EDITORIAL

Farm Bureau Opposes Conservation

The Michigan Farm Bureau's annual meeting, November 6-8, 1945, adopted a resolution opposing measures to conserve youth for compulsory military training. The resolution reads: "In view of present conditions and as a result of the experiences of other nations, we disagree with universal compulsory military training. Compulsory military training should be made attractive enough to fill all postwar needs." Present conditions, on one hand, include the program and views attributed to army and navy leaders: (1) to get veterans troops home from Europe and the Pacific as rapidly as possible and replace them with draftsmen, 18 years old and up, and enlisted personnel for occupation and defense; (2) Compulsory military training will tend to prevent attack; (3) we won't have time to prepare in the next war as the United States is the logical first foe of an aggressor. Therefore, we should have approximately 1,000,000 boys turning 18 in training for a year or more at all times.

We adopt the resolution because it includes these facts as they appear in the newspapers and are credited to responsible sources: (1) statements of U.S. military commanders to the effect that 300,000 U.S. troops is sufficient to occupy the U.S. sector of Germany, and 200,000 will have to be provided in case of war; (2) that the period of education for German and Japanese youth is quite short rather than long; (3) published statistics to the effect that army and navy enlistments are now about one-third of enrollments and draft takes them together, and that the rate of enlistments is rising.

Some months ago we heard Professor H. J. Wygand of Michigan State College give a talk on the reasons why compulsory military training is not the subject of peace time military conscription. We recall that he cited historical facts that are contrary to arguments that compulsory military training is a way to secure youth for postwar peace time military training. For example:

Napoleon introduced military conscription into European countries for the first time in 1793 since 1800. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies. The period 1900-41 saw 744 important treaties creating defensive alliances. The treaty of 1905 was followed by 7,500 military mutinies.

The report of the Fulbright committee in February, 1945, states: "The Government was surprised mostly by where the consumer has been and not where he is going. The consumer is a consumer and not a bank. Fiscal policies are under way towards an end to the present state of affairs. One can appreciate what the government is doing in the field of welfare. The public is expected to cooperate and do its part. If the public is not expected to cooperate, the program will not be successful. The government has a duty to the people and the people have a duty to the government. If the government is not expected to cooperate, the program will not be successful. The government has a duty to the people and the people have a duty to the government.

New and Retiring Presidents

In one of its resolutions a Farm organization is to provide ways and means. The resolution states: "Farmers and members in each state can express a majority opinion and set a policy on matters in which the state is concerned."

FARM BUREAU HAS 900,000 FAMILY MEMBERS

The American Farm Bureau Federation consists of 38 states and Puerto Rico with a membership of 1,000,000, or 35% of all U.S. farm families. As of January 1, 1942, all of Michigan's 15 counties have at least 1,000 members with at least 100 men, women, and children. Of the total membership of 1,000,000, 900,000 are family members, 100,000 are junior members, and 10,000 are individual members. The Michigan Farm Bureau organization consists of 5,000 individual members and 3,000 family members.

BATTLE BEGINS ON FUTURE FARM PRICES

The first battles are being fought in Congress for the legislation which guarantees to grower prices at 90% of parity for two years after peace is proclaimed for 10 years. The battles are expected to be won in the next two or three weeks.

Farm Bureau resolutions set the state organization's attitude and program for 1946 by (1) opposing universal compulsory military training for youth; (2) opposing any general increase in wages of labor and prices for industry, and certainly not unless farm prices are increased; (3) opposing any general guarantee of farm price support at 90% of parity for two years after peace is proclaimed for 10 years. These resolutions were adopted by the 1944 convention. The new plan provided for one director to be elected from each of 10 districts, three to be elected at large, and one each to be nominated by the Women of the Farm Bureau and the Junior Farm Bureau. The district plan was adopted to assure director representation for all County Farm Bureaus.

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JUNIORS ELECT UERDON GROUSON PRESIDENT

At the pre-convention meetings, the Farm Bureau resolutions, the principal speeches and reports on other convention material are summarized in other articles in this paper.
In discussing the problems of farmers, the Michigan Farm Bureau has available material on marketing of the Michigan Farm Bureau have recommended that each director of the county board be notified of membership drive. Elmer J. Hoover, Kalamazoo-16. New group organized in September. The Invocation at lunch was given by the Rev. Ira E. Dowling, Feighner, Harper Woods, Mich. As we net the darting pectins in the shallows of Lake Worth, the pelicans are splashing in the Indian River calms. And In joint executive session we resolve what we will do that we'll meet them all this winter on the beach at Sanibel. For the wind is soft and drowsy in the pantaletted palms and the treasures are sung in the garden... That we'll meet them all this winter on the beach at Sanibel. For the wind is soft and drowsy in the pantaletted palms and the treasures are sung in the garden... That we'll meet them all this winter on the beach at Sanibel. For the wind is soft and drowsy in the pantaletted palms and the treasures are sung in the garden... That we'll meet them all this winter on the beach at Sanibel. For the wind is soft and drowsy in the pantaletted palms and the treasures are sung in the garden...
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**Supply vs. Demand**

All poultry, dairy and hog feeds are in far greater demand than the available supplies of protein concentrates can meet.

