714	Mrs. Frieda Estermann, Iron Ridge	94 1/2
715	Walter Bremser, Watertown	95 1/4
716	John Inabnet, Randolph	93 1/2

## Class VIII. Munster cheese.

801	Ruben Laack, Brillion	96 1/2
802	William Gurtner, Rubicon	96 3/4
803	Fred Bleuer, Cambria	94
804	John Liechty, Juneau	92 3/4
805	Carl G. Drachenberg, Hartford	94 3/4
806	Norman Stecker, Chilton	94 1/4
807	<b>John Schmid, Beaver Dam</b>	97 1/4
808	John Inabnet, Randolph	96 1/2

## Class IX. Italian cheese (hard type)

901	Louis Rossini, Plymouth (Comp.)	93 3/4
902	Louis Rossini, Plymouth	94
903	Ernest Abbeuhl, Cumberland	96 1/2
904	Earl L. Scheid, Campbellsport	95
905	Ervin Long, Cumberland	96 3/4
906	Earl L. Scheid, Campbellsport (Comp.)	95
907	<b>Joseph Frigo, Lena</b>	97

Entry No.	Name	Score
908	Joseph Frigo, Lena (Comp.)	96
909	Joseph Frigo, Lena (Comp.)	96 1/4

**Class X. Italian cheese (soft type)**

1001	Alban Fiedler, Plymouth (Comp.)	92 3/4
1002	Alban Fiedler, Plymouth	93 1/4
1003	Alban Fiedler, Plymouth (Comp.)	93
1004	Louis Rossini, Plymouth	94
1005	Louis Rossini, Plymouth (Comp.)	93 1/2
1006	Grant H. Krebs, Saxon	95
1007	Grant H. Krebs, Saxon	94
1008	Grant H. Krebs, Saxon	94
1009	Gaylord J. Anderson, Clayton	94
1010	Earl L. Scheid, Campbellsport	94 3/4
1011	Rueben Peterson, Clayton	96 1/2
1012	Ernest Abbeuhl, Cumberland	96
1013	Antonia Frigo, Lena	97

**Class XI Any other cheese not included above**

1101	Reinhold Pipping, Glenbeulah	93
1102	Henry J. Loehr, Calvary	95
1103	Claude A. Loehr, St. Cloud	95 3/8
1104	Leo J. Loehr, Calvary	95
1105	Clarence Newville, Glenwood City	97 3/8
1106	Carl G. Drachenberg, Hartford	92
1107	Art H. Woldt, Reedsville	95 5/8
1108	Richard Chubb, Cumberland	97 1/8
1109	William Korsbon, Amery	92
1110	James Kern, Thorp	96 7/8
1111	Dedrick Ness, Glenwood City	96 3/8
1112	William Korsbon, Amery	93 1/4
1113	Dickrell Bros., Junction City	94
1114	Fred Hasler, Elkhart Lake	94
1115	Frederick Hasler, Elkhart Lake	96
1116	Ruben Laack, Brillion	92 1/2
1117	Arno Sass, Plymouth	94
1118	Leslie A. Roesler, Portage	96
1119	Louis Badzinski, Thorp	94
1120	John Inabnet, Randolph	93 1/8
1121	John Inabnet, Randolph	95
1122	John Inabnet, Randolph	95

## CONTRIBUTORS OF PRIZE MONEY

Dow Ch. Co. ....	\$ 25.00
Armour & Co. ....	25.00
Stoelting Bros. Co. ....	25.00
Dairyland Food Laboratory ....	15.00
National Wax Co. ....	20.00
L. D. Schreiber & Co., Inc. ....	25.00
Marketing Association of America ....	25.00
Schwartz Manufacturing Co. ....	10.00
Marschall Dairy Laboratory ....	200.00
Lakeshire-Marty Co. ....	100.00
Kaestner Henze Co. ....	25.00
Stock-Gro, Inc. ....	50.00
Wisconsin Dairy Laboratory ....	25.00
J. S. Hoffman Co. ....	25.00
Dairy Belt Cheese & Butter Co. ....	25.00
Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc. ....	200.00
Calumet Cheese Co. ....	20.00
Lamartine Creamery Co. ....	15.00
Level Valley Dairy Co. ....	10.00
Kusel Dairy Equipment Co. ....	25.00
DeLaval Separator Co. ....	25.00
Klenzade Products, Inc. ....	15.00
Damrow Bros. Co. ....	25.00
Farmers State Bank of Potter ....	10.00
Winnebago Cheese Co. ....	50.00
Baker-Schmoll Cheese Co. ....	15.00
Cleveland Container Co. ....	20.00
Reisner Dairy Supply Co. ....	10.00
Kellogg Rennet Co. ....	25.00
The Diversey Corporation. ....	10.00
Kraft Foods Co. ....	200.00
Milprint, Inc. ....	50.00
Western Condensing Co. ....	75.00
Pauly Cheese Co. ....	200.00
Union Wadding Co. ....	25.00
Graf Creamery ....	10.00
H. H. Schauf ....	5.00
Wohlt Cheese Corp. ....	25.00
Paul Lewis Laboratories ....	25.00
Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co. ....	10.00
Central Cheese Co. ....	50.00
Arwell, Inc. ....	10.00

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