### Here Are The Reasons

1. **Twelve- to twenty percent more turkeys are being raised than in 1944.**
2. **328,000,000 more chicks were produced from July 1 to Sept. 30 in 1945 than in the same period in 1944.**
3. **The 1945 pig crop is larger and farmers are hoping for higher weights.**
4. **The subsidies paid on dairy products have encouraged the feeding of a large number of dairy cows.**

### Supply

- **Livestock feed** is only slightly greater. Most scrap continues to be the same.
- **Fish meal supply** is limited by poor fishing season.
- **Short soybean crop. Illinois and Iowa farmers report two-thirds of 1944.**
- **Hundreds of thousands of bushels of soybeans have been shipped abroad.**

### Demand

1. **Soybeans in large quantity have been made into soya flour for export.**
2. **Fish meal supply limited by poor fishing season.**
3. **Cost of soybean meal and cottonseed meal is being held in the south.**
4. **Lined feed production will not be enough, but movement to market is slow.**

These conditions add up to a shortage of protein concentrates until demand lessens. Watch every pound of protein concentrate. Balance nations carefully so as to meet demand.
Members Build Complete Stock Program

By ROBERT H. ADOL

Farm Bureau members enjoy a growing stock program as a result of the complete program offered by the Michigan Farm Bureau Service. This program offers a complete stock program at reasonable price, with a wide choice in breeds, excellent service, and a guarantee of satisfaction. The program includes everything from the selection of the stock to the care and feeding of the animal after it is purchased.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Service is the only stock program in the state that offers a complete stock program at reasonable price. The program includes everything from the selection of the stock to the care and feeding of the animal after it is purchased. The program is designed to make it easy for members to get started in the stock business and to help them build their stock programs.

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CONVENTION HONORS TWELVE FOR LONG SERVICE

One of the founders of the 1895
Michigan Farmers' Alliance, which prel
ed the development of the county farm
bureaus, was honored at the state con
vention held recently. He was Dr. M.H.
James, Traverse City. Dr. James served as
pro-tem president during the early years of
the Michigan Farmers' Alliance.

Summary of Farm Bureau Resolutions

Following is a summary of the resolutions passed at the Michigan Farm Bureau convention held November 29, 1945.

TRESPASSERS PROHIBITED!

For reasons of safety, it is hereby
prohibited to trespass on the land
owned by Michigan Farm Bureau
members, with the exception of
members of the immediate family
and friends with the permission of
the member.

Meet Michigan Farm Bureau Bd. of Directors

The following is a list of the Michigan
Farm Bureau board of directors for
1946:

President — Michigan Farm Bureau
Convention chairman, elected by
the Michigan Farm Bureau
convention.

Vice President — Michigan Farm
Bureau executive secretary.

Secretary-Registrar — Michigan
Farm Bureau executive secretary.

Treasurer — Michigan Farm Bureau
executive secretary.

Roll Call for Membership Starts Soon

Agents wanted

The insurance department of the Michigan Farm Bureau has
a number of openings for experienced insurance agents. It
is not necessary to be a member of the Michigan Farm
Bureau to apply. All applications will be considered on
merit. We believe this is a good opportunity for
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What Legislation Do Farmers Favor?  

Background Material for Discussion This Month by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups  

By DURAND W. WOOGENDIJK, Research and Extension  

All questions printed here are based on discussions submitted by Farm Bureaus and acted upon by the delegates to the State Annual Convention of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Lansing in January. These resolutions have been summarized in this article. All resolutions are summarized on page 5. The following questions are submitted for discussion.  

Taxation:  
1. Do you feel that property tax should be levied against the use of the land as opposed to taxation on the land itself?  
2. Would it be desirable to liberalize the time limit on bonds as is now required of communities to pay off the bonds?  
3. Should the sale of pure bred livestock for breeding purposes be considered as sales of capital assets as opposed to sales of farm stock?  
4. What changes do you feel need to be made in the income tax scale?  

Prices:  
1. How do you feel that ceiling and price controls affect the prosperity and dairy business in your community?  
2. What changes do you feel should be made in the price ceilings and price supports for such products as beans, mint, fresh fruits and vegetables?  
3. Do you favor continuing the price control program?  

Dairy Business:  
1. What changes do you feel need to be made in the present Bang's control program?  
2. Would it be desirable to increase the butterfat content in ice cream as a means of enlarging the market for dairy products?  

Marketing:  
1. What changes do you recommend in the operation of local livestock auctions?  
2. What changes do you suggest in the present potato grading and retail system?  
3. What advice do you recommend in poultry and egg grading and marketing?  
4. What advantages could be expected from establishing unified marketing agencies?  
5. Do you feel wool buyers and dealers should be licensed by the State Department of Agriculture?  

Taxation:  
1. In an attempt to control inflation, should ceiling and price controls be continued?  
2. How, in your opinion, could they be changed to overcome some of the disadvantages which they have shown?  

What Legislation Do Farmers Favor?  

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